



Cambridge International Examinations
Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

LATIN

0480/02

Paper 2 Literature

May/June 2017

1 hour 30 minutes

No Additional Materials are required.

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

An answer booklet is provided inside this question paper. You should follow the instructions on the front cover of the answer booklet. If you need additional answer paper ask the invigilator for a continuation booklet.

Answer **all** questions.

The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.



This document consists of **7** printed pages, **1** blank page and **1** insert.

Section A: Virgil *Aeneid* Book 12

1 Read the following passage and answer the questions:

emicat hic, impune putans, et corpore toto	1
alte sublatum consurgit Turnus in ensem	2
et ferit: exclamant Troes trepidique Latini,	3
arrectaeque amborum acies. at perfidus ensis	4
frangitur in medioque ardentem deserit ictu,	5
ni fuga subsidio subeat. fugit ocior Euro,	6
ut capulum ignotum dextramque aspexit inermem.	7
fama est praecipitem, cum prima in proelia iunctos	8
conscendebat equos, patrio mucrone relicto,	9
dum trepidat, ferrum aurigae rapuisse Metisci.	10
idque diu, dum terga dabant palantia Teucri,	11
suffecit: postquam arma dei ad Volcania ventum est,	12
mortalis mucro glacies ceu futilis ictu	13
dissiluit; fulva resplendent fragmina harena.	14

(Virgil *Aeneid* 12, 728–741)

- (a) Translate lines 1–4 (*emicat hic ... amborum acies*). [5]
- (b) *at perfidus ... aspexit inermem* (lines 4–7): how does Virgil create an interesting description in these lines? [3]
- (c) *fama est ... rapuisse Metisci* (lines 8–10):
- (i) what mistake did Turnus make? [2]
 - (ii) why did he make this mistake? [1]
- (d) *Volcania* (line 12): why is Vulcan mentioned here? [1]
- (e) *mortalis mucro ... fragmina harena* (lines 13–14): how does Virgil make these lines vivid? [3]

[Total: 15]

2 Read the following passage and answer the questions:

postquam acies videt Iliacas atque agmina Turni,	1
alitis in parvae subitam collecta figuram,	2
quae quondam in bustis aut culminibus desertis	3
nocte sedens serum canit importuna per umbras,	4
hanc versa in faciem Turni se pestis ob ora	5
fertque refertque sonans clipeumque everberat alis.	6
illi membra novus solvit formidine torpor,	7
arrectaeque horrore comae, et vox faucibus haesit.	8
at procul ut Dirae stridorem agnovit et alas,	9
infelix crines scindit Iuturna solutos,	10
unguibus ora soror foedans et pectora pugnis:	11
“quid nunc te tua, Turne, potest germana iuvare?	12
aut quid iam durae superat mihi? qua tibi lucem	13
arte morer? talin possum me opponere monstro?	14
iam iam linquo acies.”	15

(Virgil *Aeneid* 12, 861–875)

- (a) *quae quondam ... everberat alis* (lines 3–6): how does Virgil make the image of the bird seem gloomy and threatening? [4]
- (b) Write out and scan line 7 (*illi ... torpor*), marking the long and short syllables and divisions between the feet. [2]
- (c) *illi membra ... pectora pugnis* (lines 7–11): how does Virgil show the effect that the Dira has on Turnus **and** Iuturna? You should discuss both what he says and how he says it. [4]
- (d) Translate lines 12–15 (*quid nunc ... linquo acies*). [5]

[Total: 15]

4

- 3 'The variety of characters, both mortal and immortal, is the most interesting aspect of Virgil's work.'
How far do you agree with this statement based on the extract of the *Aeneid* you have read?

Support your answer with reference to the text.

You should write at least 100 words.

[10]

Section B: Two Centuries of Roman Prose

4 Read the following passage and answer the questions:

'ille vero', inquit Antipater. 'quid est enim aliud erranti viam non monstrare, quod Athenis	1
exsecrationibus publicis sanctum est, si hoc non est, emptorem pati ruere et per	2
errorem in maximam fraudem incurrere? plus etiam est quam viam non monstrare; nam	3
est scientem in errorem alterum inducere.' Diogenes contra: 'num te emere coegit qui	4
ne hortatus quidem est? ille quod non placebat proscrispsit, tu quod placebat emisti.	5
quod si qui proscribunt villam bonam beneque aedificatam non existimantur fefellisse,	6
etiam si illa nec bona est nec aedificata ratione, multo minus qui domum non laudarunt.	7
ubi enim iudicium emptoris est, ibi fraus venditoris quae potest esse? sin autem dictum	8
non omne praestandum est, quod dictum non est id praestandum putas? quid vero est	9
stultius quam venditorem eius rei quam vendat vitia narrare? quid autem tam absurdum	10
quam si domini iussu ita praeco praedicet: "domum pestilentem vendo"?"	11

(Cicero, *Ethics of a Salesman, De Officiis* 3, 54–55)

- (a) Translate lines 1–3 (*ille vero ... fraudem incurrere*). [5]
- (b) *num te ... placebat emisti* (lines 4–5): how does Cicero make Diogenes' words persuasive? [2]
- (c) *quod si ... non laudarunt* (lines 6–7): what example does Diogenes use to prove his point? [2]
- (d) *ubi enim ... praestandum putas* (lines 8–9): explain how Cicero makes this argument effective by his choice of words and word order, quoting Latin in your answer. [4]
- (e) *quid vero ... pestilentem vendo* (lines 9–11): give **two** examples of public-speaking techniques used in these lines. [2]

[Total: 15]

5 Read the following passage and answer the questions:

Nunc neglegentiam meam cognosce. 'De Gloria' librum ad te misi. at in eo prohoemium	1
idem est quod in Academico tertio. id evenit ob eam rem quod habeo volumen	2
prohoemiorum. ex eo eligere soleo cum aliquod σύγγραμμα institui. itaque iam in	3
Tusculano, qui non meminissem me abusum isto prohoemio, conieci id in eum librum	4
quem tibi misi. cum autem in navi legerem Academicos, agnovi erratum meum. itaque	5
statim novum prohoemium exaravi et tibi misi. tu illud desecabis, hoc agglutinabis. Piliae	6
salutem dices et Atticae, deliciis atque amoribus meis.	7

(Cicero, *An Author's Lapse, Ad Atticum* 16, 6, 4)

- (a) *nunc neglegentiam ... Academico tertio* (lines 1–2): to what lapse is Cicero referring? [2]
- (b) *id evenit ... institui* (lines 2–3): according to Cicero, why has this happened? [2]
- (c) Translate lines 3–5 (*itaque iam ... tibi misi*). [5]
- (d) *cum autem ... erratum meum* (line 5): when did Cicero discover the lapse? [1]
- (e) *itaque statim ... hoc agglutinabis* (lines 5–6):
- (i) what has Cicero done to make up for his lapse? [1]
 - (ii) what does he ask his friend to do? [1]
 - (iii) *desecabis ... agglutinabis* (line 6): why do you think Cicero uses future tenses here instead of imperatives? [1]
- (f) *Piliae salutem ... amoribus meis* (lines 6–7): how does Cicero show his feelings towards Pilia and Attica? [2]

[Total: 15]

- 6 'Cicero is thoughtful and shows a flair for estate management.' How far do you agree with this statement about Cicero based on *Domestic Design* and the other passages you have studied?

Support your answer with reference to the text.

You should write at least 100 words.

[10]

BLANK PAGE

Permission to reproduce items where third-party owned material protected by copyright is included has been sought and cleared where possible. Every reasonable effort has been made by the publisher (UCLES) to trace copyright holders, but if any items requiring clearance have unwittingly been included, the publisher will be pleased to make amends at the earliest possible opportunity.

To avoid the issue of disclosure of answer-related information to candidates, all copyright acknowledgements are reproduced online in the Cambridge International Examinations Copyright Acknowledgements Booklet. This is produced for each series of examinations and is freely available to download at www.cie.org.uk after the live examination series.

Cambridge International Examinations is part of the Cambridge Assessment Group. Cambridge Assessment is the brand name of University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which is itself a department of the University of Cambridge.