



**Cambridge Assessment International Education**  
Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

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**LATIN**

**0480/23**

Paper 2 Literature

**May/June 2019**

**1 hour 30 minutes**

No Additional Materials are required.

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**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.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.

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

The total number of marks for this paper is 80.



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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:

ille simul fugiens Rutulos simul increpat omnes	1
nomine quemque vocans notumque efflagitat ense.	2
Aeneas mortem contra praesensque minatur	3
exitium, si quisquam adeat, terretque trementes	4
excisurum urbem minitans et saucius instat.	5
quinque orbes explent cursu totidemque retexunt	6
huc illuc; neque enim levia aut ludicra petuntur	7
praemia, sed Turni de vita et sanguine certant.	8
forte sacer Fauno foliis oleaster amaris	9
hic steterat, nautis olim venerabile lignum,	10
servati ex undis ubi figere dona solebant	11
Laurenti divo et votas suspendere vestes;	12
sed stirpem Teucri nullo discrimine sacrum	13
sustulerant, puro ut possent concurrere campo.	14

(Virgil, *Aeneid* 12. 758–771)

- (a) Translate lines 1–2 (*ille simul ... efflagitat ense*). [5]
- (b) *Aeneas mortem ... sanguine certant* (lines 3–8): how does Virgil emphasise the feelings of fear and threat in these lines? You should discuss **both** what he says **and** how he says it. [4]
- (c) *forte sacer ... suspendere vestes* (lines 9–12): explain why the *oleaster* (line 9) was important. [4]
- (d) *sed stirpem ... concurrere campo* (lines 13–14): what had happened to the *oleaster* and for what reason? [2]

2 Read the following passage and answer the questions:

cunctanti telum Aeneas fatale coruscat,	1
sortitus fortunam oculis, et corpore toto	2
eminus intorquet. murali concita numquam	3
tormento sic saxa fremunt nec fulmine tanti	4
dissultant crepitus. volat atri turbinis instar	5
exitium dirum hasta ferens orasque recludit	6
loricae et clipei extremos septemplicis orbis;	7
per medium stridens transit femur. incidit ictus	8
ingens ad terram duplicato poplite Turnus.	9
consurgunt gemitu Rutuli totusque remugit	10
mons circum et vocem late nemora alta remittunt.	11
ille humiles supplexque oculos dextramque precantem	12
protendens 'equidem merui nec deprecor' inquit;	13
'utere sorte tua. miseri te si qua parentis	14
tangere cura potest, oro (fuit et tibi talis	15
Anchises genitor) Dauni miserere senectae	16
et me, seu corpus spoliatum lumine mavis,	17
redde meis.'	18

(Virgil, *Aeneid* 12. 919–936)

- (a) *cunctanti telum ... dissultant crepitus* (lines 1–5): how does Virgil make this a vivid description of the situation? You should discuss **both** what he says **and** how he says it. [4]
- (b) Write out and scan line 8 (*per medium ... incidit ictus*), marking the long and short syllables and divisions between the feet. [2]
- (c) Translate lines 10–11 (*consurgunt gemitu ... alta remittunt*). [5]
- (d) *ille humiles ... redde meis* (lines 12–18): how, by his actions and words, does Turnus try to persuade Aeneas? Make **four** points. [4]

4

- 3 'The contrast between the gods and humans is what makes the *Aeneid* so enjoyable.' 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:

Nicephorum, vilicum tuum, sane probavi quaesivique ex eo ecquid ei de illa	1
aedificatiuncula Lateri de qua mecum locutus es mandavisses. tum is mihi respondit se	2
ipsum eius operis HS XVI conductorem fuisse sed te postea multa addidisse ad opus,	3
nihil ad pretium; itaque se omisisse. mihi me hercule valde placet te illa ut constitueras	4
addere; quamquam ea villa, quae nunc est, tamquam philosopha videtur esse quae	5
obiurget ceterarum villarum insaniam. verum tamen illud additum delectabit. topiarium	6
laudavi; ita omnia convestivit hedera, qua basim villae, qua intercolumnia ambulationis,	7
ut denique illi palliati topiarium facere videantur et hederam vendere. iam apodyterio nihil	8
alsius, nihil muscosius.	9

(Cicero, *Domestic Design*, *Ad Quintum Fratrem* 3, 1, 5)

- (a) Translate lines 1–2 (*Nicephorum, vilicum ... es mandavisses*). [5]
- (b) *sed te ... se omisisse* (lines 3–4): how does Cicero make Nicephorus' response stand out? [2]
- (c) *mihi me hercule ... additum delectabit* (lines 4–6): summarise in your own words Cicero's feelings about the villa. [4]
- (d) *topiarium laudavi ... nihil muscosius* (lines 6–9): Cicero praises the landscape gardener. What has he done to deserve the praise? [4]

## 5 Read the following passage and answer the questions:

nihil tam vidi mite, nihil tam placatum quam tum meus frater erat in sororem tuam, ut,	1
etiam si qua fuerat ex ratione sumptus offensio, non appareret. ille sic dies. postridie	2
ex Arpinati profecti sumus. ut in Arcano Quintus maneret dies fecit, ego Aquini, sed	3
prandimus in Arcano. nosti hunc fundum. quo ut venimus, humanissime Quintus	4
'Pomponia' inquit, 'tu invita mulieres, ego viros accivero.' nihil potuit, mihi quidem ut	5
visum est, dulcius idque cum verbis tum etiam animo ac vultu. at illa audientibus nobis	6
'ego ipsa sum' inquit 'hic hospita,' id autem ex eo, ut opinor, quod antecesserat Staius ut	7
prandium nobis videret. tum Quintus 'en' inquit mihi, 'haec ego patior cotidie.'	8

(Cicero, *Domestic Discord*, *Ad Atticum* 5, 1, 3)

- (a) Translate lines 1–2 (*nihil tam ... sic dies*). [5]
- (b) *postridie ex ... hunc fundum* (lines 2–4):
- (i) where did Cicero and Quintus each go on the next day? [2]
- (ii) *prandimus*: what did they do? [1]
- (c) *quo ut venimus ... ac vultu* (lines 4–6): by what methods does Cicero express his approval of Quintus' behaviour? You should discuss **both** what he says **and** how he says it. [4]
- (d) *at illa ... nobis videret* (lines 6–8): explain in your own words why Pomponia seems unhappy. [3]

7

- 6 'Full of information and always a joy to read.' How far do you agree with this statement about Cicero's writing based on the passages you have studied?

Support your answer with reference to the text.

You should write at least 100 words.

[10]

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