



# Cambridge IGCSE™

**LATIN**

**0480/23**

Paper 2 Literature

**May/June 2022**

**1 hour 30 minutes**



You must answer on the enclosed answer booklet.

You will need: Answer booklet (enclosed)

## INSTRUCTIONS

- Answer **all** questions.
- Follow the instructions on the front cover of the answer booklet. If you need additional answer paper, ask the invigilator for a continuation booklet.

## INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is 80.
- The number of marks for each question or part question is shown in brackets [ ].

This document has **8** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

Section A: Virgil, *Aeneid* Book 6

1 Read the following passage and answer the questions:

olli sic breviter fata est longaeva sacerdos:	1
'Anchisa generate, deum certissima proles,	2
Cocytus stagna alta vides Stygiamque paludem,	3
di cuius iurare timent et fallere numen.	4
haec omnis, quam cernis, inops inhumataque turba est;	5
portitor ille Charon; hi, quos vehit unda, sepulti.	6
nec ripas datur horrendas et rauca fluenta	7
transportare prius quam sedibus ossa quierunt.	8
centum errant annos volitantque haec litora circum;	9
tum demum admissi stagna exoptata revisunt.'	10
constitit Anchisa satus et vestigia pressit	11
multa putans sortemque animo miseratus iniquam.	12
cernit ibi maestos et mortis honore carentis	13
Leucaspim et Lyciae ductorem classis Oronten,	14
quos simul a Troia ventosa per aequora vectos	15
obruit Auster, aqua involvens navemque virosque.	16

(Virgil, *Aeneid* 6.321–336)

- (a) Who is the *longaeva sacerdos* (line 1)? [1]
- (b) Translate lines 2–4 (*Anchisa generate ... fallere numen*). [5]
- (c) *haec omnis ... unda sepulti* (lines 5–6): what groups are contrasted here? [2]
- (d) *centum errant ... litora circum* (line 9): what do they do for 100 years? [1]
- (e) *constitit Anchisa ... miseratus iniquam* (lines 11–12):
- (i) what emotion is Aeneas feeling here? [1]
- (ii) why is he feeling this? [1]
- (f) *cernit ibi ... navemque virosque* (lines 13–16): how does Virgil make this an interesting piece of writing? You should refer to **both** what he says **and** how he says it. [4]

2 Read the following passage and answer the questions:

'unde haec, o Palinure, tibi tam dira cupido?	1
tu Stygias inhumatus aquas amnemque severum	2
Eumenidum aspicias, ripamve iniussus adibis?	3
desine fata deum flecti sperare precando,	4
sed cape dicta memor, duri solacia casus.	5
nam tua finitimi, longe lateque per urbes	6
prodigiis acti caelestibus, ossa piabunt	7
et statuent tumulum et tumulo sollemnia mittent,	8
aeternumque locus Palinuri nomen habebit.'	9
his dictis curae emotae pulsusque parumper	10
corde dolor tristi; gaudet cognomine terra.	11
ergo iter inceptum peragunt fluvioque propinquant.	12
navita quos iam inde ut Stygia prospexit ab unda	13
per tacitum nemus ire pedemque advertere ripae,	14
sic prior adgreditur dictis atque increpat ultro:	15
'quisquis es, armatus qui nostra ad flumina tendis,	16
fare age, quid venias, iam istinc et comprime gressum.'	17

(Virgil, *Aeneid* 6.373–389)

- (a) *Palinure* (line 1):
- (i) who was Palinurus? [1]
- (ii) what happened to him? [1]
- (b) *desine fata ... solacia casus* (lines 4–5): what is Palinurus told to do? [2]
- (c) *nam tua ... nomen habebit* (lines 6–9): how will Palinurus be remembered? [2]
- (d) Write out and scan line 11 (*corde ... terra*), marking the long and short syllables and divisions between the feet. [2]
- (e) Translate lines 13–15 (*navita quos ... increpat ultro*). [5]
- (f) *quisquis es ... comprime gressum* (lines 16–17): how does Virgil make the *navita* seem unwelcoming? Make **one** point quoting the relevant Latin in your answer. [2]

4

- 3 'The character of Aeneas is what makes *Aeneid* 6 such a gripping read.' How far do you agree with this statement based on the extract of the *Aeneid* you have studied?

Support your answer with reference to the text.

You should write at least 100 words.

[10]

Section B: *Introducing Cicero*

4 Read the following passage and answer the questions:

video cui sit Apulia attributa, quis habeat Etruriam, quis agrum Picenum, quis Gallicum,	1
quis sibi has urbanas insidias caedis atque incendiorum depoposcerit. omnia superioris	2
noctis consilia ad me perlata esse sentiunt; patefeci in senatu hesterno die. Catilina	3
ipse pertimuit, profugit. hi quid exspectant? ne illi vehementer errant, si illam meam	4
pristinam lenitatem perpetuam sperant futuram. quod exspectavi iam sum adsecutus,	5
ut vos omnes factam esse aperte coniurationem contra rem publicam videretis; nisi	6
vero si quis est qui Catilinae similes cum Catilina sentire non putet. non est iam lenitati	7
locus; severitatem res ipsa flagitat. unum etiam nunc concedam: exeant, proficiscantur,	8
ne patiantur desiderio sui Catilinam miserum tabescere. demonstrabo iter: Aurelia via	9
profectus est; si accelerare volent, ad vesperam consequentur.	10

(Cicero, *In Catilinam* 2,1)

- (a) *video cui ... incendiorum depoposcerit* (lines 1–2): what is Cicero describing here? [2]
- (b) Translate lines 2–4 (*omnia superioris ... quid exspectant*). [5]
- (c) *hi quid ... non putet* (lines 4–7): how does Cicero use the techniques of an orator in these lines? Make **two** points, quoting the Latin in your answer. [4]
- (d) *non est ... vesperam consequentur* (lines 7–10):
- (i) which Latin word shows that Cicero is taking the situation seriously? [1]
  - (ii) what does Cicero want the conspirators to do? [2]
  - (iii) how does he help them to do it? [1]

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

iam vero urbes coloniarum ac municipiorum respondebunt Catilinae tumultis silvestribus.	1
neque ego ceteras copias, ornamenta, praesidia vestra cum illius latronis inopia atque	2
egestate conferre debeo. sed si, omissis his rebus quibus nos suppeditamur, eget ille –	3
senatu, equitibus Romanis, urbe, aerario, vectigalibus, cuncta Italia, provinciis omnibus,	4
exteris nationibus – si his rebus omissis causas ipsas quae inter se conflagunt contendere	5
velimus, ex eo ipso quam valde illi iaceant intellegere possumus. nunc illos qui in urbe	6
remanserunt atque adeo qui contra urbis salutem omniumque vestrum in urbe a Catilina	7
relicti sunt, quamquam sunt hostes, tamen, quia nati sunt cives, monitos etiam atque	8
etiam volo.	9

(Cicero, *In Catilinam* 2, 24–25 and 27)

- (a) *iam vero ... tumultis silvestribus* (line 1): from where will troops come to oppose Catiline? [2]
- (b) *neque ego ... conferre debeo* (lines 2–3): what contrast does Cicero make here? [3]
- (c) *sed si ... intellegere possumus* (lines 3–6): how does Cicero make his words here persuasive? Make **two** points, quoting the Latin in your answer. [4]
- (d) Translate lines 6–9 (*nunc illos ... etiam volo*). [5]
- (e) *monitos* (line 8): why is this course of action towards Catiline's supporters so important to Cicero? [1]

7

- 6 'Cicero does nothing except insult Catiline.' How far do you agree with this statement about Cicero's speech against Catiline 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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