



UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
International General Certificate of Secondary Education

LATIN

0480/02

Paper 2 Literature

May/June 2010

1 hour 30 minutes

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

If you have been given an Answer Booklet, follow the instructions on the front cover of the Booklet.

Write your Centre number, candidate number and name on all the work you hand in.

Write in dark blue or black pen.

Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

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.



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



Section A: Two Centuries of Roman Poetry

1 Read the following passage, and answer the questions:

una omnes ruere ac totum spumare reductis	1
convulsum remis rostrisque tridentibus aequor.	2
alta petunt; pelago credas innare revulsas	3
Cycladas aut montes concurrere montibus altos,	4
tanta mole viri turritis puppibus instant.	5
stuppea flamma manu telisque volatile ferrum	6
spargitur, arva nova Neptunia caede rubescunt.	7
regina in mediis patrio vocat agmina sistro,	8
necdum etiam geminos a tergo respicit angues.	9
omnigenumque deum monstra et latrator Anubis	10
contra Neptunum et Venerem contraque Minervam	11
tela tenent. saevit medio in certamine Mavors	12
caelatus ferro, tristesque ex aethere Dirae,	13
et scissa gaudens vadit Discordia palla,	14
quam cum sanguineo sequitur Bellona flagello.	15

(Virgil, The Shield of Aeneas, *Aeneid* VIII, 64-78)

- (i) *una omnes...rubescunt* (lines 1-7): how does Virgil make his description of the battle vivid in these lines. You should make **two** points, quoting the Latin in each case. [4]
- (ii) (a) How is the queen depicted in lines 8-9 (*regina ...sistro*)? [2]
- (b) Why do you think Virgil describes her in this way? [1]
- (iii) *necdum...angues* (line 9): why does Virgil mention *angues* here? [1]
- (iv) *omnigenumque...Mavors* (lines 10-12): how does Virgil make a contrast between the Egyptian gods and goddesses and the Roman ones? [2]
- (v) Translate lines 12-15 (*saevit...flagello*). [5]

[Total: 15]

2 Read the following passage, and answer the questions:

Utque dedit notae lacrimas, dedit oscula vesti,	1
'accipe nunc' inquit 'nostri quoque sanguinis haustus!'	2
quoque erat accinctus, demisit in ilia ferrum,	3
nec mora, ferventi moriens e vulnere traxit.	4
ut iacuit resupinus humo, cruor emicat alte,	5
non aliter quam cum vitiato fistula plumbo	6
scinditur et tenui stridente foramine longas	7
eiaculatur aquas atque ictibus aera rumpit.	8
arborei fetus adspergine caedis in atram	9
vertuntur faciem, madefactaque sanguine radix	10
purpureo tinguit pendentia mora colore.	11

(Ovid, Pyramus and Thisbe, *Metamorphoses* IV, 63-73)

- (i) *notae...vesti* (line 1): why is this garment *notae* to Pyramus? [1]
- (ii) Where is its owner at this time? [1]
- (iii) Translate lines 2-4 (*accipe...traxit*). [5]
- (iv) Write out and scan line 4 (*nec mora...traxit*), marking in the long and short syllables and divisions between the feet. [2]
- (v) (a) What comparison is Ovid making in lines 5-8 (*cruor...rumpit*)? [2]
- (b) How suitable a comparison do you think this is? [2]
- (vi) *arborei fetus...colore* (lines 9 -11): describe what happens to the tree in these lines. [2]

[Total: 15]

- 3 What characteristics of the Romans can you deduce from Virgil's description of the events and people on the Shield of Aeneas?

Support your answer with reference to the text.

You should write at least 100 words.

[Total: 10]

Section B: Introducing Cicero

4 Read the following passage, and answer the questions:

cum autem ver esse coeperat (cuius initium iste non a Favonio neque ab aliquo astro	1
notabat; sed, cum rosam viderat, tum incipere ver arbitrabatur), dabat se labori atque	2
itineribus; in quibus eo usque se praebebat patientem atque impigrum ut eum nemo	3
umquam in equo sedentem viderit. nam, ut mos fuit Bithyniae regibus, lectica octaphoro	4
ferebatur, in qua pulvinus erat perlucidus Melitensis rosa fartus. ipse autem coronam	5
habebat unam in capite, alteram in collo, reticulumque ad nares sibi admovebat	6
tenuissimo lino, minutis maculis, plenum rosae. sic confecto itinere, cum ad aliquod	7
oppidum venerat, eadem lectica usque in cubiculum deferebatur.	8

(Verres the General, 53-62)

- (i) *cuius...rosam viderat* (lines 1-2): how, according to Cicero, does Verres note the beginning of spring in a different way to other people? [3]
- (ii) Translate lines 4-6 (*nam ut...in collo*). [6]
- (iii) *ut mos fuit Bithyniae regibus* (line 4): why does Cicero mention the kings of Bithynia here? [2]
- (iv) What impression does Cicero create of Verres in this passage? Make **two** points and support each with evidence from the passage. [2+2]

[Total: 15]

5 Read the following passage, and answer the questions:

causa quae sit, videtis. nunc, quid agendum sit, considerate! primum mihi videtur de	1
genere belli, deinde de magnitudine, tum de imperatore deligendo esse dicendum.	2
genus est eius belli quod maxime vestros animos excitare atque inflammare ad	3
persequendi studium debeat: in quo agitur populi Romani gloria quae vobis a maioribus,	4
cum magna in omnibus rebus tum summa in re militari, tradita est; agitur salus	5
sociorum atque amicorum, pro qua multa maiores vestri magna et gravia bella gesserunt;	6
aguntur certissima populi Romani vectigalia et maxima, quibus amissis et pacis ornamenta	7
et subsidia belli requiretis; aguntur bona multorum civium, quibus est a vobis et ipsorum et	8
rei publicae causa consulendum.	9

(The Brilliance of Pompey, 6-16)

- (i) Translate lines 1-2 (*nunc quid...dicendum*). [4]
- (ii) (a) *eius belli* (line 3): name the king who is waging this war against the Romans. [1]
- (b) Name one province where Roman tax revenues were threatened by this war. [1]
- (iii) *in quo...consulendum* (lines 4-8): why do you think Cicero repeats *agitur* and *aguntur* in these lines? [2]
- (iv) From the passage, give **three** things which Cicero says are at stake in this war. [3]
- (v) With his words *quae vobis a maioribus... tradita est* and *qua multa maiores vestri magna et gravia bella gesserunt*, how does Cicero try to persuade his audience? [2]
- (vi) *sociorum atque amicorum*: what was Rome's relationship with these states and why were they useful to Rome? [2]

[Total: 15]

6 How does Cicero make his speeches persuasive?

Support your answer with reference to the text.

You should write at least 100 words.

[Total: 10]

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