



UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
International General Certificate of Secondary Education



LATIN

0480/02

Paper 2 Literature

May/June 2008

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 **5** printed pages and **3** blank pages.



Section A: Virgil *Aeneid IV*

1 Read the following passage, and answer the questions:

huic se forma dei vultu redeuntis eodem	1
obtulit in somnis, rursusque ita visa monere est,	
omnia Mercurio similis, vocemque coloremque	3
et crines flavos et membra decora iuventa:	
'nate dea, potes hoc sub casu ducere somnos?	5
nec, quae te circum stent deinde pericula, cernis,	
demens, nec Zephyros audis spirare secundos?	7
illa dolos dirumque nefas in pectore versat,	8
certa mori, variosque irarum concitat aestus.	9
non fugis hinc praiceps, dum praecipitare potestas?	10
iam mare turbari trabibus, saevasque videbis	
collucere faces, iam fervere litora flammis,	12
si te his attigerit terris Aurora morantem.	
heia age, rumpe moras. varium et mutabile semper	
femina.' sic fatus nocti se inmiscuit atrae.	

556–570

- (i) *huic* (line 1): this pronoun refers to Aeneas. Whereabouts in Carthage is he when the phantom appears, and what is he intending to do? [2]
- (ii) *omnia Mercurio similis* (line 3): what **four** features suggest that the phantom is like Mercury? [2]
- (iii) *dea* (line 5): name her. [1]
- (iv) *Zephyros...secundos* (line 7): which wind is this, and why is it 'favourable'? [2]
- (v) *illa...aestus* (lines 8–9): how prophetic is this sentence? [3]
- (vi) Give **one** way in which Virgil matches sound to sense in lines 10–12 (*non fugis...flammas*). [1]
- (vii) Translate the last three lines, from *si te* as far as *atrae*. [4]

[Total: 15]

2 Read the following passage, and answer the questions:

illa, graves oculos conata attollere, rursus deficit; infixum stridit sub pectore vulnus. ter sese attollens cubitoque adnixa levavit: ter revoluta toro est, oculisque errantibus alto quaesivit caelo lucem, ingemuitque reperta.	5
tum luno omnipotens, longum miserata dolorem difficilesque obitus, Irim demisit Olympo, quae luctantem animam nexosque resolveret artus.	6
nam, quia nec fato merita nec morte peribat, sed misera ante diem, subitoque accensa furore, necdum illi flavum Proserpina vertice crinem abstulerat, Stygioque caput damnaverat Orco.	8
ergo Iris croceis per caelum roscida pinnis, mille trahens varios adverso sole colores, devolat.	9
	11
	12
	13
	14

688–702

- (i) Translate the first five lines, as far as *reperta*. [6]
- (ii) *luno* (line 6): why should she have a particular concern for Dido? [2]
- (iii) *luctantem animam* (line 8): why do you think Dido's soul is described as 'struggling'? [1]
- (iv) Write out and scan line 9 (*nam...peribat*), marking in the long and short syllables and divisions between the feet. [2]
- (v) *necdum...abstulerat* (lines 11–12): what Roman religious practice is referred to here, and why is the reference appropriate? [2]
- (vi) *ergo Iris...colores* (lines 13–14): why is Iris described in this way? [2]

[Total: 15]

3 *varium et mutabile semper femina* (569–570)

Is it fair to call Dido unpredictable?

Support your answer with reference to the text.

You should write about 100 words.

[10]

Section B: Two Centuries of Roman Prose

4 Read the following passage, and answer the questions:

o virum Sparta dignum! ut mihi quidem qui tam magno animo	1
fuerit innocens damnatus esse videatur. tales innumerabiles nostra	2
civitas tulit. sed quid duces et principes nominem, cum legiones	3
scribat Cato saepe alacres in eum locum profectas unde	
redituras se non arbitrarentur? pari animo Lacedaemonii in	5
Thermopylis occiderunt, in quos Simonides:	6

'dic hospes, Spartaee, nos te hic vidisse iacentes,
dum sanctis patriae legibus obsequimur.'

e quibus unus, cum Perses hostis in colloquio dixisset glorians	9
'solem prae iaculorum multitudine et sagittarum non	
videbitis', 'in umbra igitur' inquit 'pugnabimus.' viros	11
commemoro: qualis tandem Lacaena?	12

Cicero 3.2–5

- (i) *o virum Sparta dignum!* (line 1): why does Cicero consider that this man had been unjustly condemned? [2]
- (ii) *nostra civitas* (lines 2–3): name it. [1]
- (iii) What contrast is Cicero making in the third sentence (*sed quid...arbitrarentur*)? [2]
- (iv) *in Thermopylis* (lines 5–6): why was the battle of Thermopylae so famous? [2]
- (v) Translate from *e quibus* in line 9 as far as *pugnabimus* in line 11. [5]
- (vi) *qualis tandem Lacaena* (line 12): Where did this woman come from? How did she show her bravery? [3]

[Total: 15]

5 Read the following passage, and answer the questions:

Sensi igitur, ut dicebam, quandam non quidem perturbationem sed mutationem; rursus ad primum conspectum redditae lucis alacritas rediit incognita et iniussa. illud deinde mecum loqui coepi, quam inepte quaedam magis aut minus timeremus, cum omnium idem finis esset. quid enim interest utrum supra aliquem vigilarium ruat an mons? nihil invenies. erunt tamen qui hanc ruinam magis timeant, quamvis utraque mortifera aequae sit; adeo non effectus sed efficientia timor spectat. nunc me putas de Stoicis dicere, qui existimant animam hominis magno pondere extriti permanere non posse et statim spargi, quia non fuerit illi exitus liber? ego vero non facio; qui hoc dicunt videntur mihi errare.

5

8

Seneca 6–7

- (i) What occasion had caused Seneca to write this letter? [2]
- (ii) Translate from the beginning as far as *esset* in line 5. [5]
- (iii) What point is Seneca making in the third sentence (*quid enim...invenies*)? [2]
- (iv) *adeo non...spectat* (line 8): what contrast is Seneca making here? [2]
- (v) What Stoic doctrine is Seneca referring to in the fifth sentence (*nunc me...liber?*) [3]
- (vi) What is his verdict on this doctrine? [1]

[Total: 15]

6 What insights into life in a provincial Roman town does Pliny's letter entitled 'The First Grammar School at Comum' offer?

Support your answer with reference to the text.

You should write about 100 words.

[10]

