

International General Certificate of Secondary Education
CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

LATIN

PAPER 3 Prose Literature

0480/3

MAY/JUNE SESSION 2002

1 hour

Additional materials:
Answer paper

TIME 1 hour

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Write your name, Centre number and candidate number in the spaces provided on the answer paper/ answer booklet.

Answer **either** Section A **or** Section B.

Write your answers on the separate answer paper provided.

If you use more than one sheet of paper, fasten the sheets together.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

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

This question paper consists of 7 printed pages and 1 blank page.



Either

Section A

(Nepos)

1 Read the following passage, and answer the questions:

ibi, 1

ut ipse praedicare consuerat, non adversus patriam,
 sed inimicos suos bellum gessit, quod eidem hostes
 essent civitati: nam cum intellegerent se plurimum
 prodesse posse reipublicae, ex ea eiecisse plusque irae
 suae quam utilitati communi paruisse. itaque huius 6
 consilio Lacedaemonii cum Perse rege amicitiam
 fecerunt, dein Deceleam in Attica munierunt praesi-
 dioque ibi perpetuo posito in obsidione Athenas
 tenuerunt. eiusdem opera Ioniam a societate aver-
 terunt Atheniensium. quo facto multo superiores
 bello esse coeperunt.

Neque vero his rebus tam amici Alcibiadi sunt facti
 quam timore ab eo alienati.

IV.6–V.1

- (a) *ibi* (line 1): which city does this word refer to? [1]
- (b) Translate from the beginning as far as *paruisse* in line 6. [6]
- (c) Summarise in about 20–25 words of your own (**not** a translation) the damage that Alcibiades did to the Athenians, as described in the second and third sentences (*itaque ... Atheniensium*). [5]
- (d) What are we told in the fourth and fifth sentences (*quo ... alienati*) was the surprising result of Alcibiades' activities? [3]

[Total: 15]

2 Read the following passage, and answer the questions:

	hic ut e navi	
egressus est, quamquam Theramenes et Thrasybulus		
eisdem rebus praefuerant simulque venerant in		3
Piraeum, tamen unum omnes illum prosequabantur,		4
et, id quod numquam antea usu venerat nisi Olym-		
piae victoribus, coronis aureis aeneisque vulgo dona-		6
batur. ille lacrumans talem benivolentiam civium		
suorum accipiebat, reminiscens pristini temporis		8
acerbitatem.		

VI.3

- (a) *eisdem rebus* (line 3): in what successful enterprises had Alcibiades joined Theramenes and Thrasybulus? [2]
- (b) *Piraeum* (line 4): what was this? [1]
- (c) Pick out and write down the **Latin** phrase in the first part of the first sentence (*hic ... prosequabantur*) that shows how the Athenians singled out Alcibiades. [1]
- (d) *coronis aureis aeneisque* (line 6): what were these? What was so unusual about their award to Alcibiades on this occasion? [2]
- (e) Pick out and write down the **Latin** word in the second sentence (*ille ... acerbitatem*) which shows Alcibiades' emotional state. [1]
- (f) *pristini temporis acerbitatem* (lines 8–9): give **two** reasons that the Athenians might have had for such bitterness. [2]
- (g) What have you learned about the nature of life for a public figure in Athens at this period? [6]

[Total: 15]

3 Read the following passage, and answer the questions:

Postquam inde expulsus Thebas venerit, adeo studiis eorum inservisse, ut nemo eum labore corporisque viribus posset aequiperare (omnes enim Boeotii magis firmitati corporis quam ingenii acumini inserviunt); eundem apud Lacedaemonios, quorum moribus summa virtus in patientia ponebatur, sic duritiae se dedisse, ut parsimonia victus atque cultus omnes Lacedaemonios vinceret; fuisse apud Thracas, homines vinolentos rebusque veneriis deditos: hos quoque in his rebus antecessisse; venisse ad Persas, apud quos summa laus esset fortiter venari, luxuriose vivere: horum sic imitatum consuetudinem, ut illi ipsi eum in his maxime admirarentur.

XI.3–5

- (a) What are we told in the first part of this passage (*postquam ... inserviunt*) about the Boeotians? How did Alcibiades seek to win their favour? [2]
- (b) *summa virtus in patientia ponebatur* (line 6): how did Alcibiades outdo the Spartans? [2]
- (c) What are we told about the Thracians? How did Alcibiades' behaviour change when he was in Thrace? [2]
- (d) Translate from *venisse* in line 10 as far as the end. You should begin your translation with "They agree that ...". [4]

[Total: 10]

4 To what extent have you found Alcibiades a likeable character? Support your answer by reference to the text.

(You should write between 100 and 200 words.)

[10]

Or

Section B

(Livy)

5 Read the following passage, and answer the questions:

Ab Gadibus Carthaginem ad hiberna exercitus	1
redit; atque inde profectus praeter Onussam urbem	
ad Hiberum maritima ora ducit. Ibi fama est in	
quiete visum ab eo iuvenem divina specie, qui se ab	
love diceret ducem in Italiam Hannibali missum;	
proinde sequeretur neque usquam a se deflecteret	
oculos. Pavidum primo nusquam circumspicientem	7
aut respicientem secutum: deinde, cura ingenii	8
humani, cum, quidnam id esset, quod respicere	9
vetitus esset, agitare animo, temperare oculis	
nequivisse; tum vidisse post sese serpentem mira	
magnitudine cum ingenti arborum ac virgultorum	
strage ferri, ac post insequi cum fragore caeli	
nimbus.	

9.1–14

- (a) *Ab Gadibus Carthaginem* (line 1): in what country were these two cities? [1]
- (b) Pick out and write down the **Latin** phrase in the first sentence (*Ab Gadibus ... ducit*) that tells us that Hannibal's route lay along the seacoast. [1]
- (c) Summarise in about 20–25 words of your own (**not** a translation) what the youth said to Hannibal in his dream. [5]
- (d) *circumspicientem aut respicientem* (lines 7–8): what difference in meaning do the two prefixes *circum-* and *re-* give to the participles? [1]
- (e) *cura ingenii humani* (lines 8–9): what was Hannibal curious to know? [1]
- (f) What **two** things did Hannibal see behind him? [3]

[Total: 12]

6 Read the following passage, and answer the questions:

Postero die profecti ex loco	
edito fumo significant transisse et haud procul	2
abesse. Quod ubi accepit Hannibal, ne tempori	3
deesset, dat signum ad traiciendum. Iam paratas	
aptatasque habebat pedes lintres, eques fere propter	
equos naves. Navium agmen ad excipiendum	6
adversi impetum fluminis parte superiore trans-	
mittens tranquillitatem infra traicientibus lintribus	
praebebat. Equorum pars magna nantes loris a	
puppibus trahebantur praeter eos, quos instratos	
frenatosque, ut extemplo egresso in ripam equiti	
usui essent, imposuerant in naves.	

11.20–31

- (a) *significant* (line 2): what signal did Hanno's men send to Hannibal, and how did they send it? [3]
- (b) Translate from *Quod* in line 3 as far as *naves* in line 6. [4]
- (c) What problem did Hannibal encounter, and how did he solve it, as recounted in the fourth sentence (*Navium ... praebebat*)? [3]
- (d) What **two** methods, according to the description in the last sentence (*Equorum ... in naves*), were used to get the horses across the river? [4]

[Total: 14]

7 Read the following passage, and answer the questions:

Ita
 primis expositis alii deinde repetiti ac traieci sunt.
 Nihil sane trepidabant, donec continenti velut ponte
 agerentur; primus erat pavor, cum soluta ab ceteris
 rate in altum raperentur. Ibi urgentes inter se 5
 cedentibus extremis ab aqua trepidationis aliquan- 6
 tum edebant. 7

12.22–28

- (a) Translate from the beginning as far as *raperentur* in line 5. [6]
- (b) *trepidationis aliquantum edebant* (lines 6–7): how did this fear show itself? [2]
- (c) From your reading of the text as a whole, how successful do you consider Hannibal to have been in using diplomacy rather than force? [6]

[Total: 14]

8 What features of Livy's account have you found most appealing?
 Support your answer by reference to the text.

(You should write between 100 and 200 words.) [10]

