



UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS  
International General Certificate of Secondary Education

**LATIN**

**0480/02**

Paper 2 Literature

**May/June 2011**

**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 pages.



## Section A: Two Centuries of Roman Poetry

1 Read the following passage, and answer the questions:

Illic res Italas Romanorumque triumphos,	1
haud vatum ignarus venturique inscius aevi,	
fecerat ignipotens, illic genus omne futurae	3
stirpis ab Ascanio pugnataque in ordine bella.	
fecerat et viridi fetam Mavortis in antro	
procubuisse lupam, geminos huic ubera circum	6
ludere pendentes pueros et lambere matrem	
impavidos, illam tereti cervice reflexa	
mulcere alternos et corpora fingere lingua.	9
nec procul hinc Romam et raptas sine more Sabinas	10
consessu caveae, magnis Circensibus actis,	11
addiderat, subitoque novum consurgere bellum	
Romulidis Tatioque seni Curibusque severis.	
post idem inter se posito certamine reges	14
armati lovis ante aram paterasque tenentes	15
stabant et caesa iungebant foedera porca.	16

*The Shield of Aeneas 1–16*

- (a) *ignipotens* (line 3): name him. [1]
- (b) Write out and scan line 3 (*fecerat... futurae*), marking in the long and short syllables and divisions between the feet. [2]
- (c) *geminos... lingua* (lines 6–9): what was unusual about the twins' upbringing? Make **two** points. [2]
- (d) *nec... Sabinas* (line 10): how does Virgil show that the capture of the Sabine women was wrong? [1]
- (e) *consessu... actis* (line 11): name the literary feature used in this line and suggest what this might represent. [2]
- (f) Translate lines 14–16 (*post... stabant*). [4]
- (g) *paterasque tenentes* (line 15): what were *pateras* used for? [1]
- (h) *caesa... porca* (line 16): what animal was sacrificed and why was the sacrifice made? [2]

[Total: 15]

2 Read the following passage, and answer the questions:

Quae postquam vestemque suam cognovit et ense	1
vidit ebur vacuum, 'tua te manus' inquit 'amorque	2
perdidit, infelix! est et mihi fortis in unum	
hoc manus, est et amor; dabit hic in vulnera vires.	4
persequar exstinctum letique miserrima dicar	
causa comesque tui; quique a me morte revelli	
heu sola poteris, poteris nec morte revelli.	
hoc tamen amborum verbis estote rogati,	
o multum miseri meus illiusque parentes,	9
ut, quos certus amor, quos hora novissima iunxit,	
componi tumulo non invidetis eodem;	11
at tu quae ramis arbor miserabile corpus	
nunc tegis unius, mox es tectura duorum,	13
signa tene caedis pullosque et luctibus aptos	14
semper habe fetus, gemini monumenta cruoris.'	15

*Pyramus and Thisbe* 93–107

- (a) What **two** items did Thisbe see in lines 1 and 2? [2]
- (b) *dabit...vires* (line 4): explain in your own words what Thisbe means by saying this. [2]
- (c) *o multum...parentes* (line 9): how does Ovid match sound to sense in this line? [2]
- (d) Translate lines 9–11 (*o multum...eodem*). [6]
- (e) *nunc tegis unius...tectura duorum* (line 13): how does Ovid show contrast between present and future? [1]
- (f) *signa...cruoris* (lines 14–15): what form does Thisbe want the *signa caedis* to take and why? [2]

[Total: 15]

- 3 Of the two authors, Virgil and Ovid, which have you enjoyed reading more? Give reasons for your choice.

Support your answer with reference to **both** texts.

You should write at least 100 words.

[10]

## Section B: Introducing Cicero

4 Read the following passage, and answer the questions:

cum vero aestas summa esse coeperat, quod tempus omnes Siciliae	1
semper praetores in itineribus consumere consuerunt, propterea quod	2
tum putant obeundam esse maxime provinciam cum in areis frumenta	3
sunt, quod et familiae congregantur et magnitudo servitii perspicitur	4
et labor operis maxime offendit, frumenti copia commonet, tempus	
anni non impedit: tum, inquam, cum concursant ceteri praetores, iste	6
novo quodam genere imperator pulcherrimo Syracusarum loco stativa	7
sibi castra faciebat.	8

*Verres the General 84–91*

- (a) *aestas summa* (line 1): what, exactly, is the time of year? [1]
- (b) *quod...consuerunt* (lines 1–2): what have the governors of Sicily always done at this time? [1]
- (c) *in areis* (line 3): where is the grain at this time? [1]
- (d) Translate lines 4–6 (*quod et familiae...non impedit*). [5]
- (e) *tum, inquam...faciebat* (lines 6–8):
- (i) explain how Verres behaves differently from other governors. [3]
  - (ii) what is the tone of these words? Explain your answer. [2]
- (f) *pulcherrimo Syracusarum loco* (line 7): why do you think Verres picked this location? [1]
- (g) *castra* (line 8): who later joined Verres here? [1]

[Total: 15]

5 Read the following passage, and answer the questions:

quis enim toto mari locus per hos annos aut tam firmum habuit	1
praesidium ut tutus esset, aut tam fuit abditus ut lateret? quis	2
navigavit qui non se aut mortis aut servitutis periculo committeret,	3
cum aut hieme aut referto praedonum mari navigaret? hoc tantum	4
bellum, tam turpe, tam vetus, tam late divisum atque dispersum quis	5
umquam arbitraretur aut ab omnibus imperatoribus uno anno aut	
omnibus annis ab uno imperatore confici posse? quam provinciam	7
tenuistis a praedonibus liberam per hosce annos?	

*The Brilliance of Pompey 101–108*

- (a) *toto mari* (line 1): name it. [1]
- (b) Translate the first sentence (lines 1–2: *quis enim...lateret*). [5]
- (c) What **two** dangers does Cicero mention in lines 2–3 (*quis...committeret*)? [2]
- (d) Lines 4–5 (*hoc tantum...dispersum*): write down and translate **two** Latin adjectives which Cicero uses to describe the war with the pirates. [2]
- (e) *hoc tantum...confici posse?* (lines 4–7): how does Cicero emphasise the difficulty of the campaign against the pirates? You may refer to both content and style. [3]
- (f) (i) What literary device is Cicero using throughout the passage? [1]
- (ii) What effect do you think it creates? [1]

[Total: 15]

6 Why do you think Cicero had so much success with his speeches?

Support your answer with reference to the texts.

You should write at least 100 words.

[10]

---

Permission to reproduce items where third-party owned material protected by copyright is included has been sought and cleared where possible. Every reasonable effort has been made by the publisher (UCLES) to trace copyright holders, but if any items requiring clearance have unwittingly been included, the publisher will be pleased to make amends at the earliest possible opportunity.

University of Cambridge International Examinations is part of the Cambridge Assessment Group. Cambridge Assessment is the brand name of University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which is itself a department of the University of Cambridge.