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**LATIN**

**0480/23**

Paper 2 Literature

**May/June 2018**

**1 hour 30 minutes**

No Additional Materials are required.

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**READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST**

An answer booklet is provided inside this question paper. You should follow the instructions on the front cover of the answer booklet. If you need additional answer paper ask the invigilator for a continuation booklet.

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.

The total number of marks for this paper is 80.



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

Section A: Virgil, *Aeneid* Book 12

1 Read the following passage and answer the questions:

Aeneas instat contra telumque coruscat	1
ingens arboreum, et saevo sic pectore fatur:	2
‘quae nunc deinde mora est? aut quid iam, Turne, retractas?’	3
non cursu, saevis certandum est comminus armis.	4
verte omnes tete in facies et contrahe quidquid	5
sive animis sive arte vales; opta ardua pennis	6
astra sequi clausumque cava te condere terra.’	7
ille caput quassans: ‘non me tua fervida terrent	8
dicta, ferox; di me terrent et Iuppiter hostis.’	9
nec plura effatus saxum circumspicit ingens,	10
saxum antiquum ingens, campo quod forte iacebat,	11
limes agro positus litem ut discerneret arvis.	12
vix illud lecti bis sex cervice subirent,	13
qualia nunc hominum producit corpora tellus;	14
ille manu raptum trepida torquebat in hostem	15
altior insurgens et cursu concitus heros.	16

(Virgil, *Aeneid* 12. 887–902)

- (a) Translate lines 1–4 (*Aeneas instat ... comminus armis*). [5]
- (b) *verte omnes ... condere terra* (lines 5–7): in these lines Aeneas is suggesting that Turnus will not win, whatever he does. Give **three** examples of what Aeneas says Turnus might do. [3]
- (c) *ille caput ... circumspicit ingens* (lines 8–10): how does Virgil make Turnus appear heroic in these lines? [3]
- (d) *saxum antiquum ... corpora tellus* (lines 11–14): what made this *saxum* special? Make **two** points. [2]
- (e) *ille manu ... concitus heros* (lines 15–16): explain **one** way in which Virgil makes these lines vivid, quoting the relevant Latin in your answer. [2]

2 Read the following passage and answer the questions:

'vicisti et victum tendere palmas	1
Ausonii videre; tua est Lavinia coniunx,	2
ulterius ne tende odiis.' stetit acer in armis	3
Aeneas volvens oculos dextramque repressit;	4
et iam iamque magis cunctantem flectere sermo	5
coeperat, infelix umero cum apparuit alto	6
balteus et notis fulserunt cingula bullis	7
Pallantis pueri, victum quem vulnere Turnus	8
straverat atque umeris inimicum insigne gerebat.	9
ille, oculis postquam saevi monimenta doloris	10
exuviasque hausit, furiis accensus et ira	11
terribilis: 'tunc hinc spoliis indute meorum	12
eripiare mihi? Pallas te hoc vulnere, Pallas	13
immolat et poenam scelerato ex sanguine sumit.'	14
hoc dicens ferrum adverso sub pectore condit	15
fervidus; ast illi solvuntur frigore membra	16
vitaque cum gemitu fugit indignata sub umbras.	17

(Virgil, *Aeneid* 12. 936–952)

- (a) Translate lines 1–3 (*vicisti ... tende odiis*). [5]
- (b) *stetit acer ... ira terribilis* (lines 3–12): give **two** contrasting emotions felt by Aeneas in these lines. Quote the Latin to support your answer. [4]
- (c) *tunc hinc ... sub umbras* (lines 12–17): how does Virgil make the climax of the story dramatic? Make **two** points, quoting the relevant Latin in your answer. [4]
- (d) Write out and scan line 17 (*vitaque ... umbras*), marking the long and short syllables and divisions between the feet. [2]

- 3 'The different techniques Virgil uses to tell the story are more important than the plot.' How far do you agree with this statement based on the extract of the *Aeneid* you have read?

Support your answer with reference to the text.

You should write at least 100 words.

[10]

## Section B: Two Centuries of Roman Prose

4 Read the following passage and answer the questions:

tu tamen si aliter sentis, rescribe quam primum. in balneariis assa in alterum apodyteri	1
angulum promovi propterea quod ita erant posita ut eorum vaporarium esset subiectum	2
cubiculis. subgrande cubiculum autem et hibernum alterum valde probavi quod et ampla	3
erant et loco posita ambulationis uno latere, eo quod est proximum balneariis. columnas	4
neque rectas neque e regione Diphilus collocarat. eas scilicet demolietur. aliquando	5
perpendiculari et linea discet uti. omnino spero paucis mensibus opus Diphili perfectum	6
fore; curat enim diligentissime Caesius, qui tum mecum fuit.	7

(Cicero, *Domestic Design*, *Ad Quintum Fratrem* 3, 1, 2)

- (a) *tu tamen ... quam primum* (line 1): what must Quintus do if he disagrees with Cicero? [2]
- (b) Translate lines 1–3 (*in balneariis ... cubiculis*). [5]
- (c) *subgrande ... proximum balneariis* (lines 3–4): what **two** things does Cicero like about the bedrooms? [2]
- (d) *columnas ... discet uti* (lines 4–6):
- (i) what, according to Cicero, has Diphilus done wrong? [2]
  - (ii) what will have to be done about it? [1]
  - (iii) how does Cicero think Diphilus could improve? [1]
- (e) *omnino ... mecum fuit* (lines 6–7): why is Caesius mentioned? [2]

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

Varie sum adfectus tuis litteris, valde priore pagina perturbatus, paulum altera recreatus.	1
qua re nunc quidem non dubito quin, quoad plane valeas, te neque navigationi neque	2
viae committas. satis te mature videro, si plane confirmatum videro. de medico et tu	3
bene existimari scribis et ego sic audio; sed plane curationes eius non probo; ius enim	4
dandum tibi non fuit, cum κακοστόμαχος esses. sed tamen et ad illum scripsi accurate	5
et ad Lysonem.	6

(Cicero, *Concern for the Health of a Former Slave, Ad Familiares* 16, 4, 1)

- (a) *tuis litteris* (line 1): name the ex-slave who had written the letter. [1]
- (b) *varie sum ... recreatus* (line 1): how does Cicero make this sentence particularly striking? Give **three** examples, quoting the relevant Latin in your answer. [3]
- (c) *qua re nunc ... confirmatum videro* (lines 2–3):
- (i) what advice does Cicero give? [2]
  - (ii) how does he try to make this advice persuasive? [2]
- (d) *de medico ... sic audio* (lines 3–4): what has Cicero heard? [1]
- (e) Translate lines 4–6 (*sed plane ... Lysonem*). [5]
- (f) κακοστόμαχος (line 5): suggest a reason why Cicero writes this word in Greek. [1]

- 6 'Cicero likes to take control of everyone and everything.' How far do you agree with this statement about Cicero 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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