



Cambridge IGCSE™

LATIN

0480/23

Paper 2 Literature

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1 hour 30 minutes



You must answer on the enclosed answer booklet.

You will need: Answer booklet (enclosed)

INSTRUCTIONS

- Answer **all** questions.
- Follow the instructions on the front cover of the answer booklet. If you need additional answer paper, ask the invigilator for a continuation booklet.

INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is 80.
- The number of marks for each question or part question is shown in brackets [].

This document has **8** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

Section A: Virgil, *Aeneid* Book 3

1 Read the following passage and answer the questions:

inruimus ferro et divos ipsumque vocamus	1
in partem praedamque lovem; tum litore curvo	2
exstruimusque toros dapibusque epulamur opimis.	3
at subitae horrifico lapsu de montibus adsunt	4
Harpyiae et magnis quatiunt clangoribus alas,	5
diripiuntque dapes contactuque omnia foedant	6
immundo; tum vox taetrum dira inter odorem.	7
rursum in secessu longo sub rupe cavata	8
arboribus clausam circum atque horrentibus umbris	9
instruimus mensas arisque reponimus ignem;	10
rursum ex diverso caeli caecisque latebris	11
turba sonans praedam pedibus circumvolat uncis,	12
polluit ore dapes. sociis tunc arma capessant	13
edico, et dira bellum cum gente gerendum.	14

(Virgil, *Aeneid* 3.222–235)

- (a) Translate lines 1–3 (*inruimus ferro ... epulamur opimis*). [5]
- (b) *at subitae ... inter odorem* (lines 4–7): how does Virgil make this a disgusting scene? You should refer to **both** what he says **and** how he says it. [4]
- (c) *rursum in ... reponimus ignem* (lines 8–10): how do they try to solve the problem? [2]
- (d) Write out and scan line 12 (*turba ... uncis*), marking the long and short syllables and divisions between the feet. [2]
- (e) *sociis tunc ... gente gerendum* (lines 13–14): what does Aeneas tell his men to do next? [2]

2 Read the following passage and answer the questions:

'accipite ergo animis atque haec mea figite dicta,	1
quae Phoebus pater omnipotens, mihi Phoebus Apollo	2
praedixit, vobis Furiarum ego maxima pando.	3
Italiam cursu petitis ventisque vocatis:	4
ibitis Italiam portusque intrare licebit.	5
sed non ante datam cingetis moenibus urbem	6
quam vos dira fames nostraeque iniuria caedis	7
ambesas subigat malis absumere mensas.'	8
dixit, et in silvam pennis ablata refugit.	9
at sociis subita gelidus formidine sanguis	10
deriguit: cecidere animi, nec iam amplius armis,	11
sed votis precibusque iubent exposcere pacem,	12
sive deae seu sint dirae obscaeque volucres.	13

(Virgil, *Aeneid* 3.250–262)

- (a) Translate lines 1–3 (*accipite ergo ... maxima pando*). [5]
- (b) *Italiam cursu ... intrare licebit* (lines 4–5): what good news are they given here? [2]
- (c) *sed non ... absumere mensas* (lines 6–8): how does Virgil make the prophecy seem ominous? [3]
- (d) *dixit et ... ablata refugit* (line 9): what is the name of the speaker? [1]
- (e) *at sociis ... obscaeque volucres* (lines 10–13): how does Virgil show the effect of the words on the men? You should refer to **both** what he says **and** how he says it. [4]

- 3 'Full of literary techniques but without much of a plot.' How far do you agree with this statement about *Aeneid* 3 based on the extracts you have studied?

Support your answer with reference to the text.

You should write at least 100 words.

[10]

Section B: *Introducing Cicero*

4 Read the following passage and answer the questions:

quid multa? destiti stomachari et me unum ex eis feci qui ad aquas venissent.	1
sed ea res, iudices, haud scio an plus mihi profuerit quam si mihi tum essent	2
omnes gratulati. nam posteaquam sensi populi Romani aures hebetiores, oculos	3
autem esse acres atque acutos, destiti quid de me audituri essent homines cogitare;	4
feci ut postea cotidie praesentem me viderent, habitavi in oculis, pressi forum;	5
neminem a congressu meo neque ianitor meus neque somnus absterruit.	6

(Cicero, *Pro Plancio* 66)

- (a) *destiti stomachari ... aquas venissent* (line 1): what did Cicero do after he stopped being annoyed? [2]
- (b) *sed ea ... omnes gratulati* (lines 2–3): what techniques of an orator does Cicero use in these lines? Support your answer with reference to the Latin. [4]
- (c) Translate lines 3–4 (*nam posteaquam ... homines cogitare*). [5]
- (d) *feci ut ... somnus absterruit* (lines 5–6): how does Cicero create a vivid picture with these words? Make **two** points and refer to the relevant Latin in your answer. [4]

5 Read the following passage and answer the questions:

te nunc, P. Scipio, te, inquam, lectissimum ornatissimumque adolescentem, appello;	1
abs te officium tuum debitum generi et nomini requiro et flagito. cur pro isto, qui laudem	2
honoremque familiae vestrae depeculatus est, pugnas? cur eum defensum esse vis?	3
cur ego tuas partes suscipio? cur tuum munus sustineo? cur M. Tullius P. Africani	4
monumenta requirit, P. Scipio eum qui illa sustulit defendit? quisnam, per deos immortales,	5
tuebitur P. Scipionis memoriam mortui, quis monumenta atque indicia virtutis, si tu ea	6
relinques ac deseres, nec solum spoliata illa patieris sed etiam eorum spoliatores	7
vexatoresque defendis?	8

(Cicero, *In Verrem* 2, 4, 80)

- (a) *te nunc ... et flagito* (lines 1–2): how does Cicero give force to his words here? Make **two** points and support your answer with reference to the relevant Latin. [4]
- (b) *cur pro ... est pugnas* (lines 2–3): explain what Cicero is drawing attention to by asking this question. [2]
- (c) Translate lines 3–5 (*cur eum ... sustulit defendit*). [5]
- (d) *quisnam per ... vexatoresque defendis* (lines 5–8): how does Cicero make these words convincing to his audience? Make **two** points and support your answer with reference to the relevant Latin. [4]

- 6 'When you have no basis for an argument, make a personal attack on the defendant.' How far do you agree that Cicero followed this advice in his speech against Verres 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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