



Cambridge IGCSE™

LATIN

0480/22

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:

'scio me Danais e classibus unum	1
et bello Iliacos fateor petiisse penatis.	2
pro quo, si sceleris tanta est iniuria nostri,	3
spargite me in fluctus vastoque immergite ponto;	4
si pereo, hominum manibus periisse iuvabit.'	5
dixerat et genua amplexus genibusque volutans	6
haerebat. qui sit fari, quo sanguine cretus,	7
hortamur, quae deinde agitet fortuna fateri.	8
ipse pater dextram Anchises haud multa moratus	9
dat iuveni atque animum praesenti pignore firmat.	10
ille haec deposita tandem formidine fatur:	11
'sum patria ex Ithaca, comes infelicis Ulixi,	12
nomine Achaemenides, Troiam genitore Adamasto	13
paupere (mansissetque utinam fortuna!) profectus.'	14

(Virgil, *Aeneid* 3.602–615)

- (a) *scio me ... petiisse penatis* (lines 1–2): what do we learn about the speaker? [2]
- (b) *pro quo ... periisse iuvabit* (lines 3–5): how does Virgil emphasise the speaker's desperation? You should refer to **both** what he says **and** how he says it. [4]
- (c) *dixerat et ... fortuna fateri* (lines 6–8):
- (i) name **one** literary feature used in these lines. [1]
- (ii) explain why it is effective in these lines. [1]
- (d) *ipse pater ... pignore firmat* (lines 9–10): what does Anchises do in these lines? [2]
- (e) Translate lines 12–14 (*sum patria ... profectus*). [5]

2 Read the following passage and answer the questions:

'nam simul expletus dapibus vinoque sepultus	1
cervicem inflexam posuit, iacuitque per antrum	2
immensus saniem eructans et frustra cruento	3
per somnum commixta mero, nos magna precati	4
numina sortitique vices una undique circum	5
fundimur, et telo lumen terebramus acuto	6
ingens quod torva solum sub fronte latebat,	7
Argolici clipei aut Phoebeae lampadis instar,	8
et tandem laeti sociorum ulciscimur umbras.	9
sed fugite, o miseri, fugite atque ab litore funem	10
rumpite.'	11

(Virgil, *Aeneid* 3.630–640)

- (a) Write out and scan line 1 (*nam ... sepultus*), marking the long and short syllables and divisions between the feet. [2]
- (b) *cervicem inflexam ... commixta mero* (lines 2–4): how does Virgil make his description disgusting? Make **two** points referring to the Latin in your answer. [4]
- (c) Translate lines 6–8 (*et telo ... lampadis instar*). [5]
- (d) *sociorum ulciscimur umbras* (line 9): what had happened to their comrades? [1]
- (e) *sed fugite ... funem rumpite* (lines 10–11): how does the speaker emphasise that they should hurry? [3]

- 3 'The story of the Cyclops is far more frightening than the Trojans' encounter with the Harpies.'
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:

vere mehercule hoc dicam: sic tum existimabam, nihil homines aliud	1
Romae nisi de quaestura mea loqui. frumenti in summa caritate	2
maximum numerum miseram; negotiatoribus comis, mercatoribus	3
iustus, mancibus liberalis, sociis abstinens, omnibus eram visus in	4
omni officio diligentissimus: excogitati quidam erant a Siculis honores	5
in me inauditi. itaque hac spe decedebam ut mihi populum Romanum	6
ultro omnia delaturum putarem.	7

(Cicero, *Pro Plancio* 64–65)

- (a) *vere mehercule ... mea loqui* (lines 1–2): how does Cicero give force to his words here? Make **two** points and support your answer with reference to the Latin. [4]
- (b) *frumenti in ... me inauditi* (lines 2–6): what techniques of an orator does Cicero use in these lines? Make **two** points and support your answer with reference to the Latin. [4]
- (c) Translate lines 5–7 (*excogitati quidam ... delaturum putarem*). [5]
- (d) Following this passage, what happened when Cicero got to Puteoli? [2]

5 Read the following passage and answer the questions:

quod cum ex oppido exportabatur, quem conventum mulierum	1
factum esse arbitramini, quem fletum maiorum natu? quorum nonnulli	2
etiam illum diem memoria tenebant cum illa eadem Diana Segestam	3
Carthagine revecta victoriam populi Romani reditu suo nuntiasset.	4
quam dissimilis hic dies illi tempori videbatur! tum imperator populi	5
Romani, vir clarissimus, deos patrios reportabat Segestanis ex urbe	6
hostium recuperatos; nunc ex urbe sociorum praetor eiusdem populi	7
Romani turpissimus atque impurissimus eosdem illos deos nefario	8
scelere auferebat.	9

(Cicero, *In Verrem* 2, 4, 77)

- (a) *quod cum ... maiorum natu* (lines 1–2): how does Cicero appeal to the emotions of his listeners? Make **two** points and support your answer with reference to the Latin. [4]
- (b) Translate lines 2–4 (*quorum nonnulli ... suo nuntiasset*). [5]
- (c) *quam dissimilis ... tempori videbatur* (line 5): what two events are being compared here? [2]
- (d) *tum imperator ... scelere auferebat* (lines 5–9): how does Cicero draw attention to the contrast between the two men? You should refer to **both** what he says **and** how he says it. [4]

- 6 'We learn more about Cicero himself from his speeches than about Plancius and Verres.'
How far do you agree with this statement 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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