CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

General Certificate of Education Advanced Subsidiary Level

LATIN 8282/2

PAPER 2: LITERATURE

OCTOBER/NOVEMBER SESSION 2004

TO ISSUE: STANDARD ANSWER BOOKLET

Time allowed: 2 hours

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

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

Answer ALL questions in BOTH sections of this examination paper. Each section is worth 50 marks.

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

All sections in this paper carry equal marks. You should answer ALL questions in this paper.

You are reminded of the need for good English and clear presentation in your answers.

SECTION A: Verse Literature

QUESTION ONE (25 marks)

Virgil, *Aeneid* II. 298–317.

diverso interea miscentur moenia luctu,
et magis atque magis, quamquam secreta parentis
Anchisae domus arboribusque obtecta recessit,
clarescunt sonitus armorumque ingruit horror.
excutior somno et summi fastigia tecti
ascensu supero atque arrectis auribus asto:
in segetem veluti cum flamma furentibus Austris
incidit, aut rapidus montano flumine torrens
sternit agros, sternit sata laeta boumque labores
praecipitesque trahit silvas, stupet inscius alto
accipiens sonitum saxi de vertice pastor.
tum vero manifesta fides, Danaümque patescunt
insidiae. iam Deïphobi dedit ampla ruinam
Volcano superante domus, iam proximus ardet
Ucalegon; Sigea igni freta lata relucent.
exoritur clamorque virum clangorque tubarum.
arma amens capio; nec sat rationis in armis,
sed glomerare manum bello et concurrere in arcem
cum sociis ardent animi; furor iraque mentem
praecipitat, pulchrumque mori succurrit in armis.

Answer ALL of the following questions:

1. Translate lines 301 (clarescunt) to 313 (tubarum). (13 marks)

2. When Aeneas says **excutior somno** in line 302, where was he, and whom has he just encountered? (2 marks)

3. How is Aeneas characterized in lines 314–317? How does this contrast with his character at the end of Book II? (2 marks)

4. **EITHER:**

   Explain the simile in lines 304–308, identifying and explaining in detail **FOUR** points of comparison. (4 marks)

   OR:

   Identify and explain fully the grammar of: (4 marks)

   luctu (298)
   Volcano superante (311)
   virum (313)
   rationis (314)

5. Find **FIVE** examples of different poetic, stylistic or metrical features in this passage. For each, quote the Latin, identify the feature, and suggest what effect may be produced. (5 marks)
   DO NOT use the same type of feature more than twice.

QUESTION TWO (25 marks)

Virgil, *Aeneid* II. 771–789.

quaerenti et tectis urbis sine fine ruenti
infelix simulacrum atque ipsius umbra Creüsae
visa mihi ante oculos et nota maior imago.
obstipui, steteruntque comae et vox faucibus haesit.
tum sic adfari et curas his demere dictis:
'quid tantum insano iuvat indulgere dolori,
o dulcis coniunx? non haec sine numine divum
eveniunt; nec te comitem hinc portare Creüsam
fas, aut ille sinit superi regnator Olympi.
longa tibi exsilia et vastum maris aequor arandum,
et terram Hesperiam venies, ubi Lydius arva
inter opima virum leni fluit agmine Thybris.
illic res laetae regnumque et regia coniunx
parta tibi; lacrimas dilectae pelle Creüsae.
non ego Myrmidonum sedes Dolopumve superbas
aspiciam aut Graïs servitum matribus ibo,
Dardanis et divae Veneris nurus;
sed me magna deum genetrix his detinet oris.
iamque vale et nati serva communis amorem.'

Answer ALL of the following questions:

1. Translate lines 776 (quid tantum) to 787 (nurus). (12 marks)

2. When does Creusa first appear in Aeneid II? Explain **TWO** ways whereby she greatly influences Aeneas' fate. (2 marks)

3. What is striking about the occurrences of Creusa's name in this passage? What might be the intended effect? (1 mark)

4. **EITHER:**

   Explain in full the following references: (4 marks)
   Lydius Thybris (781–782)
   Myrmidonum (785)
   divae Veneris nurus (787)
   magna deum genetrix (788)

   OR:

   Identify and explain fully the grammar of: (4 marks)
   nota (773)
   adfari (775)
   leni agmine (782)
   servitum (786)

5. Scan line 774 (**obstipui … haesit**), clearly marking the six feet of the hexameter and the main caesura. Identify **ONE** metrical or stylistic feature in the line, and state the effect this feature produces. (5 marks)

SECTION B: Prose Literature

QUESTION ONE (25 marks)

Caesar, de Bello Gallico IV. 23, 1–5.

1 His constitutis rebus, nactus idoneam ad navigandum tempestatem tertia fere vigilia solvit equitesque in ulteriorem portum progredi et naves conscendere et se sequi iussit.

2 A quibus cum paulo tardius esset administratum, ipse hora circiter diei quarta cum primis navibus Britanniam attigit atque ibi in omnibus collibus expositas hostium copias armatas conspexit.

3 Cuius loci haec erat natura, atque ita montibus angustis mare continebatur, uti ex locis superioribus in litus telum adigi posset. Hunc ad egrediendum nequaquam idoneum locum arbitratus, dum reliquae naves eo convenirent ad horam nonam in ancoris expectavit.

4 Interim, legatis tribunisque militum convocatis, et quae ex Voluseno cognovisset et quae fieri vellet ostendit; monuitque, ut rei militaris ratio, maxime ut maritimae res postularent, ut quae celerem atque instabilem motum haberent, ad nutum et ad tempus omnes res ab eis administrarentur.

5 His dimissis, et ventum et aestum uno tempore nactus secundum, dato signo et sublatis ancoris, circiter milia passuum septem ab eo loco progressus aperto ac plano litore naves constituit.

Answer ALL of the following questions:

1. Translate paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 (his constitutis to expectavit). (12 marks)

2. How did Roman soldiers determine time at night? Approximately what time is indicated by **tertia fere vigilia** (paragraph 1)? (2 marks)

3. Why did the cavalry not arrive to support Caesar's campaign in Britain? Make specific reference to the problems with their departure and arrival. (2 marks)

4. **EITHER:**

   (i) Who were the **tribuni militum**, and what were their principal duties? (2 marks)

   (ii) What does the phrase **paulo tardius esset administratum** in paragraph 2 suggest about Caesar's opinion of the cavalry's performance? (1 mark)

   (iii) What does the phrase **ad nutum et ad tempus omnes res ab eis administrarentur** in paragraph 4 tell us about Caesar's leadership style? (1 mark)

   OR:

   Identify and explain fully the grammar of: (4 marks)

   (i) ad navigandum (paragraph 1)
   (ii) paulo (paragraph 2)
   (iii) **convenirent** (paragraph 3)
   (iv) **uno tempore** (paragraph 5)

5. Find one example from the passage of each of the following. You must quote the Latin words relevant to the construction. (5 marks)

   (i) result clause
   (ii) indirect question
   (iii) ablative absolute
   (iv) indirect command
   (v) ablative of the agent

QUESTION TWO (25 marks)

Caesar, *de Bello Gallico* IV. 32, 1–4.

1 Dum ea geruntur, legione ex consuetudine una frumentatum missa, quae appellabatur septima, neque ulla ad id tempus belli suspicione interposita, cum pars hominum in agris remaneret, pars etiam in castra ventitaret, ei qui pro portis castrorum in statione erant Caesari nuntiaverunt pulverem maiorem quam consuetudo ferret in ea parte videri quam in partem legio iter fecisset.

2 Caesar id quod erat suspicatus, aliquid novi a barbaris initum consilii, cohortes quae in stationibus erant secum in eam partem proficisci, ex reliquis duas in stationem cohortes succedere, reliquas armari et confestim sese subsequi iussit.

3 Cum paulo longius a castris processisset, suos ab hostibus premi atque aegre sustinere et conferta legione ex omnibus partibus tela conici animadvertit.

4 Nam quod omni ex reliquis partibus demesso frumento pars una erat reliqua, suspicati hostes huc nostros esse venturos noctu in silvis delituerant; tum dispersos, depositis armis in metendo occupatos subito adorti, paucis interfectis reliquos incertis ordinibus perturbaverant, simul equitatu atque essedis circumdederant.

Answer ALL of the following questions:

1. Translate paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 (Caesar id quod to circumdederant).(13 marks)

2. What is Caesar referring to when he says **dum ea geruntur** in line 1? (1 mark)

3. For what **TWO** particular functions did the British use their chariots during battle? (2 marks)

4. **EITHER:**

   Outline the basic structure of the Roman legion at the time of Caesar. You should specifically mention the divisions of the legion and the different types of officers. (4 marks)

   OR:

   Identify and explain fully the grammar of: (4 marks)

   belli (line 2)
   novi consilii (line 7)
   in metendo (line 16)
   equitatu (line 18)

5. Find one example from the passage of each of the following. You must quote the Latin words relevant to the construction. (5 marks)

   (i) temporal clause
   (ii) indirect statement
   (iii) supine of purpose
   (iv) comparative adverb
   (v) a sub-oblique relative clause in indirect speech