

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS  
in collaboration with the  
ASSOCIATION OF CAMBRIDGE SCHOOLS IN NEW ZEALAND  
Advanced Subsidiary Level

**LATIN (School-based Assessment)**

**8282/02**

Paper 2: Literature

October/November 2006

**2 hours**

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, index number and name on all the work you hand in.

Write in dark blue or black pen on both sides of the paper.

Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

Answer **all** questions from **both** sections of this examination paper.

Each section is worth 50 marks.

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

The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.

This document consists of 9 printed pages and 3 blank pages.



## SECTION A: Verse Literature

### QUESTION ONE (25 marks)

Virgil, *Aeneid* II. 40–56.

<b>primus ibi ante omnes magna comitante caterva</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>Laocoön ardens summa decurrit ab arce,</b>	
<b>et procul: 'o miseri, quae tanta insania, cives?</b>	
<b>creditis avectos hostes? aut ulla putatis</b>	
<b>dona carere dolis Danaüm? sic notus Ulixes?</b>	
<b>aut hoc inclusi ligno occultantur Achivi,</b>	<b>45</b>
<b>aut haec in nostros fabricata est machina muros</b>	
<b>inspectura domos venturaque desuper urbi,</b>	
<b>aut aliquis latet error; equo ne credite, Teucri.</b>	
<b>quidquid id est, timeo Danaos et dona ferentes.'</b>	
<b>sic fatus validis ingentem viribus hastam</b>	<b>50</b>
<b>in latus inque feri curvam compagibus alvum</b>	
<b>contorsit. stetit illa tremens, uteroque recusso</b>	
<b>insonuere cavae gemitumque dedere cavernae.</b>	
<b>et, si fata deum, si mens non laeva fuisset,</b>	
<b>impulerat ferro Argolicas foedare latebras,</b>	<b>55</b>
<b>Troiaque nunc staret, Priamique arx alta maneres.</b>	

**Answer ALL of the following questions:**

1. Translate lines 40 (**primus**) to 49 (**ferentes**). (12 marks)
2. Who is Laocoön? (1 mark)
3. What is Laocoön referring to when he says **tanta insania** in line 42? (1 mark)
4. Virgil specifically refers to Ulysses in line 44. What is his connection to the Wooden Horse? (1 mark)
5. Describe briefly what ultimately happened to Laocoön. (1 mark)
6. **EITHER:**

Answer **BOTH** of the following: (4 marks)

- (i) The Trojans considered that Laocoön's fate was a just outcome, but it seems unfair to many readers. Explain both points of view.
- (ii) Another minor character in Aeneid II is Sinon. Outline briefly his role in Aeneid II, and suggest how it contributes to the dramatic impact of the tragedy of Troy's fall.

**OR:**

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

**avectos** (43)

**urbi** (47)

**validis viribus** (50)

**fuisset** (54)

7. Find at least **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 once.

**QUESTION TWO (25 marks)**

Virgil, *Aeneid* II. 632–649.

descendo ac ducente deo flammam inter et hostes  
expedior: dant tela locum flammaeque recedunt.  
atque ubi iam patriae perventum ad limina sedis  
antiquasque domos, genitor, quem tollere in altos 635  
optabam primum montes primumque petebam,  
abnegat excisa vitam producere Troia  
exsiliumque pati. ‘vos o, quibus integer aevi  
sanguis,’ ait, ‘solidaeque suo stant robore vires,  
vos agitate fugam. 640  
me si caelicolae voluissent ducere vitam,  
has mihi servassent sedes. satis una superque  
vidimus excidia et captae superavimus urbi.  
sic o sic positum adfati discedite corpus.  
ipse manu mortem inveniam; miserebitur hostis 645  
exuviasque petet. facilis iactura sepulcri.  
iam pridem invisus divis et inutilis annos  
demoror, ex quo me divum pater atque hominum rex  
fulminis adflavit ventis et contigit igni.’

**Answer ALL of the following questions:**

1. Translate lines 634 (**atque ubi**) to 644 (**corpus**). (13 marks)
2. Where has Aeneas been, and what has he been doing immediately prior to this passage? (1 mark)
3. What was the **excidia** Anchises refers to in line 643? (1 mark)
4. What is Anchises talking about when he mentions **fulminis adflavit ventis et contigit igni** in line 649? (1 mark)

5. **EITHER:**

In this passage, Virgil portrays Anchises' state of mind as very emotional. Supporting your answer with references to the text, comment on Anchises' state of mind in this passage. Later in Book II, Anchises' character is markedly different. Describe briefly what this change is, and the reason for it. (4 marks)

**OR:**

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

**excisa Troia** (637)

**quibus** (638)

**captae urbi** (643)

**igni** (649)

6. Scan line 648 (**demoror ... rex**), 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. 21, 1–6.

21.1 **Ad haec cognoscenda, prius quam periculum faceret, idoneum esse arbitratus C. Volusenum cum navi longa praemittit. Huic mandat ut exploratis omnibus rebus ad se quam primum revertatur.**

21.2 **Ipse cum omnibus copiis in Morinos proficiscitur, quod inde erat brevissimus in Britanniam traiectus. Huc naves undique ex finitimis regionibus et quam superiore aestate ad Veneticum bellum effecerat classem iubet convenire.**

21.3 **Interim, consilio eius cognito et per mercatores perlato ad Britannos, a compluribus insulae civitatibus ad eum legati veniunt, qui polliceantur obsides dare atque imperio populi Romani obtemperare.**

21.4 **Quibus auditis, liberaliter pollicitus hortatusque ut in ea sententia permanerent, eos domum remittit et cum eis una Commium, quem ipse Atrebatibus superatis regem ibi constituerat, cuius et virtutem et consilium probabat et quem sibi fidelem esse arbitrabatur cuiusque auctoritas in his regionibus magni habebatur, mittit.**

21.5 **Huic imperat quas possit adeat civitates horteturque ut populi Romani fidem sequantur seque celeriter eo venturum nuntiet.**

21.6 **Volusenus, perspectis regionibus omnibus quantum ei facultatis dari potuit, qui navi egredi ac se barbaris committere non auderet, quinto die ad Caesarem revertitur, quaeque ibi perspexisset renuntiat.**

**Answer ALL of the following questions:**

1. Translate paragraphs 21.3, 21.4 and 21.5 (**interim** to **nuntiet**). (13 marks)
2. In which TWO regions did the Atrebates live? (1 mark)
3. What rank did Volusenus hold in the Roman army? What were the general duties of a man of this rank? (2 marks)

4. **EITHER:**

Describe Caesar's voyage to Britain. You should specifically mention his point(s) of departure, the possibilities of his landing site, and the nature of his fleet. (4 marks)

**OR:**

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

**polliceantur** (line 9)

**magni** (line 15)

**facultatis** (line 18)

**perspexisset** (line 20)

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

**dative verb**

**reported command**

**ablative absolute**

**reported statement**

**gerundival phrase expressing purpose**

## **QUESTION TWO (25 marks)**

Caesar, *de Bello Gallico* IV. 29, 1–4 & 31, 1–3.

29.1 **Eadem nocte accidit ut esset luna plena, qui dies maritimos aestus maximos in Oceano efficere consuevit, nostrisque id erat incognitum.**

29.2 **Ita uno tempore et longas naves, quibus Caesar exercitum transportandum curaverat, quasque in aridum subduxerat, aestus compleverat, et onerarias, quae ad ancoras erant deligatae, tempestas adflictabat, neque ulla nostris facultas aut administrandi aut auxiliandi dabatur.**

29.3 **Compluribus navibus fractis, reliquae cum essent funibus, ancoris, reliquisque armamentis amissis ad navigandum inutiles, magna, id quod necesse erat accidere, totius exercitus perturbatio facta est.**

29.4 **Neque enim naves erant aliae quibus reportari possent, et omnia deerant quae ad reficiendas naves erant usui, et, quod omnibus constabat hiemare in Gallia oportere, frumentum his in locis in hiemem provisum non erat.**

31.1 **At Caesar, etsi nondum eorum consilia cognoverat, tamen et ex eventu navium suarum et ex eo quod obsides dare intermiserant fore id quod accidit suspicabatur.**

31.2 **Itaque ad omnes casus subsidia comparabat. Nam et frumentum ex agris cotidie in castra conferebat et, quae gravissime adflictae erant naves, earum materia atque aere ad reliquas reficiendas utebatur et quae ad eas res erant usui ex continenti comportari iubebat.**

31.3 **Itaque, cum summo studio a militibus administraretur, XII navibus amissis, reliquis ut navigari commode posset effecit.**

**Answer ALL of the following questions:**

1. Translate paragraphs 29.1, 29.2 and 29.3 (**eadem to facta est**). (12 marks)
2. On what date, and in which year did the **luna plena**, mentioned in line 1, occur? (1 mark)
3. Based on this date, when did Caesar himself first arrive in Britain?  
On which date did his cavalry sail? (1 mark)
4. Why were the ships of the Roman fleet **in aridum** (line 4)? (1 mark)
5. Why did Caesar not bring enough provisions to Britain for his men? (1 mark)
6. **EITHER:**

Explain in detail what caused the **maritimos aestus maximos** mentioned in line 1. Discuss the validity of Caesar's statement, **nostrisque id erat incognitum**, in line 2. Suggest why Caesar may be at pains to point this out to his readers. (4 marks)

**OR:**

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

**nostris** (line 2)

**essent** (line 8)

**usui** (line 12)

**fore** (line 16)

7. Find one example from the passage of each of the following. You must quote the Latin words relevant to the construction. (5 marks)
  - gerund**
  - concessive clause**
  - ablative of the instrument**
  - ablative of time when**
  - ablative of manner**