



# **Cambridge IGCSE™**

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**LATIN**

**0480/23**

Paper 2 Literature

**May/June 2025**

**1 hour 30 minutes**



You must answer on the enclosed answer booklet.

You will need: Answer booklet (enclosed)

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**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 [ ].

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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:

|   |    |
|---|----|
| 'hic me, dum trepidi crudelia limina linquunt,    | 1  |
| immemores socii vasto Cyclopis in antro           | 2  |
| deseruere. domus sanie dapibusque cruentis,       | 3  |
| intus opaca, ingens. ipse arduus, altaque pulsat  | 4  |
| sidera (di talem terris avertite pestem!)         | 5  |
| nec visu facilis nec dictu adfabilis ulli;        | 6  |
| visceribus miserorum et sanguine vescitur atro.   | 7  |
| vidi egomet duo de numero cum corpora nostro      | 8  |
| prensa manu magna medio resupinus in antro        | 9  |
| frangeret ad saxum, sanieque aspersa natarent     | 10 |
| limina; vidi atro cum membra fluentia tabo        | 11 |
| manderet et tepidi tremerent sub dentibus artus.' | 12 |

(Virgil, *Aeneid* 3.616–627)

- (a) Translate lines 1–3 (*hic me ... antro deseruere*). [5]
- (b) *domus sanie ... avertite pestem* (lines 3–5):
  - (i) name **one** literary feature used in these lines. [1]
  - (ii) explain why it is effective in these lines. [1]
- (c) *nec visu ... vescitur atro* (lines 6–7): how is the Cyclops described? [2]
- (d) *vidi egomet ... dentibus artus* (lines 8–12): how does Virgil make this description particularly vivid? You should refer to **both** what he says **and** how he says it. [4]
- (e) Write out and scan line 12 (*manderet ... artus*), marking the long and short syllables and divisions between the feet. [2]

**2** Read the following passage and answer the questions:

|   |    |
|---|----|
| cernimus astantis neququam lumine torvo             | 1  |
| Aetnaeos fratres caelo capita alta ferentis,        | 2  |
| concilium horrendum: quales cum vertice celo        | 3  |
| aeriae quercus aut coniferae cyparissi              | 4  |
| constiterunt, silva alta lovis lucusve Diana.       | 5  |
| praecipitis metus acer agit quocumque rudentis      | 6  |
| excutere et ventis intendere vela secundis.         | 7  |
| contra iussa monent Heleni, Scyllam atque Charybdim | 8  |
| inter, utramque viam leti discrimine parvo,         | 9  |
| ni teneant cursus; certum est dare lintea retro.    | 10 |
| ecce autem Boreas angusta ab sede Pelori            | 11 |
| missus adest: vivo praetervehor ostia saxo          | 12 |
| Pantagiae Megarosque sinus Thapsumque iacentem.     | 13 |
| talia monstrabat relegens errata retrorsus          | 14 |
| litora Achaemenides, comes infelicis Ulixi.         | 15 |

(Virgil, *Aeneid* 3.677–691)

- (a) *cernimus astantis ... lucusve Diana* (lines 1–5): how does Virgil make this description a vivid depiction of the Cyclopes' terrible appearance? Make **two** points referring to the Latin in your answer. [4]
- (b) *praecipitis metus ... vela secundis* (lines 6–7): how does Virgil highlight the urgency? [2]
- (c) *contra iussa ... lintea retro* (lines 8–10): why should the Trojans not go between Scylla and Charybdis? [2]
- (d) Translate lines 11–13 (*ecce autem ... iacentem*). [5]
- (e) *talia monstrabat ... infelicis Ulixi* (lines 14–15): why had Achaemenides been there before? [2]

- 3 ‘The supernatural beings are far more interesting than the mortals.’  
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:

|  |   |
|--|---|
| at ego, cum casu diebus eis itineris faciendi causa decedens e provincia | 1 |
| Puteolos forte venissem, cum plurimi et lautissimi in eis locis solent   | 2 |
| esse, concidi paene, iudices, cum ex me quidam quaesisset quo die        | 3 |
| Roma exissem et num quidnam esset novi.                                  | 4 |
| cui cum respondissem me e provincia decedere: ‘etiam mehercule,’         | 5 |
| inquit, ‘ut opinor, ex Africa.’  | 6 |
| huic ego iam stomachans fastidiose ‘immo ex Sicilia’ inquam.             | 7 |
| tum quidam, quasi qui omnia sciret, ‘quid? tu nescis’ inquit ‘hunc       | 8 |
| quaestorem Syracusis fuisse?’  | 9 |

(Cicero, *Pro Plancio* 65)

- (a) *at ego ... solent esse* (lines 1–3):
  - (i) how does Cicero show that Puteoli is a fashionable resort? [2]
  - (ii) how does Cicero emphasise that he did not deliberately arrive at Puteoli at the height of the season? [2]
- (b) *cum ex ... esset novi* (lines 3–4): how does Cicero realise that people do not know who he is? [2]
- (c) Translate lines 5–7 (*cui cum ... Sicilia inquam*). [5]
- (d) *huic ego ... Sicilia inquam* (line 7):
  - (i) how does Cicero feel about the situation? [1]
  - (ii) which Latin word shows this? [1]
- (e) *tum quidam ... Syracusis fuisse* (lines 8–9): how does Cicero describe the speaker? [2]

- 5 Read the following passage and answer the questions:

|   |    |
|---|----|
| hanc cum iste sacrorum omnium et religionum hostis praedoque vidisset,      | 1  |
| quasi illa ipsa face percussus esset, ita flagrare cupiditate atque amentia | 2  |
| coepit. imperat magistratibus ut eam demoliantur et sibi dent; nihil        | 3  |
| sibi gratius ostendit futurum.  | 4  |
| illi vero dicere sibi id nefas esse seseque cum summa religione tum         | 5  |
| summo metu legum et iudiciorum teneri. iste tum petere ab illis, tum        | 6  |
| minari, tum spem, tum metum ostendere. opponebant illi nomen                | 7  |
| interdum P. Africani; populi Romani illud esse dicebant; nihil se in eo     | 8  |
| potestatis habere quod imperator clarissimus urbe hostium capta             | 9  |
| monumentum victoriae populi Romani esse voluisset.                          | 10 |

(Cicero, *In Verrem* 2, 4, 75)

- (a) *hanc cum ... ostendit futurum* (lines 1–4): how does Cicero make the description of Verres vivid? You should refer to **both** what he says **and** how he says it. [4]
- (b) *illi vero ... iudiciorum teneri* (lines 5–6): why did the Segestans say that they could not obey Verres? [3]
- (c) *iste tum ... metum ostendere* (lines 6–7): in what ways did Verres try to persuade them? [3]
- (d) Translate lines 8–10 (*populi Romani ... esse voluisset*). [5]

- 6 ‘Cicero is such an expert in the art of public speaking that the subject matter of his speeches is unimportant to the audience.’

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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