



LATIN
STANDARD LEVEL
PAPER 2

Thursday 20 November 2003 (morning)

2 hours

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Do not open this examination paper until instructed to do so.
- Section A: answer the questions on three of the passages. The three passages should be selected from two prescribed topics only.
- Section B: answer one question.

SECTION A [45 MARKS]

Answer the questions on three of the passages. The three passages should be selected from two prescribed topics only.

1. Roman Epic:

(a) Virgil *Aeneid* 2. 108-25

“Saepe fugam Danaï Troia cupiere relictā
moliri et longo fessi discedere bello;
110 fecissentque utinam! saepe illos aspera ponti
interclusit hiems et terruit Auster euntis.
praecipue cum iam hic trabibus contextus acernis
staret equus, toto sonuerunt aethere nimbi.
suspensi Eurypylum scitatum oracula Phoebi
115 mittimus, isque adytis haec tristia dicta reportat:
“sanguine placastis uentos et uirgine caesa,
cum primum Iliacas, Danaï, uenistis ad oras;
sanguine quaerendi reditus animaque litandum
Argolica.” uulgi quae uox ut uenit ad auris,
120 obstipuerē animi gelidusque per ima cucurrit
ossa tremor, cui fata parent, quem poscat Apollo.
hic Ithacus uatem magno Calchanta tumultu
protrahit in medios; quae sint ea numina diuum
flagitat. et mihi iam multi crudele caneant
125 artificis scelus, et taciti uentura uidebant.

- (i) What has been happening immediately before this passage? [3 marks]
- (ii) Scan lines 108-9 (*saepe fugam...bello*). [2 marks]
- (iii) Who is referred to in the phrase *uirgine caesa* (line 116)? Why is her story relevant? [4 marks]
- (iv) Comment on the placing of *flagitat* (line 124). [2 marks]
- (v) Translate *et mihi iam...uidebant* (lines 124-5). [4 marks]

(b) Virgil *Aeneid* 2. 318-35

Ecce autem telis Panthus elapsus Achium,
 Panthus Othryades, arcis Phoebique sacerdos,
 320 sacra manu uictosque deos paruumque nepotem
 ipse trahit cursuque amens ad limina tendit.
 “quo res summa loco, Panthu? quam prendimus arcem?
 uix ea fatus eram gemitu cum talia reddit:
 “uenit summa dies et ineluctabile tempus
 325 Dardaniae. fuimus Troes, fuit Ilium et ingens
 gloria Teucrorum; ferus omnis Iuppiter Argos
 transtulit; incensa Danaï dominantur in urbe.
 arduus armatos mediis in moenibus astans
 fundit equus uictorque Sinon incendia miscet
 330 insultans. portis alii bipatenetibus adsunt,
 milia quot magnis umquam uenere Mycenis;
 obsedere alii telis angusta uiarum
 oppositis; stat ferri acies mucrone corusco
 stricta, parata neci; uix primi proelia temptant
 335 portarum uigiles et caeco Marte resistunt.”

- (i) Analyse in detail the means by which Panthus’ appearance in the lines 318-19 (*Panthus elapsus...sacerdos*) is emphasised as a significant development. [4 marks]
- (ii) Identify the tenses of the verbs in lines 324-30 (*uenit summa...insultans*) and comment on their rhetorical effect. [3 marks]
- (iii) How is the ultimate and total success of the Greek stratagem emphasised in lines 328-9 (*arduus...equus*)? [2 marks]
- (iv) Translate lines 322-3 (*quo res summa...talìa reddit*). [4 marks]
- (v) Scan lines 334-5 (*stricta...resistunt*). [2 marks]

2. Tacitus' presentation of imperial policy:

(a) Tacitus *Annals* 15. 42

Ceterum Nero usus est patriae ruinis extruxitque domum in qua haud proinde
 gemmae et aurum miraculo essent, solita pridem et luxu vulgata, quam arva et stagna et
 in modum solitudinum hinc silvae inde aperta spatia et prospectus, magistris et
 machinatoribus Severo et Celere, quibus ingenium et audacia erat etiam quae natura
 5 denegavisset per artem temptare et viribus principis inludere. namque ab lacu Averno
 navigabilem fossam usque ad ostia Tiberina depressuros promiserant squalenti litore aut
 per montis adversos. neque enim aliud umidum gignendis aquis occurrit quam
 Pomptinae paludes: cetera abrupta aut arentia ac, si perrumpi possent, intolerandus labor
 nec satis causae. Nero tamen, ut erat incredibilium cupitor, effodere proxima Averno
 10 iuga conisus est; manentque vestigia inritae spei.

- (i) What had happened in Rome immediately before this extract? [1 mark]
- (ii) On the evidence only of *in qua haud proinde...prospectus* (lines 1-3) assess Tacitus' attitude to Nero's project. [3 marks]
- (iii) Choose **two** words or phrases from the rest of the passage and explain how they suggest a different attitude towards the project. [4 marks]
- (iv) What can we learn from this passage about Tacitus' attitude to Nero? [3 marks]
- (v) Translate *Nero tamen...inritae spei* (lines 9-10). [4 marks]

(b) Tacitus *Annals* 15. 64-5

Seneca interim, durante tractu et lentitudine mortis, Statium Annaeum, diu sibi amicitiae fide et arte medicinae probatum, orat provisum pridem venenum quo damnati publico Atheniensium iudicio extinguerentur promeret; adlatumque hausit frustra, frigidus iam artus et cluso corpore adversum vim veneni. postremo stagnum calidae aquae introiit, respergens proximos servorum addita voce libare se liquorem illum Iovi liberatori. exim balneo inlatus et vapore eius exanimatus sine ullo funeris sollemni crematur. ita codicillis praescripserat, cum etiam tum praedives et praepotens supremis suis consuleret.

10 Fama fuit Subrium Flavum cum centurionibus occulto consilio neque tamen ignorante Seneca destinavisse ut post occisum opera Pisonis Neronem Piso quoque interficeretur tradereturque imperium Senecae, quasi insontibus claritudine virtutum ad summum fastigium delecto.

- (i) What major incident in Nero's reign is here reaching its conclusion? [1 mark]
- (ii) According to Tacitus, why did Seneca ask for *uenenum, quo damnati publico Atheniensium iudicio extinguerentur* (lines 2-3)? What was the real reason? [3 marks]
- (iii) What point do you think Tacitus wishes to emphasise with the phrase *neque tamen ignorante Seneca* (lines 9-10)? [3 marks]
- (iv) On the evidence only of this passage, assess Tacitus' attitude to Seneca. [4 marks]
- (v) Translate *postremo...liberatori* (lines 4-6). [4 marks]

3. Cicero's political speeches:

(a) Cicero *pro Caelio* 14

Hac ille tam varia multiplicique natura cum omnis omnibus ex terris homines improbos audacisque conlegerat, tum etiam multos fortis viros et bonos specie quadam virtutis adsimulatae tenebat. Neque umquam ex illo delendi huius imperi tam consceleratus impetus exstitisset, nisi tot vitiorum tanta immanitas quibusdam facilitatis et patientiae radicibus niteretur. Qua re ista condicio, iudices, respuatur, nec Catilinae familiaritatis crimen haereat. Est enim commune cum multis et cum quibusdam bonis. Me ipsum, me, inquam, quondam paene ille decepit, cum et civis mihi bonus et optimi cuiusque cupidus et firmus amicus ac fidelis videretur; cuius ego facinora oculis prius quam opinione, manibus ante quam suspicione deprendi. Cuius in magnis catervis amicum si fuit etiam Caelius, magis est ut ipse moleste ferat errasse se, sicuti non numquam in eodem homine me quoque erroris mei paenitet, quam ut istius amicitiae crimen reformidet.

- (i) *omnis omnibus* (line 1). What idea is being stressed by this rhetorical device? Why is it important for Cicero's argument? [3 marks]
- (ii) Translate *qua re ista ...quibusdam bonis* (lines 5-6). [4 marks]
- (iii) *me ipsum ...videretur* (lines 7-8). What point is Cicero stressing here? How does he arrange his words to achieve this emphasis? [4 marks]
- (iv) To what incident is Cicero alluding in lines 8-9 (*cuius ego facinora ...deprendi*)? [2 marks]
- (v) Show how the final sentence, *Cuius in magnis ...reformidet* (lines 9-12), sums up Cicero's response to potentially embarrassing facts about Caelius. [2 marks]

(b) **Cicero *pro Caelio* 25-6**

Animadverti enim, iudices, audiri a vobis meum familiarem,
 L. Herennium, perattente. In quo etsi magna ex parte
 ingenio eius et dicendi genere quodam tenebamini, tamen
 non numquam verebar ne illa subtiliter ad criminandum
 5 inducta oratio ad animos vestros sensim ac leniter accederet.
 Dixit enim multa de luxurie, multa de libidine, multa de
 vitiis iuventutis, multa de moribus et, qui in reliqua vita
 mitis esset et in hac suavitate humanitatis qua prope iam
 delectantur omnes versari periucunde soleret, fuit in hac
 10 causa pertristis quidam patruus, censor, magister; obiurgavit
 M. Caelium, sicut neminem umquam parens; multa de
 incontinentia intemperantiaque disseruit. Quid quaeritis,
 iudices? ignoscebam vobis attente audientibus, propterea
 quod egomet tam triste illud, tam asperum genus orationis
 15 horrebat. Ac prima pars fuit illa quae me minus movebat,
 fuisse meo necessario Bestiae Caelium familiarem, cenasse
 apud eum, ventitasse domum, studuisse praeturae.

- (i) How does Cicero indicate that *perattente* (line 2) is important in the sentence? Why is it so? [2 marks]
- (ii) How do you think the aspect of Herennius' character described in lines 7-9 (*qui in reliqua vita ...periucunde soleret*) is relevant to Cicero's general argument here? [2 marks]
- (iii) What point is Cicero making to the jury in lines 13-15 (*ignoscebam vobis...horrebat*)? Which **two** words especially emphasise it? [3 marks]
- (iv) Translate *ac prima pars... praeturae* (lines 15-17). [4 marks]
- (v) Choose any part of this passage which you regard as particularly effective rhetorically and explain how it succeeds. You should restrict yourself to examples not discussed in your other answers. [4 marks]

4. Love Poetry:

(a) Catullus 8

Miser Catulle, desinas ineptire,
 et quod uides perisse perditum ducas.
 fulsere quondam candidi tibi soles,
 cum uentitabas quo puella ducebat
 5 amata nobis quantum amabitur nulla.
 ibi illa multa cum iocosa fiebant,
 quae tu uolebas nec puella nolebat,
 fulsere uere candidi tibi soles.
 nunc iam illa non uolt: tu quoque inpotens noli,
 10 nec quae fugit sectare, nec miser uiue,
 sed obstinata mente perfer, obdura.
 uale, puella. iam Catullus obdurat,
 nec te requiret nec rogabit inuitam.
 at tu dolebis, cum rogaberis nulla.
 15 scelestas, uae te, quae tibi manet uita?
 quis nunc te adibit? cui uideberis bella?
 quem nunc amabis? cuius esse diceris?
 quem basiabis? cui labella mordebis?
 at tu, Catulle, destinatus obdura.

- (i) Translate lines 1-2 (*miser Catulle... ducas*). [4 marks]
- (ii) Comment on the significance of *quondam* (line 3) and *uere* (line 8) in their context. [2 marks]
- (iii) What conclusion do you draw from the repetition and variation of *obdura* (lines 11 and 19) and *obdurat* (line 12)? [3 marks]
- (iv) What is striking about the style of *scelestas...mordebis* (lines 15-18)? What is its effect? [2 marks]
- (v) Readers of this poem have understood it in many different ways. Explain how you understand it. You will be judged on the precision and accuracy of your textual analysis and argument, not on your conclusion. [4 marks]

(b) Horace Odes 2. 12

Nolis longa ferae bella Numantiae
 nec durum Hannibalem nec Siculum mare
 Poeno purpureum sanguine mollibus
 aptari citharae modis,
 5 nec saevos Lapithas et nimium mero
 Hylaeum domitosque Herculea manu
 Telluris iuvenes, unde periculum
 fulgens contremuit domus
 Saturni veteris; tuque pedestribus
 10 dices historiis proelia Caesaris,
 Maecenas, melius ductaque per vias
 regum colla minacium.
 me dulces dominae Musa Licymniae
 cantus, me voluit dicere lucidum
 15 fulgentis oculos et bene mutuis
 fidum pectus amoribus,
 quam nec ferre pedem dedecuit choris
 nec certare ioco nec dare bracchia
 ludentem nitidis virginibus sacro
 20 Dianae celebris die.
 num tu quae tenuit dives Achaemenes
 aut pinguis Phrygiae Mygdonias opes
 permutare velis crine Licymniae,
 plenas aut Arabum domos,
 25 cum flagrantia detorquet ad oscula
 cervicem aut facili saevitia negat,
 quae poscente magis gaudet eripi,
 interdum rapere occupet?

- (i) Explain briefly the reference in **two** of the following: *bella Numantiae* (line 1), *saevos Lapithas* (line 5), *Hylaeum* (line 6), *Telluris iuvenes* (line 7). [2 marks]
- (ii) Comment on the effect of the placing of *me...me* (lines 13-14) both within their sentence and within the poem. [3 marks]
- (iii) Translate *quam nec ferre...celebris die* (lines 17-20). [4 marks]
- (iv) Who was Achaemenes (line 21)? How is he relevant to Horace's argument? [3 marks]
- (v) Analyse the structure and content of this poem. [3 marks]

5. Roman Satire:

(a) Juvenal *Satire* 4. 81-103

venit et Crispi iucunda senectus,
 cuius erant mores qualis facundia, mite
 ingenium. maria ac terras populosque regenti
 quis comes utilior, si clade et peste sub illa
 85 saevitiam damnare et honestum adferre liceret
 consilium? sed quid violentius aure tyranni,
 cum quo de pluviis aut aestibus aut nimbo
 vere locuturi fatum pendebat amici?
 ille igitur numquam derexit bracchia contra
 90 torrentem, nec civis erat qui libera posset
 verba animi proferre et vitam inpendere vero.
 sic multas hiemes atque octogensima vidit
 solstitia, his armis illa quoque tutus in aula.
 proximus eiusdem properabat Acilius aevi
 95 cum iuvene indigno, quem mors tam saeva maneret
 et domini gladiis tam festinata; sed olim
 prodigio par est in nobilitate senectus,
 unde fit ut malim fraterculus esse gigantis.
 profuit ergo nihil misero quod comminus ursos
 100 figebat Numidas Albana nudus harena
 venator. quis enim iam non intellegat artes
 patricias? quis priscum illud miratur acumen,
 Brute, tuum? facile est barbato inponere regi.

- (i) Explain the content of this passage. [2 marks]
- (ii) What is the literal meaning of the phrase *si clade et peste sub illa* (line 84)? To whom does it refer here? [2 marks]
- (iii) Scan lines 92-3 (*sic multas...tutus in aula*). [2 marks]
- (iv) Explain the story of **either** *Acilius...cum iuvene* (lines 94-5) **or** of *illud... acumen, Brute, tuum* (lines 102-3) in such a way as to explain its presence here. [3 marks]
- (v) Give a literal translation of *sed olim...esse gigantis* (lines 96-8). What **two** points is Juvenal making here? [6 marks]

(b) Juvenal *Satire 5. 1-23*

Si te propositi nondum pudet atque eadem est mens,
 ut bona summa putes aliena vivere quadra,
 si potes illa pati quae nec Sarmentus iniquas
 Caesaris ad mensas nec vilis Gabba tulisset,
 5 quamvis iurato metuam tibi credere testi.
 ventre nihil novi frugalius. hoc tamen ipsum
 defecisse puta, quod inani sufficit alvo:
 nulla crepido vacat? nusquam pons et tegetis pars
 dimidia brevior? tantine iniuria cenae,
 10 tam ieiuna fames, cum possit honestius illic
 et tremere et sordes farris mordere canini?
 primo fige loco quod tu discumbere iussus
 mercedem solidam veterum capis officiorum.
 fructus amicitiae magnae cibus, inputat hunc rex,
 15 et quamvis rarum tamen inputat. ergo duos post
 si libuit menses neglectum adhibere clientem,
 tertia ne vacuo cessaret culcita lecto,
 “una simus” ait. votorum summa. quid ultra
 quaeris? habet Trebius propter quod rumpere somnum
 20 debeat et ligulas dimittere, sollicitus ne
 tota salutatrix iam turba peregerit orbem
 sideribus dubiis aut illo tempore, quo se
 frigida circumagunt pigri serraca Bootae.

- (i) Explain how the names *Sarmentus*, *Caesaris* and *Gabba* (lines 3-4) are relevant here. [3 marks]
- (ii) *nulla crepido...breuior* (lines 8-9). What advice is Juvenal implicitly giving through these questions? [2 marks]
- (iii) Translate *primo fige...officiorum* (lines 12-13). [4 marks]
- (iv) Scan lines 14-15 (*fructus...duos post*). [2 marks]
- (v) *habet Trebius...serraca Bootae* (lines 19-23). Give **four** features of Trebius’ life described in this section which Juvenal regards as unsatisfactory. [4 marks]

SECTION B

Answer **one** question. Each question in this section is worth [15 marks].

6. How, in *Aeneid* 2, is Aeneas persuaded that it is his duty to survive the sack of Troy and escape?
 7. What do we learn from *Annals* 14 and 15 about Tacitus' attitude to Nero? What problems do we have in assessing the fairness of this picture?
 8. What difficulties did Cicero foresee in his defence of Caelius? How did he cope with them?
 9. Compare and contrast the attitudes to love to be found in the poems of any **two** of Catullus, Horace and Ovid.
 10. What impression of Juvenal himself do you form from your reading of the *Satires*?
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