

**Latin**  
**Standard level**  
**Paper 2**

Monday 21 November 2016 (morning)

1 hour 30 minutes

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**Instructions to candidates**

- Do not open this examination paper until instructed to do so.
- Answer all questions on three extracts taken from two options studied.
- Each extract is worth **[15 marks]**.
- The maximum mark for this examination paper is **[45 marks]**.

Answer **all** questions on **three** extracts taken from **two** options studied.

**Option A: Vergil**

**Extract 1 Vergil, *Aeneid* 1.223–241**

et iam finis erat, cum Iuppiter aethere summo  
despiciens mare velivolum terrasque iacentis  
225 litoraue et latos populos, sic vertice caeli  
constitit, et Libyae defixit lumina regnis.  
atque illum talis iactantem pectore curas  
tristior et lacrimis oculos suffusa nitentis  
adloquitur Venus: “o qui res hominumque deumque  
230 aeternis regis imperiis, et fulmine terres,  
quid meus Aeneas in te committere tantum,  
quid Troes potuere, quibus, tot funera passis,  
cunctus ob Italiam terrarum clauditur orbis?  
certe hinc Romanos olim, volventibus annis,  
235 hinc fore ductores, revocato a sanguine Teucri,  
qui mare, qui terras omni dicione tenerent,  
pollicitus, quae te, genitor, sententia vertit?  
hoc equidem occasum Troiae tristisque ruinas  
solabar, fatis contraria fata rependens;  
240 nunc eadem fortuna viros tot casibus actos  
insequitur. quem das finem, rex magne, laborum?

1. (a) Write out and scan *litoraue ... regnis* (lines 225–226). Indicate elisions where necessary. [2]
- (b) *atque ... terres* (lines 227–230). Describe **two** ways in which Venus behaves toward Jupiter **and** explain how they relate to Aeneas’s fate. [4]
- (c) *quid ... vertit* (lines 231–237). State **four** reasons that support Venus’s complaint. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [4]
- (d) Translate *hoc ... insequitur* (lines 238–241). [3]
- (e) *hoc ... laborum* (lines 238–241). Outline **two** worries that Venus expresses in these lines. [2]

## Option A: Vergil

Extract 2 Vergil, *Aeneid* 1.254–271

255 olli subridens hominum sator atque deorum,  
 vultu, quo caelum tempestatesque serenat,  
 oscula libavit natae, dehinc talia fatur:  
 “parce metu, Cytherea: manent immota tuorum  
 fata tibi; cernes urbem et promissa Lavini  
 moenia, sublimemque feres ad sidera caeli  
 260 magnanimum Aenean; neque me sententia vertit.  
 hic tibi (fabor enim, quando haec te cura remordet,  
 longius et volvens fatorum arcana movebo)  
 bellum ingens geret Italia, populosque feroces  
 contundet, moresque viris et moenia ponet,  
 265 tertia dum Latio regnantem viderit aestas,  
 ternaque transierint Rutulis hiberna subactis.  
 at puer Ascanius, cui nunc cognomen Iulo  
 additur,—Ilus erat, dum res stetit Ilia regno,—  
 triginta magnos volvendis mensibus orbis  
 270 imperio explebit, regnumque ab sede Lavini  
 transferet, et longam multa vi muniet Albam.

2. (a) Translate *olli ... fatur* (lines 254–256). [3]
- (b) Write out and scan *parce ... Lavini* (lines 257–258). Indicate elisions where necessary. [2]
- (c) *cernes ... vertit* (lines 258–260). Indicate **two** reassurances that Jupiter gives to Venus. [2]
- (d) Outline the secrets of the future revealed by Jupiter in lines 261–266. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [4]
- (e) Outline what we learn from Jupiter about Ascanius’s future in this extract. [4]

**Option B: History****Extract 3 Tacitus, *Annals* 2.70**

- ea Germanico haud minus ira quam per metum accepta. si limen obsideretur, si effundendus spiritus sub oculis inimicorum foret, quid deinde miserrimae coniugi, quid infantibus liberis eventurum? lenta videri veneficia: festinare et urgere, ut provinciam, ut legiones solus habeat. sed non usque eo defectum Germanicum, neque praemia caedis apud interfectorem mansura.
- 5 componit epistulas quis amicitiam ei renuntiabat: addunt plerique iussum provincia decedere. nec Piso moratus ultra navis solvit moderabaturque cursui quo propius regrederetur si mors Germanici Syriam aperuisset.

3. (a) *ea* (line 1). Describe how Germanicus reacts to the news. [2]
- (b) *si limen ... eventurum* (lines 1–3). Outline what Germanicus fears might happen and what he worries about. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [4]
- (c) Translate *lenta ... mansura* (lines 3–4). [3]
- (d) *componit ... aperuisset* (lines 5–7). Describe Germanicus's last actions and Piso's response. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [4]
- (e) *si mors Germanici Syriam aperuisset* (lines 6–7). Describe Piso's official position **and** explain why Germanicus's death would have opened Syria to him. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [2]

**Option B: History**

**Extract 4 Tacitus, *Annals* 2.72**

tum ad uxorem versus per memoriam sui, per communis liberos oravit exueret ferociam, saevienti  
 fortunae summitteret animum, neu regressa in urbem aemulatione potentiae validiores inritaret.  
 haec palam et alia secreto per quae ostendisse credebatur metum ex Tiberio. neque multo post  
 5 extinguitur, ingenti luctu provinciae et circumiacentium populorum. indoluere exterae nationes  
 regesque: tanta illi comitas in socios, mansuetudo in hostis; visuque et auditu iuxta venerabilis,  
 cum magnitudinem et gravitatem summae fortunae retineret, invidiam et adrogantiam effugerat.

4. (a) Give the name of Germanicus's wife. Give **one** additional detail about her. [2]
- (b) *oravit ... inritaret* (lines 1–2). Describe Germanicus's advice to his wife. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [4]
- (c) *haec ... Tiberio* (line 3). Identify **two** figures of speech in these lines **and** explain their effect. [4]
- (d) Identify what Germanicus suggested in private. [2]
- (e) Translate *tanta ... effugerat* (lines 5–6). [3]

**Option C: Love poetry**

**Extract 5 Catullus, *Carmina* 107, 109**

**107**

si cui quid cupido optantique obtigit unquam  
 insperanti, hoc est gratum animo proprie.  
 quare hoc est gratum nobis quoque, carius auro,  
 quod te restituis, Lesbia, mi cupido:  
 5 restituis cupido atque insperanti, ipsa refers te  
 nobis. o lucem candidiore nota!  
 quis me uno vivit felicior, aut magis hac res  
 optandas vita dicere quis poterit?

**109**

iucundum, mea vita, mihi proponis amorem  
 hunc nostrum inter nos perpetuumque fore.  
 di magni, facite ut vere promittere possit  
 atque id sincere dicat et ex animo,  
 5 ut liceat nobis tota perducere vita  
 aeternum hoc sanctae foedus amicitiae.

5. (a) Write out and scan *si ... proprie* (107, lines 1–2). Indicate elisions where necessary. [2]
- (b) *si ... cupido* (107, lines 1–4). Explain Catullus's happiness as expressed in these lines. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [4]
- (c) *o lucem candidiore nota* (107, line 6). Analyse this remark. [2]
- (d) Translate *iucundum ... possit* (109, lines 1–3). [3]
- (e) Discuss how the two poems of this extract exemplify the theme of love's promises typical of Roman love poetry. Support your answer by quoting **two** examples from the Latin text. [4]

Option C: Love poetry

Extract 6 Propertius, *Elegies* 2.17

mentiri noctem, promissis ducere amantem,  
 hoc erit infectas sanguine habere manus!  
 horum ego sum vates, quotiens desertus amaras  
 explevi noctes, fractus utroque toro.  
 5 vel tu Tantalea moveare ad flumina sorte,  
 ut liquor arenti fallat ab ore sitim;  
 vel tu Sisypnios licet admirare labores,  
 difficile ut toto monte volutet onus;  
 durius in terris nihil est quod vivat amante,  
 10 nec, modo si sapias, quod minus esse velis.  
 quem modo felicem invidia admirante ferebant,  
 nunc decimo admittor vix ego quoque die.  
 nunc iacere e duro corpus iuvat, impia, saxo,  
 sumere et in nostras trita venena manus;  
 15 nec licet in triviis sicca requiescere luna,  
 aut per rimosas mittere verba fores.  
 quod quamvis ita sit, dominam mutare cavebo:  
 tum flebit, cum in me senserit esse fidem.

6. (a) *mentiri ... manus* (lines 1–2). Outline the comparison made in these lines. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [3]
- (b) Write out and scan *horum ... toro* (lines 3–4). Indicate elisions where necessary. [2]
- (c) *vel ... velis* (lines 5–10). Explain the significance of these two mythological allusions for an understanding of the poem. [4]
- (d) Translate *nunc ... manus* (lines 12–14). [3]
- (e) Identify **three** figures of speech used in this extract. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [3]

Option D: Women

Extract 7 Ovid, *Heroides* 1.15–30

15 sive quis Antilochum narrabat ab hoste revictum,  
 Antilochus nostri causa timoris erat;  
 sive Menoetiaden falsis cecidissee sub armis,  
 flebam successu posse carere dolos.  
 sanguine Tlepolemus Lyciam tepfecerat hastam;  
 20 Tlepolemi leto cura novata mea est.  
 denique, quisquis erat castris iugulatus Achivis,  
 frigidius glacie pectus amantis erat.  
 sed bene consuluit casto deus aequus amori.  
 versa est in cineres sospite Troia viro.  
 25 Argolici rediere duces, altaria fumant;  
 ponitur ad patrios barbara praeda deos.  
 grata ferunt nymphae pro salvis dona maritis;  
 illi victa suis Troica fata canunt.  
 mirantur iustique senes trepidaeque puellae;  
 30 narrantis coniunx pendet ab ore viri.

7. (a) *Menoetiaden* (line 17). Identify this person and give **one** additional detail about him that is not mentioned in this extract. [2]
- (b) Write out and scan *sanguine ... est* (lines 19–20). Indicate elisions where necessary. [2]
- (c) Translate *denique ... amori* (lines 21–23). [3]
- (d) *versa ... deos* (lines 24–26). Explain why Penelope can assert that the god shows concern for chaste love. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [4]
- (e) Identify **four** figures of speech used in this extract. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [4]



**Option D: Women**

**Extract 8 Livy, *Ab Urbe Condita* 2.13.5–8**

patres C. Mucio virtutis causa trans Tiberim agrum dono dedere, quae postea sunt Mucia prata appellata. ergo ita honorata virtute feminae quoque ad publica decora excitatae, et Cloelia virgo, una ex obsidibus, cum castra Etruscorum forte haud procul ripa Tiberis locata essent, frustrata custodes, dux agminis virginum inter tela hostium Tiberim tranavit sospitesque omnes Romam  
5 ad propinquos restituit. quod ubi regi nuntiatum est, primo incensus ira oratores Romam misit ad Cloeliam obsidem deposcendam: alias haud magni facere; deinde in admirationem versus supra Coclites Muciosque dicere id facinus esse et prae se ferre, quemadmodum, si non dedatur obses, pro rupto foedus se habiturum, sic deditam intactam inviolatamque ad suos remissurum.

8. (a) Translate *patres ... excitatae* (lines 1–2). [3]
- (b) *Cloelia ... restituit* (lines 2–5). Identify the **three** Latin words or phrases used in these lines to describe Cloelia **and** give an English translation for each. [3]
- (c) Describe the circumstances of the escape. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [4]
- (d) *deinde ... remissurum* (lines 6–8). Describe the king's reaction to Cloelia's action. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [3]
- (e) Identify **two** figures of speech used in this extract. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [2]

Option F: Good living

Extract 9 Lucretius, *De Rerum Natura* 1.54–74

nam tibi de summa caeli ratione deumque  
 55 disserere incipiam et rerum primordia pandam,  
 unde omnis natura creet res, auctet alatque,  
 quove eadem rursum natura perempta resolvat,  
 quae nos materiem et genitalia corpora rebus  
 reddunda in ratione vocare et semina rerum  
 60 appellare suemus et haec eadem usurpare  
 corpora prima, quod ex illis sunt omnia primis.  
 humana ante oculos foede cum vita iaceret  
 in terris oppressa gravi sub religione,  
 quae caput a caeli regionibus ostendebat  
 65 horribili super aspectu mortalibus instans,  
 primum Graius homo mortalis tollere contra  
 est oculos ausus primusque obsistere contra;  
 quem neque fama deum nec fulmina nec minitanti  
 murmure compressit caelum, sed eo magis acrem  
 70 inritat animi virtutem, effringere ut arta  
 naturae primus portarum claustra cupiret.  
 ergo vivida vis animi pervicit et extra  
 processit longe flammantia moenia mundi  
 atque omne immensum peragravit mente animoque.

9. (a) *nam ... pandam* (lines 1–2). Outline what Lucretius asserts he will do. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [2]
- (b) Describe Lucretius's claim about nature and *rerum primordia*. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [4]
- (c) Write out and scan *appellare ... primis* (lines 60–61). Indicate elisions where necessary. [2]
- (d) *Graius ... cupiret* (lines 66–71). Explain why Lucretius admires the man described in these lines. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [4]
- (e) Translate *ergo ... animoque* (lines 72–74). [3]

Option F: Good living

Extract 10 Horace, *Carmina* 1.9.1–12

vides ut alta stet nive candidum  
Soracte nec iam sustineant onus  
silvae laborantes geluque  
flumina constiterint acuto?

5 dissolve frigus ligna super foco  
large reponens atque benignius  
deprome quadrimum Sabina,  
o Thaliarche, merum diota.

10 permitte divis cetera, qui simul  
stravere ventos aequore fervido  
deproeliantis, nec cupressi  
nec veteres agitantur orni.

10. (a) *vides ... acuto* (lines 1–4). Describe how the poet depicts the landscape. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [4]
- (b) List **three** actions the poet demands of Thaliarchus in lines 5–9. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [3]
- (c) *Sabina ... diota* (lines 7–8). Define *diota* **and** explain why it is described here with the adjective *Sabina*. [2]
- (d) Translate *qui ... orni* (lines 9–12). [3]
- (e) Identify **three** figures of speech in this extract. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [3]
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