

Latin
Standard level
Paper 2

Tuesday 6 November 2018 (morning)

1 hour 30 minutes

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* 1.1–18

arma virumque cano, Troiae qui primus ab oris
 Italiam, fato profugus, Laviniaque venit
 litora, multum ille et terris iactatus et alto
 vi superum saevae memorem Iunonis ob iram;
 5 multa quoque et bello passus, dum conderet urbem,
 inferretque deos Latio, genus unde Latinum,
 Albanique patres, atque altae moenia Romae.
 Musa, mihi causas memora, quo numine laeso,
 quidve dolens, regina deum tot volvere casus
 10 insignem pietate virum, tot adire labores
 impulerit. Tantaene animis caelestibus irae?
 urbs antiqua fuit, Tyrii tenuere coloni,
 Karthago, Italiam contra Tiberinaque longe
 ostia, dives opum studiisque asperrima belli;
 15 quam Iuno fertur terris magis omnibus unam
 posthabita coluisse Samo; hic illius arma,
 hic currus fuit; hoc regnum dea gentibus esse,
 si qua fata sinant, iam tum tenditque fovetque.

Latin texts courtesy of the Perseus Digital Library. <http://www.perseus.tufts.edu>

1. (a) Write out and scan *litora ... iram* (lines 3–4). Indicate elisions where necessary. [2]
- (b) Translate *multa ... Romae* (lines 5–7). [3]
- (c) *Musa ... impulerit* (lines 8–11). Outline what the poet asks of the Muses. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [3]
- (d) *urbs ... belli* (lines 12–14). Describe the city of Carthage. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [4]
- (e) *quam ... fovetque* (lines 15–18). State the evidence for the poet's assertion that Juno loved Carthage. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [3]

Option A: Vergil

Extract 2 Vergil, *Aeneid* 1.464–482

sic ait, atque animum pictura pascit inani,
 465 multa gemens, largoque umectat flumine voltum.
 namque videbat, uti bellantes Pergama circum
 hac fugerent Graii, premeret Troiana iuventus,
 hac Phryges, instaret curru cristatus Achilles.
 nec procul hinc Rhesi niveis tentoria velis
 470 adgnoscat lacrimans, primo quae prodita somno
 Tydides multa vastabat caede cruentus,
 ardentisque avertit equos in castra, prius quam
 pabula gustassent Troiae Xanthumque bibissent.
 parte alia fugiens amissis Troilus armis,
 475 infelix puer atque impar congressus Achilli,
 fertur equis, curruque haeret resupinus inani,
 lora tenens tamen; huic cervixque comaeque trahuntur
 per terram, et versa pulvis inscribitur hasta.
 interea ad templum non aequae Palladis ibant
 480 crinibus Iliades passis peplumque ferebant,
 suppliciter tristes et tunsae pectora palmis;
 diva solo fixos oculos aversa tenebat.

Latin texts courtesy of the Perseus Digital Library. <http://www.perseus.tufts.edu>

2. (a) *Pergama* (line 466). Analyse this geographical reference. [2]
- (b) *hac fugerent ... Achilles* (lines 467–468). Compare the two scenes that Aeneas views. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [4]
- (c) *nec procul ... bibissent* (lines 469–473). State what Aeneas saw that prompted his tears. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [4]
- (d) Translate *parte ... inani* (lines 474–476). [3]
- (e) Identify **two** figures of speech used in this extract. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [2]

Option B: History

Extract 3 Tacitus, *Annals* 3.1–2

- neque satis constabat quid pro tempore foret, cum classis paulatim successit, non alacri, ut adsolet, remigio sed cunctis ad tristitiam compositis. postquam duobus cum liberis, feralem urnam tenens, egressa navi defixit oculos, idem omnium gemitus; neque discerneres proximos alienos, virorum feminarumve planctus, nisi quod comitatum Agrippinae longo maerore fessum
- 5 obvii et recentes in dolore antebant. Miserat duas praetorias cohortis Caesar, addito ut magistratus Calabriae Apulique et Campani suprema erga memoriam filii sui munera fungerentur. igitur tribunorum centurionumque umeris cineres portabantur; praecedebant incompta signa, versi fasces; atque ubi colonias transgrederentur, atrata plebes, trabeati equites pro opibus loci vestem odores aliaque funerum sollemnia cremabant.

Latin texts courtesy of the Perseus Digital Library. <http://www.perseus.tufts.edu>

3. (a) Translate *neque ... compositis* (lines 1–2). [3]
- (b) *postquam ... gemitus* (lines 2–3). Describe Agrippina's disembarkment from the ship. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [3]
- (c) *discerneret ... antebant* (lines 3–5). Describe the grief of those present when Agrippina disembarked. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [3]
- (d) State **two** details about the Praetorian Cohorts **not** provided in this extract. [2]
- (e) *igitur ... cremabant* (lines 6–9). Outline the results of Caesar's order. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [4]

Option B: History

Extract 4 Tacitus, *Annals* 3.17

post quae Tiberius adulescentem crimine civilis belli purgavit, patris quippe iussa nec potuisse filium detrectare, simul nobilitatem domus, etiam ipsius quoquo modo meriti gravem casum miseratus. pro Plancina cum pudore et flagitio disseruit, matris preces obtendens, in quam optimi cuiusque secreti questus magis ardescebant. id ergo fas aviae interfetricem nepotis adspicere, 5 adloqui, eripere senatui. quod pro omnibus civibus leges obtineant uni Germanico non contigisse. Vitellii et Veranii voce defletum Caesarem, ab imperatore et Augusta defensam Plancinam. proinde venena et artes tam feliciter expertas verteret in Agrippinam, in liberos eius, egregiamque aviam ac patruum sanguine miserrimae domus exsatiaret.

Latin texts courtesy of the Perseus Digital Library. <http://www.perseus.tufts.edu>

4. (a) *post ... detrectare* (lines 1–2). Outline what Tiberius did for Piso **and** the reasons why. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [4]
- (b) *ergo fas ... senatui* (lines 4–5). Outline the criticisms directed at Livia. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [3]
- (c) Translate *quod ... Plancinam* (lines 5–6). [3]
- (d) *Veranii* (line 6). State **two** details about Veranius **not** provided in the extract. [2]
- (e) *proinde ... exsatiaret* (lines 7–8). Outline the implied action Plancina would take **and** her motivation. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [3]

Option C: Love poetry

Extract 5 Catullus, *Carmina* 65

etsi me adsiduo defectum cura dolore
 sevocat a doctis, Ortale, virginibus,
 nec potis est dulcis Musarum expromere fetus
 mens animi: tantis fluctuat ipsa malis,—
 5 namque mei nuper Lethaeo gurgite fratris
 pallidulum manans adluit unda pedem,
 Troia Rhoeteo quem subter litore tellus
 ereptum nostris obterit ex oculis.
deest v. 1
 10 nunquam ego te vita frater amabilior
 adspiciam posthac: at certe semper amabo,
 semper maesta tua carmina morte canam,
 qualia sub densis ramorum concinit umbris
 Daulias absumpti fata gemens Ityli,—
 15 sed tamen in tantis maeroribus, Ortale, mitto
 haec expressa tibi carmina Battiadae,
 ne tua dicta vagis nequiquam credita ventis
 effluxisse meo forte putes animo,
 ut missum sponsi furtivo munere malum
 20 procurrit casto virginis e gremio,
 quod miserae oblatae molli sub veste locatum,
 dum adventu matris prosilit, excutitur;
 atque illud prono praeceps agitur decursu,
 huic manat tristi conscius ore rubor.

Latin texts courtesy of the Perseus Digital Library. <http://www.perseus.tufts.edu>

5. (a) *etsi ... malis* (lines 1–4). Outline Catullus’s emotional state. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [4]
- (b) *Rhoeteo ... litore* (line 7). Locate the geographical reference. [2]
- (c) *qualia ... Ityli* (lines 13–14). Analyse the mythological reference to Daulias. [3]
- (d) Identify **two** figures of speech used in this extract **and** describe their effect. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [4]
- (e) *Battiadae*. State whom this term refers to **and** how the reference is relevant to Catullus’s poetry. [2]

Option C: Love poetry

Extract 6 Propertius, *Elegies* 3.23

ergo tam doctae nobis periire tabellae,
 scripta quibus pariter tot periire bona!
 has quondam nostris manibus detriverat usus,
 qui non signatas iussit habere fidem.
 5 illae iam sine me norant placare puellas,
 et quaedam sine me verba diserta loqui.
 non illas fixum caras effecerat aurum:
 vulgari buxo sordida cera fuit.
 qualescumque mihi semper mansere fideles,
 10 semper et effectus promeruerunt bonos.
 forsitan haec illis fuerunt mandata tabellis:
 “irascor, quoniam’s, lente, moratus heri.
 an tibi nescio quae visast formosior? an tu
 non bona de nobis crimina ficta iacis?”
 15 aut dixit: “venies hodie, cessabimus una:
 hospitium tota nocte paravit Amor,”
 et quaecumque volens reperit non stulta puella
 garrula, cum blandis dicitur hora dolis.

Latin texts courtesy of the Perseus Digital Library. <http://www.perseus.tufts.edu>

6. (a) Write out and scan *ergo ... bona* (lines 1–2). Indicate elisions where necessary. [2]
- (b) *has ... fuit* (lines 3–8). Describe the tablets. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [4]
- (c) *illae ... loqui* (lines 5–6). Outline what the poet suggests his tablets can do. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [4]
- (d) *qualescumque ... bonos* (lines 9–10). Explain why the poet values the tablets. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [2]
- (e) Translate *irascor ... iacis* (lines 12–14). [3]

Option D: Women

Extract 7 Ovid, *Heroides* 1.31–46

atque aliquis posita monstrat fera proelia mensa,
 pingit et exiguo Pergama tota mero:
 “hac ibat Simois; haec est Sigeia tellus;
 hic steterat Priami regia celsa senis.
 35 illic Aeacides, illic tendebat Ulixes;
 hic lacer admissos terruit Hector equos.”
 omnia namque tuo senior te quaerere misso
 rettulerat nato Nestor, at ille mihi.
 rettulit et ferro Rhesumque Dolonaque caesos,
 40 utque sit hic somno proditus, ille dolo.
 ausus es—o nimium nimiumque oblite tuorum!—
 Thracia nocturno tangere castra dolo
 totque simul mactare viros, adiutus ab uno!
 at bene cautus eras et memor ante mei!
 45 usque metu micuere sinus, dum victor amicum
 dictus es Ismariis isse per agmen equis.

Latin texts courtesy of the Perseus Digital Library. <http://www.perseus.tufts.edu>

7. (a) *atque ... mero* (lines 31–32). Outline the situation Penelope is imagining. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [4]
- (b) *omnia ... mihi* (lines 37–38). Explain why Penelope knows the information she related in the previous lines. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [2]
- (c) *hac ... dolo* (lines 33–40). Outline what Penelope has heard about in these lines. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [4]
- (d) Translate *at ... equis* (lines 44–46). [3]
- (e) Write out and scan *usque ... equis* (lines 45–46). Indicate elisions where necessary. [2]

Option D: Women

Extract 8 Cicero, *Pro Caelio* 39–40

- ego, si quis, iudices, hoc robore animi atque hac indole virtutis ac continentiae fuit ut respueret omnis voluptates omnemque vitae suae cursum in labore corporis atque in animi contentione conficeret, quem non quies, non remissio, non aequalium studia, non ludi, non convivium delectaret, nihil in vita expetendum putaret nisi quod esset cum laude et cum dignitate
- 5 coniunctum, hunc mea sententia divinis quibusdam bonis instructum atque ornatum puto. ex hoc genere illos fuisse arbitror Camillos, Fabricios, Curios, omnisque eos qui haec ex minimis tanta fecerunt. verum haec genera virtutum non solum in moribus nostris sed vix iam in libris reperiuntur. chartae quoque quae illam pristinam severitatem continebant obsoleverunt; neque solum apud nos qui hanc sectam rationemque vitae re magis quam verbis secuti sumus sed etiam
- 10 apud Graecos, doctissimos homines, quibus, cum facere non possent, loqui tamen et scribere honeste et magnifice licebat, alia quaedam mutatis Graeciae temporibus praecepta exstiterunt.

Latin texts courtesy of the Perseus Digital Library. <http://www.perseus.tufts.edu>

8. (a) Outline the qualities that Cicero considers godlike. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [4]
- (b) *ex hoc ... fecerunt* (lines 6–7). Explain why Cicero admires the people he is discussing. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [2]
- (c) Translate *verum ... obsoleverunt* (lines 7–8). [3]
- (d) *cum facere ... licebat* (lines 10–11). Explain why, according to Cicero, the Greeks can be admired even though they are incapable of virtuous deeds. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [2]
- (e) Identify **two** figures of speech in this extract **and** describe their effect. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [4]

Option F: Good living

Extract 9 Seneca, *Epistulae Morales* 16.5–7

quicquid est ex his, Lucili, vel si omnia haec sunt, philosophandum est: sive nos inexorabili lege fata constringunt, sive arbiter deus universi cuncta disposuit, sive casus res humanas sine ordine inpellit et iactat, philosophia nos tueri debet. haec adhortabitur, ut deo libenter pareamus, ut fortunae contumaciter; haec docebit, ut deum sequaris, feras casum. sed non est nunc in hanc
 5 disputationem transeundum, quid sit iuris nostri, si providentia in imperio est, aut si fatorum series inligatos trahit, aut si repentina ac subita dominantur; illo nunc revertor, ut te moneam et exhorter, ne patiaris inpetum animi tui delabi et refrigescere. contine illum et constitue, ut habitus animi fiat, quod est inpetus. iam ab initio, si te bene novi, circumspicies, quid haec epistula munusculi attulerit. Excute illam, et invenies. Non est quod mireris animum meum; adhuc de
 10 alieno liberalis sum. Quare autem alienum dixi?

Latin texts courtesy of the Perseus Digital Library. <http://www.perseus.tufts.edu>

9. (a) *quicquid ... debet* (lines 1–3). List the conditions under which philosophy will keep us safe. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [3]
- (b) *haec adhortabitur ... casum* (lines 3–4). Outline what philosophy will urge us and teach us to do. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [4]
- (c) Translate *sed ... dominantur* (lines 4–6). [3]
- (d) *iam ... attulerit* (lines 8–9). Outline what Seneca suspects about Lucilius. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [2]
- (e) Identify **three** figures of speech used in this extract. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [3]

Option F: Good living

Extract 10 Lucretius, *De Rerum Natura* 2.40–61

- 40 si non forte tuas legiones per loca campi
fervere cum videas belli simulacra cientis,
subsidiis magnis et opum vi constabilitas,
ornatas armis staltas pariterque animatas,
his tibi tum rebus timefactae religiones
45 effugiunt animo pavidae mortisque timores
tum vacuum pectus lincunt curaque solutum.
quod si ridicula haec ludibriaque esse videmus,
re veraque metus hominum curaeque sequaces
nec metuunt sonitus armorum nec fera tela
50 audacterque inter reges rerumque potentis
versantur neque fulgorem reverentur ab auro
nec clarum vestis splendorem purpureai,
quid dubitas quin omnis sit haec rationis potestas,
omnis cum in tenebris praesertim vita laboret?
55 nam vel uti pueri trepidant atque omnia caecis
in tenebris metuunt, sic nos in luce timemus
inter dum, nihilo quae sunt metuenda magis quam
quae pueri in tenebris pavitant finguntque futura.
hunc igitur terrorem animi tenebrasque necessest
60 non radii solis neque lucida tela diei
discutiant, sed naturae species ratioque.

Latin texts courtesy of the Perseus Digital Library. <http://www.perseus.tufts.edu>

10. (a) *si ... solutum* (lines 40–46). Describe the possible outcomes arising from viewing the instruments of war. [4]
- (b) Write out and scan *nec ... potentis* (lines 49–50). Indicate elisions where necessary. [2]
- (c) *fulgorem ... purpureai* (lines 51–52). List **two** indicators of power and wealth. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [2]
- (d) Translate *nam ... inter dum* (lines 55–57). [3]
- (e) *hunc ... ratioque* (lines 59–61). Identify what will be effective and what will not be effective against terror and darkness in the mind. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [4]
-