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**LATIN  
STANDARD LEVEL  
PAPER 2**

Friday 21 May 2010 (morning)

1 hour 30 minutes

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**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

- Do not open this examination paper until instructed to do so.
- Answer three questions from two genres only.

Answer **three** questions from **two** genres **only**. These questions should be taken from the **two** genres you have studied.

**Genre: Elegiac and Lyric poetry**

**Question 1. Catullus 10.1–20**

Varus me meus ad suos amores  
visum duxerat e foro otiosum,  
scortillum (ut mihi tum repente visum est)  
non sane illepidum neque invenustum,  
5 huc ut venimus, incidere nobis  
sermone varii, in quibus, quid esset  
iam Bithynia, quo modo se haberet,  
et quonam mihi profuisset aere.  
 respondi id quod erat, nihil neque ipsis  
10 nec praetoribus esse nec cohorti,  
cur quisquam caput unctius referret,  
praesertim quibus esset irrumator  
praetor, nec faceret pili cohortem.  
“at certe tamen,” inquit “quod illic  
15 natum dicitur esse, comparasti  
ad lecticam homines.” ego (ut puellae  
unum me facerem beatiorem)  
“non” inquam “mihi tam fuit maligne  
ut, provincia quod mala incidisset,  
20 non possem octo homines parare rectos.”

- (a) Why is Catullus not better off? Why is that surprising? [4 marks]
- (b) *scortillum* ... *invenustum* (lines 3–4). What does Catullus think of the girl here? [3 marks]
- (c) Scan lines 12–13 (*praesertim* ... *cohortem*). [2 marks]
- (d) Translate *at certe* .... *homines* (lines 14–16). [3 marks]
- (e) *non inquam* ... *rectos* (lines 18–20). What is Catullus claiming here? Is it true? Why does he claim it? [3 marks]

**Genre: Elegiac and Lyric poetry**

**Question 2. Horace Odes 3.15**

uxor pauperis Ibyci,  
tandem nequitiae fige modum tuae  
famosisque laboribus;  
maturo propior desine funeri  
5 inter ludere virgines  
et stellis nebulam spargere candidis.  
non, si quid Pholoen satis,  
et te, Chlori, decet. filia rectius  
expugnat iuvenum domos,  
10 pulso Thyias uti concita tympano.  
illam cogit amor Nothi  
lasciva similem ludere capreae:  
te lanae prope nobilem  
tonsae Luceriam, non citharae decent  
15 nec flos purpureus rosae  
nec poti vetulam faece tenus cadi.

- (a) What basic point is the poet making in this poem? How does *pauperis* (line 1) contribute to the point? [3 marks]
- (b) Line 3: whose *labores* are usually meant when they are called *famosi*? What is the implication here? [3 marks]
- (c) *stellis ... candidis* (line 6). What image is depicted here? How does it relate to the central theme, and how is it reinforced by the word order? [3 marks]
- (d) *filia ... tympano* (lines 8–10). To whom is the *filia* compared? What is the implication of the comparison, and in what way is her conduct unusual? [3 marks]
- (e) Translate *te lanae ... cadi* (lines 13–16). [3 marks]

**Genre: Epic**

**Question 3. Virgil *Aeneid* 6.255–272**

255 ecce autem primi sub limina solis et ortus  
sub pedibus mugire solum et iuga coepta moveri  
silvarum, visaeque canes ululare per umbram  
adventante dea. “procul, o procul este, profani,”  
conclamat vates, “totoque absistite luco;  
260 tuque invade viam vaginaque eripe ferrum:  
nunc animis opus, Aenea, nunc pectore firmo.”  
tantum effata furens antro se immisit aperto;  
ille ducem haud timidus vadentem passibus aequat.  
di, quibus imperium est animarum, umbraeque silentes  
265 et Chaos et Phlegethon, loca nocte tacentia late,  
sit mihi fas audita loqui, sit numine vestro  
pandere res alta terra et caligine mersas.  
ibant obscuri sola sub nocte per umbram  
perque domos Ditis vacuas et inania regna:  
270 quale per incertam lunam sub luce maligna  
est iter in silvis, ubi caelum condidit umbra  
Iuppiter, et rebus nox abstulit atra colorem.

- (a) *procul, o procul este, profani* (line 258). What was the point of this formula? [3 marks]
- (b) *Aenea* (line 261), in what case is the word? How does the case reinforce what has been said in line 260? What is the rhetorical effect of these words? [4 marks]
- (c) *di ... mersas* (lines 264–267). Who is *mihi* (line 266)? Give **two** possible reasons for including this prayer in this place. [3 marks]
- (d) Scan lines 266–267 (*sit mihi ... mersas*). [2 marks]
- (e) Translate *ibant ... regna* (lines 268–269). [3 marks]

**Genre: Epic**

**Question 4. Virgil *Aeneid* 6.417–429**

Cerberus haec ingens latratu regna trifauci  
 personat adverso recubans immanis in antro.  
 cui vates horrere videns iam colla colubris  
 420 melle soporata et medicatis frugibus offam  
 obicit. ille fame rabida tria guttura pandens  
 corripit obiectam, atque immania terga resolvit  
 fusus humi totoque ingens extenditur antro.  
 occupat Aeneas aditum custode sepulto  
 425 evaditque celer ripam inremeabilis undae.  
 continuo audita voces vagitus et ingens  
 infantumque animae flentes, in limine primo  
 quos dulcis vitae exsortis et ab ubere raptos  
 abstulit atra dies et funere mersit acerbo.

- (a) Where was Aeneas and why? [2 marks]
- (b) *cui vates ... antro* (lines 419–423). Select **two** examples of narrative detail in this section and consider their effect. [4 marks]
- (c) Scan lines 421–422 (*obicit ... resolvit*). [2 marks]
- (d) Translate *occupat ... undae* (lines 424–425). [3 marks]
- (e) *continuo ... acerbo* (lines 426–429). What is the emotional state depicted in this section? Choose **three** words or phrases that contribute to depicting that emotion. [4 marks]

**Genre: Historiography**

**Question 5. Livy 1.3.3–4**

- nondum maturus imperio Ascanius Aeneae filius erat; tamen id imperium ei ad puberem aetatem incolume mansit; tantisper tutela muliebri—tanta indoles in Lavinia erat—res Latina et regnum avitum paternumque puero stetit. haud ambigam—quis enim rem tam veterem pro certo adfirmet?—hicine fuerit
- 5 Ascanius an maior quam hic, Creusa matre Ilio incolumi natus comesque inde paternae fugae, quem Iulum eundem Iulia gens auctorem nominis sui nuncupat. is Ascanius, ubicumque et quacumque matre genitus—certe natum Aenea constat—abundante Lavinii multitudine florentem iam ut tum res erant atque opulentam urbem matri seu novercae relinquit, novam ipse aliam sub Albano monte condidit
- 10 quae ab situ porrectae in dorso urbis Longa Alba appellata. inter Lavinium et Albam Longam coloniam deductam triginta ferme interfuere anni.

- (a) *tanta indoles in Lavinia erat* (lines 2–3). Who was Lavinia, and why was this comment about her important? [3 marks]
- (b) *haud ambigam ... fugae* (lines 4–6). What do we learn from this passage about Livy’s capacity for historical discrimination? [3 marks]
- (c) *quem Iulum ... nuncupat* (line 6). Why is it not surprising that Livy includes this detail but surprising that he told it as he did? [3 marks]
- (d) *opulentam ... relinquit* (lines 8–9). What responsibility did Lavinia undertake, and why? [3 marks]
- (e) Translate *novam ipse ... appellata* (lines 9–10). [3 marks]

**Genre: Historiography**

**Question 6. Livy 1.8.1–3**

rebus divinis rite perpetratis vocataque ad concilium multitudine quae coalescere in populi unius corpus nulla re praeterquam legibus poterat, iura dedit; quae ita sancta generi hominum agresti fore ratus, si se ipse venerabilem insignibus imperii fecisset, cum cetero habitu se augustiorem, tum maxime lictoribus duodecim sumptis fecit.

- 5 alii ab numero auium quae augurio regnum portenderant eum secutum numerum putant. me haud paenitet eorum sententiae esse quibus et apparitores hoc genus ab Etruscis finitimis, unde sella curulis, unde toga praetexta sumpta est, et numerum quoque ipsum ductum placet, et ita habuisse Etruscos quod ex duodecim populis communiter creato rege singulos singuli populi lictores dederint.

- (a) *rebus ... dedit* (lines 1–2). What was Romulus trying to achieve? What did he think he had to do if he was to succeed? [2 marks]
- (b) *quae ita ... fecit* (lines 2–4). What section of the people was, in Romulus' view, least likely to accept his authority? What **two** measures did he take to persuade them? [3 marks]
- (c) Show, with reference to particular passages in this extract, Livy's skill as a judge of historical evidence. [4 marks]
- (d) Name **three** objects or practices that, according to Livy, the Romans had borrowed from the Etruscans. [3 marks]
- (e) Translate *alii ... putant* (lines 5–6). [3 marks]

**Genre: Letters**

**Question 7. Pliny *Epistulae* 3.5.7–9**

miraris quod tot volumina multaque in his tam scrupulosa homo occupatus  
absolverit? magis miraberis si scieris illum aliquamdiu causas actitasse, decessisse  
anno sexto et quinquagensimo, medium tempus distentum impeditumque qua  
officiis maximis qua amicitia principum egisse. sed erat acre ingenium, incredibile  
5 studium, summa vigilantia. lucubrare Vulcanalibus incipiebat non auspicandi causa  
sed studendi statim a nocte multa, hieme vero ab hora septima vel cum tardissime  
octava, saepe sexta. erat sane somni paratissimi, non numquam etiam inter ipsa  
studia instantis et deserentis. ante lucem ibat ad Vespasianum imperatorem (nam  
ille quoque noctibus utebatur), inde ad delegatum sibi officium.

- (a) Who is being discussed in this extract? What is his relationship with the author of this letter? What distinctive achievement has already been ascribed to him in this letter? [3 marks]
- (b) *miraris ... magis miraberis* (lines 1–2). Explain the rhetorical effect of these words. [3 marks]
- (c) How old was the subject of this letter when he died? What was the point of reporting that fact? [3 marks]
- (d) *erat sane ... deserentis* (lines 7–8). What **three** things are said about the subject's sleep? [3 marks]
- (e) Translate *ante lucem ... officium* (lines 8–9). [3 marks]



**Genre: Letters**

**Question 8. Pliny *Epistulae* 9.33.1–4**

incidi in materiam veram sed simillimam fictae, dignamque isto laetissimo altissimo planeque poetico ingenio; incidi autem, dum super cenam varia miracula hinc inde referuntur. magna auctori fides: tametsi quid poetae cum fide? is tamen auctor, cui bene vel historiam scripturus credidisses. est in Africa Hipponensis  
 5 colonia mari proxima. adiacet navigabile stagnum; ex hoc in modum fluminis aestuarium emergit, quod vice alterna, prout aestus aut repressit aut impulit, nunc infertur mari, nunc redditur stagno. omnis hic aetas piscandi navigandi atque etiam natandi studio tenetur, maxime pueri, quos otium lususque sollicitat. his gloria et virtus altissime provehi: victor ille, qui longissime ut litus ita simul natantes  
 10 reliquit. hoc certamine puer quidam audentior ceteris in ulteriora tendebat. delphinus occurrit, et nunc praecedere puerum nunc sequi nunc circumire, postremo subire deponere iterum subire, trepidantemque perferre primum in altum, mox flectit ad litus, redditque terrae et aequalibus.

- (a) *incidi ... referuntur* (lines 1–3). Give **three** words or phrases from this section that indicate Pliny’s attitude to the story he is about to tell. [3 marks]
- (b) *magna ... credidisses* (lines 3–4). Suggest **three** words or phrases that indicate Pliny’s doubts about and confidence in the story he is about to relate. [3 marks]
- (c) *piscandi ... natandi* (lines 7–8). What **three** activities did the local boys indulge in? Which surprised him and how do we know? [3 marks]
- (d) Translate *his gloria ... reliquit* (lines 8–10). [3 marks]
- (e) *hoc certamine ... puerum* (lines 10–11). Choose and analyse **three** words or phrases from this section that, in your opinion, illustrate Pliny’s skill as a narrator. [3 marks]

**Genre: Satire**

**Question 9. Juvenal 3.1–20**

quamvis digressu veteris confusus amici  
 laudo tamen, vacuis quod sedem figere Cumis  
 destinet atque unum civem donare Sibyllae.  
 ianua Baiarum est et gratum litus amoeni  
 5 secessus. ego vel Prochytam praepono Suburae;  
 nam quid tam miserum, tam solum vidimus, ut non  
 deterius credas horrere incendia, lapsus  
 tectorum adsiduos ac mille pericula saevae  
 urbis et Augusto recitantes mense poetas?  
 10 sed dum tota domus raeda componitur una,  
 substitit ad veteres arcus madidamque Capenam.  
 hic, ubi nocturnae Numa constituebat amicae  
 (nunc sacri fontis nemus et delubra locantur  
 Iudaeis, quorum cophinus fenumque supellex;  
 15 omnis enim populo mercedem pendere iussa est  
 arbor et eiectis mendicat silva Camenis),  
 in vallem Egeriae descendimus et speluncas  
 dissimiles veris. quanto praesentius esset  
 numen aquis, viridi si margine cluderet undas  
 20 herba nec ingenuum violarent marmora tofum.

- (a) *Prochytam ... Suburae* (line 5). Identify the **two** places and explain the point of the sentence. [3 marks]
- (b) *Augusto ... poetas* (line 9). Explain the joke. [3 marks]
- (c) Translate *sed dum ... Capenam* (lines 10–11). [3 marks]
- (d) Scan lines 12–13 (*hic, ubi ... locantur*). [2 marks]
- (e) *in vallem ... tofum* (lines 17–20). Explain what is being objected to here. [4 marks]

**Genre: Satire**

**Question 10. Juvenal 3.190–207**

190 quis timet aut timuit gelida Praeneste ruinam  
aut positis nemorosa inter iuga Volsiniis aut  
simplicibus Gabiis aut proni Tiburis arce?  
nos urbem colimus tenui tibicine fultam  
magna parte sui; nam sic labentibus obstat  
195 vilicus et, veteris rimae cum texit hiatum,  
seculos pendente iubet dormire ruina.  
vivendum est illic, ubi nulla incendia, nulli  
nocte metus. iam poscit aquam, iam frivola transfert  
Ucalegon, tabulata tibi iam tertia fumant:  
200 tu nescis; nam si gradibus trepidatur ab imis,  
ultimus ardebit quem tegula sola tuetur  
a pluvia, molles ubi reddunt ova columbae.  
lectus erat Codro Procula minor, urceoli sex  
ornamentum abaci, nec non et parvulus infra  
205 cantharus et recubans sub eodem marmore Chiron,  
iamque vetus Graecos servabat cista libellos  
et divina opici rodebant carmina mures.

- (a) *quis timet ... arce?* (lines 190–192). Explain the rhetorical impact of this question. [3 marks]
- (b) *nam sic ... ruina* (lines 194–196). Who is the *vilicus*? What deceitful practice does he engage in? [3 marks]
- (c) *iam ... iam ... iam* (lines 198–199). Explain the rhetorical impact of the repetition, showing in particular, its relevance to the narrative. [4 marks]
- (d) Scan lines 204–205 (*ornamentum ... Chiron*). [2 marks]
- (e) Translate *iamque ... mures* (206–207). [3 marks]