



**LATIN
STANDARD LEVEL
PAPER 2**

Thursday 19 November 2009 (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

[30 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* 2.122–133

hic Ithacus vatem magno Calchanta tumultu
protrahit in medios; quae sint ea numina divum
flagitat. et mihi iam multi crudele canebant
125 artificis scelus, et taciti ventura videbant.
bis quinos silet ille dies tectusque recusat
prodere voce sua quemquam aut opponere morti.
vix tandem, magnis Ithaci clamoribus actus,
composito rumpit vocem et me destinat arae.
130 adsensere omnes et, quae sibi quisque timebat,
unius in miseri exitium conversa tulere.
iamque dies infanda aderat; mihi sacra parari
et salsae fruges et circum tempora vittae.

- (i) Who is speaking these lines? To whom is he speaking them and why is he doing so? [3 marks]
- (ii) Who is Ithacus (lines 122 and 128) and who is Calchas (line 122)? [2 marks]
- (iii) Translate *adsensere ... tulere* (lines 130–131). [3 marks]
- (iv) Scan lines 132–133 (*iamque dies ... vittae*). [2 marks]

(b) Virgil *Aeneid* 2.296–308

sic ait et manibus vittas Vestamque potentem
 aeternumque adytis effert penetralibus ignem.
 diverso interea miscentur moenia luctu,
 et magis atque magis, quamquam secreta parentis
 300 Anchisae domus arboribusque oblecta recessit,
 clarescunt sonitus armorumque ingruit horror.
 excutior somno et summi fastigia tecti
 ascensu supero atque arrectis auribus asto:
 in segetem veluti cum flamma furentibus Austris
 305 incidit, aut rapidus montano flumine torrens
 sternit agros, sternit sata laeta boumque labores
 praecipitisque trahit siluas; stupet inscius alto
 accipiens sonitum saxi de vertice pastor.

- (i) *sic ait ... ignem* (lines 296–297). Identify the subject of *ait* and explain why these two lines would be important for Virgil’s audience. [3 marks]
- (ii) Scan lines 298–299 (*diverso ... parentis*). [2 marks]
- (iii) Translate *excutor ... asto* (lines 302–303). [3 marks]
- (iv) *in segetem ... pastor* (lines 304–308). Give **two** respects in which the simile corresponds to the narrative. [2 marks]

2. Tacitus' presentation of imperial policy

(a) Tacitus *Annals* 15.39

eo in tempore Nero Anti agens non ante in urbem regressus est quam domui eius, qua Palatium et Maecenatis hortos continuaverat, ignis propinquaret. neque tamen sisti potuit quin et Palatium et domus et cuncta circum haurirentur. sed solacium populo exturbato ac profugo campum Martis ac monumenta Agrippae, hortos quin etiam
 5 suos patefacit et subitaria aedificia extruxit, quae multitudinem inopem acciperent; subvectaque utensilia ab Ostia et propinquis municipiis, pretiumque frumenti minutum usque ad ternos nummos. quae quamquam popularia in inritum cadebant, quia pervaserat rumor ipso tempore flagrantis urbis inisse eum domesticam scaenam et cecinisse Troianum excidium, praesentia mala vetustis cladibus adsimulantem.

- (i) Translate *neque tamen ... haurirentur* (lines 2–3). [3 marks]
- (ii) *sed solacium ... adsimulantem* (lines 3–9). Describe very briefly from this passage one of Tacitus' narrative points that is hostile to Nero and another which is not. [2 marks]
- (iii) What was the *rumor* (line 8) and what effect did it have? [2 marks]
- (iv) *Troianum excidium* (line 9). To what ancient story is Nero alluding? Why did the recital give offence? Why did Nero choose to tell that story then? [3 marks]

(b) Tacitus *Annals* 15.58

quin et urbem per manipulos occupatis moenibus, incesso etiam mari et amne, velut in custodiam dedit. volitabantque per fora, per domos, rura quoque et proxima municipiorum pedites equitesque, permixti Germanis, quibus fidebat princeps quasi externis. continua hinc et vincta agmina trahi ac foribus hortorum adiacere.
 5 atque ubi dicendam ad causam introissent, laetatum erga coniuratos, sed fortuitus sermo et subiti occursus, si convivium, si spectaculum simul inissent, pro crimine accipi, cum super Neronis ac Tigellini saevas percontationes Faenius quoque Rufus violenter urgeret, nondum ab indicibus nominatus et quo fidem inscitiae pararet, atrox adversus socios.

- (i) What had happened before this passage? Name the man in whose name it had been done. What was the outcome? [3 marks]
- (ii) Translate *quin et urbem ... dedit* (lines 1–2). [3 marks]
- (iii) *volitabantque ... externis* (lines 2–4). What do we learn from this passage about Nero’s attitude to the Roman army? [2 marks]
- (iv) *laetatum ... accipi* (lines 5–7). Give **two** examples of reasons, however trivial, securing convictions. [2 marks]

3. Cicero's political speeches

(a) Cicero *Pro Caelio* 14

hac ille tam varia multiplicique natura cum omnes omnibus ex terris homines
improbos audacesque collegerat, tum etiam multos fortes viros et bonos specie
quadam virtutis assimilatae tenebat. neque umquam ex illo delendi huius imperii
tam consceleratus impetus exstisset, nisi tot vitiorum tanta immanitas quibusdam
5 facultatis et patientiae radicibus niteretur. quare ista condicio, iudices, respuatur,
nec Catilinae familiaritatis crimen haereat; est enim commune cum multis et cum
quibusdam etiam 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
10 deprehendi. cuius in magnis catervis amicorum 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) *hac ille ... tenebat* (lines 1–3). What is Cicero claiming about Catiline in this part of his speech? [2 marks]
- (ii) Translate *quare ista ... bonis* (lines 5–7). [3 marks]
- (iii) State briefly the allegation against Caelius that Cicero is attempting to answer in this passage. What is his principal argument? [2 marks]
- (iv) *me ipsum, me, inquam, quondam* (line 7). What **two** things about himself do these words of Cicero suggest in isolation and then in context? [3 marks]

(b) Cicero *Pro Caelio* 19

quam ob rem illa, quae ex accusatorum oratione praemuniri iam et fingi intellegebam,
fretus vestra prudentia, iudices, non pertimesco. aiebant enim fore testem senatorem,
qui se pontificiis comitiis pulsatum a Caelio diceret. a quo quaeram, si prodierit,
primum cur statim nihil egerit, deinde, si id queri quam agere maluerit, cur productus
5 a vobis potius quam ipse per se, cur tanto post potius quam continuo queri maluerit.
si mihi ad haec acute arguteque responderit, tum quaeram denique, ex quo iste
fonte senator emanet. nam si ipse orietur et nascetur ex sese, fortasse, ut soleo,
commovebor; sin autem est rivulus arcessitus et ductus ab ipso capite accusationis
vestrae, laetabor, cum tanta gratia tantisque opibus accusatio vestra nitatur, unum
10 senatorem esse solum qui vobis gratificari vellet, inventum.

- (i) Translate *quam ob rem ... pertimesco* (lines 1–2). [3 marks]
- (ii) *aiebant ... diceret* (lines 2–3) What is Cicero claiming in this passage that the prosecution have said they will do? Give **two** of Cicero's counter arguments from the next sentence. [3 marks]
- (iii) *tum quaeram ... emanet* (lines 6–7). What is Cicero insinuating here? [2 marks]
- (iv) *laetabor* (line 9). What will make Cicero happy? [2 marks]

4. Love poetry

(a) Horace *Odes* 1.11

tu ne quaesieris (scire nefas) quem mihi, quem tibi
finem di dederint, Leuconoe, nec Babylonios
temptaris numeros. ut melius quicquid erit pati!
seu pluris hiemes seu tribuit Iuppiter ultimam,
5 quae nunc oppositis debilitat pumicibus mare
Tyrrhenum, sapias, vina liques et spatio brevi
spem longam reseces. dum loquimur, fugerit invida
aetas: carpe diem, quam minimum credula postero.

- (i) *tu ne quaesieris ... numeros* (lines 1–3). What is Leuconoe doing that Horace disapproves of? What is she trying to find out? [3 marks]
- (ii) Why *Babylonios*? (line 2). [2 marks]
- (iii) *oppositis ... Tyrrhenum* (lines 5–6). What is strange about the image here? [2 marks]
- (iv) Translate *dum loquimur ... postero* (lines 7–8). [3 marks]

(b) Catullus 62.49–66

ut vidua in nudo vitis quae nascitur arvo,
 50 numquam se extollit, numquam mitem educat uvam,
 sed tenerum prono deflectens pondere corpus
 iam iam contingit summum radice flagellum;
 hanc nulli agricolae, nulli coluere iuveni:
 at si forte eadem est ulmo coniuncta marito,
 55 multi illam agricolae, multi coluere iuveni:
 sic virgo dum intacta manet, dum cara suis est;
 cum par conubium maturo tempore adepti est,
 cara viro magis et minus est invisum parenti.
 58b Hymen o Hymenae, Hymen ades o Hymenae!
 et tu ne pugna cum tali coniuge virgo.
 60 non aequum est pugnare, pater cui tradidit ipse,
 ipse pater cum matre, quibus parere necesse est.
 virginitas non tota tua est, ex parte parentum est,
 tertia pars patris, pars est data tertia matri,
 tertia sola tua est: noli pugnare duobus,
 65 qui genero sua iura simul cum dote dederunt.
 Hymen o Hymenae, Hymen ades o Hymenae!

- (i) Scan lines 57–58 (*cum par ... parenti*). [2 marks]
- (ii) Translate *non aequum ... necesse est* (lines 60–61). [3 marks]
- (iii) How does this part of the poem contrast with the earlier part? What stage in the course of the poem does this section represent? [3 marks]
- (iv) What do we learn from this poem about the different attitudes of Roman girls and boys to marriage? [2 marks]

5. Roman satire

(a) Juvenal *Satires* 4.63–71

ut cessit, facili patuerunt cardine valvae;
 exclusi spectant admissa obsonia patres.
 65 itur ad Atriden. tum Picens ‘accipe’ dixit
 ‘privatis maiora focus. genialis agatur
 iste dies. propera stomachum laxare sagina
 et tua servatum consume in saecula rhombum.
 ipse capi voluit.’ quid apertius? et tamen illi
 70 surgebant cristae. nihil est quod credere de se
 non possit cum laudatur dis aequa potestas.

- (i) Translate *ut cessit ... patres* (lines 63–64). [3 marks]
- (ii) *itur ad Atriden* (line 65). Explain why Domitian was probably pleased to be referred to as *Atriden*. [3 marks]
- (iii) Scan lines 67–68 (*iste dies ... rhombum*). [2 marks]
- (iv) *nihil est ... potestas* (lines 70–71). What has provoked this comment by Juvenal? [2 marks]

(b) Juvenal *Satires* 5.80–98

80 aspice quam longo distinguat pectore lancem
 quae fertur domino squilla, et quibus undique saepta
 asparagis qua despiciat convivia cauda,
 dum venit excelsi manibus sublata ministri.
 sed tibi dimidio constrictus cammarus ovo
 85 ponitur exigua feralis cena patella.
 ipse Venafrano piscem perfundit, at hic qui
 pallidus adfertur misero tibi caulis olebit
 lanternam; illud enim vestris datur alveolis quod
 canna Micipsarum prora subvexit acuta,
 90 propter quod Romae cum Boccare nemo lavatur,
 quod tutos etiam facit a serpentibus atris.
 nullus erit domini, quem misit Corsica vel quem
 Tauromenitanae rupes, quando omne peractum est
 et iam defecit nostrum mare, dum gula saevit,
 95 retibus adsiduis penitus scrutante macello
 proxima, nec patimur Tyrrhenum crescere piscem.
 instruit ergo focum provincia, sumitur illinc
 quod captator emat Laenas, Aurelia vendat.

- (i) *qua despiciat convivia cauda* (line 82). Explain the context and humour of these words. [2 marks]
- (ii) Scan lines 94–95 (*et iam ... macello*). [2 marks]
- (iii) *nec patimur ... piscem* (line 96). Explain the point being made here. [3 marks]
- (iv) Translate *instruit ... vendat* (lines 97–98). [3 marks]

SECTION B

[10 marks]

Answer **one** question from this section.

6. “Pure propaganda.” How far do you accept this as a fair description of *Aeneid* 2?
 7. Why did Tacitus not admire C. Calpurnius Piso?
 8. “Cicero’s *pro Caelio* is more interesting when he reveals something about the customs and manners of the time than when he is arguing for Caelius.” Discuss.
 9. Write a positive appreciation of at least **two** of the poems by different authors that you have read. You may choose poems from the question paper.
 10. “Juvenal is driven more by envy than by moral condemnation.” Discuss.
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