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**LATIN  
STANDARD LEVEL  
PAPER 2**

Tuesday 5 November 2013 (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. Each question is worth *[15 marks]*.
- The maximum mark for this examination paper is *[45 marks]*.

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 3**

lugete, o Veneres Cupidinesque  
 et quantum est hominum venustiorum!  
 passer mortuus est meae puellae,  
 passer, deliciae meae puellae,  
 5 quem plus illa oculis suis amabat;  
 nam mellitus erat, suamque norat  
 ipsa tam bene quam puella matrem,  
 nec sese a gremio illius movebat,  
 sed circumsiliens modo huc modo illuc  
 10 ad solam dominam usque pipiabat.  
 qui nunc it per iter tenebricosum  
 illuc unde negant redire quemquam.  
 at vobis male sit, malae tenebrae  
 Orci, quae omnia bella devoratis;  
 15 tam bellum mihi passerem abstulistis.  
 o factum male! o miselle passer!  
 tua nunc opera meae puellae  
 flendo turgiduli rubent ocelli.

- (a) What is the predominant feeling in this poem? How does Catullus use his literary art to support this impression? Use **three** quotations from the first section of the poem (lines 1–10) to support your answer. [4 marks]
- (b) Give **three** reasons why the sparrow was so dear to his mistress. [3 marks]
- (c) Translate *qui ... Orci* (lines 11–14). [3 marks]
- (d) Comment on the irony/mockery of the second section of the poem (lines 11–18). Support your answer by referring closely to the Latin text. [3 marks]
- (e) Explain the use of the words *turgiduli* and *ocelli* in line 18. [2 marks]

**Genre: Elegiac and Lyric poetry****Question 2. Horace *Odes* 3.28**

festo quid potius die  
 Neptuni faciam? prome reconditum,  
 Lyde, strenua Caecubum,  
 munitaeque adhibe vim sapientiae.  
 5        inclinare meridiem  
 sentis et, veluti stet volucris dies,  
        parcis deripere horreo  
 cessantem Bibuli consulis amphoram.  
        nos cantabimus invicem  
 10    Neptunum et viridis Nereidum comas;  
        tu curva recines lyra  
 Latonam et celeris spicula Cynthiae;  
        summo carmine quae Cnidon  
 fulgentisque tenet Cycladas et Paphon  
 15        iunctis visit oloribus  
 dicetur, merita Nox quoque nenia.

- (a) To what festival does Horace refer? When during the year is it celebrated? [2 marks]
- (b) Quoting the Latin text, describe what **three** things Horace wants Lyde to join him in doing. [3 marks]
- (c) Who is Bibulus (line 8)? How and why does this reference date the amphora of wine precisely? [3 marks]
- (d) Identify and explain **three** mythological references in this poem. [3 marks]
- (e) How does this extract illustrate familiar themes in Horace's approach to life? Illustrate your answer with examples from the text. [4 marks]

**Genre: Epic**

**Question 3. Virgil *Aeneid* 4.219–237**

220 talibus orantem dictis arasque tenentem  
 audiit omnipotens, oculosque ad moenia torsit  
 regia et oblitos famaе melioris amantes.  
 tum sic Mercurium adloquitur ac talia mandat:  
 “vade age, nate, voca Zephyros et labere pennis,  
 Dardaniumque ducem, Tyria Karthagine qui nunc  
 225 exspectat, fatisque datas non respicit urbes,  
 adloquere, et celeris defer mea dicta per auras.  
 non illum nobis genetrix pulcherrima talem  
 promisit, Graiumque ideo bis vindicat armis;  
 sed fore, qui gravidam imperiis belloque frementem  
 230 Italiam regeret, genus alto a sanguine Teucris  
 proderet, ac totum sub leges mitteret orbem.  
 si nulla accendit tantarum gloria rerum,  
 nec super ipse sua molitur laude laborem,  
 Ascanione pater Romanas invidet arces?  
 235 quid struit, aut qua spe inimica in gente moratur,  
 nec prolem Ausoniam et Lavinia respicit arva?  
 naviget: haec summa est; hic nostri nuntius esto.”

- (a) Name the person referred to in line 219 and give **two** details about him. *[3 marks]*
- (b) Explain the expression *oblitos famaе melioris amantes* (line 221). *[3 marks]*
- (c) Scan *non illum ... armis* (lines 227–228). *[2 marks]*
- (d) Give **four** reasons why Aeneas should leave Carthage according to Jupiter’s words (lines 229–234). *[4 marks]*
- (e) Explain the expression *inimica in gente moratur* (line 235). *[3 marks]*

**Genre: Epic****Question 4. Virgil *Aeneid* 4.238–258**

dixerat. ille patris magni parere parabat  
 imperio; et primum pedibus talaria nectit  
 240 aurea, quae sublimem alis sive aequora supra  
 seu terram rapido pariter cum flamine portant;  
 tum virgam capit: hac animas ille evocat Orco  
 pallentis, alias sub Tartara tristia mittit,  
 dat somnos adimitque, et lumina morte resignat.  
 245 illa fretus agit ventos, et turbida tranat  
 nubila; iamque volans apicem et latera ardua cernit  
 Atlantis duri, caelum qui vertice fulcit,  
 Atlantis, cinctum adsidue cui nubibus atris  
 piniferum caput et vento pulsatur et imbri;  
 250 nix umeros infusa tegit; tum flumina mento  
 praecipitant senis, et glacie riget horrida barba.  
 hic primum paribus nitens Cyllenius alis  
 constitit; hinc toto praeceps se corpore ad undas  
 misit, avi similis, quae circum litora, circum  
 255 piscosos scopulos humilis volat aequora iuxta.  
 haud aliter terras inter caelumque volabat,  
 litus harenosum Libyae ventosque secabat  
 materno veniens ab avo Cyllenia proles.

- (a) Describe **three** powers of Mercury's magic wand (lines 242–244). [3 marks]
- (b) Comment on the general tone of the description of Atlas (lines 246–251). By what stylistic means is he characterized? Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [4 marks]
- (c) Explain the usage of the adjective *humilis* (line 255) in this context. [2 marks]
- (d) Translate *haud ... proles* (lines 256–258). [3 marks]
- (e) What does Mercury's epithet *Cyllenius* (lines 252 and 258) refer to? [3 marks]

**Genre: Historiography****Question 5. Tacitus *Annals* 14.12**

miro tamen certamine procerum decernuntur supplicationes apud omnia pulvinaria, utque Quinquatrus quibus apertae insidiae essent ludis annuis celebrarentur; aureum Minervae simulacrum in curia et iuxta principis imago statuerentur; dies natalis Agrippinae inter nefastos esset. Thrasea Paetus silentio vel brevi adsensu priores adulationes transmitters solitus exiit tum  
 5 senatu ac sibi causam periculi fecit, ceteris libertatis initium non praebuit. prodigia quoque crebra et inrita intercessere: anguem enixa mulier et alia in concubitu mariti fulmine exanimata; iam sol repente obscuratus et tactae de caelo quattuordecim urbis regiones. quae adeo sine cura deum eveniebant ut multos post annos Nero imperium et scelera continuaverit. ceterum quo gravaret invidiam matris eaque demota auctam lenitatem suam testificaretur, feminas inlustris Iuniam et  
 10 Calpurniam, praetura functos Valerium Capitonem et Licinium Gabolum sedibus patriis reddidit, ab Agrippina olim pulsos. etiam Lolliae Paulinae cineres reportari sepulcrumque extrui permisit; quosque ipse nuper relegaverat, Iturium et Calvisium poena exsolvit. nam Silana fato functa erat longinquo ab exilio Tarentum regressa labante iam Agrippina, cuius inimicitii conciderat, vel mitigata.

- (a) *aureum ... simulacrum* (line 2–3). Explain why a golden statue of Minerva in particular should be set up. [3 marks]
- (b) Referring to *Thrasea ... praebuit* (lines 4–5), comment on Thrasea Petus’s behaviour and attitude towards Nero. [4 marks]
- (c) *prodigia ... continuaverit* (lines 5–8). Why are the portents, in Tacitus’s opinion, “of no significance” (*inrita*)? [2 marks]
- (d) Referring to *feminas ... mitigata* (lines 9–14), explain the true reasons, in Tacitus’s view, for the resolutions taken by Nero. [3 marks]
- (e) Translate *nam Silana ... mitigata* (lines 12–14). [3 marks]

**Genre: Historiography****Question 6. Tacitus *Annals* 14.22**

inter quae sidus cometes effulsit; de quo vulgi opinio est tamquam mutationem regis portendat. igitur quasi iam depulso Nerone, quisnam deligeretur anquirebant; et omnium ore Rubellius Plautus celebratur, cui nobilitas per matrem ex Iulia familia. ipse placita maiorum colebat, habitu severo, casta et secreta domo, quantoque metu occultior, tanto plus famae adeptus. auxit rumorem  
 5 pari vanitate orta interpretatio fulguris. nam quia discumbentis Neronis apud Simbruina stagna in villa cui Sublaqueum nomen est ictae dapes mensaque disiecta erat idque finibus Tiburtum acciderat, unde paterna Plauto origo, hunc illum numine deum destinari credebant, fovebantque multi quibus nova et ancipitia praecolere avida et plerumque fallax ambitio est. ergo permotus his  
 10 esse illi per Asiam avitos agros in quibus tuta et inturbida iuventa frueretur. ita illuc cum coniuge Antistia et paucis familiarium concessit.

- (a) Translate *inter ... anquirebant* (lines 1–2). [3 marks]
- (b) Identify the qualities that would make Rubellius Plautus a suitable candidate as successor of Nero. [4 marks]
- (c) Why was the flash of lightning at Sublaqueum regarded as particularly meaningful? [2 marks]
- (d) Comment on Tacitus’s attitude towards natural prodigies being regarded as signs of forthcoming events. Refer closely to the Latin text. [4 marks]
- (e) Outline **two** of the suggestions Nero puts forward in his letters to Plautus. [2 marks]

**Genre: Letters****Question 7. Pliny the Younger *Letters* 1.12.1–4**

iacturam gravissimam feci, si iactura dicenda est tanti viri amissio. decessit Corellius Rufus  
 et quidem sponte, quod dolorem meum exulcerat. est enim luctuosissimum genus mortis, quae  
 non ex natura nec fatalis videtur. nam utcumque in illis qui morbo finiuntur, magnum ex ipsa  
 5 necessitate solacium est; in iis vero quos accersita mors aufert, hic insanabilis dolor est, quod  
 creduntur potuisse diu vivere. Corellium quidem summa ratio, quae sapientibus pro necessitate est,  
 ad hoc consilium compulit, quamquam plurimas vivendi causas habentem, optimam conscientiam  
 optimam famam, maximam auctoritatem, praeterea filiam uxorem nepotem sorores, interque tot  
 pignora veros amicos. sed tam longa, tam iniqua valetudine conflictabatur, ut haec tanta pretia  
 10 dolore correptus est. patrius hic illi; nam plerumque morbi quoque per successiones quasdam ut  
 alia traduntur.

- (a) Translate *iacturam ... videtur* (lines 1–3). [3 marks]
- (b) Who is Corellius Rufus? Give **three** biographical details about him, that are **not** related to his illness. [3 marks]
- (c) How does Pliny describe Corellius Rufus? Make **four** points using quotations from the Latin text. [4 marks]
- (d) *Corellium quidem ... veros amicos* (lines 5–8). Identify **three** stylistic features in this extract. [3 marks]
- (e) How long was Corellius ill, and what was the nature of his affliction? [2 marks]



**Genre: Letters**

**Question 8. Pliny the Younger *Letters* 7.17.11–15**

itaque Pomponius Secundus – hic scriptor tragoediarum – si quid forte familiarior amicus tollendum, ipse retinendum arbitraretur, dicere solebat: “ad populum provoco”, atque ita ex populi vel silentio vel assensu aut suam aut amici sententiam sequebatur. tantum ille populo dabat; recte an secus, nihil ad me. ego enim non populum advocare sed certos electosque soleo, quos intuear quibus  
5 credam, quos denique et tamquam singulos observem et tamquam non singulos timeam. nam, quod M. Cicero de stilo, ego de metu sentio: timor est, timor emendator asperrimus. hoc ipsum quod nos recitatu-  
10 ros cogitamus emendat; quod auditorium ingredimur emendat; quod pallemus horrescimus circumspicimus emendat. proinde non paenitet me consuetudinis meae quam utilissimam experior, adeoque non deterreor sermunculis istorum, ut ultro te rogem monstres aliquid quod his addam. nihil enim curae meae satis est. cogito quam sit magnum dare aliquid in manus hominum, nec persuadere mihi possum non et cum multis et saepe tractandum, quod placere et semper et omnibus cupias.

- (a) How does Pliny contrast his habit of reciting with that of Pomponius Secundus? Support your answer with **two** quotations from the Latin text. [4 marks]
- (b) What do we learn about Cicero from this extract? How does Pliny contrast his own behavior with Cicero’s? [2 marks]
- (c) Translate *nam, quod ... ingredimur emendat* (lines 5–7). [3 marks]
- (d) *hoc ipsum ... addam* (lines 6–10). Identify **three** stylistic devices used in these lines. [3 marks]
- (e) What is the utility of reciting, according to Pliny? Refer to **three** points. [3 marks]

**Genre: Philosophy****Question 9. Lucretius 3.79–93**

et saepe usque adeo, mortis formidine, vitae  
 80 percipit humanos odium lucisque videndae,  
 ut sibi consciscant maerenti pectore letum  
 obliti fontem curarum hunc esse timorem:  
 hunc vexare pudorem, hunc vincula amicitiae  
 rumpere et in summa pietate evertere suadet:  
 85 nam iam saepe homines patriam carosque parentis  
 prodiderunt vitare Acherusia templa petentes.  
 nam veluti pueri trepidant atque omnia caecis  
 in tenebris metuunt, sic nos in luce timemus  
 interdum, nihilo quae sunt metuenda magis quam  
 90 quae pueri in tenebris pavitant finguntque futura.  
 hunc igitur terrorem animi tenebrasque necesses  
 non radii solis neque lucida tela diei  
 discutiant, sed naturae species ratioque.

- (a) Describe the figure of speech used in lines 82–83 and explain what effect it attains. [3 marks]
- (b) Give **two** possible meanings of the word *templa* (line 86). [2 marks]
- (c) Analyse the simile in lines 87–90. [4 marks]
- (d) Translate *hunc ... ratioque* (lines 91–93). [3 marks]
- (e) Give **three** examples, from the whole extract, of the evil effects of the fear of death. [3 marks]

**Genre: Philosophy****Question 10. Lucretius 3.177–195**

is tibi nunc animus quali sit corpore et unde  
 constiterit pergam rationem reddere dictis.  
 principio esse aio persuptilem atque minutis  
 180 perquam corporibus factum constare. id ita esse  
 hinc licet advertas animum, ut pernoscere possis.  
 nil adeo fieri celeri ratione videtur,  
 quam si mens fieri proponit et inchoat ipsa;  
 ocus ergo animus quam res se perciet ulla,  
 185 ante oculos quorum in promptu natura videtur.  
 at quod mobile tanto operest, constare rutundis  
 perquam seminibus debet perquamque minutis,  
 momine uti parvo possint impulsa moveri.  
 namque movetur aqua et tantillo momine flutat,  
 190 quippe volubilibus parvisque creata figuris.  
 at contra mellis constantior est natura  
 et pigri latices magis et cunctantior actus:  
 haeret enim inter se magis omnis materiai  
 copia, nimirum quia non tam levibus extat  
 195 corporibus neque tam subtilibus atque rutundis.

- (a) Translate *principio ... possis* (lines 179–181). [3 marks]
- (b) Summarize analytically the argument with which Lucretius demonstrates the nature of the mind (*animus*) in lines 182–188. [4 marks]
- (c) Scan *at quod ... minutis* (lines 186–187). [2 marks]
- (d) In what ways does honey move differently compared to water? [3 marks]
- (e) Give the exact reasons for honey’s different movement compared to water. [3 marks]
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