

Latin
Standard level
Paper 2

Tuesday 7 November 2017 (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* 1.335–352

335 tum Venus: “haud equidem tali me dignor honore;
virginibus Tyriis mos est gestare pharetram,
purpureoque alte suras vincire cothurno.
Punica regna vides, Tyrios et Agenoris urbem;
sed fines Libyci, genus intractabile bello.

340 imperium Dido Tyria regit urbe profecta,
germanum fugiens. longa est iniuria, longae
ambages; sed summa sequar fastigia rerum.
“huic coniunx Sychaeus erat, ditissimus agri
Phoenicum, et magno miserae dilectus amore,

345 cui pater intactam dederat, primisque iugarat
ominibus. sed regna Tyri germanus habebat
Pygmalion, scelere ante alios immanior omnes.
quos inter medius venit furor. ille Sychaeum
impious ante aras, atque auri caecus amore,

350 clam ferro incautum superat, securus amorum
germanae; factumque diu celavit, et aegram,
multa malus simulans, vana spe lusit amantem. [...]

1. (a) *tum Venus ... cothurno* (lines 335–337). Outline how Venus describes herself. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [3]
- (b) *Punica ... profecta* (lines 338–340). List **three** details of the places Venus is describing. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [3]
- (c) Translate *imperium ... rerum* (lines 340–342). [3]
- (d) Locate Tyre with **two** precise geographical references: one referring to the ancient world **and** one referring to the modern world. [2]
- (e) *huic ... ominibus* (lines 343–346). List **four** facts we learn about Sychaeus in this extract. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [4]

Option A: Vergil

Extract 2 Vergil, *Aeneid* 1.286–296

“[...] nascetur pulchra Troianus origine Caesar,
 imperium Oceano, famam qui terminet astris, –
 Iulius, a magno demissum nomen Iulo.
 hunc tu olim caelo, spoliis Orientis onustum,
 290 accipies segura; vocabitur hic quoque votis.
 aspera tum positis mitescent saecula bellis;
 cana Fides, et Vesta, Remo cum fratre Quirinus,
 iura dabunt; dirae ferro et compagibus artis
 claudentur Belli portae; Furor impius intus,
 295 saeva sedens super arma, et centum vinctus aenis
 post tergum nodis, fremet horridus ore cruento.”

2. (a) Write out and scan *nascetur ... astris* (lines 286–287). Indicate elisions where necessary. [2]
- (b) Identify **four** details that show this extract is best understood as a reference to Augustus Caesar, not Julius Caesar. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [4]
- (c) Identify **two** figures of speech used in this extract **and** describe their effect. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [4]
- (d) *claudentur Belli portae* (line 294). Identify what this reference is alluding to. [2]
- (e) Translate *Furor ... cruento* (lines 294–296). [3]

Option B: History**Extract 3 Tacitus, *Annals* 3.3–4**

Tiberius atque Augusta publico abstinere, inferius maiestate sua rati si palam lamentarentur, an ne omnium oculis vultum eorum scrutantibus falsi intellegentur. matrem Antoniam non apud auctores rerum, non diurna actorum scriptura reperio ullo insigni officio functam, cum super Agrippinam et Drusum et Claudium ceteri quoque consanguinei nominatim perscripti
 5 sint, seu valetudine praepediebatur seu victus luctu animus magnitudinem mali perferre visu non toleravit. facilius crediderim Tiberio et Augusta, qui domo non excedebant, cohibitam, ut par maeror et matris exemplo avia quoque et patruus attineri viderentur. dies quo reliquiae tumulto Augusti inferebantur modo per silentium vastus, modo ploratibus inquires; plena urbis itinera, conlucentes per campum Martis faces.

3. (a) *Tiberius ... intellegentur* (lines 1–2). List **two** possible reasons for Tiberius's and Agrippina's absence from the public. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [2]
- (b) Identify **two** sources mentioned by Tacitus in this extract. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [2]
- (c) State the relationships of Augusta, Agrippina, Drusus and Claudius to Tiberius. [4]
- (d) List **three** reasons Tacitus gives for Antonia's absence from the funeral **and** state which one Tacitus finds more credible. Support **only this last point** by quoting the Latin text. [4]
- (e) Translate *dies ... faces* (lines 7–9). [3]

Option B: History**Extract 4 Tacitus *Annals* 2.82**

at Romae, postquam Germanici valetudo percrebuit cunctaque ut ex longinquo aucta in deterius adferebantur, dolor ira, et erumpebant questus. ideo nimirum in extremas terras relegatum, ideo Pisoni permissam provinciam; hoc egisse secretos Augustae cum Plancina sermones. vera prorsus de Druso seniores locutos: displicere regnantibus civilia filiorum ingenia, neque ob aliud
 5 interceptos quam quia populum Romanum aequo iure complecti reddita libertate agitaverint. hos vulgi sermones audita mors adeo incendit ut ante edictum magistratum, ante senatus consultum sumpto iustitio desererentur fora, clauderentur domus. passim silentia et gemitus, nihil compositum in ostentationem; et quamquam neque insignibus lugentium abstinerent, altius animis maerebant. forte negotiatores vivente adhuc Germanico Syria egressi laetiora de
 10 valetudine eius attulere.

4. (a) Translate *at Romae ... questus* (lines 1–2). [3]
- (b) *ideo nimirum ... sermones* (lines 2–3). Outline the **two** events referred to **and** identify their supposed cause and aim. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [4]
- (c) *vera ... agitaverint* (lines 3–5). Describe what old men suggested about Drusus. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [3]
- (d) *hos ... maerebant* (lines 6–9). Describe **three** public responses to the news of Germanicus's death. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [3]
- (e) *forte ... attulere* (lines 9–10). Describe what news was brought **and** state who brought it. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [2]

Option C: Love poetry

Extract 5 Catullus, *Carmina* 7

quaeris quot mihi basiationes
tuae, Lesbia, sint satis superque.
quam magnus numerus Libyssae harenae
laserpiciferis iacet Cyrenis,
5 oraculum Iovis inter aestuosi
et Batti veteris sacrum sepulcrum,
aut quam sidera multa, cum tacet nox,
furtivos hominum vident amores,
tam te basia multa basiare
10 vesano satis et super Catullo est,
quae nec pernumerare curiosi
possint nec mala fascinare lingua.

5. (a) Translate *quaeris ... harenae* (lines 1–3). [3]
- (b) Locate the geographical reference *Cyrenis* (line 4) **and** explain the literal meaning of the epithet *laserpiciferis*. [2]
- (c) Explain why Battus (line 6) is both a historical and a literary reference. [3]
- (d) Identify **three** figures of speech used in this extract. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [3]
- (e) Identify **four** themes in this poem typical of Catullus's poetry to Lesbia. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [4]

Option C: Love poetry

Extract 6 Propertius, *Elegies* 2.12

quicumque ille fuit, puerum qui pinxit Amorem,
 nonne putas miras hunc habuisse manus?
 is primum vidit sine sensu vivere amantis,
 et levibus curis magna perire bona.
 5 idem non frustra ventosas addidit alas,
 fecit et humano corde volare deum:
 scilicet alterna quoniam iactamur in unda,
 nostrarque non ullis permanet aura locis.
 et merito hamatis manus est armata sagittis,
 10 et pharetra ex umero Cnosia utroque iacet:
 ante ferit quoniam, tuti quam cernimus hostem,
 nec quisquam ex illo vulnere sanus abit.
 in me tela manent, manet et puerilis imago:
 sed certe pennas perdidit ille suas;
 15 evolat heu nostro quoniam de pectore nusquam,
 assiduusque meo sanguine bella gerit.

6. (a) *idem ... imago* (lines 5–13). Describe Amor's appearance. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [4]
- (b) Write out and scan *is ... bona* (lines 3–4). Indicate elisions where necessary. [2]
- (c) Explain why Amor's quiver is described as *Cnosia*. [2]
- (d) Identify **two** examples of imagery of Amor's flight in this extract **and** explain their meaning. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [4]
- (e) Translate *ante ... imago* (lines 11–13). [3]

Option D: Women

Extract 7 Ovid, *Heroides* 1.71–86

quid timeam, ignoro – timeo tamen omnia demens,
 et patet in curas area lata meas.
 quaecumque aequor habet, quaecumque pericula tellus,
 tam longae causas suspicor esse morae.
 75 haec ego dum stulte metuo, quae vestra libido est,
 esse peregrino captus amore potes.
 forsitan et narres, quam sit tibi rustica coniunx,
 quae tantum lanas non sinat esse rudes.
 fallar, et hoc crimen tenues vanescat in auras,
 80 neve, revertendi liber, abesse velis!
 me pater Icarius viduo discedere lecto
 cogit et immensas increpat usque moras.
 increpet usque licet – tua sum, tua dicar oportet;
 Penelope coniunx semper Ulixis ero.
 85 ille tamen pietate mea precibusque pudicis
 frangitur et vires temperat ipse suas.

7. (a) Write out and scan *haec ... potes* (lines 75–76). Indicate elisions where necessary. [2]
- (b) *quaecumque ... potes* (lines 73–76). List **two** things that Penelope fears **and** explain what she suspects might be the cause of Odysseus's delay. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [4]
- (c) Translate *fallar ... cogit* (lines 79–82). [3]
- (d) *forsitan ... rudes* (lines 77–78). Outline the description of Penelope that she supposes Odysseus has given. [2]
- (e) *me ... suas* (lines 81–86). Outline Icarius's behaviour towards Penelope, and how Penelope weakens his resolve. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [4]

Option D: Women

Extract 8 Vergil, *Aeneid* 11.684–698

hunc illa exceptum, neque enim labor agmine verso,
 685 traicit et super haec inimico pectore fatur:
 “silvis te, Tyrrhene, feras agitare putasti?
 advenit qui vestra dies muliebribus armis
 verba redarguerit. nomen tamen haud leve patrum
 manibus hoc referes, telo cecidisse Camillae.”
 690 protinus Orsilochum et Buten, duo maxima Teucrum
 corpora, sed Buten aversum cuspide fixit
 loricam galeamque inter, qua colla sedentis
 lucent et laevo dependet parma lacerto,
 Orsilochum fugiens magnumque agitata per orbem
 695 eludit gyro interior sequiturque sequentem,
 tum validam perque arma viro perque ossa securim
 altior exsurgens oranti et multa precanti
 congeminat: vulnus calido rigat ora cerebro.

8. (a) Write out and scan *hunc ... fatur* (lines 684–685). Indicate elisions where necessary. [2]
- (b) Identify **two** figures of speech in this extract **and** describe their effect. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [4]
- (c) Translate *advenit ... Camillae* (lines 687–689). [3]
- (d) List the weapons used to kill Orsilochus and Butes **and** state where they are hit by these weapons. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [4]
- (e) Identify **two** details (**not** found in this extract) about Camilla’s origins or upbringing. [2]

Option F: Good living**Extract 9 Seneca, *Epistulae Morales* 16**

liquere hoc tibi, Lucili, scio, neminem posse beate vivere, ne tolerabiliter quidem sine sapientiae studio et beatam vitam perfecta sapientia effici, ceterum tolerabilem etiam inchoata. sed hoc, quod liquet, firmandum et altius cotidiana meditatione agendum est; plus operis est in eo, ut proposita custodias quam ut honesta proponas. perseverandum est et adsiduo studio robur
 5 addendum, donec bona mens sit quod bona voluntas est. itaque tibi apud me pluribus verbis aut adfirmatione iam nil opus; intellego multum te profecisse. quae scribis, unde veniant, scio; non sunt ficta nec colorata. dicam tamen quid sentiam: iam de te spem habeo, nondum fiduciam. tu quoque idem facias volo; non est, quod tibi cito et facile credas. excute te et varie scrutare et observa; illud ante omnia vide, utrum in philosophia an in ipsa vita profeceris.

9. (a) *beatam ... inchoata* (line 2). Describe the relationship between quality of life and wisdom. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [2]
- (b) *sed hoc ... proponas* (lines 2–4). Outline Seneca’s advice to Lucilius by explaining what he needs to do **and** why. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [3]
- (c) Translate *quae ... volo* (lines 6–8). [3]
- (d) Identify **two** stylistic features in this extract **and** analyse how they contribute to Seneca’s philosophical argument. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [4]
- (e) *excute ... profeceris* (lines 8–9). Identify **three** means by which Lucilius may progress in wisdom. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [3]

Option F: Good living

Extract 10 Lucretius, *De Rerum Natura* 2.1–14

suave, mari magno turbantibus aequora ventis
 e terra magnum alterius spectare laborem;
 non quia vexari quemquamst iucunda voluptas,
 sed quibus ipse malis careas quia cernere suavest.
 5 suave etiam belli certamina magna tueri
 per campos instructa tua sine parte pericli;
 sed nihil dulcius est, bene quam munita tenere
 edita doctrina sapientum templa serena,
 despiciere unde queas alios passimque videre
 10 errare atque viam palantis quaerere vitae,
 certare ingenio, contendere nobilitate,
 noctes atque dies niti praestante labore
 ad summas emergere opes rerumque potiri.
 o miseras hominum mentes, o pectora caeca!

10. (a) Write out and scan *suave ... laborem* (lines 1–2). Indicate elisions where necessary. [2]
- (b) *suave ... suavest* (lines 1–4). Outline Lucretius’s argument about watching another person struggle. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [3]
- (c) Translate *sed ... errare* (lines 7–10). [3]
- (d) Identify **two** stylistic features in this extract **and** describe their effect. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [4]
- (e) *despicere ... potiri* (lines 9–13). Describe **three** activities of men that the wise observe from their remote temple. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [3]
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