

**LATIN  
HIGHER LEVEL  
PAPER 2**

Friday 23 May 2003 (morning)

2 hours

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**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**

*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. 145-59.**

145 His lacrimis uitam damus et miserescimus ultro.  
 ipse uiro primus manicas atque arta leuari  
 uincla iubet Priamus dictisque ita fatur amicis :  
 “quisquis es, amissos hinc iam obliuiscere Graios  
 (noster eris) mihique haec edissere uera roganti :  
 150 quo molem hanc immanis equi statuere ? quis auctor ?  
 quidue petunt ? quae religio ? aut quae machina belli ?”  
 dixerat. ille dolis instructus et arte Pelasga  
 sustulit exutas uinclis ad sidera palmas :  
 “uos, aeterni ignes, et non uiolabile uestrum  
 155 testor numen,” ait, “uos arae ensesque nefandi,  
 quos fugi, uitaeque deum, quas hostia gessi :  
 fas mihi Graiorum sacrata resolvere iura,  
 fas odisse uiros atque omnia ferre sub auras,  
 si qua tegunt, teneor patriae nec legibus ullis.”

- (i) What had happened in the previous lines to explain the reaction described in line 145 (*his lacrimis...miserescimus ultro*)? [3 marks]
- (ii) Describe the style of lines 150-1 (*quo molem...belli?*); what effect do you think it has on the reader? [3 marks]
- (iii) Scan line 152 (*dixerat...Pelasga*). [1 mark]
- (iv) What is the speaker trying to achieve in line 154-9 (*vos aeterni...legibus ullis*) and what tactics does he use? [3 marks]

(b) Virgil, *Aeneid* 2. 594-607

“nate, quis indomitas tantus dolor excitat iras ?  
595 quid furis ? aut quonam nostri tibi cura recessit ?  
non prius aspicias ubi fessum aetate parentem  
liqueris Anchisen, superet coniunxne Creusa  
Ascaniusque puer ? quos omnis undique Graiae  
circum errant acies et, ni mea cura resistat,  
600 iam flammae tulerint inimicus et hauserit ensis.  
non tibi Tyndaridis facies inuisa Lacaenae  
culpatuse Paris, diuum inclementia, diuum  
has euertit opes sternitque a culmine Troiam.  
aspice (namque omnem, quae nunc obducta tuenti  
605 mortalis hebetat uisus tibi et umida circum  
caligat, nubem eripiam ; tu ne qua parentis  
iussa time neu praeceptis parere recusa) ?

- (i) Who is speaking and to whom? [2 marks]
- (ii) Translate *non prius...Anchisen* (596-7). [2 marks]
- (iii) Scan line 602 (*culpatuse...diuum*). [1 mark]
- (iv) Explain how this passage contributes to our understanding of the challenges facing Aeneas in *Aeneid* 2. [5 marks]

2. Tacitus' presentation of imperial policy:

(a) Tacitus *Annals* 15. 18-19

- At Romae tropaea de Parthis arcusque medio Capitolini montis sistebantur, decreta ab senatu integro adhuc bello neque tum ommissa, dum aspectui consulitur spreta conscientia. quin et dissimulandis rerum externarum curis Nero frumentum plebis vetustate corruptum in Tiberim iecit quo securitatem annonae sustentaret. cuius pretio  
 5 nihil additum est, quamvis ducentas ferme navis portu in ipso violentia tempestatis et centum alias Tiberi subvectas fortuitus ignis absumpsisset. tres dein consularis, L. Pisonem, Ducenium Geminum, Pompeium Paulinum vectigalibus publicis praeposuit, cum insectatione priorum principum qui gravitate sumptuum iustos reditus antissent : se  
 10 Percrebuerat ea tempestate pravus mos, cum propinquis comitiis aut sorte provinciarum plerique orbi fictis adoptionibus adsciscerent filios, praeturasque et provincias inter patres sortiti statim emitterent manu quos adoptaverant.

- (i) Give a brief account of the context of this passage sufficient to bring out the point of its first sentence. [2 marks]
- (ii) *quin et dissimulandis...sustentaret* (lines 3-4). What was Nero trying to do here, what did Tacitus think of Nero's gesture and what two words in the narrative make Tacitus' attitude plain? [3 marks]
- (iii) Translate *cuius pretio...absumpsisset* (lines 4-6). [3 marks]
- (iv) Explain briefly the *pravus mos* described in line 10. [2 marks]

(b) Tacitus *Annals* 15. 48-9

Ineunt deinde consulatum Silius Nerva et Atticus Vestinus, coepta simul et aucta  
 coniuratione in quam certatim nomina dederant senatores eques miles, feminae etiam,  
 cum odio Neronis tum favore in C. Pisonem. is Calpurnio genere ortus ac multas  
 insignisque familias paterna nobilitate complexus, claro apud vulgum rumore erat per  
 5 virtutem aut species virtutibus similis. namque facundiam tuendis civibus exercebat,  
 largitionem adversum amicos et ignotis quoque comi sermone et congressu ; aderant  
 etiam fortuita, corpus procerum, decora facies : sed procul gravitas morum aut  
 voluptatum parsimonia ; levitati ac magnificentiae et aliquando luxu indulgebat, idque  
 pluribus probabatur qui in tanta vitiorum dulcedine summum imperium non restrictum  
 10 nec perseverum volunt.

Initium coniurationi non a cupidine ipsius fuit : nec tamen facile memoraverim  
 quis primus auctor, cuius instinctu concitum sit quod tam multi sumpserunt.

- (i) What is the normal modern name for the incident which starts here  
 in Tacitus' narrative, and how did it turn out? [2 marks]
- (ii) *feminae etiam* (line 2). Name the women Tacitus will single out  
 for special attention. What is his attitude to her? [2 marks]
- (iii) Choose any three suitable words from this passage and discuss how  
 they reveal Tacitus' attitude to the people or events of this story. [3 marks]
- (iv) Translate lines 11-12 (*initium coniurationi...sumpserunt*). [3 marks]

3. Cicero's political speeches:

(a) Cicero *pro Caelio* 11-12

Tot igitur annos

versatus in foro sine suspicione, sine infamia, studuit Catilinae iterum petenti. Quem  
 ergo ad finem putas custodiendam illam aetatem fuisse? Nobis quidem olim annus erat  
 5 unus ad cohibendum bracchium toga constitutus, et ut exercitatione ludoque campestri  
 tunicati uteremur eademque erat, si statim merere stipendia coeperamus, castrensis ratio  
 ac militaris. Qua in aetate nisi qui se ipse sua gravitate et castimonia et cum disciplina  
 domestica tum etiam naturali quodam bono defenderet, quoquo modo a suis custoditus  
 esset, tamen infamiam vera effugere non poterat. Sed qui prima illa initia aetatis integra  
 atque inviolata praestitisset, de eius fama ac pudicitia, cum iam sese conrobora-  
 10 vir inter viros esset, nemo loquebatur. At studuit Catilinae, cum iam aliquot annos esset  
 in foro, Caelius. Et multi hoc idem ex omni ordine atque ex omni aetate fecerunt.

- (i) This passage comes from a section of the speech commonly called the *praemunitio*. What does the term mean, and what problems, in this speech, is it intended to solve? [2 marks]
- (ii) Translate *ad cohibendum bracchium toga* (line 4) literally. To what Roman practise does it refer, and what relevance has it to Cicero's argument? [3 marks]
- (iii) *at studuit Catilinae* (line 10). What is the relevance of Catiline to the case against Caelius? What two general arguments does Cicero use in this passage and immediately after it to excuse Caelius? [3 marks]
- (iv) Translate line 11 (*et multi...fecerunt*). [2 marks]

(b) Cicero *pro Caelio* 39-40

Dicet aliquis : “Haec igitur est tua disciplina ? sic tu instituis adolescentis ? ob hanc causam tibi hunc puerum parens commendavit et tradidit, ut in amore atque in voluptatibus adolescentiam suam conlocaret, et ut hanc tu vitam atque haec studia defenderes ?” Ego, si quis, iudices, hoc robore animi atque hac indole virtutis ac  
5 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 coniunctum, hunc mea sententia divinis  
10 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.

- (i) What potentially embarrassing fact about Caelius’ past conduct is being addressed here? [2 marks]
- (ii) Explain briefly how this section advances Cicero’s argument. [2 marks]
- (iii) *Camillos, Fabricios, Curios* (line 10). What is Cicero’s purpose in mentioning these famous names? Give a brief account of any **one** of them. [3 marks]
- (iv) Translate *verum haec genera...reperiuntur* (lines 10-11). [3 marks]

4. Love Poetry:

(a) Horace *Odes* 1. 25

PARCIVS iunctas quatiunt fenestras  
iactibus crebris iuvenes protervi,  
nec tibi somnos adimunt, amatque  
ianua limen,  
5 quae prius multum facilis movebat  
cardines ; audis minus et minus iam  
“me tuo longas pereunte noctes,  
Lydia, dormis?”  
invicem moechos anus arrogantis  
10 flebis in solo levis angiportu,  
Thracio bacchante magis sub inter-  
lunia vento,  
cum tibi flagrans amor et libido,  
quae solet matres furiare equorum,  
15 saeviet circa iecur ulcerosum,  
non sine questu  
laeta quod pubes hedera virenti  
gaudeat pulla magis atque myrto,  
aridas frondis hiemis sodali  
20 dedicet Hebro.

- (i) *amatque* (line 3). What does the verb mean here? Why do you think Horace chose to use it here? [2 marks]
- (ii) Name the tenses of *movebat* (line 5), of *audis* (line 6) and of *flebis* (line 10). What do your answers suggest about Horace’s view of Lydia’s life? [3 marks]
- (iii) Explain fully the significance of *Thracio bacchante...vento* (line 11-12)? [2 marks]
- (iv) Translate *laeta quod...dedicet Hebro* (line 17-20). [3 marks]



(b) Ovid *Amores* 1. 12. 1-16

FLETE meos casus : tristes rediere tabellae ;  
infelix hodie littera posse negat.  
omina sunt aliquid : modo cum discedere uellet,  
ad limen digitos restitit icta Nape.  
5 missa foras iterum limen transire memento  
cautius atque alte sobria ferre pedem.  
ite hinc, difficiles, funebria ligna, tabellae,  
tuque, negaturis cera referta notis,  
quam, puto, de longae collectam flore cicutae  
10 melle sub infami Corsica misit apis.  
at tamquam minio penitus medicata rubebas :  
ille color uere sanguinolentus erat.  
proiectae triuiis iaceatis, inutile lignum,  
uosque rotae frangat praetereuntis onus.  
15 illum etiam, qui uos ex arbore uertit in usum,  
conuincam puras non habuisse manus.

- (i) Explain how this poem continues the theme of the one immediately before it. [2 marks]
- (ii) What point is suggested by *sobria* (line 6)? [2 marks]
- (iii) Which three factors in lines 9-16 (*quam, puto...manus*) does Ovid blame for this disappointment? [3 marks]
- (iv) Name the metre, and scan lines 7-8 (*ite hinc...referta notis*). [3 marks]

5. Roman *Satire* :

(a) Juvenal *Satire* 4. 37-52

cum iam semianimum laceraret Flavius orbem  
 ultimus et calvo serviret Roma Neroni,  
 incidit Adriaci spatium admirabile rhombi  
 40 ante domum Veneris, quam Dorica sustinet Ancon,  
 implevitque sinus ; nec enim minor haeserat illis  
 quos operit glacies Maeotica ruptaque tandem  
 solibus effundit torrentis ad ostia Ponti  
 desidia tardos et longo frigore pingues.  
 45 destinat hoc monstrum cumbae linique magister  
 pontifici summo. quis enim proponere talem  
 aut emere auderet, cum plena et litora multo  
 delatore forent ? dispersi protinus algae  
 inquisitores agerent cum remige nudo,  
 50 non dubitaturi fugitivum dicere piscem  
 depastumque diu vivaria Caesaris, inde  
 elapsum veterem ad dominum debere reverti.

- (i) Explain the phrases *Flavius...ultimus* (lines 37-8) and *calvo...Neroni* (line 38). [3 marks]
- (ii) *Adriaci...domum Veneris quam Dorica sustinet Ancon* (lines 39-40). Why, in your opinion, does Juvenal give such precise geographical detail? [2 marks]
- (iii) What particular evil associated with imperial rule is satirized in lines 46-52 (*quis enim...debere reverti*)? Choose two words from those lines to show how Juvenal reinforces his satirical attack. [3 marks]
- (iv) Scan lines 44 (*desidia...pingues*). How does scansion here assist correct translation? [2 marks]

(b) Juvenal *Satire* 11. 46-63

hi plerumque gradus : conducta pecunia Romae  
et coram dominis consumitur ; inde ubi paulum  
nescio quid superest et pallet faenoris auctor,  
qui vertere solum, Baias et ad ostrea currunt.  
50 cedere namque foro iam non est deterius quam  
Esquillas a ferventi migrare Subura.  
ille dolor solus patriam fugientibus, illa  
maestitia est, caruisse anno circensibus uno.  
sanguinis in facie non haeret gutta, morantur  
55 pauci ridiculum et fugientem ex urbe pudorem.  
experiere hodie numquid pulcherrima dictu,  
Persice, non praestem vitae tibi moribus et re,  
si laudem siliquas occultus ganeo, pultes  
coram aliis dictem puero sed in aure placentas.  
60 nam cum sis conviva mihi promissus, habebis  
Euandrum, venies Tirynthius aut minor illo  
hospes, et ipse tamen contingens sanguine caelum,  
alter aquis, alter flammis ad sidera missus.

- (i) Why does the subject of lines 46-9 (*conducta...currunt*) leave Rome? Why is it ironical that he comes to Baiae? [2 marks]
- (ii) *sanguinis...gutta* (line 54); what is Juvenal describing here, and what does he think it shows? [2 marks]
- (iii) Against what possible allegation is Juvenal defending himself in lines 58-9 (*si laudem...placentas*)? Select two contrasting words that make the point of the argument clear. [3 marks]
- (iv) Identify *Tirynthius* and *minor illo* (line 61). How are they relevant here? [3 marks]

**SECTION B**

Answer **one** question. Each question in this section is worth [10 marks].

6. What do we learn from Virgil's treatment of Creusa and Dido in books 2, 4 and 6 of the *Aeneid*?
  7. Choose two incidents from two different books of the *Annals* and show how they reveal Tacitus' attitude to Roman imperial policy.
  8. On the basis of the texts you have read, choose two incidents which illustrate Cicero's political skill.
  9. Choose **one** poem each from any **two** of the poets Catullus, Horace, Propertius and Ovid and contrast their different approaches to the theme of love. Refer closely to the text in your answer.
  10. Illustrate from your reading of **two** of Juvenal's *Satires* the passion and vigour of his writing.
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