



**LATIN
HIGHER LEVEL
PAPER 2**

Friday 12 November 2004 (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. 234-49.

dividimus muros et moenia pandimus urbis.
 235 accingunt omnes operi pedibusque rotarum
 subiciunt lapsus, et stuppea vincula collo
 intendunt : scandit fatalis machina muros
 feta armis. pueri circum innuptaeque puellae
 sacra canunt funemque manu contingere gaudent :
 240 illa subit mediaeque minans inlabitur urbi.
 o patria, o divum domus Ilium et incluta bello
 moenia Dardanidum ! quater ipso in limine portae
 substitit atque utero sonitum quater arma dedere;
 instamus tamen immemores caecique furore
 245 et monstrum infelix sacrata sistimus arce.
 tunc etiam fatis aperit Cassandra futuris
 ora dei iussu non umquam credita Teucris.
 nos delubra deum miseri, quibus ultimus esset
 ille dies, festa velamus fronde per urbem.

- (i) Scan lines 235-6 (*accingunt...collo*). [2 marks]
- (ii) What image of the horse is conveyed by *feta* (line 238) and *utero* (line 243), and in what way is the image appropriate here? [2 marks]
- (iii) Explain the story of Cassandra (line 246) and show how she is relevant here. [3 marks]
- (iv) Choose from this passage **three** words or phrases, not discussed in your other answers, which bring out the pathos of the Trojans' position, explaining how each does so. [3 marks]

(b) **Virgil, *Aeneid* 2. 608-23**

‘hic, ubi disiectas moles avulsaque saxis
saxa vides, mixtoque undantem pulvere fumum,
610 Neptunus muros magnoque emota tridenti
fundamenta quatit totamque a sedibus urbem
eruit. hic Iuno Scaeas saevissima portas
prima tenet sociumque furens a navibus agmen
ferro accincta vocat.
615 iam summas arces Tritonia, respice, Pallas
insedit nimbo effulgens et Gorgone saeva.
ipse pater Danais animos virisque secundas
sufficit, ipse deos in Dardana suscitatur arma.
eripe, nate, fugam finemque impone labori.
620 nusquam abero et tutum patrio te limine sistam.’
dixerat et spissis noctis se condidit umbris.
apparent dirae facies inimicaque Troiae
numina magna deum.

- (i) Who is speaking in lines 608-20 and for what purpose? [2 marks]
- (ii) Comment on the form of lines 614 (*ferro...vocat*) and 623 (*numina...deum*). [2 marks]
- (iii) On which side are the three gods mentioned in lines 610-16 fighting? Show how Virgil distinguishes any **two** of them with an individual but characteristic feature. [3 marks]
- (iv) Translate *eripe, nate...sistam* (lines 619-20). [3 marks]

2. Tacitus' presentation of imperial policy:

(a) Tacitus *Annals* 15. 43

5 ruderer accipiendō Ostiensis paludes destinabat, utique naves, quae frumentum
Tiberi subvectassent, onustae rudere decurrerent, aedificiaque ipsa certa sui parte sine
trabibus saxo Gabino Albanove solidarentur, quod is lapis ignibus impervius est; iam
aqua privatorum licentia intercepta quo largior et pluribus locis in publicum flueret,
10 custodes adessent; et subsidia reprimendis ignibus in propatulo quisque haberet; nec
communione parietum, sed propriis quaeque muris ambirentur. ea ex utilitate accepta
decorem quoque novae urbi attulere. erant tamen qui crederent, veterem illam formam
salubritati magis conduxisse, quoniam angustiae itinerum et altitudo tectorum non
10 perinde solis vapore perumperentur: at nunc patulam latitudinem et nulla umbra
defensam graviore aestu ardescere.

- (i) What event has necessitated the actions described in this passage? [1 mark]
- (ii) Describe **three** steps from this passage taken by Nero to repair the damage caused and/or to prevent its recurrence. [3 marks]
- (iii) Translate *ruderer...decurrerent* (lines 1-2). [3 marks]
- (iv) In what way is the last section of this passage, *erant tamen...aestu ardescere* (lines 7-10) typical of Tacitus' method and how fair to Nero do you think Tacitus is here? [3 marks]

(b) Tacitus *Annals* 15. 54

sed mirum quam inter diversi generis ordinis, aetatis sexus, ditis pauperes
 taciturnitate omnia cohibita sint, donec proditio coepit e domo Scaevini; qui pridie
 insidiarum multo sermone cum Antonio Natale, dein regressus domum testamentum
 5 obsignavit, promptum vagina pugionem, de quo supra rettuli, vetustate obtusum
 increpans, asperari saxo et in mucronem ardescere iussit eamque curam liberto Milicho
 mandavit. simul adfluentius solito convivium initum, servorum carissimi libertate et
 alii pecunia donati. atque ipse maestus et magnae cogitationis manifestus erat, quamvis
 laetitiam vagis sermonibus simularet. postremo vulneribus ligamenta quibusque sistitur
 10 sanguis parari iubet, idque eundem Milichum monet, sive gnarum coniurationis et illuc
 usque fidum, seu nescium et tunc primum arreptis suspicionibus, ut plerique tradidere.

- (i) What event is being described in this passage? Give **two** indications from this passage of Tacitus' attitude to it? [3 marks]
- (ii) Translate *atque ipse...simularet* (lines 7-8). [3 marks]
- (iii) Describe **two** of Milichus' suspicious actions not included in the section set for translation in question (ii). [2 marks]
- (iv) What do we learn about Tacitus' historical methods from *sive gnarum...tradidere* (lines 9-10)? [2 marks]

3. Cicero's political speeches:

(a) Cicero *pro Caelio* 1

Si quis, iudices, forte nunc adsit ignarus legum, iudiciorum, consuetudinis nostrae, miretur profecto, quae sit tanta atrocitas huiusce causae, quod diebus festis ludisque publicis, omnibus forensibus negotiis intermissis unum hoc iudicium exerceatur, nec dubitet, quin tanti facinoris reus arguatur, ut eo neglecto civitas stare non possit; idem
5 cum audiat esse legem, quae de seditiosis consceleratisque civibus, qui armati senatum obsederint, magistratibus vim attulerint, rem publicam oppugnarint, cotidie quaeri iubeat: legem non improbet, crimen quod versetur in iudicio, requirat; cum audiat nullum facinus, nullam audaciam, nullam vim in iudicium vocari, sed adulescentem illustri ingenio, industria, gratia accusari ab eius filio, quem ipse in iudicium et vocet et
10 vocarit, oppugnari autem opibus meretriciis: Atracini illius pietatem non reprehendat, muliebrem libidinem comprimendam putet, vos laboriosos existimet, quibus otiosis ne in communi quidem otio liceat esse.

- (i) Suggest **three** things that Cicero is hoping to achieve here in the beginning of his speech. [3 marks]
- (ii) Give **three** examples from this passage of Cicero's rhetorical skill, and explain how they work. [3 marks]
- (iii) Name the *mulier* referred to in the phrase *muliebrem libidinem* (line 11). [1 mark]
- (iv) Translate *vos laboriosos...liceat esse* (lines 11-12). [3 marks]

(b) Cicero *pro Caelio* 30

Sunt autem duo crimina, auri et veneni; in quibus una atque eadem persona versatur. aurum sumptum a Clodia, venenum quaesitum, quod Clodiae daretur, ut dicitur. omnia sunt alia non crimina, sed maledicta, iurgi petulantis magis quam publicae quaestionis. “Adulter, impudicus, sequester” convicium est, non accusatio;
 5 nullum est enim fundamentum horum criminum, nulla sedes; voces sunt contumeliosae temere ab irato accusatore nullo auctore emissae. horum duorum criminum video auctorem, video fontem, video certum nomen et caput. auro opus fuit; sumpsit a Clodia, sumpsit sine teste, habuit, quamdiu voluit. maximum video signum cuiusdam egregiae familiaritatis. necare eandem voluit; quaesivit venenum, sollicitavit quos
 10 potuit, paravit, locum constituit, attulit.

- (i) To what allegations is Cicero referring by the phrase *duo crimina, auri et veneni* (line 1)? [2 marks]
- (ii) *Omnia sunt alia...accusatio* (lines 3-4). What point is Cicero making in this passage, and how does he use rhetoric to support it? [3 marks]
- (iii) *Horum duorum...attulit* (lines 6-10). From this passage, choose **one** example of Cicero’s rhetorical skill and explain how it works? [2 marks]
- (iv) Translate *Auro opus...voluit* (lines 7-8). [3 marks]

4. Love Poetry:

(a) Horace *Odes* 1.5

quis multa gracilis te puer in rosa
 perfusus liquidis urget odoribus
 grato Pyrrha, sub antro?
 cui flavam religas comam,
 5 simplex munditiis? heu quotiens fidem
 mutatosque deos flebit et aspera
 nigris aequora ventis
 emirabitur insolens,
 10 qui nunc te fruitur credulus aurea,
 qui semper vacuum, semper amabilem
 sperat, nescius aurae
 fallacis! miseri, quibus
 intemptata nites. me tabula sacer
 votiva paries indicat uvida
 15 suspendisse potenti
 vestimenta maris deo.

- (i) Translate *quis multa...sub antro?* (lines 1-3). [3 marks]
- (ii) *simplex munditiis* (line 5). What is unusual about that phrase and what meaning is Horace aiming to produce with it? [2 marks]
- (iii) With what image is the situation compared in lines 5-13 (*heu quotiens...nites*)? Give **two** examples of the words that create that image. [3 marks]
- (iv) In what **two** ways is the image of lines 13-16 (*me tabula...maris deo*) different from and similar to the previous image (question iii)? [2 marks]

(b) Ovid *Amores* 1. 3

Iusta precor: quae me nuper praedata puella est,
aut amet aut faciat, cur ego semper amem!
a, nimium volui—tantum patiatum amari;
audierit nostras tot Cytherea preces!
5 Accipe, per longos tibi qui deserviat annos;
accipe, qui pura norit amare fide!
si me non veterum commendant magna parentum
nomina, si nostri sanguinis auctor eques,
nec meus innumeris renovatur campus aratris,
10 temperat et sumptus parcus uterque parens—
at Phoebus comitesque novem vitisque repertor
hac faciunt, et me qui tibi donat, Amor,
et nulli cessura fides, sine crimine mores
nudaque simplicitas purpureusque pudor.
15 non mihi mille placent, non sum desultor amoris:
tu mihi, si qua fides, cura perennis eris.
tecum, quos dederint annos mihi fila sororum,
vivere contingat teque dolente mori!
te mihi materiam felicem in carmina praebe—
20 provenient causa carmina digna sua.
carmine nomen habent exterrita cornibus Io
et quam fluminea lusit adulter ave,
quaeque super pontum simulato vecta iuvenco
virginea tenuit cornua vara manu.
25 nos quoque per totum pariter cantabimur orbem,
iunctaque semper erunt nomina nostra tuis.

- (i) Who is *Cytherea* (line 4)? [1 mark]
- (ii) Scan lines 15-16 (*non mihi...perennis eris*). [2 marks]
- (iii) Translate *te mihi...digna sua* (lines 19-20). [3 marks]
- (iv) Name the two women referred to in lines 22-4 (*et quam...vara manu*). How are their stories relevant to the rest of the poem? [4 marks]

5. Roman *Satire* :

(a) Juvenal *Satire* 4. 136-54

Vicit digna viro sententia: noverat ille
 luxuriam imperii veterem noctesque Neronis
 iam medias aliamque famem, cum pulmo Falerno
 arderet. nulli maior fuit usus edendi
 140 tempestate mea. Circeis nata forent, an
 Lucrinum ad saxum Rutupinove edita fundo
 ostrea, callebat primo deprendere morsu;
 et semel aspecti litus dicebat echini.
 surgitur, et misso proceres exire iubentur
 145 consilio, quos Albanam dux magnus in arcem
 traxerat attonitos et festinare coactos,
 tamquam de Cattis aliquid torvisque Sycambri
 dicturus, tamquam diversis partibus orbis
 anxia praecipiti venisset epistula pinna.
 150 atque utinam his potius nugis tota illa dedisset
 tempora saevitiae, claras quibus abstulit urbi
 illustresque animas impune et vindice nullo.
 sed periit, postquam Cerdonibus esse timendus
 coeperat: hoc nocuit Lamiarum caede madenti.

- (i) Who was the *viro* (line 136), what was his *sententia* (line 136) and what do we learn about him in lines 136-43 (*noverat...echini*) to justify *digna* (line 136)? [3 marks]
- (ii) What does *tamquam...pinna* (lines 147-9) suggest about Juvenal's attitude to Domitian and his court? [2 marks]
- (iii) Scan lines 150-1 (*Atque utinam...urbi*). [2 marks]
- (iv) Translate *Sed periit...madenti* (lines 153-4). [3 marks]

(b) Juvenal *Satire* 11. 193-208

Interea Megalesiacaе spectacula mappae,
 195 Idaeum sollemne, colunt, similisque triumpho
 praeda caballorum praetor sedet ac, mihi pace
 immensae nimiaeque licet si dicere plebis,
 totam hodie Romam circus capit et fragor aurem
 percutit, eventum viridis quo colligo panni.
 nam si deficeret, maestam attonitamque videres
 200 hanc urbem, veluti Cannarum in pulvere victis
 consulibus. spectent iuvenes, quos clamor et audax
 sponsio, quos cultae decet adsedis puellae:
 nostra bibat vernum contracta cuticula solem
 effugiatque togam. iam nunc in balnea, salva
 205 fronte, licet vadas, quamquam solida hora supersit
 ad sextam. facere hoc non possis quinque diebus
 continuis, quia sunt talis quoque taedia vitae
 magna; voluptates commendat rarior usus.

- (i) Explain *Megalesiacaе* and *Idaeum* (lines 193-4). [2 marks]
- (ii) Explain the reference to *Cannarum* (line 200)? How is it deliberately inappropriate in this context? [3 marks]
- (iii) Translate *Spectent iuvenes...puellae* (lines 201-2). [3 marks]
- (iv) Scan lines 205-6 (*fronte, licet...diebus*). [2 marks]

SECTION B

[10 marks]

Answer **one** question from this section.

6. ‘Virgil is a master story-teller.’ Discuss this judgement in the light of **two** incidents taken from **two** of the books of the *Aeneid*.
 7. Choose **two** incidents taken from at least **two** different books of the *Annals* and show how, in your opinion, they illustrate Tacitus’ attitude to Nero.
 8. Choose **two** passages, one from the *pro Caelio* and **one** from the *pro Milone*, and discuss why they illustrate Cicero’s narrative skills particularly well.
 9. Take **two** poems, not discussed in your answers to Section A, one each from any **two** of the poets, Catullus, Horace, Propertius and Ovid, and discuss, with close reference to the text, why you find them particularly successful.
 10. Choose **two** passages, one from Juvenal and the other from Petronius, to illustrate why you prefer one writer to the other.
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