



**LATIN
HIGHER LEVEL
PAPER 2**

Monday 19 November 2007 (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* 2.40-56

40 Primus ibi ante omnis magna comitante caterva
 Laocoon ardens summa decurrit ab arce,
 et procul ‘o miseri, quae tanta insania, cives?
 creditis avectos hostis? aut ulla putatis
 dona carere dolis Danaum? sic notus Ulixes?
 45 aut hoc inclusi ligno occultantur Achivi,
 aut haec in nostros fabricata est machina muros,
 inspectura domos venturaque desuper urbi,
 aut aliquis latet error; equo ne credite, Teucri.
 quidquid id est, timeo Danaos et dona ferentis.’
 50 sic fatus validis ingentem viribus hastam
 in latus inque feri curvam compagibus alvum
 contorsit. stetit illa tremens, uteroque recusso
 insonuere cavae gemitumque dedere cavernae.
 et, si fata deum, si mens non laeva fuisset,
 55 impulerat ferro Argolicas foedare latebras,
 Troiaque nunc staret, Priamique arx alta maneres.

- (i) *o miseri...ferentis* (lines 42-9). List **three** of Laocoon’s arguments for not trusting the horse. [3 marks]
- (ii) Translate *sic fatus...contorsit* (lines 50-2). [3 marks]
- (iii) Scan lines 52-3 (*contorsit...cavernae*). [2 marks]
- (iv) *et, si...maneres* (lines 54-6). Give **two** reasons for regarding these three lines as especially poignant. [2 marks]

(b) Virgil *Aeneid* 2.494-502

fit via vi; rumpunt aditus primosque trucidant
 495 immissi Danaï et late loca milite complent.
 non sic, aggeribus ruptis cum spumeus amnis
 exiit oppositasque evicit gurgite moles,
 fertur in arva furens cumulo camposque per omnis
 cum stabulis armenta trahit. vidi ipse furentem
 500 caede Neoptolemum geminosque in limine Atridas,
 vidi Hecubam centumque nurus Priamumque per aras
 sanguine foedantem quos ipse sacra verat ignis.

- (i) Scan lines 494-5 (*fit via...complent*). [2 marks]
- (ii) *non sic...trahit* (lines 496-9): in what respect may “simile” be regarded as an inappropriate term to describe these lines? What effect does the unusual presentation of the image have here? [2 marks]
- (iii) *furentem* (line 499), *geminosque* (line 500) *centumque* (line 501), *sanguine foedantem* (line 502). Choose **three** of these words or phrases and explain why they are appropriate or informative. [3 marks]
- (iv) Translate *vidi Hecubam...ignis* (lines 501-2). [3 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 ad spectui consulitur spreta conscientia. quin et dissimulandis rerum externarum curis Nero frumentum plebis vetustate corruptum in Tiberim iecit, quo securitatem annonae sustentaret. cuius pretio nihil additum est, quamvis ducentas ferme naves portu in ipso violentia tempestatis et centum alias Tiberi subvectas fortuitus ignis absumpsisset. tres dein consulares, L. Pisonem, Ducenium Geminum, Pompeium Paulinum vectigalibus publicis praeposuit, cum insectatione priorum principum, qui gravitate sumptuum iustos reditus anteissent: se annum sexcenties sestertium rei publicae largiri.

Percrebuerat et 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) *integro...conscientia* (lines 2-3): explain the point that Tacitus is making here. [2 marks]
- (ii) Translate *quin et...sustentaret* (lines 3-5). [3 marks]
- (iii) *Nero...absumpsisset* (lines 3-7). Give **one** reason why the people were afraid for the food supply and **two** strategies employed by Nero to calm their fears. [3 marks]
- (iv) *pravus mos* (line 11): explain what this was and why it was disliked. [2 marks]

(b) Tacitus *Annals* 15.61

Seneca missum ad se Natalem conquestumque nomine Pisonis, quod a visendo
eo prohiberetur, seque rationem valetudinis et amorem quietis excusavisse
respondit. cur salutem privati hominis incolumitati suae anteferet, causam non
habuisse; nec sibi promptum in adulationes ingenium. idque nulli magis gnarum
5 quam Neroni, qui saepius libertatem Senecae quam servitium expertus esset.
ubi haec a tribuno relata sunt Poppaea et Tigellino coram, quod erat saevienti
principi intimum consiliorum, interrogat an Seneca voluntariam mortem pararet.
tum tribunus nulla pavoris signa, nihil triste in verbis eius aut vultu deprensus
confirmavit. ergo regredi et indicere mortem iubetur. tradit Fabius Rusticus non
10 eo quo venerat itinere reditum, sed flexisse ad Faenium praefectum et expositis
Caesaris iussis an obtemperaret interrogavisse, monitumque ab eo ut exsequeretur,
fatali omnium ignavia. nam et Silvanus inter coniuratos erat augebatque scelera,
in quorum ultionem consenserat. voci tamen et adspectui pepercit intromisitque
ad Senecam unum ex centurionibus, qui necessitatem ultimam denuntiaret.

- (i) What issue is being resolved here? Of what major political event is it a
concluding episode? [2 marks]
- (ii) *interrogat...pararet* (line 7). Explain Nero's question; what was the answer
he was hoping for? What was the answer he received? [3 marks]
- (iii) Translate *voci...denuntiaret* (lines 13-14). [3 marks]
- (iv) What evidence does Tacitus provide in this passage to support the idea that
there was reluctance to obey Nero's wishes? [2 marks]

3. Cicero's political speeches:

(a) Cicero *pro Caelio* 11

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 unus ad cohibendum brachium toga constitutus, et ut exercitatione ludoque campestri tunicati uteremur, eademque erat, si statim
5 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 veram effugere non poterat. Sed qui prima illa initia aetatis integra atque
10 inviolata praestitisset, de eius fama ac pudicitia, cum iam sese corroboravisset ac vir inter viros esset, nemo loquebatur.

- (i) *studuit* (line 1): what is the usual meaning of this word? What special meaning does it have here? [2 marks]
- (ii) What does *cohibendum brachium toga* (line 3) mean here literally? To what does it refer in context? [2 marks]
- (iii) *qua in...poterat* (lines 5-8): what is Cicero saying here about young men's character? What relevance to Caelius would it appear to have? [3 marks]
- (iv) Translate *sed qui...loquebatur* (lines 8-10). [3 marks]

(b) Cicero *pro Caelio* 39-40

Dicet aliquis: “Haec est igitur tua disciplina? sic tu instituis adulescentes? ob hanc causam tibi hunc puerum parens commendavit et tradidit, ut in amore atque in voluptatibus adulescentiam suam collocaret, et ut hanc tu vitam atque haec studia defenderes?” Ego, si quis, iudices, hoc robore animi atque hac indole
5 virtutis atque continentiae fuit, ut respueret omnes voluptates omnemque vitae suae cursum in labore corporis atque in animi contentione conficeret, quem non quies, non remissio, non aequalium studia, non ludi, non convivia delectarent, nihil in vita expetendum putaret, nisi quod esset cum laude et cum dignitate
10 coniunctum, hunc mea sententia divinis quibusdam bonis instructum atque ornatum puto. Ex hoc genere illos fuisse arbitror Camillos, Fabricios, Curios omnesque eos, qui haec ex minimis tanta fecerunt. Verum haec genera virtutum non solum in moribus nostris, sed vix iam in libris reperiuntur.

- (i) *dicet...defenderes* (lines 1-4). What evidence, possibly damaging to Caelius, has prompted Cicero to imagine these questions? [2 marks]
- (ii) To what use does Cicero put rhetorical questions in this passage? What is he trying to achieve by posing them? [2 marks]
- (iii) *Camillos, Fabricios, Curios* (line 10). What does Cicero hope to achieve by mentioning these names? Identify **one** of them. [3 marks]
- (iv) Translate *ex hoc...fecerunt* (lines 10-11). [3 marks]

4. Love Poetry:

(a) Horace *Odes* 3.9

‘Donec gratus eram tibi
nec quisquam potior bracchia candidae
cervici iuvenis dabat,
Persarum vigui rege beatior.’

5 ‘Donec non alia magis
arsisti neque erat Lydia post Chloen,
multi Lydia nominis,
Romana vigui clarior Ilia.’

10 ‘Me nunc Thressa Chloe regit,
dulcis docta modos et citharae sciens,
pro qua non metuam mori,
si parcent animae fata superstiti.’

15 ‘Me torret face mutua
Thurini Calais filius Ornyti,
pro quo bis patiar mori,
si parcent puero fata superstiti.’

20 ‘Quid si prisca redit Venus
diductosque iugo cogit aeneo,
si flava excutitur Chloe
reiectaeque patet ianua Lydiae?’

‘Quamquam sidere pulchrior
ille est, tu levior cortice et improbo
iracundior Hadria,
tecum vivere amem, tecum obeam libens.’

- (i) What assumption about this relationship does the reader draw from the first stanza (*donec gratus...beatior*)? How is this assumption undermined by the second stanza (*donec non...Ilia*)? [3 marks]
- (ii) Explain the humour of stanzas 3-4 (*me nunc...superstiti*). [2 marks]
- (iii) Translate stanza 5 (*quid si...Lydiae*). [3 marks]
- (iv) What do we learn about the lovers from stanza 6 (*quamquam...libens*)? [2 marks]

(b) Ovid *Amores* 1.11.1-14

Colligere incertos et in ordine ponere crines
 docta neque ancillas inter habenda Nape,
 inque ministeriis furtivae cognita noctis
 utilis et dandis ingeniosa notis,
 5 saepe venire ad me dubitantem hortata Corinnam,
 saepe laboranti fida reperta mihi—
 accipe et ad dominam peraratas mane tabellas
 perfer et obstantes sedula pelle moras!
 nec silicum venae nec durum in pectore ferrum,
 10 nec tibi simplicitas ordine maior adest.
 credibile est et te sensisse Cupidinis arcus—
 in me militiae signa tuere tuae!
 si quaeret quid agam, spe noctis vivere dices;
 cetera fert blanda cera notata manu.

- (i) *colligere...docta* (lines 1-2): what does this reveal about Nape's chief duty? Why does it make her useful for Ovid? [2 marks]
- (ii) *neque...arcus* (lines 2-11): give **two** examples of Ovid's flattery of Nape. Why does he flatter her? [3 marks]
- (iii) Translate *credibile...tuae* (lines 11-12). [3 marks]
- (iv) Scan lines 13-14 (*si quaeret...manu*). [2 marks]

5. Roman Satire:

(a) Juvenal *Sat.* 4.37-52

cum iam semianimum laceraret Flavius orbem
 ultimus et calvo serviret Roma Neroni,
 incidit Hadriaci spatium admirabile rhombi
 40 ante domum Veneris, quam Dorica sustinet Ancon,
 implevitque sinus; neque 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) *cum iam...Neroni* (lines 37-8): identify the man meant by these words.
 Explain the joke in *calvo...Neroni* (line 38). [2 marks]
- (ii) *quos...pingues* (lines 42-4): give **three** facts about the fish described in
 these words. [3 marks]
- (iii) Translate *quis enim...forent* (lines 46-8). [3 marks]
- (iv) Scan lines 51-2 (*depastumque...reverti*). [2 marks]

(b) Juvenal *Sat.* 11.65-85

65 de Tiburtino veniet pinguissimus agro
 haedulus et toto grege mollior, inscius herbae
 necdum ausus virgas humilis mordere salicti,
 qui plus lactis habet quam sanguinis, et montani
 asparagi, posito quos legit vilica fuso.
 70 grandia praeterea tortoque calentia feno
 ova adsunt ipsis cum matribus, et servatae
 parte anni quales fuerant in vitibus uvae,
 Signinum Syriumque pirum, de corbibus isdem
 aemula Picenis et odoris mala recentis
 75 nec metuenda tibi, siccatum frigore postquam
 autumnum et crudi posuere pericula suci.
 haec olim nostri iam luxuriosa senatus
 cena fuit. Curius parvo quae legerat horto
 ipse focus brevibus ponebat holuscula, quae nunc
 80 squalidus in magna fastidit conpede fossor,
 qui meminit calidae sapiat quid volva popinae.
 sicci terga suis rara pendentia crate
 moris erat quondam festis servare diebus
 et natalicium cognatis ponere lardum
 85 accedente nova, si quam dabat hostia, carne.

- (i) *haedulus...sanguinis* (lines 66-8): give **three** facts about the kid which guarantee that it is young. [3 marks]
- (ii) Scan lines 74-5 (*aemula...postquam*). [2 marks]
- (iii) How does the reputation of Curius (line 78) help Juvenal to advance his case? [2 marks]
- (iv) Translate *sicci...diebus* (lines 82-3). [3 marks]

SECTION B

[10 marks]

Answer **one** question from this section.

6. Taking your evidence from at least **two** books of the *Aeneid*, discuss Virgil's skill at narrative.
 7. Basing your judgement on at least **three** episodes taken from at least **two** books of the *Annals*, assess Tacitus' credibility as a student of human nature.
 8. What do the *pro Caelio* and the *pro Milone* tell us about the legal system in the Rome of Cicero's day?
 9. Take **one** poem each from any **three** of the poets Catullus, Horace, Propertius and Ovid and compare the different approaches to humour that the poems offer.
 10. Choose at least **two** passages, at least **one** from Juvenal and **one** from Petronius, to illustrate the differences and similarities in the work of the two satirists.
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