



**LATIN
HIGHER LEVEL
PAPER 2**

Friday 14 November 2008 (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

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* 2.402-419

heu nihil invitis fas quemquam fidere divis!
 ecce trahebatur passis Priameia virgo
 crinibus a templo Cassandra adytisque Minervae
 405 ad caelum tendens ardentia lumina frustra,
 lumina, nam teneras arcebant vincula palmas.
 non tulit hanc speciem furiata mente Coroebus
 et sese medium iniecit periturus in agmen;
 consequimur cuncti et densis incurrimus armis.
 410 hic primum ex alto delubri culmine telis
 nostrorum obruimur oriturque miserrima caedes
 armorum facie et Graiarum errore iubarum.
 tum Danaï gemitu atque ereptae virginis ira
 undique collecti invadunt, acerrimus Ajax
 415 et gemini Atridae Dolopumque exercitus omnis:
 adversi rupto ceu quondam turbine venti
 confligunt, Zephyrusque Notusque et laetus Eois
 Euris equis; stridunt silvae saevitque tridenti
 spumeus atque imo Nereus ciet aequora fundo.

- (i) Lines 405-406 (*ad caelum ... palmas*). Explain how these lines suggest the pathos of Cassandra's situation so effectively. [3 marks]
- (ii) Translate lines 407-408 (*non tulit hanc ... agmen*). [3 marks]
- (iii) Explain line 412 (*Graiarum errore iubarum*). [2 marks]
- (iv) Scan lines 418-419 (*Eurus equis ... fundo*). [2 marks]

(b) Virgil *Aeneid* 2.619-633

‘...
 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.
 Tum vero omne mihi visum considerare in ignis
 625 Ilium et ex imo verti Neptunia Troia:
 ac veluti summis antiquam in montibus ornum
 cum ferro accisam crebrisque bipennibus instant
 eruere agricolae certatim, illa usque minatur
 et tremefacta comam concusso vertice nutat,
 630 vulneribus donec paulatim evicta supremum
 congemuit traxitque iugis avulsa ruinam.
 descendo ac ducente deo flammam inter et hostis
 expedior: dant tela locum flammaeque recedunt.

- (i) Line 621 (*dixerat*). Who had spoken to whom, and for what purpose? [2 marks]
- (ii) Scan lines 624-625 (*tum vero ... Troia*). [2 marks]
- (iii) Lines 626-631 (*ac veluti ... ruinam*). Identify **three** features which make this an appropriate “epic simile”. [3 marks]
- (iv) Translate lines 632-633 (*descendo ... recedunt*). [3 marks]

2. Tacitus' presentation of imperial policy.

(a) Tacitus *Annals* 15.34-15.35

Illic, plerique ut arbitrabantur, triste, ut ipse, providum potius et secundis
 numinibus evenit: nam egresso qui adfuerat populo vacuum et sine ullius
 noxa theatrum collapsum est. ergo per compositos cantus grates dis atque
 ipsam recentis casus fortunam celebrans petiturusque maris Hadriae
 5 traiectus apud Beneventum interim consedit, ubi gladiatorium munus a
 Vatinius celebre edebatur. Vatinius inter foedissima eius aulae ostenta fuit,
 sutrinae tabernae alumnus, corpore detorto, facetiis scurrilibus; primo in
 contumelias adsumptus, dehinc optimi cuiusque criminatione eo usque
 10 valuit, ut gratia pecunia vi nocendi etiam malos praemineret. eius minus
 frequentanti Neroni ne inter voluptates quidem a sceleribus cessabatur.
 isdem quippe illis diebus Torquatus Silanus mori adigitur, quia super Iunia
 familiae claritudinem divum Augustum abavum ferebat. iussi accusatores
 obicere prodigum largitionibus, neque aliam spem quam in rebus novis esse;
 15 quin inter libertos habere, quos ab epistulis et libellis et rationibus appellet,
 nomina summae curae et meditamenta.

- (i) Line 1 (*Illic*). Where was Nero, and why? [2 marks]
- (ii) Lines 3-4 (*ergo ... celebrans*); what **two** things did Nero celebrate?
 To what event was he responding? [3 marks]
- (iii) Translate lines 6-7 (*Vatinius inter ... scurrilibus*). [3 marks]
- (iv) Lines 9-10 (*eius minus ... cessabatur*). What evidence does Tacitus use to
 support this allegation? [2 marks]

(b) Tacitus *Annals* 15.65-15.66

quin et verba Flavi vulgabantur, non referre dedecori, si citharoedus demoveretur
 et tragoedus succederet (quia ut Nero cithara, ita Piso tragico ornatu canebat).
 Ceterum militaris quoque conspiratio non ultra fefellit, accensis indicibus ad
 prodendum Faenium Rufum, quem eundem conscium et inquisitorem non
 5 tolerabant. ergo instanti minitanti que renidens Scaevinus neminem ait plura scire
 quam ipsum, hortaturque ultro redderet tam bono principi vicem. non vox
 adversum ea Faenio, non silentium, sed verba sua praepediens et pavoris
 manifestus, ceterisque ac maxime Cervario Proculo equite Romano ad
 convincendum eum conisis, iussu imperatoris a Cassio milite, qui ob insigne
 10 corporis robur adstabat, corripitur vinciturque.

- (i) Lines 1-2 (*quin et verba ... canebat*). What had Flavius hoped to achieve?
 Explain the humour of this passage. [3 marks]
- (ii) Line 4 (*eundem conscium et inquisitorem*). To what fact does this
 phrase allude? [2 marks]
- (iii) Lines 5-6 (*neminem ... ipsum*). Show how these words are deliberately
 ambiguous. [2 marks]
- (iv) Translate lines 6-8 (*non vox ... manifestus*). [3 marks]

3. Cicero's political speeches

(a) Cicero *pro Caelio* 13

quis clarioribus viris quodam tempore iucundior, quis turpioribus coniunctior?
quis civis meliorum partium aliquando, quis taetrius hostis huic civitati? quis in
voluptatibus inquinatior, quis in laboribus patientior? quis in rapacitate avarior,
5 quis in largitione effusior? illa vero, iudices, in illo homine mirabilia fuerunt,
comprehendere multos amicitia, tueri obsequio, cum omnibus communicare quod
habebat, servire temporibus suorum omnium pecunia, gratia, labore corporis,
scelere etiam, si opus esset, et audacia, versare suam naturam et regere ad
tempus atque huc et illuc torquere ac flectere, cum tristibus severe, cum remissis
iucunde, cum senibus graviter, cum iuventute comiter, cum facinerosis audaciter,
10 cum libidinis luxuriose vivere.

- (i) Lines 1-4 (*quis clarioribus ... effusior*). What single point is Cicero making about Catiline here? How does his use of rhetoric reinforce it? [3 marks]
- (ii) Translate lines 4-5 (*illa vero ... obsequio*). [3 marks]
- (iii) How does line 7 (*etiam*) draw attention to a new direction in Cicero's rhetorical argument? [2 marks]
- (iv) What is the logical relationship between lines 7-8 (*versare suam ... flectere*) and lines 8-10 (*cum tristibus ... luxuriose vivere*)? What picture of Catiline's character does it draw? [2 marks]

(b) Cicero *pro Caelio* 36

eum putato tecum loqui: “quid tumultuaris, soror? quid insanis? quid clamorem
exorsa verbis parvam rem magnam facis? vicinum adolescentulum aspexisti;
candor huius te et proceritas, vultus oculique pepulerunt; saepius videre voluisti;
fuiſti non numquam in isdem hortis; vis nobilis mulier illum filium familias
5 patre parco ac tenaci habere tuis copiis devinctum; non potes; calcitrat, respuit,
repellit non putat tua dona esse tanti; confer te alio. habes hortos ad Tiberim ac
diligenter eo loco paratos quo omnis iuventus natandi causa venit; hinc licet
condiciones cotidie legas; cur huic, qui te spernit, molesta es?”

- (i) Who is *eum* (line 1)? What attitude to the case does Cicero suggest he would have? [2 marks]
- (ii) What attitude to Caelius is attributed to Clodia in this passage, and what attitude is recommended? [2 marks]
- (iii) Translate lines 6-7 (*habes hortos ... venit*). [3 marks]
- (iv) Select **one** example of sustained rhetorical skill in this passage and show how it achieves its effects. [3 marks]

4. Love poetry

(a) Horace *Odes* 1.22

Integer vitae scelerisque purus
non eget Mauris iaculis neque arcu
nec venenatis grauida sagittis,
Fusce, pharetra,

5 sive per Syrtis iter aestuosas
sive facturus per inhospitalem
Caucasum vel quae loca fabulosus
lambit Hydaspes.

10 Namque me silva lupus in Sabina,
dum meam canto Lalagem et ultra
terminum curis vagor expeditis,
fugit inermem,

15 quale portentum neque militaris
Daunias latis alit aesculetis
nec Iubae tellus generat, leonum
arida nutrix.

20 Pone me pigris ubi nulla campis
arbor aestiva recreatur aura,
quod latus mundi nebulae malusque
Iuppiter urget;

pone sub curru nimium propinqui
solis in terra domibus negata:
dulce ridentem Lalagen amabo,
dulce loquentem.

- (i) Translate lines 1-4 (*integer vitae ... pharetra*). [3 marks]
- (ii) Line 9 (*namque*). What kind of illustration of the preceding stanzas does the reader expect to be introduced by this word? What are we actually given? [2 marks]
- (iii) Lines 17-24 (*pone ... pone ... dulce ... dulce*). Show how the repetitions underline Horace's points. [3 marks]
- (iv) Lines 23-24 (*dulce ... loquentem*). What especially attracts Horace to Lalage? [2 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 vellet,
 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!—
 10 quam, puto, de longae collectam flore cicutae
 melle sub infami Corsica misit apis.
 at tamquam minio penitus medicata rubebas—
 ille color vere sanguinolentus erat.
 proiectae triviis iaceatis, inutile lignum,
 vosque rotae frangat praetereuntis onus!
 15 illum etiam, qui vos ex arbore vertit in usum,
 convincam puras non habuisse manus.

- (i) Explain the relationship between this poem and 1.11. [3 marks]
- (ii) Give **two** reasons, chosen from this passage, why Ovid's plan in 1.11 had failed. [2 marks]
- (iii) Translate lines 13-14 (*proiectae ... onus*). [3 marks]
- (iv) Scan lines 15-16 (*illum etiam ... manus*). [2 marks]

5. Roman satire

(a) Juvenal *Satires* 5.146-160

vilibus ancipites fungi ponentur amicis,
 boletus domino, sed quales Claudius edit
 ante illum uxoris, post quem nihil amplius edit.
 Virro sibi et reliquis Virronibus illa iubebit
 150 poma dari, quorum solo pascaris odore,
 qualia perpetuus Phaeacum autumnus habebat,
 credere quae possis subrepta sororibus Afris:
 tu scabie frueris mali, quod in aggere rodit
 qui tegitur parma et galea metuensque flagelli
 155 discit ab hirsuta iaculum torquere capella.
 forsitan inpensae Virronem parcere credas.
 hoc agit, ut doleas; nam quae comoedia, mimus
 quis melior plorante gula? ergo omnia fiunt,
 si nescis, ut per lacrimas effundere bilem
 160 cogaris pressoque diu stridere molari.

- (i) Lines 147-148 (*edit ... edit*). Explain the story behind this repetition. How does the repetition bring out the humour? [3 marks]
- (ii) Give **two** examples of Virro's conduct criticized by Juvenal in this passage. [2 marks]
- (iii) Translate lines 156-158 (*forsitan ... gula*). [3 marks]
- (iv) Scan lines 159-160 (*si nescis ... molari*). [2 marks]

(b) Juvenal *Satires* 11.151-164

pastoris duri hic filius, ille bubulci.
 suspirat longo non visam tempore matrem
 et casulam et notos tristis desiderat haedos
 ingenui voltus puer ingenuique pudoris,
 155 qualis esse decet quos ardens purpura vestit,
 nec pupillares defert in balnea raucus
 testiculos, nec vellendas iam praebuit alas,
 crassa nec opposito pavidus tegit inguina guto.
 hic tibi vina dabit diffusa in montibus illis
 160 a quibus ipse venit, quorum sub vertice lusit.
 162 forsitan expectes ut Gaditana canoro
 incipiant prurire choro plausuque probatae
 ad terram tremulo descendant clune puellae.

- (i) Lines 151-155 (*pastoris ... vestit*). What does this passage suggest about Juvenal's attitude to his slaves? With whom does he compare them? [3 marks]
- (ii) Scan lines 156-157 (*nec pupillares ... praebuit alas*). [2 marks]
- (iii) Translate lines 159-160 (*hic tibi ... lusit*). [3 marks]
- (iv) Lines 162-164 (*forsitan ... puellae*). What does this passage suggest about other dinner parties and Juvenal's attitude to them? [2 marks]

SECTION B

[10 marks]

Answer **one** question from this section.

6. Basing your answer on at least **two** books of the *Aeneid*, assess Virgil’s skill as a narrator.
 7. “Tacitus is more of a propagandist than a historian.” Discuss. You should include material from at least **two** books of the *Annals*.
 8. Choose specific examples from both the *pro Caelio* and the *pro Milone* to assess Cicero’s strengths and weaknesses as a rhetorician.
 9. Discuss how likely it is that the poems you have read by any **three** of Catullus, Horace, Propertius and Ovid are autobiographical.
 10. Assess Juvenal and Petronius as observers of Roman life.
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