



**LATIN
HIGHER LEVEL
PAPER 2**

Thursday 19 November 2009 (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* 2.324–338

‘venit summa dies et ineluctabile tempus
 325 Dardaniae. fuimus Troes, fuit Ilium et ingens
 gloria Teucrorum; ferus omnia Iuppiter Argos
 transtulit; incensa Danai dominantur in urbe.
 arduus armatos mediis in moenibus astans
 fundit equus victorque Sinon incendia miscet
 330 insultans. portis alii bipatientibus adsunt,
 milia quot magnis umquam venere Mycenis;
 obsedere alii telis angusta viarum
 oppositis; stat ferri acies mucrone corusco
 stricta, parata neci; vix primi proelia temptant
 335 portarum vigiles et caeco Marte resistunt.’
 talibus Othryadae dictis et numine divum
 in flammis et in arma feror, quo tristis Erinys,
 quo fremitus vocat et sublatus ad aethera clamor.

- (i) Choose **three** words or phrases from the passage and show how they bring out the pathos of the scene. [3 marks]
- (ii) Explain the story alluded to by *equus* and *Sinon* (line 329). [2 marks]
- (iii) Scan lines 333–334 (*oppositis ... temptant*). [2 marks]
- (iv) Translate *in flammis ... clamor* (lines 337–338). [3 marks]

(b) Virgil *Aeneid* 2.521–534

‘non tali auxilio nec defensoribus istis
 tempus eget; non, si ipse meus nunc adforet Hector.
 huc tandem concede; haec ara tuebitur omnis,
 aut moriere simul.’ sic ore effata recepit
 525 ad sese et sacra longaevum in sede locavit.
 ecce autem elapsus Pyrrhi de caede Polites,
 unus natorum Priami, per tela, per hostis
 porticibus longis fugit et vacua atria lustrat
 saucius. illum ardens infesto vulnere Pyrrhus
 530 insequitur, iam iamque manu tenet et premit hasta.
 ut tandem ante oculos evasit et ora parentum,
 concidit ac multo vitam cum sanguine fudit.
 hic Priamus, quamquam in media iam morte tenetur,
 non tamen abstinuit nec voci iraeque pepercit.

- (i) *non tali ... simul* (lines 521–524). Who is speaking to whom, and for what purpose? [3 marks]
- (ii) Scan lines 524–525 (*aut moriere ... locavit*). [2 marks]
- (iii) Choose **two** words or phrases from *ecce ... fudit* (lines 526–532) and briefly explain how they enhance the narrative. [2 marks]
- (iv) Translate *hic Priamus ... pepercit* (lines 533–534). [3 marks]

2. Tacitus' presentation of imperial policy

(a) Tacitus *Annals* 15.36.4–37.1

haec atque talia plebi volentia fuere, voluptatum cupidine et, quae praecipua cura est, rei frumentariae angustias, si abesset, metuenti. senatus et primores in incerto erant, procul an coram atrocior haberetur; dehinc, quae natura magnis timoribus, deterius credebant quod evenerat.

5 ipse quo fidem acquireret nihil usquam perinde laetum sibi, publicis locis struere convivia totaque urbe quasi domo uti. et celeberrimae luxu famaue epulae fuere, quas a Tigellino paratas ut exemplum referam, ne saepius eadem prodigientia narranda sit.

- (i) *haec atque talia* (line 1). To what do these words refer? [1 mark]
- (ii) *voluptatum ... metuenti* (lines 1–2). What **two** things did the plebs want, and which was more important to them? [3 marks]
- (iii) *senatus ... evenerat* (lines 2–4). What **two** conflicting fears about Nero were held by the senators and other leaders? How did it become clear which fear was more justified? [3 marks]
- (iv) Translate *et celeberrimae ... narranda sit* (lines 6–8). [3 marks]

(b) Tacitus *Annals* 15.67.1–3

mox eorundem indicio Subrius Flavius tribunus pervertitur, primo dissimilitudinem morum ad defensionem trahens, neque se armatum cum inermibus et effeminatis tantum facinus consociaturum; dein, postquam urgebatur, confessionis gloriam amplexus interrogatusque a Nerone, quibus causis ad oblivionem sacramenti processisset, ‘oderam te,’ inquit. ‘nec quisquam tibi fidelior militum fuit, dum amari meruisti: odisse coepi, postquam parricida matris et uxoris, auriga et histrio et incendiarius extitisti.’ ipsa rettuli verba, quia non, ut Senecae, vulgata erant, nec minus nosci decebat militaris viri sensus incomptos et validos. nihil in illa coniuratione gravius auribus Neronis accidisse constitit, qui ut faciendis sceleribus promptus, ita audiendi quae faceret insolens erat.

- (i) *primo ... consociaturum* (lines 1–3). What was Flavius trying to achieve, and what was his first attempt to do so? [3 marks]
- (ii) *dein ... amplexus* (lines 3–4). What made him change his mind? What was his new ambition? [2 marks]
- (iii) *parricida ... incendiarius* (lines 6–7). Choose **two** of these accusations brought by Flavius against Nero and briefly explain them. [2 marks]
- (iv) Translate *nihil in illa ... insolens erat* (lines 8–10). [3 marks]

3. Cicero's political speeches

(a) Cicero *Pro Caelio* 24

at praevaricatione est Asicius liberatus. perfacile est isti loco respondere, mihi
praesertim, a quo illa causa defensa est. sed Caelius optimam causam Asici esse
arbitratur; cuiusmodi autem sit, a sua putat eius esse seiunctam. neque solum
Caelius, sed etiam adulescentes humanissimi et doctissimi, rectissimis studiis
5 atque optimis artibus praediti, Titus Gaiusque Coponii, qui ex omnibus maxime
Dionis mortem doluerunt, qui cum doctrinae studio atque humanitatis tum etiam
hospitio Dionis tenebantur. habitabat apud Titum, ut audistis, Dio, erat ei cognitus
Alexandriae. quid aut hic aut summo splendore praeditus frater eius de M. Caelio
existimet ex ipsis, si producti erunt, audietis.

- (i) *at praevaricatione ... liberatus* (line 1). What does this mean? How is it potentially embarrassing to Caelius' defence? How does Cicero attempt to refute it? [3 marks]
- (ii) Translate *sed Caelius ... seiunctam* (lines 2–3). [3 marks]
- (iii) *Titus Gaiusque ... doluerunt* (lines 5–6). What **two** facts might have made the attitude of Titus and Gaius helpful towards Caelius' defence? [2 marks]
- (iv) Who was Dio (lines 6–7), and how was he relevant to Caelius' defence? [2 marks]

(b) Cicero *Pro Caelio* 43

ac multi et nostra et patrum maiorumque memoria, iudices, summi homines et clarissimi cives fuerunt, quorum cum adulescentiae cupiditates defervissent, eximiae virtutes firmata iam aetate exstiterunt. ex quibus neminem mihi libet nominare; vosmet vobiscum recordamini. nolo enim cuiusquam fortis atque illustris viri ne
5 minimum quidem erratum cum maxima laude coniungere. quod si facere vellem, multi a me summi atque ornatissimi viri praedicarentur, quorum partim nimia libertas in adulescentia, partim profusa luxuries, magnitudo aeris alieni, sumptus, libidines nominarentur, quae multis postea virtutibus obiecta adulescentiae, qui vellet, excusatione defenderet.

- (i) *ac multi ... exstiterunt* (lines 1–3). What is Cicero claiming in this passage, and how is it relevant to Caelius' defence? [2 marks]
- (ii) *ex quibus ... recordamini* (lines 3–4). What is Cicero not going to do and what is he encouraging his audience to do? [2 marks]
- (iii) Translate *nolo enim ... coniungere* (lines 4–5). [3 marks]
- (iv) *quod si facere ... defenderet* (lines 5–9). Give **two** possible doubts in Cicero's mind about the effectiveness of his general argument as discussed in question (i) about the irregularity of Caelius' youth. How does Cicero address them here? [3 marks]

4. Love poetry

(a) Horace *Odes* 3.10

extremum Tanain si biberes, Lyce,
saevo nupta viro, me tamen asperas
porrectum ante foris obicere incolis
plorares Aquilonibus.

5 audis quo strepitu ianua, quo nemus
inter pulchra satum tecta remugiat
ventis, et positas ut glaciet nives
puro numine Iuppiter?

10 ingratham Veneri pone superbiam,
ne currente retro funis eat rota:
non te Penelopen difficilem procis
Tyrrhenus genuit parens.

15 o quamvis neque te munera nec preces
nec tinctus viola pallor amantium
nec vir Pieria paelice saucius
curvat, supplicibus tuis

20 parcas, nec rigida mollior aesculo
nec Mauris animum mitior anguibus:
non hoc semper erit liminis aut aquae
caelestis patiens latus.

These questions are posed as if Horace himself is the speaker and as if Lyce is a real woman.

- (i) *extremum ... Aquilonibus* (lines 1–4). What does Horace here imagine might be the place and circumstance in which Lyce lives? [2 marks]
- (ii) *audis ... Iuppiter* (lines 5–8). Where is Lyce actually living, and under what circumstances? [2 marks]
- (iii) Translate *ingratham ... rota* (lines 9–10). [3 marks]
- (iv) *o quamvis ... parcas* (lines 13–17). What is Horace trying to achieve? Name **two** things that will not help him. [3 marks]

(b) Ovid *Amores* 1.3.1–20

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 materiem felicem in carmina praebe—
 20 provenient causa carmina digna sua.

- (i) Explain who Cytherea (line 4) was and why Ovid invokes her in this poem. [2 marks]
- (ii) *si me non ... parens* (lines 7–10). Give **three** respects in which Ovid admits he might be thought to be an unacceptable lover. [3 marks]
- (iii) Translate *non mihi ... perennis eris* (lines 15–16). [3 marks]
- (iv) Scan lines 17–18 (*tecum, quos ... mori!*). [2 marks]

5. Roman satire

(a) Juvenal *Satires* 4.94–103

proximus eiusdem properabat Acilius aevi
 95 cum iuvene indigno quem mors tam saeva maneret
 et domini gladiis tam festinata; sed olim
 prodigio par est in nobilitate senectus,
 unde fit ut malim fraterculus esse gigantis.
 profuit ergo nihil misero quod comminus ursos
 100 figebat Numidas Albana nudus harena
 venator. quis enim iam non intellegat artes
 patricias? quis priscum illud miratur acumen,
 Brute, tuum? facile est barbato inponere regi.

- (i) Scan lines 94–95 (*proximus ... maneret*). [2 marks]
- (ii) Explain why Juvenal concludes *malim fraterculus esse gigantis* (line 98). [2 marks]
- (iii) Translate *profuit ergo ... venator* (lines 99–101). [3 marks]
- (iv) *quis priscum ... regi* (lines 102–103). Identify Brutus, and explain *barbato*. What point is Juvenal making here? [3 marks]

(b) Juvenal *Satires* 11.32–45

ancipitem seu tu magno discrimine causam
 protegere adfectas, te consule, dic tibi qui sis,
 orator vehemens an Curtius et Matho buccae.
 35 noscenda est mensura sui spectandaque rebus
 in summis minimisque, etiam cum piscis emetur,
 ne mullum cupias, cum sit tibi gobio tantum
 in loculis. quis enim te deficiente crumina
 et crescente gula manet exitus, aere paterno
 40 ac rebus mersis in ventrem feneratoris atque
 argenti gravis et pecorum agrorumque capacem?
 talibus a dominis post cuncta novissimus exit
 anulus, et digito mendicat Pollio nudo.
 non praematuri cineres nec funus acerbum
 45 luxuriae sed morte magis metuenda senectus.

- (i) *ancipitem ... buccae* (lines 32–34). What alternatives appear in the advice Juvenal is giving? [3 marks]
- (ii) *etiam cum ... in loculis* (lines 36–38). What advice is Juvenal giving here and what does he predict if the advice is ignored? [2 marks]
- (iii) Translate *talibus ... nudo* (lines 42–43). [3 marks]
- (iv) Scan lines 44–45 (*non praematuri ... senectus*). [2 marks]

SECTION B

[10 marks]

Answer **one** question from this section.

6. Show Virgil's skill at depicting any **two** characters taken from at least **two** books of the *Aeneid*.
 7. "Tacitus is too addicted to the clever quip to qualify as a serious historian." Discuss. You should include material from at least **two** books of the *Annals*.
 8. Consider why Cicero was successful in his defence of Caelius but not in his defence of Milo.
 9. How and why have you enjoyed the poetry of any **three** of Catullus, Horace, Propertius and Ovid?
 10. How realistic do you think are Juvenal and Petronius in their account of Roman manners?
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