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**LATIN  
HIGHER LEVEL  
PAPER 2**

Friday 21 May 2010 (morning)

2 hours

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**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

- Do not open this examination paper until instructed to do so.
- Answer four questions from two genres only.

Answer **four** questions from two genres **only**. These questions should be taken from the **two** genres you have studied.

**Genre: Elegiac and Lyric poetry**

**Question 1. Horace *Odes* 3.13**

o fons Bandusiae splendidior vitro,  
dulci digne mero non sine floribus,  
cras donaberis haedo,  
cui frons turgida cornibus

5 primis et venerem et proelia destinat.  
frustra: nam gelidos inficiet tibi  
rubro sanguine rivos  
lascivi suboles gregis.

10 te flagrantis atrox hora Caniculae  
nescit tangere, tu frigus amabile  
fessis vomere tauris  
praebes et pecori vago.

15 fies nobilium tu quoque fontium  
me dicente cavis impositam ilicem  
saxis, unde loquaces  
lympphae desiliunt tuae.

- (a) What do we learn about Roman animal sacrifice from this poem? [3 marks]
- (b) Explain the rhetorical effect of *frustra* (line 6). [2 marks]
- (c) Illustrate from this poem the value placed on water by the Romans. [2 marks]
- (d) Translate *fies ... tuae* (lines 13–16). [3 marks]

**Genre: Elegiac and Lyric poetry****Question 2. Catullus 7**

quaeris, quot mihi basiationes  
 tuae, Lesbia, sint satis superque.  
 quam magnus numerus Libyssae harenae  
 lasarpiciferis iacet Cyrenis  
 5 oraclum Iovis inter aestuosi  
 et Batti veteris sacrum sepulcrum;  
 aut quam sidera multa, cum tacet nox,  
 furtivos hominum vident amores:  
 tam te basia multa basiare  
 10 vesano satis et super Catullo est,  
 quae nec pernumerare curiosi  
 possint nec mala fascinare lingua.

- (a) Identify in lines 3–6 **four** remote geographical indicators, including the adjectives used to differentiate them. What do you consider to be the effect of such apparently irrelevant detail for the poem as a whole? [8 marks]
- (b) *cum tacet nox* (line 7). Show how this phrase explains both what has come just before it and what comes after it. [2 marks]
- (c) Show in brief how the last **four** lines explicitly reveal the poem's direction and why much of the preceding content is relevant to it. [2 marks]

**Genre: Epic****Question 3. Virgil *Aeneid* 6.337–354**

ecce gubernator sese Palinurus agebat,  
 qui Libyco nuper cursu, dum sidera servat,  
 exciderat puppi mediis effusus in undis.  
 340 hunc ubi vix multa maestum cognovit in umbra,  
 sic prior adloquitur: ‘quis te, Palinure, deorum  
 eripuit nobis medioque sub aequore mersit?  
 dic age. namque mihi, fallax haud ante repertus  
 hoc uno responso animum delusit Apollo,  
 345 qui fore te ponto incolumem finisque canebat  
 venturum Ausonios. en haec promissa fides est?’  
 ille autem: ‘neque te Phoebi cortina fefellit,  
 dux Anchisiade, nec me deus aequore mersit.  
 namque gubernaculum multa vi forte revulsum,  
 350 cui datus haerebam custos cursusque regebam,  
 praecipitans traxi mecum. maria aspera iuro  
 non ullum pro me tantum cepisse timorem  
 quam tua ne spoliata armis, excussa magistro,  
 deficeret tantis navis surgentibus undis.’

- (a) *hunc ... umbra* (line 340). Choose **two** words that explain Aeneas’ difficulty. [2 marks]
- (b) *en haec promissa fides est?* (line 346). How does Aeneas feel about Apollo and why? Is he justified in his attitude? Defend your opinion. [3 marks]
- (c) *neque te ... mersit* (lines 347–348). What **two** possible views is Palinurus here refuting? [2 marks]
- (d) (Lines 347–354) identify **two** examples of narrative skill in Palinurus’ speech and justify your choice. [3 marks]

**Genre: Epic****Question 4. Virgil *Aeneid* 6.703–718**

interea videt Aeneas in valle reducta  
 seclusum nemus et virgulta sonantia silvae,  
 705 Lethaeumque domos placidas qui praenatat amnem.  
 hunc circum innumerae gentes populique volabant:  
 ac veluti in pratis ubi apes aestate serena  
 floribus insidunt variis et candida circum  
 lilia funduntur, strepit omnis murmure campus.  
 710 horrescit visu subito causasque requirit  
 inscius Aeneas, quae sint ea flumina porro,  
 quive viri tanto compleverint agmine ripas.  
 tum pater Anchises: ‘animae, quibus altera fato  
 corpora debentur, Lethaei ad fluminis undam  
 715 securos latices et longa oblivia potant.  
 has equidem memorare tibi atque ostendere coram  
 iampridem, hanc prolem cupio enumerare meorum,  
 quo magis Italia mecum laetere reperta.’

- (a) Scan lines 703–704 (*interea ... silvae*). [2 marks]
- (b) *ac veluti ... funduntur* (lines 707–709). What is the technical term for this figure of speech? Assess how effective it is in context? [2 marks]
- (c) *horrescit .... reperta* (lines 710–718). Discuss the change of feeling in these lines choosing **four** words that particularly support your argument. [8 marks]

**Genre: Historiography**

**Question 5. Livy 1.56.4–7**

haec agenti portentum terribile visum: anguis ex columna lignea elapsus cum terrorem fugamque in regia fecisset, ipsius regis non tam subito pavore perculit pectus quam anxiis implevit curis. itaque cum ad publica prodigia Etrusci tantum vates adhiberentur, hoc velut domestico exterritus visu Delphos ad maxime inclitum  
5 in terris oraculum mittere statuit. neque responsa sortium ulli alii committere ausus, duos filios per ignotas ea tempestate terras, ignotiora maria in Graeciam misit. Titus et Arruns profecti; comes iis additus L. Iunius Brutus, Tarquinia, sorore regis, natus, iuvenis longe alius ingenii quam cuius simulationem induerat.

- (a) *haec agenti* (line 1). Name **two** of the things to which *haec* refers. [2 marks]
- (b) *Etrusci ... vates* (lines 3–4). Under what circumstances were the Etruscans usually summoned? Why were they not summoned on this occasion? What was done instead? [3 marks]
- (c) Why was it that Titus and Arruns were used to seek an interpretation of the portent? [2 marks]
- (d) Translate *comes ... induerat* (lines 7–8). [3 marks]

**Genre: Historiography**

**Question 6. Livy 1.7.3–6**

Palatium primum, in quo ipse erat educatus, muniit. sacra dis aliis Albano ritu, Graeco Herculi, ut ab Evandro instituta erant, facit. Herculem in ea loca Geryone interempto boves mira specie abegisse memorant, ac prope Tiberim fluvium, qua prae se armentum agens nando traiecerat, loco herbido ut quiete et pabulo laeto  
5 reficeret boves et ipsum fessum via procubuisse. ibi cum eum cibo vinoque gravatum sopor oppressisset, pastor accola eius loci, nomine Cacus, ferox viribus, captus pulchritudine boum cum avertere eam praedam vellet, quia si agendo armentum in speluncam compulisset ipsa vestigia quaerentem dominum eo deductura erant, aversos boves eximium quemque pulchritudine caudis in speluncam traxit.

- (a) *sacra ... facit* (lines 1–2). What does this tell us about attitudes to religion at the time? Why does Livy think it worth reporting? [2 marks]
- (b) *loco herbido ... laeto* (line 4). How would Livy’s original readership react to this passage? [2 marks]
- (c) Choose **four** examples from this passage of effective narrative style and discuss how they work. [8 marks]

**Genre: Letters****Question 7. Pliny Letters 3.14.1–3**

rem atrocem nec tantum epistula dignam Larcus Macedo vir praetorius a servis suis passus est, superbus alioqui dominus et saevus, et qui servisse patrem suum parum, immo nimium meminisset. lavabatur in villa Formiana. repente eum servi circumstant. alius fauces invadit, alius os verberat, alius pectus et ventrem, 5 atque etiam (foedum dictu) verenda contundit; et cum exanimem putarent, abiciunt in fervens pavimento, ut experirentur an viveret. ille sive quia non sentiebat, sive quia se non sentire simulabat, immobilis et extentus fidem peractae mortis implevit. tum demum quasi aestu solutus effertur; excipiunt servi fideliores, concubinae cum ululatu et clamore concurrunt. ita et vocibus excitatus et recreatus loci frigore 10 sublatis oculis agitatoque corpore vivere se (et iam tutum erat) confitetur.

- (a) *superbus ... meminisset* (lines 2–3). What incident had occurred to prompt this letter? Where were Pliny’s sympathies, and why? [3 marks]
- (b) *ille ... implevit* (lines 6–7). What did Macedo do? What were the **two** possible reasons why? [3 marks]
- (c) *ita et ... confitetur* (lines 9–10). What were the **two** things that brought him round? [2 marks]
- (d) What was the final outcome? [2 marks]



**Genre: Letters**

**Question 8. Pliny Letters 10.96.1–4**

sollemne est mihi, domine, omnia de quibus dubito ad te referre. quis enim potest  
melius vel cunctationem meam regere vel ignorantiam instruere? cognitionibus  
de Christianis interfui numquam: ideo nescio quid et quatenus aut puniri soleat aut  
quaeri. nec mediocriter haesitavi, sitne aliquod discrimen aetatum, an quamlibet  
5 teneri nihil a robustioribus differant; detur paenitentiae venia, an ei, qui omnino  
Christianus fuit, desisse non prosit; nomen ipsum, si flagitiis careat, an flagitia  
cohaerentia nomini puniantur. interim, in iis qui ad me tamquam Christiani  
deferebantur, hunc sum secutus modum. interrogavi ipsos an essent Christiani.  
confitentes iterum ac tertio interrogavi supplicium minatus; perseverantes duci  
10 iussi. neque enim dubitabam, qualecumque esset quod faterentur, pertinaciam certe  
et inflexibilem obstinationem debere puniri.

- (a) *sollemne ... instruere* (lines 1–2). What does this passage suggest about the relationship between Trajan and Pliny? [2 marks]
- (b) Translate *neque enim ... puniri* (lines 10–11). [2 marks]
- (c) List **four** questions or statements that tell us how Pliny had treated Christians. What do they suggest about his character? [8 marks]

**Genre: Satire**

**Question 9. Juvenal 1.158–171**

qui dedit ergo tribus patruis aconita, vehatur  
 pensilibus plumis atque illinc despiciat nos?  
 160 ‘cum veniet contra, digito compesce labellum:  
 accusator erit qui verbum dixerit “hic est.”  
 securus licet Aenean Rutulumque ferocem  
 committas, nulli gravis est percussus Achilles  
 aut multum quaesitus Hylas urnamque secutus:  
 165 ense velut stricto quotiens Lucilius ardens  
 infremuit, rubet auditor cui frigida mens est  
 criminibus, tacita sudant praecordia culpa.  
 inde ira et lacrimae. tecum prius ergo voluta  
 haec animo ante tubas: galeatum sero duelli  
 170 paenitet.’ experiar quid concedatur in illos  
 quorum Flaminia tegitur cinis atque Latina.

- (a) Translate *cum ... hic est* (lines 160–161). [2 marks]
- (b) Explain the meaning of *multum quaesitus* and *urnamque secutus* (line 164) and show how they relate to Hylas’ myth. [3 marks]
- (c) *ense ... lacrimae* (lines 165–168). How does Juvenal distinguish the social and political climate of his day from that of Lucilius’? What practical advice does he give himself as a consequence? [3 marks]
- (d) Show how, with **two** examples not drawn from your other answers, Juvenal is able to depict a scene with only a few precisely chosen words. [2 marks]

**Genre: Satire****Question 10. Juvenal 16.29-47**

30 'da testem' iudex cum dixerit, audeat ille  
 nescio quis, pugnos qui vidit, dicere 'vidi,'  
 et credam dignum barba dignumque capillis  
 maiorum. citius falsum producere testem  
 contra paganum possis quam vera loquentem  
 contra fortunam armati contraque pudorem.  
 35 praemia nunc alia atque alia emolumenta notemus  
 sacramentorum. convallem ruris aviti  
 improbus aut campum mihi si vicinus ademit  
 et sacrum effodit medio de limite saxum,  
 quod mea cum patulo coluit puls annua libo,  
 40 debitor aut sumptos pergit non reddere nummos  
 vana supervacui dicens chirographa ligni,  
 expectandus erit qui lites incohet annus  
 totius populi. sed tum quoque mille ferenda  
 taedia, mille morae; totiens subsellia tantum  
 45 sternuntur, iam facundo ponente lacernas  
 Caedicio et Fusco iam micturiente parati  
 digredimur, lentaque fori pugnamus harena.

- (a) *dignum barba dignumque capillis* (line 31). To what sort of person is Juvenal alluding? [2 marks]
- (b) Scan lines 46–47 (*Caedicio ... harena*). [2 marks]
- (c) Give examples from this passage of **four** different aspects of Juvenal's narrative skill and explain the effect of each. [8 marks]
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