



LATIN
STANDARD LEVEL
PAPER 2

Tuesday 24 May 2005 (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 2.130-40

- 130 adsensere omnes et, quae sibi quisque timebat,
unius in miseri exitium conversa tulere.
iamque dies infanda aderat; mihi sacra parari
et salsae fruges et circum tempora vittae.
eripui, fateor, leto me et vincula rupi,
135 limosoque lacu per noctem obscurus in ulva
delitui dum vela darent, si forte dedissent.
nec mihi iam patriam antiquam spes ulla videndi,
nec dulcis natos exoptatumque parentem,
quos illi fors et poenas ob nostra reposcent
140 effugia, et culpam hanc miserorum morte piabunt.

- (i) Who is speaking in this passage? [1 mark]
- (ii) Translate *adsensere...tulere* (lines 130-1). [3 marks]
- (iii) *mihi sacra...vittae* (lines 132-3). What is the significance of these actions? [1 mark]
- (iv) Scan lines 133-4 (*et salsae...rupi*). [1 mark]
- (v) Choose from lines 137-40 (*nec mihi...piabunt*) **three** words or phrases especially likely to excite the sympathy of the hearers and show how they do so. [4 marks]

(b) Virgil Aeneid 2.355-69.

355 inde, lupi ceu
 raptores atra in nebula, quos improba ventris
 exegit caecos rabies catulique relict
 faucibus exspectant siccis, per tela, per hostis
 vadimus haud dubiam in mortem mediaeque tenemus
 360 urbis iter; nox atra cava circumvolat umbra.
 quis cladem illius noctis, quis funera fando
 explicet aut possit lacrimis aequare labores?
 urbs antiqua ruit multos dominata per annos;
 plurima perque vias sternuntur inertia passim
 365 corpora perque domos et religiosa deorum
 limina. nec soli poenas dant sanguine Teucri;
 quondam etiam victis redit in praecordia virtus
 victoresque cadunt Danaï. crudelis ubique
 luctus, ubique pavor et plurima mortis imago.

- (i) In the simile, *lupi ceu...siccis* (lines 355-8), what **two** factors drive the wolves on and how do they relate to the situation of the men being compared? [2 marks]
- (ii) Scan lines 359-60 (*vadimus...umbra*). [1 mark]
- (iii) *quis cladem...labores?* (lines 361-2). How do these questions differ from ordinary questions? What **two** ideas do they convey? [2 marks]
- (iv) Translate *plurima perque...limina* (lines 364-6). [3 marks]
- (v) *nec soli...imago* (lines 366-9). What is surprising about these lines in context? Suggest **two** particular ideas that have entered the mind of the narrator. [2 marks]

2. Tacitus' presentation of imperial policy:

(a) Tacitus Annals 15.48

Ineunt deinde consulatum Silius Nerva et Atticus Vestinus, coepta simul et aucta coniuratione, in quam certatim nomina dederant senatores eques miles, feminae etiam, cum odio Neronis, tum favore in C. Pisonem. Is Calpurnio genere ortus ac multas insignisque familias paterna nobilitate complexus, claro apud vulgum rumore erat per virtutem aut
 5 species virtutibus similis. Namque facundiam tuendis civibus exercebat, largitionem adversum amicos, et ignotis quoque comi sermone et congressu; aderant etiam fortuita, corpus procerum, decora facies: sed procul gravitas morum aut voluptatum parsimonia; levitati ac magnificentiae et aliquando luxu indulgebat. Idque pluribus probabatur, qui in tanta vitiorum dulcedine summum imperium non restrictum nec perseverum volunt.

- (i) *feminae etiam* (line 2). What does Tacitus suggest with the word *etiam* here? Discuss briefly whether his account of later events justifies the *etiam*. [2 marks]
- (ii) *coepta...etiam* (lines 1-2). Suggest **three** ways by which Tacitus conveys the speed with which the conspiracy grew. [2 marks]
- (iii) Give **two** examples from this passage of Tacitus' habit of following apparent praise with something quite different. [1 mark]
- (iv) *corpus procerum, decora facies* (line 7). What are these **two** advantages and how does Tacitus suggest that they are unimportant? [2 marks]
- (v) Translate *idque pluribus...perseverum volunt* (lines 8-9). [3 marks]

(b) Tacitus Annals 15.57

Sic primus quaestionis dies contemptus. Postero cum ad eosdem cruciatus retraheretur gestamine sellae (nam dissolutis membris insistere nequibat), vinclo fasciae, quam pectori detraxerat, in modum laquei ad arcum sellae restricto indidit cervicem et corporis pondere conisa tenuem iam spiritum expressit, clariore exemplo libertina mulier in
 5 tanta necessitate alienos ac prope ignotos protegendo, cum ingenui et viri et equites Romani senatoresque intacti tormentis carissima suorum quisque pignorum proderent. Non enim omittebant Lucanus quoque et Senecio et Quintianus passim conscios edere, magis magisque pavido Nerone, quamquam multiplicatis excubiis semet saepsisset.

- (i) Name the subject of *retraheretur* (line 1). [1 mark]
- (ii) *dissolutis membris* (line 2) and *tenuem...spiritum* (line 4). Explain what these afflictions were and how they had been incurred. [2 marks]
- (iii) *libertina mulier* (line 4). Show how Tacitus uses these two words to pour scorn on the conspirators. [2 marks]
- (iv) *alienos ac prope ignotos* (line 5), *intacti tormentis* (line 6), and *carissima suorum quisque pignorum* (line 6). Show how Tacitus uses these phrases to express his attitude to the conspirators. [2 marks]
- (v) Translate *non enim omittebant...Nerone* (lines 7-8). [3 marks]

3. Cicero's political speeches:

(a) Cicero pro Caelio 14

Hac ille tam varia multiplicique natura cum omnis omnibus ex terris homines improbos audacisque conlegerat, tum etiam multos fortis viros et bonos specie quadam virtutis adsimulatae tenebat. Neque umquam ex illo delendi huius imperi tam consceleratus impetus exstitisset, nisi tot vitiorum tanta immanitas quibusdam facilitatis et patientiae radicibus niteretur. Qua re ista condicio, iudices, respuatur, nec Catilinae familiaritatis crimen haereat. Est enim commune cum multis et cum quibusdam bonis. Me ipsum, me, inquam, quondam paene ille decepit, cum et civis mihi bonus et optimi cuiusque cupidus et firmus amicus ac fidelis videretur; cuius ego facinora oculis prius quam opinione, manibus ante quam suspicione deprenderi. Cuius in magnis catervis amicorum si fuit etiam Caelius, magis est ut ipse moleste ferat errasse se, sicuti non numquam in eodem homine me quoque erroris mei paenitet, quam ut istius amicitiae crimen reformidet.

(i) Name *ille* (line 1). [1 mark]

(ii) Translate *qua re ista...haereat* (lines 5-6). [3 marks]

(iii) *me ipsum, me, inquam* (line 6-7). What is the effect on the hearer or reader of these words, and how and why is it modified by *quondam paene* (line 7)? [2 marks]

(iv) *cuius in magnis...reformidet* (lines 9-11). According to Cicero here, what attitude should Caelius adopt towards his past actions, and who should be his model? [2 marks]

(v) What **two** allegations against Caelius is Cicero answering in this passage, and what is his reply in each case? [2 marks]

(b) Cicero pro Caelio 29

Itaque omne illud silentium quod est orationi tributum tuae fuit ob eam causam quod uno reo proposito de multorum vitiis cogitabamus. Facile est accusare luxuriam. Dies iam me deficiat, si quae dici in eam sententiam possunt coner expromere; de corruptelis, de adulteriis, de protervitate, de sumptibus immensa oratio est. Ut tibi reum neminem sed vitia
5 ista proponas, res tamen ipsa et copiose et graviter accusari potest. Sed vestrae sapientiae, iudices, est non abduci ab reo nec, quos aculeos habeat severitas gravitasque vestra, cum eos accusator erexerit in rem, in vitia, in mores, in tempora, emittere in hominem et in reum, cum is non suo crimine sed multorum vitio sit in quoddam odium iniustum vocatus.

- (i) Analyse precisely how Cicero uses the contrast between *uno* and *multorum* (line 2) to advance his argument. [2 marks]
- (ii) *aculeos* (line 6). What is this metaphor and how does it relate to the point Cicero is making? [2 marks]
- (iii) Take **one** example of a list in this passage and discuss its rhetorical effect in context. [2 marks]
- (iv) Translate *ut tibi ...potest* (lines 4-5). [3 marks]
- (v) In this passage, what point is Cicero willing to concede, and what conclusion is he refusing to accept? [1 mark]

4. Love Poetry:

(a) Catullus 45

Acmen Septimius suos amores
 tenens in gremio ‘mea’ inquit ‘Acme,
 ni te perdit amo atque amare porro
 omnes sum assidue paratus annos
 5 quantum qui pote plurimum perire,
 solus in Libya Indiaque tosta
 caesio veniam obvius leoni.’
 hoc ut dixit, Amor, sinistra, ut ante
 dextra, sternuit approbationem.
 10 at Acme leviter caput reflectens
 et dulcis pueri ebrios ocellos
 illo purpureo ore suaviata
 ‘sic’ inquit ‘mea vita Septimille,
 huic uni domino usque serviamus,
 15 ut multo mihi maior acriorque
 ignis mollibus ardet in medullis.’
 hoc ut dixit, Amor, sinistra ut ante
 dextra sternuit approbationem.
 nunc ab auspicio bono profecti
 20 mutuis animis amant amantur.
 unam Septimius misellus Acmen
 mavolt quam Syrias Britanniasque:
 uno in Septimio fidelis Acme
 facit delicias libidinesque.
 25 quis ullos homines beatiores
 vidit, quis Venerem auspiciorem?

- (i) In lines 6-7 (*solus...leoni*) what image does Septimius evoke to emphasise his love? How does it differ from Acme’s corresponding image in lines 14-16 (*huic uni...medullis*)? To what do you attribute the difference? [2 marks]
- (ii) *sternuit* (lines 9 and 18). What is the significance in this poem of this repeated word? [1 mark]
- (iii) What do the **two** words, *Septimille* (line 13) and *misellus* (line 21) have in common and what is the significance of it? [2 marks]
- (iv) *sinistra ut ante dextra* (lines 8-9 and 17-18). Discuss the significance of these words in context. [2 marks]
- (v) Translate *uno in Septimio...auspiciorem* (lines 23-6). [3 marks]

(b) Horace Odes 1.11 and 3.26

1.11 Tu ne quaesieris, scire nefas, quem mihi, quem tibi
finem di dederint, Leuconoe, nec Babylonios
temptaris numeros. ut melius, quidquid erit, pati,
seu pluris hiemes seu tribuit Iuppiter ultimam,
5 quae nunc oppositis debilitat pumicibus mare
Tyrrhenum: sapias, vina liques, et spatio brevi
spem longam reseces. dum loquimur, fugerit invida
aetas: carpe diem, quam minimum credula postero.

3.26 Vixi puellis nuper idoneus
10 et militavi non sine gloria;
nunc arma defunctumque bello
barbiton hic paries habebit,
laevum marinae qui Veneris latus
custodit. hic, hic ponite lucida
15 funalia et vectis et arcus
oppositis foribus minaces.
o quae beatam diva tenes Cyprum et
Memphin carentem Sithonia nive,
regina, sublimi flagello
20 tange Chloen semel arrogantem.

- (i) According to 1.11, lines 1-3, which future events has Leuconoe been trying to predict and by what methods? What is Horace’s attitude to this? [2 marks]
- (ii) *quae nunc...Tyrrhenum* (1.11. lines, 5-6). What is the image suggested by these words? [2 marks]
- (iii) *nunc arma...habebit* (3.26, lines 11-12). Explain what is implied by the metaphors used here. [1 mark]
- (iv) *hic, hic...minaces* (3.26, lines 14-16). Explain the activity that Horace is rejecting here. [2 marks]
- (v) Translate *o quae...arrogantem* (3.26, lines 17-20). [3 marks]

5. Roman *Satire*:

(a) Juvenal *Satire* 4.28-44

qualis tunc epulas ipsum gluttisse putamus
 induperatorem, cum tot sestertia, partem
 30 exiguam et modicae sumptam de margine cenae,
 purpureus magni ructarit scurra Palati,
 iam princeps equitum, magna qui voce solebat
 vendere municipes fracta de merce siluros.
 incipe, Calliope. licet hic considerare, non est
 35 cantandum, res vera agitur. narrate, puellae
 Pierides. prosit mihi vos dixisse puellas.
 cum iam semianimum laceraret Flavius orbem
 ultimus et calvo serviret Roma Neroni,
 incidit Adriaci spatium admirabile rhombi
 40 ante domun Veneris, quam Dorica sustinet Ancon,
 implevitque sinus; nec enim minor haeserat illis
 quos operit glacies Maeotica ruptaque tandem
 solibus effundit torrentis ad ostia Ponti
 desidia tardos et longo frigore pingues.

- (i) *magna qui voce solebat* (line 32). Who is referred to here? What is being suggested about him by these words? [2 marks]
- (ii) *incipe, Calliope* (line 34). What do these words make the reader expect about the passage to follow? Show whether that expectation is fulfilled or disappointed. [2 marks]
- (iii) Who was the *Flavius...ultimus* (lines 37-8)? Why was he also referred to as *calvo...Neroni* (line 38)? [2 marks]
- (iv) Translate *incidit...sinus* (lines 39-41). [3 marks]
- (v) Scan lines 43-4 (*solibus...pingues*). [1 mark]

(b) Juvenal Satire 5.42-55

da veniam, praeclara illi laudatur iaspis;
 nam Virro, ut multi, gemmas ad pocula transfert
 a digitis, quas in vaginae fronte solebat
 45 ponere zelotypo iuvenis praelatus Iarbae.
 tu Beneventani sutoris nomen habentem
 siccabis calicem nasorum quattuor ac iam
 quassatum et rupto poscentem sulphura vitro.
 si stomachus domini fervet vinoque ciboque,
 50 frigidior Geticis petitur decocta pruinis:
 non eadem vobis poni modo vina querebar?
 vos aliam potatis aquam. tibi pocula cursor
 Gaetulus dabit aut nigri manus ossea Mauri
 et cui per mediam nolis occurrere noctem,
 55 clivosae veheris dum per monumenta Latinae:

- (i) According to lines 43-5 (*gemmas...Iarbae*), in what one place in the past and two places now, were gems to be found? What moral lesson does Juvenal seek to draw from these changes in fashion? [3 marks]
- (ii) Explain who is meant by *iuvenis praelatus Iarbae* (line 45). [1 mark]
- (iii) *Beneventani sutoris nomen habentem* (line 46). Who is referred to by this phrase, and what is his relevance here? [2 marks]
- (iv) Translate *si stomachus...pruinis* (lines 49-50). [3 marks]
- (v) Scan lines 54-5 (*et cui...Latinae*). [1 mark]

SECTION B

[10 marks]

Answer **one** question from this section.

6. How does *Aeneid* 2 contribute to the view that Rome's foundation and success were inevitable?
 7. On the basis of your reading of Tacitus *Annals* 14-15, assess Tacitus' strengths and weaknesses as a historian.
 8. What were Cicero's problems in defending Caelius, and how did he seek to overcome them?
 9. Choose **two** poems, not discussed by you elsewhere in the examination, from any **two** of the poets, Catullus, Horace and Ovid, and discuss why you find them particularly effective.
 10. "Juvenal's complaints are essentially trivial." How far does your reading of his work lead you to agree or disagree with this judgement?
-