



**LATIN**  
**STANDARD LEVEL**  
**PAPER 2**

Tuesday 22 November 2005 (morning)

2 hours

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**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 2.154-71**

155 ‘vos aeterni ignes, et non violabile vestrum  
 testor numen,’ ait, ‘vos arae ensesque nefandi  
 quos fugi, vittaeque deum, quas hostia gessi :  
 fas mihi Graiorum sacrata resolvere iura,  
 fas odisse viros atque omnia ferre sub auras,  
 si qua tegunt ; teneor patriae nec legibus ullis.  
 160 tu modo promissis maneat servataque serves  
 Troia fidem, si vera feram, si magna rependam.  
 omnis spes Danaum et coepti fiducia belli  
 Palladis auxiliis semper stetit. impius ex quo  
 Tydides sed enim scelerumque inventor Vlixes  
 165 fatale adgressi sacrato avellere templo  
 Palladium caesis summae custodibus arcis  
 corripuere sacram effigiem manibusque cruentis  
 virgineas ausi divae contingere vittas :  
 ex illo fluere ac retro sublapsa referri  
 170 spes Danaum, fractae vires, aversa deae mens.  
 nec dubiis ea signa dedit Tritonia monstros.

- (i) Who is speaking in this passage? What is he trying to achieve in lines 154-161 (*vos aeterni ignes...rependam*)? [2 marks]
- (ii) Scan lines 160-161 (*tu modo...rependam*). [2 marks]
- (iii) Explain how lines 162-171 (*omnis spes...monstros*) contribute significantly to what the speaker will try to persuade the Trojans to do. [3 marks]
- (iv) Translate *ex illo...deae mens* (lines 169-170). [3 marks]

**(b) Virgil Aeneid 2.298-317.**

Diverso interea miscentur moenia luctu,  
 et magis atque magis, quamquam secreta parentis  
 300 Anchisae domus arboribusque oblecta recessit,  
 clarescunt sonitus armorumque ingruit horror.  
 excutior somno et summi fastigia tecti  
 ascensu supero atque arrectis auribus asto:  
 in segetem veluti cum flamma furentibus Austris  
 305 incidit, aut rapidus montano flumine torrens  
 sternit agros, sternit sata laeta boumque labores  
 praecipitisque trahit silvas: stupet inscius alto  
 accipiens sonitum saxi de vertice pastor.  
 tum vero manifesta fides, Danaumque patescunt  
 310 insidiae. iam Deiphobi dedit ampla ruinam  
 Volcano superante domus, iam proximus ardet  
 Ucalegon; Sigea igni freta lata relucet.  
 exoritur clamorque virum clangorque tubarum.  
 arma amens capio; nec sat rationis in armis,  
 315 sed glomerare manum bello et concurrere in arcem  
 cum sociis ardent animi; furor iraque mentem  
 praecipitat, pulchrumque mori succurrit in armis.

- (i) Translate *excutior...asto* (lines 302-303). [3 marks]
- (ii) Discuss the extent to which particular features of the similes in lines 304-308 (*in segetem...pastor*) correspond to the narrative. [3 marks]
- (iii) What had happened immediately before this passage? Show how *arma amens capio* (line 314) reveals that Aeneas has not understood it. [2 marks]
- (iv) Scan lines 316-317 (*cum sociis...in armis*). [2 marks]

2. Tacitus' presentation of imperial policy:

(a) Tacitus Annals 15.44.2-4

5 Ergo abolendo rumori Nero subdidit reos et quaesitissimis poenis adfecit, quos per flagitia invisos vulgus Christianos appellabat. Auctor nominis eius Christus Tiberio imperitante per procuratorem Pontium Pilatum supplicio adfectus erat ; repressaque in praesens exitiabilis superstitio rursus erumpebat, non modo per Iudaeam, originem eius mali, sed per urbem etiam, quo cuncta undique atrocia aut pudenda confluunt celebranturque. Igitur primum correpti qui fatebantur, deinde indicio eorum multitudo ingens haud perinde in crimine incendii quam odio humani generis convicti sunt.

- (i) *abolendi rumori* (line 1). What was the event about which Nero wished to suppress rumour? Why was he especially concerned about uncontrolled rumour? [2 marks]
- (ii) *Nero subdidit...appellabat* (lines 1-2). Why, according to these words, did Nero especially single out Christians for blame? [2 marks]
- (iii) Translate *Auctor...adfectus erat* (lines 2-3). [3 marks]
- (iv) *Igitur primum...convicti sunt* (lines 5-6). According to this sentence, which two groups of Christians were arrested? Which was the larger group? What was Tacitus' view about their guilt? [3 marks]

**(b) Tacitus Annals 15.56.1-3**

5 Ergo accitur Natalis, et diversi interrogantur, quisnam is sermo, qua de re fuisset. Tum exorta suspicio, quia non congruentia responderant, inditaque vincla. Et tormentorum aspectum ac minas non tulere : prior tamen Natalis, totius conspirationis magis gnarus, simul arguendi peritior, de Pisone primum fatetur, deinde adicit Annaeum Senecam, sive internuntius inter eum Pisonemque fuit, sive ut Neronis gratiam pararet, qui infensus Senecae omnis ad eum opprimendum artis conquirebat. Tum cognito Natalis indicio Scaevinus quoque pari inbecillitate, an cuncta iam patefacta credens nec ullum silentii emolumentum, edidit ceteros.

- (i) *Tum exorta...vincla* (lines 1-2). What caused Natalis and Scaevinus to be suspected? Of what were they suspected? [2 marks]
- (ii) *Et tormentorum...peritior* (lines 2-4). For what **two** reasons did Natalis confess first? [2 marks]
- (iii) *deinde adicit...conquirebat* (lines 4-6). For what **two** possible reasons does Tacitus suggest that Natalis included Seneca in his accusation? Explain why one of the reasons reflects badly on Nero. [3 marks]
- (iv) Translate *tum cognito...ceteros* (lines 7-8). [3 marks]

### 3. Cicero's political speeches:

#### (a) Cicero pro Caelio 2

Etenim si attendere diligenter atque existimare vere de omni hac causa volueritis, sic constituetis, iudices, nec descensurum quemquam ad hanc accusationem fuisse cui utrum vellet liceret nec, cum descendisset, quicum habiturum spei fuisse, nisi alicuius intolerabili libidine et nimis acerbo odio niteretur. Sed ego Atratino, humanissimo atque  
 5 optimo adulescenti, meo necessario, ignosco, qui habet excusationem vel pietatis vel necessitatis vel aetatis. Si voluit accusare, pietati tribuo, si iussus est, necessitati, si speravit aliquid, pueritiae. Ceteris non modo nihil ignoscendum sed etiam acriter est resistendum.

- (i) *Etenim si...niteretur* (lines 1-4). According to Cicero, what response might generally be expected from someone asked to undertake the prosecution of Caelius? What reason might cause a change of mind? [2 marks]
- (ii) *Sed ego...aetatis* (lines 4-6). Who was Atratinus? For what **three** reasons is Cicero willing to forgive him for joining the prosecution? [4 marks]
- (iii) Quote in Latin from this passage **one** rhetorical device. [1 mark]
- (iv) Translate *Si voluit...resistendum* (lines 6-7). [3 marks]

**(b) Cicero pro Caelio 21-2**

Iam quae sit multitudo in foro, quae genera, quae studia, quae varietas hominum videtis. Ex hac copia quam multos esse arbitramini qui hominibus potentibus, gratiosis, disertis, cum aliquid eos velle arbitrentur, ultro se offerre soleant, operam navare, testimonium polliceri ? Hoc ex genere si qui se in hoc iudicium forte proiecerint, excluditote eorum cupiditatem, iudices, sapientia vestra, ut eodem tempore et huius saluti et religioni vestrae et contra periculosas hominum potentias 5 condicioni omnium civium providisse videamini. Equidem vos abducam a testibus neque huius iudici veritatem quae mutari nullo modo potest in voluntate testium conlocari sinam quae facillime fingi, nullo negotio flecti ac detorqueri potest. Argumentis agemus, signis luce omni clarioribus crimina refellemus ; res cum re, causa cum causa, ratio cum ratione pugnabit.

- (i) Translate *Iam quae sit...videtis* (line 1). [3 marks]
- (ii) *Ex hac copia...polliceri?* (lines 1-3). What point is Cicero making about the motives of witnesses? [1 mark]
- (iii) *Hoc ex genere...videamini* (lines 3-6). What is Cicero advising the judges to do? If they follow his advice, what three individuals or groups does he think will benefit? [4 marks]
- (iv) *res cum re...pugnabit* (line 9). What point is Cicero making here? How does the rhetoric reinforce it? [2 marks]

4. Love Poetry:

(a) Catullus 5, 7

V

Vivamus, mea Lesbia, atque amemus,  
rumoresque senum severiorum  
omnes unius aestimemus assis.  
soles occidere et redire possunt :  
5 nobis cum semel occidit brevis lux,  
nox est perpetua una dormienda.  
da mi basia mille, deinde centum,  
dein mille altera, dein secunda centum,  
deinde usque altera mille, deinde centum.  
10 dein, cum milia multa fecerimus,  
conturbabimus illa, ne sciamus,  
aut ne quis malus invidere possit,  
cum tantum sciat esse basiorum.

VII

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.

- (i) What fact in both poems, 5 and 7, about the love between himself and Lesbia, does Catullus wish to keep secret? Why does he want it kept secret? How do the poems differ in the advice given on how to maintain the secret? [3 marks]
- (ii) Translate *soles...dormienda* (5.4-6). [3 marks]
- (iii) Give **two** details about the sand in the section *Libyssae...sepulcrum* (7.3-6). Why, in your view, does Catullus include them? [3 marks]
- (iv) *vesano* (7.10). What does this word suggest about Catullus' attitude to love? [1 mark]



(b) Horace Odes 2.4

Ne sit ancillae tibi amor pudori,  
Xanthia Phoceu, prius insolentem  
serva Briseis niveo colore  
movit Achillem;

5 movit Aiacem Telamone natum  
forma captivae dominum Tecmessae;  
arsit Atrides medio in triumpho  
virgine rapta,

10 barbarae postquam cecidere turmae  
Thessalo victore et ademptus Hector  
tradidit fessis leviora tolli  
Pergama Grais.

15 nescias an te generum beati  
Phyllidis flavae decorent parentes:  
regium certe genus et penatis  
maeret iniquos.

20 crede non illam tibi de scelesta  
plebe delectam, neque sic fidelem,  
sic lucro aversam potuisse nasci  
matre pudenda.

bracchia et vultum teretesque suras  
integer laudo; fuge suspicari  
cuius octavum trepidavit aetas  
claudere lustrum.

- (i) *Briseis...Achillem* (lines 3-4). Who were these **two**? What is their relevance to the main theme of the poem? [3 marks]
- (ii) Who were *Thessalo victore* and *ademptus Hector* (line 10)? [2 marks]
- (iii) What rumour about the girl does Horace contradict in the fifth stanza (*crede...pudenda*, lines 17-20)? And on what grounds? [2 marks]
- (iv) Translate *bracchia...lustrum* (lines 21-24). [3 marks]

5. Roman *Satire*:(a) Juvenal *Satire* 4.45-56

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.  
       si quid Palfurio, si credimus Armillato,  
       quidquid conspicuum pulchrumque est aequore toto,  
 55   res fiski est, ubicumque natat. donabitur ergo,  
       ne pereat.

- (i) What is *hoc monstrum* (line 45) and who is *pontifici summo* (line 46)? [2 marks]
- (ii) Translate *quis enim...forent?* (lines 46-48). [3 marks]
- (iii) Scan lines 50-51 (*non dubitaturi...inde*). [2 marks]
- (iv) *Palfurio...Armillato* (line 53). What is the relevance of these men to Juvenal's narrative? [3 marks]

**(b) Juvenal Satire 5.99-113**

Virroni muraena datur, quae maxima venit  
 100 gurgite de Siculo ; nam dum se continet auster,  
 dum sedet et siccat madidas in carcere pinnas,  
 contemnunt mediam temeraria lina Charybdim :  
 vos anguilla manet longae cognata colubrae,  
 aut glacie aspersus maculis Tiberinus, et ipse  
 105 vernula riparum, pinguis torrente cloaca  
 et solitus mediae cryptam penetrare Suburae.  
 ipsi pauca velim, facilem si praebeat aurem.  
 ‘nemo petit, modicis quae mittebantur amicis  
 a Seneca, quae Piso bonus, quae Cotta solebat  
 110 largiri ; namque et titulis et fascibus olim  
 maior habebatur donandi gloria. solum  
 poscimus ut cenes civiliter. hoc face et esto,  
 esto, ut nunc multi, dives tibi, pauper amicis.’

- (i) Give **one** example of the good properties of Virro’s fish and **one** example of the bad properties of the fish served to the lesser guests. [2 marks]
- (ii) Scan lines 101-102 (*dum sedet...Charybdim*). [2 marks]
- (iii) Who were Seneca and Piso (line 109)? What did they have in common? [3 marks]
- (iv) Translate *solum...amicis* (lines 111-113). [3 marks]

**SECTION B**

**[10 marks]**

Answer **one** question from this section.

6. Take **two** episodes from book 2 of the *Aeneid* and discuss to what extent they present Aeneas as a sympathetic character.
  7. Choose **one** incident from Tacitus *Annals* 14 and another from *Annals* 15 and show how they reveal Tacitus' attitude to Nero.
  8. What impression of Caelius' character is given by a careful reading of Cicero's *pro Caelio*?
  9. Choose any **two** of the poets Catullus, Horace and Ovid, and discuss to what extent, if at all, their poetry is autobiographical.
  10. Drawing your examples from at least three of *Juvenal's Satires*, discuss how seriously we should take his attacks on the Rome of his day.
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