

Latin
Standard level
Paper 2

Tuesday 5 May 2015 (morning)

1 hour 30 minutes

Instructions to candidates

- Do not open this examination paper until instructed to do so.
- Answer three questions from two genres only. Each question is worth **[15 marks]**.
- The maximum mark for this examination paper is **[45 marks]**.

Answer **three** 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* 3.14

Herculis ritu modo dictus, o plebs,
morte venalem petiisse laurum
Caesar Hispana repetit penatis
victor ab ora.

5 unico gaudens mulier marito
prodeat iustis operata sacris
et soror clari ducis et decorae
supplice vitta

10 virginum matres iuvenumque nuper
sospitum; vos, o pueri et puellae
iam virum expertae, male nominatis
parcite verbis.

15 hic dies vere mihi festus atras
exiget curas ego nec tumultum
nec mori per vim metuam tenente
Caesare terras.

20 i pete unguentum, puer, et coronas
et cadum Marsi memorem duelli,
Spartacum siqua potuit vagantem
fallere testa.

dic et argutae properet Neaerae
murreum nodo cohibere crinem;
si per invisum mora ianitorem
fiet, abito.

25 lenit albescens animos capillus
litium et rixae cupidos protervae;
non ego hoc ferrem calidus iuventa
consule Planco.

- (a) Translate *Herculis ... ora* (lines 1–4). [3]
- (b) *unico ... sospitum* (lines 5–10). Which **two** members of Augustus's family does the poet command to come forth? Your response must include quotation of the Latin text and identification by name of the family members. [4]
- (c) *nec tumultum ... terras* (lines 14–16). What **two** things will the poet no longer fear now that Caesar rules the world? Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [2]

(This question continues on the following page)

(Question 1 continued)

- (d) Identify **three** rhetorical figures used in this poem giving relevant examples for each from the Latin text. [3]
- (e) Name and briefly describe the **three** references to historical events mentioned in this poem. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [3]

(Elegiac and lyric poetry continues on the following page)

Genre: elegiac and lyric poetry

Question 2. Catullus, 45

Acmen Septimius suos amores
 tenens in gremio “mea,” inquit, “Acme,
 ni te perdit amo atque amare porro
 omnes sum adsidue 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 adprobationem.
 10 at Acme leviter caput reflectens
 et dulcis pueri ebrios ocellos
 illo purpureo ore saviata
 “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 adprobationem.
 nunc ab auspicio bono profecti
 20 mutuis animis amant amantur.
 unam Septimius misellus Acmen
 mavult quam Syrias Britanniasque:
 uno in Septimio fidelis Acme
 facit delicias libidinesque.
 25 quis ullos homines beatiores
 vidit, quis Venerem auspiciorem?

- (a) *mea ... leoni* (lines 2–7). Give **two** ways in which Septimius describes his love for Acme. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [4]
- (b) Translate *sic ... medullis* (lines 13–16). [3]
- (c) Identify the omen mentioned in this poem and give its meaning. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [2]
- (d) Identify **three** rhetorical figures used in this poem, giving relevant examples for each from the Latin text. [3]
- (e) *nunc ... auspiciorem* (lines 19–26). Give **three** results of this auspicious sneeze. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [3]

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Genre: epic

Question 3. Virgil, *Aeneid* 4.362–380

talia dicentem iam dudum aversa tuetur,
 huc illuc volvens oculos, totumque pererrat
 luminibus tacitis, et sic accensa profatur:
 365 “nec tibi diva parens, generis nec Dardanus auctor,
 perfide; sed duris genuit te cautibus horrens
 Caucasus, Hyrcanaeque admorunt ubera tigres.
 nam quid dissimulo, aut quae me ad maiora reservo?
 num fletu ingemuit nostro? num lumina flexit?
 370 num lacrimas victus dedit, aut miseratus amantem est?
 quae quibus anteferam? iam iam nec maxuma Iuno,
 nec Saturnius haec oculis pater aspicit aequis.
 nusquam tuta fides. eiectum litore, egentem
 excepit, et regni demens in parte locavit;
 375 amissam classem, socios a morte reduxit.
 heu furiis incensa feror! nunc augur Apollo,
 nunc Lyciae sortes, nunc et Iove missus ab ipso
 interpretis divom fert horrida iussa per auras.
 scilicet is superis labor est, ea cura quietos
 380 sollicitat.

- (a) *tuetur* (line 362). Who is the subject of this verb? Give **two** details about this person's demeanour. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [3]
- (b) Translate *nec ... tigres* (lines 365–367). [3]
- (c) Write out and scan *num ... Iuno* (lines 370–371). [2]
- (d) Give **four** ways in which Dido benefited Aeneas or his companions. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [4]
- (e) Identify **three** rhetorical figures used in this extract, giving relevant examples for each from the Latin text. [3]

Genre: epic

Question 4. Virgil, *Aeneid* 4.380–396

380 “neque te teneo, neque dicta refello.
i, sequere Italiam ventis, pete regna per undas.
spero equidem mediis, si quid pia numina possunt,
supplicia hausurum scopulis, et nomine Dido
saepe vocaturum. sequar atris ignibus absens,
385 et, cum frigida mors anima seduxerit artus,
omnibus umbra locis adero. dabis, improbe, poenas.
audiam et haec Manis veniet mihi fama sub imos.”
his medium dictis sermonem abrumpit, et auras
aegra fugit, seque ex oculis avertit et aufert,
390 linquens multa metu cunctantem et multa parantem
dicere. suscipiunt famulae, conlapsaque membra
marmoreo referunt thalamo stratisque reponunt.
at pius Aeneas, quamquam lenire dolentem
solando cupit et dictis avertere curas,
395 multa gemens magnoque animum labefactus amore,
iussa tamen divom exsequitur, classemque revisit.

- (a) Write out and scan *i, sequere ... possunt* (lines 381–382). [2]
- (b) *spero ... imos* (lines 382–387). Give **four** events that Dido hopes, or says, will come true in the future. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [4]
- (c) Translate *his ... dicere* (lines 388–391). [3]
- (d) Identify **three** rhetorical figures used in this extract, giving relevant examples for each from the Latin text. [3]
- (e) Give **three** examples that show what Aeneas wants to do and what he actually does following Dido’s speech. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [3]

Genre: historiography**Question 5. Tacitus, *Annals* 14.4**

placuit sollertia, tempore etiam iuta, quando Quinquatruum festos dies apud Baias frequentabat. illuc matrem elicit, ferendas parentium iracundias et placandum animum dictitans quo rumorem reconciliationis efficeret acciperetque Agrippina facili feminarum credulitate ad gaudia. venientem dehinc obvius in litora (nam Antio adventabat) excepit manu et complexu ducitque

5 Baulos. id villae nomen est quae promunturium Misenum inter et Baianum lacum flexo mari adluitur. stabat inter alias navis ornatior, tamquam id quoque honori matris daretur: quippe sueverat triremi et classiariorum remigio vehi. ac tum invitata ad epulas erat ut occultando facinori nox adhiberetur. satis constitit extitisse proditorem et Agrippinam auditis insidiis, an crederet ambiguam, gestamine sellae Baias pervectam. ibi blandimentum sublevavit

10 metum: comiter excepta superque ipsum conlocata. iam pluribus sermonibus modo familiaritate iuvenili Nero et rursus adductus, quasi seria consociaret, tracto in longum convictu, prosequitur abeuntem, artius oculis et pectori haerens, sive explenda simulatione, seu periturae matris supremus aspectus quamvis ferum animum retinebat.

- (a) Give **two** details about the festival mentioned in line 1. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [2]
- (b) Translate *illuc ... gaudia* (lines 2–3). [3]
- (c) Give **three** details about the villa to which Agrippina was escorted. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [3]
- (d) *ibi ... haerens* (lines 9–12). Give **four** ways in which Nero reduces Agrippina's suspicion. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [4]
- (e) Identify **three** rhetorical figures used in this extract, giving relevant examples for each from the Latin text. [3]

Genre: historiography**Question 6. Tacitus, *Annals* 14.11**

adiciebat crimina longius repetita, quod consortium imperii iuraturasque in feminae verba
 praetorias cohortis idemque dedecus senatus et populi speravisset, ac postquam frustra
 habita sit, infensa militi patribusque et plebi dissuasisset donativum et congiarium periculaque
 5 externis responsa daret. temporum quoque Claudianorum obliqua insectatione cuncta eius
 dominationis flagitia in matrem transtulit, publica fortuna extinctam referens. namque et
 naufragium narrabat: quod fortuitum fuisse quis adeo hebes inveniretur ut crederet? aut a
 muliere naufraga missum cum telo unum qui cohortis et classis imperatoris perfringeret?
 10 ergo non iam Nero, cuius immanitas omnium questus antibat, sed Seneca adverso rumore erat
 quod oratione tali confessionem scripsisset.

- (a) *quod ... struxisset* (lines 1–4). Give **four** charges made by Nero against Agrippina. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [4]
- (b) What **two** consequences did Nero claim to have prevented with his labour? Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [2]
- (c) Translate *temporum ... narrabat* (lines 5–7). [3]
- (d) Identify **three** rhetorical figures used in this extract, giving relevant examples for each from the Latin text. [3]
- (e) *namque ... scripsisset* (lines 6–10). Outline Tacitus’s description of the public reaction to Nero’s account of Agrippina’s death. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [3]

Genre: letters**Question 7. Pliny the Younger, *Letters* 1.12.9–13**

misit ad me uxor eius Hispulla communem amicum C. Geminium cum tristissimo nuntio, destinasse Corellium mori nec aut suis aut filiae precibus inflecti; solum superesse me, a quo revocari posset ad vitam. cucurri. perveneram in proximum, cum mihi ab eadem Hispulla Iulius Atticus nuntiat nihil iam ne me quidem impetraturum: tam obstinate magis ac magis induruisse. 5 dixerat sane medico admoventi cibum: κέκρικα, quae vox quantum admirationis in animo meo tantum desiderii reliquit. cogito quo amico, quo viro caream. implevit quidem annum septimum et sexagensimum, quae aetas etiam robustissimis satis longa est; scio. evasit perpetuam valetudinem; scio. decessit superstitibus suis, florente re publica, quae illi omnibus carior erat; et hoc scio. ego tamen tamquam et iuvenis et firmissimi mortem doleo, doleo autem – licet me 10 imbecillum putes – meo nomine. amisi enim, amisi vitae meae testem rectorem magistrum. in summa dicam, quod recenti dolore contubernali meo Calvisio dixi: “vereor ne neglegentius vivam.” proinde adhibe solacia mihi, non haec: “senex erat, infirmus erat” (haec enim novi), sed nova aliqua, sed magna, quae audierim numquam, legerim numquam. nam quae audivi quae legi sponte succurrunt, sed tanto dolore superantur. vale.

- (a) Give **two** details about Hispulla that are **not** related in this extract. [2]
- (b) *destinasse ... vitam* (lines 2–3). Outline the **three** comments made by Geminus to Pliny. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [3]
- (c) Translate *cucurri ... induruisse* (lines 3–4). [3]
- (d) *implevit ... magistrum* (lines 6–10). Give **four** thoughts Pliny suggests could ease the loss of Corellius. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [4]
- (e) *proinde ... vale* (lines 12–14). Explain what Pliny would like to receive from the addressee. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [3]

Genre: letters

Question 8. Pliny the Younger, *Letters* 5.9.1–4

descenderam in basilicam Iuliam, auditurus quibus proxima comperendinatione respondere debebam. sedebant iudices, decemviri venerant, obversabantur advocati, silentium longum; tandem a praetore nuntius. dimittuntur centumviri, eximitur dies me gaudente, qui umquam ita paratus sum ut non mora laeter. causa dilationis Nepos praetor, qui legibus quaerit.

5 proposuerat breve edictum, admonebat accusatores, admonebat reos exsecuturum se quae senatus consulto continerentur. suberat edicto senatus consultum: hoc omnes qui quid negotii haberent iurare prius quam agerent iubebantur, nihil se ob advocacionem cuiquam dedisse promisisse cavisse. his enim verbis ac mille praeterea et venire advocaciones et emi vetabantur; peractis tamen negotiis permittebatur pecuniam dumtaxat decem milium dare.

- (a) *descenderam ... debebam* (lines 1–2). Give **two** details about the Basilica Iulia that are **not** related in this extract. [2]
- (b) *sedebant ... nuntius* (lines 2–3). Describe what happened in the basilica. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [4]
- (c) Translate *dimittuntur ... laeter* (lines 3–4). [3]
- (d) What office does Nepos hold? Give **two** details about his decree. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [3]
- (e) Identify **three** rhetorical figures used in this extract, giving relevant examples for each from the Latin text. [3]

Genre: philosophy

Question 9. Lucretius, 3.288–306

est etiam calor ille animo, quem sumit, in ira
 cum fervescit et ex oculis micat acrius ardor;
 290 est et frigida multa, comes formidinis, aura,
 quae ciet horrorem membris et concitat artus;
 est etiam quoque pacati status aëris ille,
 pectore tranquillo fit qui voltuque sereno.
 sed calidi plus est illis quibus acria corda
 295 iracundaque mens facile effervescit in ira,
 quo genere in primis vis est violenta leonum,
 pectora qui fremitu rumpunt plerumque gementes
 nec capere irarum fluctus in pectore possunt.
 at ventosa magis cervorum frigida mens est
 300 et gelidas citius per viscera concitat auras,
 quae tremulum faciunt membris existere motum.
 at natura boum placido magis aëre vivit
 nec nimis irai fax umquam subdita percit
 fumida, suffundens caecae caliginis umbra,
 305 nec gelidis torpet telis perfixa pavoris;
 interutrasque sitast cervos saevosque leones.

- (a) *est etiam ... artus* (lines 288–291). Give **two** elements that Lucretius mentions and the changes they bring about in the body. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [4]
- (b) Write out and scan *quae ... ille* (lines 291–292). [2]
- (c) *iracundaque ... pavoris* (lines 295–305). List the **three** animals mentioned in this extract and identify which state of soul (*animus*) is illustrated by each. Quotation of the Latin is **not** required. [3]
- (d) Translate *nec ... pavoris* (lines 303–305). [3]
- (e) Identify **three** rhetorical figures used in this extract, giving relevant examples for each from the Latin text. [3]

Genre: philosophy**Question 10. Lucretius, 3.350–369**

350 quod super est, siquis corpus sentire refutat
 atque animam credit permixtam corpore toto
 suscipere hunc motum quem sensum nominamus,
 vel manifestas res contra verasque repugnat.
 quid sit enim corpus sentire quis adferet umquam,
 355 si non ipsa palam quod res dedit ac docuit nos?
 “at dimissa anima corpus caret undique sensu.”
 perdit enim quod non proprium fuit eius in aevo
 multaque praeterea perdit quom expellitur aevo.
 dicere porro oculos nullam rem cernere posse,
 360 sed per eos animum ut foribus spectare reclusis,
 difficilest, contra cum sensus ducat eorum;
 sensus enim trahit atque acies detrudit ad ipsas,
 fulgida praesertim cum cernere saepe nequimus,
 lumina luminibus quia nobis praepediuntur.
 365 quod foribus non fit; neque enim, qua cernimus ipsi,
 ostia suscipiunt ullum reclusa laborem.
 praeterea si pro foribus sunt lumina nostra,
 iam magis exemptis oculis debere videtur
 cernere res animus sublatis postibus ipsis.

- (a) Write out and scan *quod ... toto* (lines 350–351). [2]
- (b) *quod ... repugnat* (lines 350–353). Analyse Lucretius’s conclusion about senses and the soul. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [3]
- (c) Translate *quid ... sensu* (lines 354–356). [3]
- (d) *dicere ... ipsis* (lines 359–369). Summarize **four** points of the argument concerning the eyes and sight. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [4]
- (e) Identify **three** rhetorical figures used in this extract, giving relevant examples for each from the Latin text. [3]
-