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Latin
Standard level
Paper 2

Wednesday 28 October 2020 (morning)

1 hour 30 minutes

Instructions to candidates

- Do not open this examination paper until instructed to do so.
- Answer all questions on three extracts taken from two options studied.
- Each extract is worth **[15 marks]**.
- The maximum mark for this examination paper is **[45 marks]**.

Answer **all** questions on **three** extracts taken from the **two** options studied.

Option A — Vergil

Extract 1 Vergil, Aeneid 12.676–696

“iam iam fata, soror, superant; absiste morari;
 quo deus et quo dura vocat Fortuna, sequamur.
 stat conferre manum Aeneae, stat quidquid acerbi est
 morte pati; neque me indecorem, germana, videbis
 680 amplius. hunc, oro, sine me furere ante furorem.”
 dixit et e curru saltum dedit ocius arvis
 perque hostis, per tela ruit maestamque sororem
 deserit ac rapido cursu media agmina rumpit.
 ac veluti montis saxum de vertice praeceps
 685 cum ruit avulsum vento, seu turbidus imber
 proluit aut annis solvit sublapsa vetustas;
 fertur in abruptum magno mons improbus actu
 exsultatque solo, silvas armenta virosque
 involvens secum: disiecta per agmina Turnus
 690 sic urbis ruit ad muros, ubi plurima fuso
 sanguine terra madet striduntque hastilibus aerae,
 significatque manu et magno simul incipit ore:
 “parcite iam, Rutuli, et vos tela inhibete, Latini;
 quaecumque est Fortuna, mea est: me verius unum
 695 pro vobis foedus luere et decernere ferro.”
 discessere omnes medii spatiumque dedere.

1. (a) Write out and scan *iam ... sequamur* (lines 676–677). Indicate elisions where necessary. [2]
- (b) Translate *stat conferre ... furorem* (lines 678–680). [3]
- (c) *e curru ... rumpit* (lines 681–683). Outline Turnus’s actions. Support your response by quoting the Latin text. [4]
- (d) *ac veluti ... ad muros* (lines 684–690). Analyse the simile. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [3]
- (e) *parcite ... dedere* (lines 693–696). Explain Turnus’s reasons for demanding the duel. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [3]

Option A — Vergil

Extract 2 Vergil, *Aeneid* 12.788–806

olli sublimes armis animisque refecti,
 hic gladio fidens, hic acer et arduus hasta,
 790 adsistunt contra certamina Martis anhelī.
 Iunonem interea rex omnipotentis Olympi
 adloquitur fulva pugnās de nube tuentem:
 “qua iam finis erit, coniunx? quid denique restat?
 indigetem Aenean scis ipsa et scire fateris
 795 deberi caelo fatisque ad sidera tolli.
 quid struis, aut qua spe gelidis in nubibus haeres?
 mortalin decuit violari vulnere divom,
 aut ensem (quid enim sine te Iuturna valeret?)
 ereptum reddi Turno et vim crescere victis?
 800 desine iam tandem precibusque inflectere nostris,
 ni te tantus edit tacitam dolor et mihi curae
 saepe tuo dulci tristes ex ore recursent,
 ventum ad supremum est. terris agitare vel undis
 Troianos potuisti, infandum adcondere bellum,
 805 deformare domum et luctu miscere hymenaeos:
 ulterius temptare veto.”

2. (a) *olli ... anhelī* (lines 788–790). Identify **two** figures of speech used in these lines **and** state their effect. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [4]
- (b) *indigetem ... tolli* (lines 794–795). Explain why Jupiter suggests that Juno stop helping Turnus. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [3]
- (c) *mortalin ... victis* (lines 797–799). List **two** things that Jupiter implies would not be appropriate. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [2]
- (d) *desine ... recursent* (lines 800–802). Outline what will happen if Juno does not stop interfering. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [2]
- (e) *terris ... hymenaeos* (lines 803–805). List **four** things that Jupiter suggests Juno has the power to achieve. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [4]

Option B — History

Extract 3 Caesar, *De Bello Gallico* 7.73

erat eodem tempore et materiari et frumentari et tantas munitiones fieri necesse deminutis nostris copiis quae longius ab castris progrediebantur: ac non numquam opera nostra Galli temptare atque eruptionem ex oppido pluribus portis summa vi facere conabantur. qua re ad haec rursus opera addendum Caesar putavit, quo minore numero militum munitiones defendi possent.

5 itaque truncis arborum aut admodum firmis ramis abscisis atque horum delibratis ac praeacutis cacuminibus perpetuae fossae quinos pedes altae ducebantur. huc illi stipites demissi et ab infimo revincti, ne revelli possent, ab ramis eminebant. quini erant ordines coniuncti inter se atque implicati; quo qui intraverant, se ipsi acutissimis vallis induebant. hos cippos appellabant. ante quos obliquis ordinibus in quincuncem dispositis scrobes tres in altitudinem pedes fodiebantur

10 paulatim angustiore ad infimum fastigio. huc teretes stipites feminis crassitudine ab summo praeacuti et praeusti demittebantur, ita ut non amplius digitis quattuor ex terra eminent; simul confirmandi et stabiliendi causa singuli ab infimo solo pedes terra exculcabantur, reliqua pars scrobis ad occultandas insidias viminibus ac virgultis integebatur. huius generis octoni ordines ducti ternos inter se pedes distabant. id ex similitudine floris liliū appellabant. ante haec taleae

15 pedem longae ferreis hamis infixis totae in terram infodiebantur mediocribusque intermissis spatiis omnibus locis disserebantur; quos stimulos nominabant.

3. (a) *erat ... progrediebantur* (lines 1–2). Explain why the Roman forces available to fight the Gauls were reduced. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [4]
- (b) *qua re ... possent* (lines 3–4). Outline Caesar's response to the attacks made by the Gauls. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [3]
- (c) *itaque ... implicati* (lines 5–8). Describe the fortification built from the timber. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [4]
- (d) *quo ... induebant* (line 8). Explain why the rows of cut trees were a good defence. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [2]
- (e) *ante haec ... disserebantur* (lines 14–16). Identify what was buried. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [2]

Option B — History**Extract 4 Caesar, *De Bello Gallico* 7.81**

uno die intermisso Galli atque hoc spatio magno cratium, scalarum, harpagonum numero effecto media nocte silentio ex castris egressi ad campestres munitiones accedunt. subito clamore sublato, qua significatione qui in oppido obsidebantur de suo adventu cognoscere possent, crates proicere, fundis, sagittis, lapidibus nostros de vallo proturbare reliquaque quae ad oppugnationem pertinent parant administrare. eodem tempore clamore exaudito dat tuba signum suis Vercingetorix atque ex oppido educit. nostri, ut superioribus diebus, ut cuique erat locus attributus, ad munitiones accedunt; fundis librilibus sudibusque quas in opere disposuerant ac glandibus Gallos proterrent. prospectu tenebris adempto multa utrimque vulnera accipiuntur. complura tormentis tela coniciuntur. at Marcus Antonius et Gaius Trebonius legati, quibus hae partes ad defendendum obvenerant, qua ex parte nostros premi intellexerant, his auxilio ex ulterioribus castellis deductos submittebant.

4. (a) *uno die ... accedunt* (lines 1–2). Outline the actions of the Gauls. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [3]
- (b) *subito ... possent* (lines 2–4). Explain why the Gauls shouted. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [2]
- (c) *crates ... administrare* (lines 4–5). List what the Gauls prepared to do in their attack. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [3]
- (d) *nostri ... proterrent* (lines 6–8). Outline the Roman defence tactics. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [4]
- (e) Translate *at ... submittebant* (lines 9–11). [3]

Option C — Love poetry

Extract 5 Catullus, *Carmina* 2, 70

2.

passer, deliciae meae puellae,
quicum ludere, quem in sinu tenere,
cui primum digitum dare adpetenti
et acris solet incitare morsus,
5 cum desiderio meo nitenti
carum nescio quid libet iocari
(et solaciolum sui doloris,
credo, ut tum gravis adquiescat ardor),
tecum ludere sicut ipsa possem
10 et tristis animi levare curas!

tam gratum est mihi quam ferunt puellae
pernici aureolum fuisse malum,
quod zonam solvit diu ligatam.

70.

nulli se dicit mulier mea nubere malle
quam mihi, non si se Iuppiter ipse petat.
dicit: sed mulier cupido quod dicit amanti
in vento et rapida scribere oportet aqua.

5. (a) *passer ... morsus* (poem 2, lines 1–4). List what the woman (*puella*) does with the sparrow (*passer*). Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [4]
- (b) *et solaciolum ... ardor* (lines 7–8). Outline what the poet believes about the woman's behaviour. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [2]
- (c) *tecum ... curas* (lines 9–10). State what the poet wishes. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [3]
- (d) Identify **three** stylistic features used in poem 2. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [3]
- (e) Translate *nulli ... aqua* (poem 70). [3]

Option C — Love poetry

Extract 6 Catullus, *Carmina* 67.31–48

“atqui non solum hoc se dicit cognitum habere
 Brixia † chinea suppositum specula,
 flavus quam molli praecurrit flumine Mella,
 Brixia, Veronae mater amata meae,
 35 sed de Postumio et Corneli narrat amore,
 cum quibus illa malum fecit adulterium.
 dixerit hic aliquis, “quid? tu istaec, Ianua, nosti,
 cui nunquam domini limine abesse licet,
 nec populum auscultare, sed hic suffixa tiglio
 40 tantum operire soles aut aperire domum?”
 saepe illam audivi furtiva voce loquentem
 solam cum ancillis haec sua flagitia,
 nomine dicentem quos diximus, ut pote quae mi
 speraret nec linguam esse nec auriculam.
 45 praeterea addebat quendam, quem dicere nolo
 nomine ne tollat rubra supercilia.
 longus homo est, magnas cui lites intulit olim
 falsum mendaci ventre puerperium.”

6. (a) *Veronae ... adulterium* (lines 34–36). State what the door tells the poet about Brixia. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [3]
- (b) Write out and scan *dixerit ... licet* (lines 37–38). Indicate elisions where necessary. [2]
- (c) *dixerit ... domum* (lines 37–40). Explain why the poet doubts the door’s knowledge. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [4]
- (d) Translate *saepe ... diximus* (lines 41–43). [3]
- (e) *praeterea ... puerperium* (lines 45–48). Outline what the door reveals about the unnamed adulterer. Support your response by quoting the Latin text. [3]

Option E — Social criticism

Extract 7 Horace, *Satires* 1.6. 19–39

20 namque esto: populus Laevino mallet honorem
 quam Decio mandare novo censorque moveret
 Appius, ingenuo si non essem patre natus:
 vel merito, quoniam in propria non pelle quiessem.
 sed fulgente trahit constrictos gloria curru
 non minus ignotos generosis. quo tibi, Tulli,
 25 sumere depositum clavom fierique tribuno?
 invidia adcrevit, privato quae minor esset.
 nam ut quisque insanus nigris medium impediit crus
 pellibus et latum demisit pectore clavom,
 audit continuo “quis homo hic est? quo patre natus?”
 30 ut siqui aegrotet quo morbo Barrus, haberi
 et cupiat formosus, eat quacumque, puellis
 iniciat curam quaerendi singula, quali
 sit facie, sura, quali pede, dente, capillo:
 sic qui promittit civis, urbem sibi curae,
 35 imperium fore et Italiam, delubra deorum,
 quo patre sit natus, num ignota matre inhonestus,
 omnis mortalis curare et quaerere cogit.
 “tunc, Syri, Damae aut Dionysi filius, audes
 deicere de saxo civis aut tradere Cadmo?”

7. (a) Translate *namque ... natus* (lines 19–21). [3]
- (b) *censor ... Appius* (lines 20–21). Identify this historical figure. [2]
- (c) *nam ... natus* (lines 27–29). List **two** items of clothing that mark senatorial status. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [2]
- (d) *ut ... cogit* (lines 30–37). Analyse the comparison. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [4]
- (e) Identify **two** stylistic features used in this extract **and** state their effects. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [4]

Option E — Social criticism

Extract 8 Martial, *Epigrams* 10.10

cum tu, laurigeris annum qui fascibus intras,
 mane saluator limina mille teras,
 hic ego quid faciam? quid nobis, Paule, relinquis,
 qui de plebe Numae densaque turba sumus?
 5 qui me respiciet, dominum regemque vocabo?
 hoc tu—sed quanto blandius!—ipse facis.
 lecticam sellamve sequar? nec ferre recusas,
 per medium pugnas et prior ire lutum.
 saepius adsurgam recitanti carmina? tu stas
 10 et pariter geminas tendis in ora manus.
 quid faciet pauper, cui non licet esse clienti?
 dimisit nostras purpura vestra togas.

8. (a) Translate *cum ... faciam* (lines 1–3). [3]
- (b) *laurigeris fascibus* (line 1). Identify **two** of the specific elected offices to which this phrase relates. [2]
- (c) *qui ... carmina* (lines 5–9). List the actions associated with the client. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [4]
- (d) Write out and scan *lecticam ... lutum* (lines 7–8). Indicate elisions where necessary. [2]
- (e) Identify **two** stylistic features used in this extract **and** state their effects. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [4]

Option G — Villains

Extract 9 Sallust, *Bellum Catilinae* 5

L. Catilina, nobili genere natus, fuit magna vi et animi et corporis, sed ingenio malo pravoque. huic ab adulescentia bella intestina, caedes, rapinae, discordia civilis grata fuere ibique iuventutem suam exercuit. corpus patiens inediae, algoris, vigiliae supra quam quoiquam credibile est. animus audax, subdolos, varius, quocius rei lubet simulator ac dissimulator, alieni
 5 appetens, sui profusus, ardens in cupiditatibus; satis eloquentiae, sapientiae parum. vastus animus inmoderata, incredibilia, nimis alta semper cupiebat. hunc post dominationem L. Sullae lubido maxuma invaserat rei publicae capiundae; neque id quibus modis adsequeretur, dum sibi regnum pararet, quicquam pensi habebat. agitabatur magis magisque in dies animus ferox inopia rei familiaris et conscientia scelerum, quae utraque iis artibus auxerat, quas supra memoravi.
 10 incitabant praeterea corrupti civitatis mores, quos pessuma ac divorsa inter se mala, luxuria atque avaritia, vexabant. res ipsa hortari videtur, quoniam de moribus civitatis tempus admonuit, supra repetere ac paucis instituta maiorum domi militiaeque, quo modo rem publicam habuerint quantamque reliquerint, ut paulatim inmutata ex pulcherruma atque optuma pessuma ac flagitiosissima facta sit, disserere.

9. (a) *L. Catilina ... credibile est* (lines 1–4). List the positive qualities of Catiline, as described by Sallust. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [3]
- (b) *animus ... cupiebat* (lines 4–6). List Catiline’s moral failings. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [4]
- (c) Translate *agitabatur ... memoravi* (lines 8–9). [3]
- (d) *incitabant ... vexabant* (lines 10–11). State what **two** moral failings corrupted public morals. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [2]
- (e) *res ... disserere* (lines 11–14). Outline Sallust’s judgment about how Rome has changed. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [3]

Option G — Villains

Extract 10 Vergil, *Aeneid* 10.707–729

ac velut ille canum morsu de montibus altis
 actus aper, multos Vesulus quem pinifer annos
 defendit multosve palus Laurentia, silva
 710 pastus harundinea, postquam inter retia ventum est,
 substitit infremuitque ferox et inhorruit armos,
 nec cuiquam irasci propiusque accedere virtus,
 sed iaculis tutisque procul clamoribus instant;
 haud aliter, iustae quibus est Mezentius irae,
 715 non ulli est animus stricto concurrere ferro;
 missilibus longe et vasto clamore lacessunt:
 ille autem impavidus partis cunctatur in omnis,
 dentibus infrendens et tergo decutit hastas.
 venerat antiquis Corythi de finibus Acron,
 720 Graius homo, infectos linquens profugus hymenaeos.
 hunc ubi miscentem longe media agmina vidit,
 purpureum pennis et pactae coniugis ostro:
 impastus stabula alta leo ceu saepe peragrans
 (suadet enim vesana fames), si forte fugacem
 725 conspexit capream aut surgentem in cornua cervum,
 gaudet hians immane comasque arrexit et haeret
 visceribus super accumbens, lavit improba taeter
 ora cruor—
 sic ruit in densos alacer Mezentius hostis.

10. (a) *ac velut ... lacessunt* (lines 707–716). Analyse the simile. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [4]
- (b) Write out and scan *non ... lacessunt* (lines 715–716). Indicate elisions where necessary. [2]
- (c) *venerat ... hymenaeos* (lines 719–720). List **four** details about Acron. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [4]
- (d) *hunc ... ostro* (lines 721–722). State what made Acron’s clothing distinctive. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [2]
- (e) *impastus ... hostis* (lines 723–729). Analyse how Mezentius is portrayed in this simile. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [3]
-

References:

- Extract 1.** Vergil, *Aeneid* 12.676–696. Perseus under PhiloLogic. Available at:
<http://perseus.uchicago.edu/perseus-cgi/citequery3.pl?dbname=LatinAugust2012&getid=0&query=Verg.%20A.%2012.675>.
Source adapted.
- Extract 2.** Vergil, *Aeneid* 12.788–806. Perseus under PhiloLogic. Available at:
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- Extract 3.** C. Julius Caesar, *De Bello Gallico* 7.73. Perseus under PhiloLogic. Available at:
<http://perseus.uchicago.edu/perseus-cgi/citequery3.pl?dbname=LatinAugust2012&getid=0&query=Caes.%20Gal.%207.73>.
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- Extract 5.** Catullus, *Carmina* 2, 70. Perseus under PhiloLogic. Available at:
<http://artflsrv02.uchicago.edu/cgi-bin/perseus/citequery3.pl?dbname=LatinSept18&getid=0&query=Catul.%202> and
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- Extract 6.** Catullus, *Carmina* 67.31–48. Perseus under PhiloLogic. Available at:
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<http://artflsrv02.uchicago.edu/cgi-bin/perseus/citequery3.pl?dbname=LatinSept18&getid=0&query=Sal.%20Cat.%205>.
Source adapted.
- Extract 10.** Vergil, *Aeneid* 10.707–729. Perseus under PhiloLogic. Available at:
<http://artflsrv02.uchicago.edu/cgi-bin/perseus/citequery3.pl?dbname=LatinSept18&getid=0&query=Verg.%20A.%2010.740>.
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