

**Latin**  
**Standard level**  
**Paper 2**

Thursday 10 May 2018 (morning)

1 hour 30 minutes

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**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 **two** options studied.

**Option A: Vergil**

**Extract 1 Vergil, *Aeneid* 1.314–334**

cui mater media sese tulit obvia silva,  
 315 virginis os habitumque gerens, et virginis arma  
 Spartanae, vel qualis equos Threissa fatigat  
 Harpalyce, volucremque fuga praevertitur Hebrum.  
 namque umeris de more habilem suspenderat arcum  
 venatrix, dederatque comam diffundere ventis,  
 320 nuda genu, nodoque sinus collecta fluentis.  
 ac prior, “heus” inquit “iuvenes, monstrate mearum  
 vidistis si quam hic errantem forte sororum,  
 succinctam pharetra et maculosae tegmine lyncis,  
 aut spumantis apri cursum clamore prementem.”  
 325 sic Venus; et Veneris contra sic filius orsus:  
 “nulla tuarum audita mihi neque visa sororum—  
 o quam te memorem, virgo? namque haud tibi voltus  
 mortalis, nec vox hominem sonat: o, dea certe—  
 an Phoebi soror? an nympharum sanguinis una?—  
 330 sis felix, nostrumque leves, quaecumque, laborem,  
 et, quo sub caelo tandem, quibus orbis in oris  
 iactemur, doceas. ignari hominumque locorumque  
 erramus, vento huc vastis et fluctibus acti:  
 multa tibi ante aras nostra cadet hostia dextra.”

1. (a) *Threissa ... Harpalyce* (lines 316–317). Define the epithet *Threissa* **and** give **one** additional detail about this *Harpalyce*. [2]
- (b) *namque ... fluentis* (lines 318–320). Describe Venus’s appearance. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [4]
- (c) Translate *nulla ... sonat* (lines 326–328). [3]
- (d) *ac ... prementem* (lines 321–324). State whom Venus is seeking, **and** give **two** details found in the extract about this person. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [3]
- (e) *nulla ... dextra* (lines 326–334). Outline Aeneas’s response. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [3]

## Option A: Vergil

Extract 2 Vergil, *Aeneid* 1.405–422

ille ubi matrem  
 adgnovit, tali fugientem est voce secutus:  
 “quid natum totiens, crudelis tu quoque, falsis  
 ludis imaginibus? cur dextrae iungere dextram  
 non datur, ac veras audire et reddere voces?”  
 410 talibus incusat, gressumque ad moenia tendit:  
 at Venus obscuro gradientes aere saepsit,  
 et multo nebulae circum dea fudit amictu,  
 cernere ne quis eos, neu quis contingere posset,  
 molirive moram, aut veniendi poscere causas.  
 415 ipsa Paphum sublimis abit, sedesque revisit  
 laeta suas, ubi templum illi, centumque Sabaeo  
 ture calent arae, sertisque recentibus halant.  
 corripuere viam interea, qua semita monstrat.  
 iamque ascendebant collem, qui plurimus urbi  
 420 imminet, adversasque adspectat desuper arces.  
 miratur molem Aeneas, magalia quondam,  
 miratur portas strepitumque et strata viarum.

2. (a) Write out and scan *adgnovit ... falsis* (lines 406–407). Indicate elisions where necessary. [2]
- (b) *at ... causas* (lines 411–414). State **three** reasons why Venus covered Aeneas in a mist. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [3]
- (c) State where Venus went **and** describe what was there. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [3]
- (d) Translate *corripuere ... arces* (lines 418–420). [3]
- (e) Identify **two** figures of speech used in this extract **and** describe their effect. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [4]

**Option B: History****Extract 3 Tacitus, *Annals* 3.18**

multa ex ea sententia mitigata sunt a principe: ne nomen Pisonis fastis eximeretur, quando M. Antonii qui bellum patriae fecisset, Iulli Antonii qui domum Augusti violasset, manerent. et M. Pisonem ignominiae exemit concessitque ei paterna bona, satis firmus, ut saepe memoravi, adversum pecuniam et tum pudore absolutae Plancinae placabilior. atque idem, cum Valerius  
 5 Messalinus signum aureum in aede Martis Ultoris, Caecina Severus aram ultioni statuendam censuissent, prohibuit, ob externas ea victorias sacrari dictitans, domestica mala tristitia operienda. addiderat Messalinus Tiberio et Augustae et Antoniae et Agrippinae Drusoque ob vindictam Germanici gratis agendas omiseratque Claudii mentionem. et Messalinum quidem  
 10 L. Asprenas senatu coram percontatus est an prudens praeterisset; ac tum demum nomen Claudii adscriptum est.

3. (a) *multa ... manerent* (lines 1–2). Explain why Tiberius would not follow the suggestion that Piso should suffer *damnatio memoriae*. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [3]
- (b) *et M. Pisonem ... placabilior* (lines 3–4). Describe Tiberius’s decisions and his motivations. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [3]
- (c) *cum ... censuissent* (lines 4–6). Describe the religious thank offerings suggested by members of the Senate. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [4]
- (d) Translate *addiderat ... mentionem* (lines 7–8). [3]
- (e) *et Messalinum ... praeterisset* (8–9). Outline the dispute over the inclusion of Claudius’s name on the list of people deserving official thanks. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [2]

**Option B: History****Extract 4 Tacitus, *Annals* 3.5**

fuere qui publici funeris pompam requirerent compararentque quae in Drusum patrem Germanici honora et magna Augustus fecisset. ipsum quippe asperrimo hiemis Ticinum usque progressum neque abscedentem a corpore simul urbem intravisse; circumfusas lecto Claudiorum Iuliorumque imagines; defletum in foro, laudatum pro rostris, cuncta a maioribus reperta aut quae  
 5 posteri invenerint cumulata: at Germanico ne solitos quidem et cuicumque nobili debitos honores contigisse. sane corpus ob longinquitatem itinerum externis terris quoquo modo crematum: sed tanto plura decora mox tribui par fuisse quanto prima fors negavisset. non fratrem nisi unius diei via, non patrum saltem porta tenus obvium. ubi illa veterum instituta, propositam toro effigiem, meditata ad memoriam virtutis carmina et laudationes et lacrimas vel doloris imitamenta?

4. (a) Translate *fuere ... fecisset* (lines 1–2). [3]
- (b) *circumfusas ... cumulata* (lines 3–5). Outline the funeral honours shown to Drusus. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [4]
- (c) *circumfusas ... imagines* (lines 3–4). Explain this practice. [2]
- (d) *sane ... negavisset* (lines 6–7). State what was done with Germanicus's body after death **and** outline the criticism about the funeral rites. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [3]
- (e) *non fratrem ... imitamenta* (lines 7–9). Describe the responses of the family members to the arrival of Germanicus's remains. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [3]

## Option C: Love poetry

Extract 5 Catullus, *Carmina* 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?

5. (a) Translate *Acmen ... annos* (lines 1–4). [3]
- (b) State the literal meaning of *tosta* (line 6) **and** its poetic significance. [2]
- (c) Explain why *Syrias Britanniasque* (line 22) is both a historical and a literary reference. [4]
- (d) Identify **two** figures of speech used in this extract. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [2]
- (e) Identify **two** literary features in this poem typical of Catullus’s love poetry **and** describe their effect. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [4]

## Option C: Love poetry

Extract 6 Propertius, *Elegies* 2.19.1–18

etsi me invito discedis, Cynthia, Roma,  
 laetor quod sine me devia rura coles.  
 nullus erit castis iuvenis corruptor in agris,  
 qui te blanditiis non sinat esse probam;  
 5 nulla neque ante tuas orietur rixa fenestras,  
 nec tibi clamatae somnus amarus erit.  
 sola eris et solos spectabis, Cynthia, montis  
 et pecus et finis pauperis agricolae.  
 illic te nulli poterunt corrumpere ludi,  
 10 fanaque peccatis plurima causa tuis.  
 illic assidue tauros spectabis arantis,  
 et vitem docta ponere falce comas;  
 atque ibi rara feres inculto tura sacello,  
 haedus ubi agrestis corruet ante focos;  
 15 protinus et nuda choreas imitabere sura;  
 omnia ab externo sint modo tuta viro.  
 ipse ego venabor: iam nunc me sacra Dianae  
 suscipere et Veneris ponere vota iuvat.

6. (a) Write out and scan *etsi ... coles* (lines 1–2). Indicate elisions where necessary. [2]
- (b) *nullus ... amarus erit* (lines 3–6). Explain why the poet is glad that Cynthia will take a trip to the country. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [4]
- (c) *illic ... tuis* (lines 9–10). Identify **two** sources of corruption in the city. Quotation of the Latin text in **not** required. [2]
- (d) List the ritual activities performed by Cynthia. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [4]
- (e) Translate *omnia ... iuvat* (lines 16–18). [3]

**Option D: Women****Extract 7 Livy, *Ab Urbe Condita* 2.13.1–6**

Mucium dimissum, cui postea Scaevolae a clade dextrae manus cognomen inditum, legati a Porsinna Romam secuti sunt; adeo moverat eum et primi periculi casus, a quo nihil se praeter errorem insidiatoris texisset, et subeunda dimicatio totiens, quot coniurati superessent, ut pacis condiciones ultro ferret Romanis. iactatum in condicionibus nequiquam de Tarquiniis in regnum restituendis, magis quia id negare ipse nequiverat Tarquiniis, quam quod negatum iri sibi ab Romanis ignoraret. de agro Veientibus restituendo inpetratum, expressaque necessitas obsides dandi Romanis, si Ianiculo praesidium deduci vellent. his condicionibus composita pace exercitum ab Ianiculo deduxit Porsinna et agro Romano excessit. patres C. Mucio virtutis causa trans Tiberim agrum dono dedere, quae postea sunt Mucia prata appellata. ergo ita honorata virtute feminae quoque ad publica decora excitatae, et Cloelia virgo, una ex obsidibus, cum castra Etruscorum forte haud procul ripa Tiberis locata essent, frustrata custodes, dux agminis virginum inter tela hostium Tiberim tranavit sospitesque omnes Romam ad propinquos restituit.

7. (a) *cui ... inditum* (line 1). Explain Mucius's new name. [2]
- (b) *adeo ... Romanis* (lines 2–4). Explain Porsinna's course of action after the attempted assassination of Mucius. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [4]
- (c) Outline the terms of peace proposed by Porsinna. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [4]
- (d) Translate *his condicionibus ... dedere* (lines 7–9). [3]
- (e) Describe the effect of Mucius's bravery on the women hostages **and** outline what Cloelia did as a consequence. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [2]



## Option D: Women

Extract 8 Ovid, *Heroides* 1.53–66

iam seges est, ubi Troia fuit, resecandaque falce  
 luxuriat Phrygio sanguine pinguis humus;  
 55 semisepulta virum curvis feriuntur aratris  
 ossa, ruinosas occulit herba domos.  
 victor abes, nec scire mihi, quae causa morandi,  
 aut in quo lateas ferreus orbe, licet!  
 quisquis ad haec vertit peregrinam litora puppim,  
 60 ille mihi de te multa rogatus abit,  
 quamque tibi reddat, si te modo viderit usquam,  
 traditur huic digitis charta notata meis.  
 nos Pylon, antiqui Neleia Nestoris arva,  
 misimus; incerta est fama remissa Pylo.  
 65 misimus et Sparten; Sparte quoque nescia veri.  
 quas habitas terras, aut ubi lentus abes?

8. (a) Translate *iam ... domos* (lines 53–56). [3]
- (b) Explain the nature of Penelope's complaint in this extract. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [4]
- (c) Write out and scan *quamque ... meis* (lines 61–62). Indicate elisions where necessary. [2]
- (d) Identify **two** stylistic features in this extract **and** describe their effect. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [4]
- (e) Locate Pylos with **two** geographical references. [2]

Option F: Good living

Extract 9 Horace, *Carmina* 2.16.21–40

scandit aeratas vitiosa navis  
Cura nec turmas equitum relinquit  
ocior cervis et agente nimbos  
ocior Euro.

25 laetus in praesens animus quod ultra est  
oderit curare et amara lento  
temperet risu: nihil est ab omni  
parte beatum.

30 abstulit clarum cita mors Achillem,  
longa Tithonum minuit senectus  
et mihi fors an tibi quod negarit  
porriget hora.

35 te greges centum Siculaeque circum  
mugiunt vaccae, tibi tollit hinnitum  
apta quadrigis equa, te bis Afro  
murice tinctae

40 vestiunt lanae: mihi parva rura et  
spiritum Graiae tenuem Camenae  
Parca non mendax dedit et malignum  
spernere volgus.

9. (a) Translate *scandit ... Euro* (lines 21–24). [3]
- (b) *laetus ... beatum* (lines 25–28). Outline the poet's approach to happy living. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [4]
- (c) *Tithonum* (line 30). List **two** details about this mythological reference. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [2]
- (d) Identify **three** stylistic features used in this extract. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [3]
- (e) *spiritum Graiae tenuem Camenae* (line 38). Define *Camenae* **and** analyse how this phrase relates to Horace's poetry. [3]

**Option F: Good living****Extract 10 Seneca, *Epistulae Morales* 16.7–9**

quicquid bene dictum est ab ullo, meum est. istuc quoque ab Epicuro dictum est: “si ad naturam  
vives, numquam eris pauper; si ad opiniones, numquam eris dives.” exiguum natura desiderat,  
opinio inmensum. congeratur in te quicquid multi locupletes possederant. ultra privatum  
pecuniae modum fortuna te provehat, auro tegat, purpura vestiat, eo deliciarum opumque  
5 perducatur, ut terram marmoribus abscondas, non tantum habere tibi liceat, sed calcare divitias.  
accedant statuae et picturae et quicquid ars ulla luxuriae elaboravit; maiora cupere ab his disces.  
naturalia desideria finita sunt; ex falsa opinione nascentia ubi desinant non habent. nullus enim  
terminus falso est. viam eunti aliquid extremum est; error inensus est. retrahe ergo te a vanis, et  
cum voles scire quod petes, utrum naturalem habeat an caecam cupiditatem, considera, num possit  
10 alicubi consistere. si longe progresso semper aliquid longius restat, scito id naturale non esse. vale.

10. (a) Translate *quicquid ... dives* (lines 1–2). [3]
- (b) *exiguum ... inmensum* (lines 2–3). Describe the contrast between *natura* and *opinio* for Seneca’s argument in this extract. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [4]
- (c) *ultra ... elaboravit* (lines 3–6). List **two** indicators of extreme wealth. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [2]
- (d) Outline Seneca’s characterization of natural desires. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [2]
- (e) Identify **two** stylistic features in this extract and describe their effect. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [4]
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