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Latin Higher level Paper 1

29 October 2024

Zone A afternoon | Zone B afternoon | Zone C afternoon

2 hours

Instructions to candidates

- Do not open this examination paper until instructed to do so.
- Answer the questions relating to both extracts in one option.
- A dictionary is permitted for this examination paper.
- The maximum mark for this examination paper is **[40 marks]**.

Answer **one** option. Answer **all** questions relating to **both** extracts in that option.

Option A

Extract 1: Prose — Cicero, *De Re Publica* 6.10–12

The young Scipio Aemilianus, stationed in Carthage as a military tribune, relates how he was visited in a dream by his deceased grandfather, the famous general Scipio Africanus.

hic mihi Africanus se ostendit ea forma, quae mihi ex imagine eius quam ex ipso erat notior; quem
 ubi agnovi, equidem cohorrui, sed ille: “ades,” inquit, “animo et omitte timorem, Scipio, et, quae
 dicam, trade memoriae. videsne illam urbem, quae parere populo Romano coacta per me renovat
 pristina bella nec potest quiescere, ad quam tu oppugnandam nunc venis paene miles? hanc hoc
 5 biennio consul evertes. cum autem Karthaginem deleveris, triumphum egeris, bellumque maximum
 conficies. sed cum eris curru in Capitolium investus, offendes¹ rem publicam consiliis perturbatam
 nepotis mei². sed eius temporis ancipitem video quasi fatorum viam. nam in te unum se tota
 convertet civitas, te senatus, te omnes boni, te socii, te Latini intuebuntur, tu eris unus, in quo nitatur
 civitatis salus, ac, ne multa³, dictator rem publicam constituas oportet, si impias propinquorum
 10 manus effugeris.”

¹ *offendo, offendere, offendi, offensum*: to come upon, find

² *nepotis mei*: refers to Scipio Africanus’s other grandson, Tiberius Gracchus, a political adversary of Scipio Aemilianus

³ *ne multa*: “in brief, in short”

(Option A continues on the following page)

(Option A continued)

1. (a) *hic mihi ... equidem cohorrui* (lines 1–2). State how Scipio Aemilianus recognized his grandfather **and** how he responded to seeing him. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [2]
- (b) *sed ille ... trade memoriae* (lines 2–3). State what Scipio Africanus told his grandson to do. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [3]
- (c) *videsne illam ... paene miles?* (lines 3–4). Outline the relationship between Carthage and Rome. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [2]
- (d) *hanc hoc ... maximum conficies* (lines 4–6). Outline what Scipio Africanus predicted for his grandson. Support your answer with **four** quotations from the Latin text. [4]
- (e) *sed cum eris ... nepotis mei* (lines 6–7). State what problem Scipio Aemilianus will find. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [2]
- (f) *sed eius temporis ... fatorum viam* (line 7). Identify what Scipio Africanus said about his grandson's fate. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [1]
- (g) Translate *in te unum ... manus effugeris* (lines 7–10). [16]

(Option A continues on the following page)

(Option A continued)**Extract 2: Verse — Lucan, *Pharsalia* 3.20–30**

Pompey the Great's deceased first wife Julia addresses him in a dream. She complains about how Pompey has remarried and is engaged in a civil war against Caesar, Julia's father.

“coniuge me laetos duxisti, Magne¹, triumphos:
 fortuna est mutata toris: semperque potentes
 detrahere in cladem fato damnata maritos,
 en nupsit tepido² paelex Cornelia³ busto².
 5 haereat illa tuis per bella, per aequora, signis,
 dum non securos liceat mihi rumpere somnos,
 et nullum vestro vacuum sit tempus amori,
 sed teneat Caesarque dies, et Iulia noctes.
 Me non Lethaeae⁴, coniunx, oblivia ripae
 10 immemorem fecere tui, regesque silentum
 permisere sequi⁵.”

¹ *Magnus, i* (m): Pompey

² *tepidus busto*: “while my funeral pyre is lukewarm”, e.g. before much time has passed since Julia's death

³ *Cornelia, ae* (f): Cornelia (Pompey's new wife, whose previous husband had died in battle the year before)

⁴ *Lethaeus, a, um* (adj.): of Lethe (river where people lost their memories upon entering the underworld)

⁵ *sequor, sequi*: to haunt

Summary of Extract 2:

You used to be victorious in war when married to me – but your fortune has changed now that you have married ill-fated Cornelia. Let her cling to your standards, as long as your heart is full of *me*; war against Caesar will fill your days, and I will haunt your nights.

(Option A continues on the following page)

(Option A continued)

The following question refers to Extract 1 **and** Extract 2.

2. Contrast the message of the dreams in Extract 1 and Extract 2. Support your answer by quoting **precise** evidence from the Latin text of **both** extracts. [4]

The following question refers **only** to Extract 2.

3. Analyse how Julia’s speech presents the differences between Pompey’s marriage to her and his marriage to Cornelia. Support your answer by quoting **precise** evidence from the Latin text. [6]

End of Option A

Option B

Extract 3: Verse — Vergil, *Aeneid* 11.597–619

The Trojan army and its Etruscan allies engage in battle against the Latins.

at manus interea muris Troiana propinquat,
 Etrusque duces equitumque exercitus omnis,
 compositi numero in turmas. fremit aequore toto
 insultans sonipes¹ et pressis pugnat habenis
 5 huc conversus et huc; tum late ferreus hastis
 horret ager campique armis sublimibus ardent.
 cec non Messapus² contra celeresque Latini
 et cum fratre Coras² et virginis ala Camillae²
 adversi campo apparent, hastasque reductis
 10 protendunt longe dextris et spicula vibrant,
 adventusque virum fremitusque ardescit equorum.
 iamque intra iactum teli progressus uterque
 substiterat: subito erumpunt clamore furentisque
 exhortantur equos; fundunt simul undique tela
 15 crebra nivis ritu³, caelumque obtexitur umbra.
 continuo adversis Tyrrhenus⁴ et acer Aconteus⁵
 conixi incurrunt hastis primique ruinam
 dant⁶ sonitu ingenti perfractaque quadrupedantum
 pectora pectoribus rumpunt: excussus⁷ Aconteus
 20 fulminis in morem⁸ aut tormento ponderis acti
 praecipitat longe et vitam dispergit in auras.
 extemplo turbatae acies, versique Latini
 reiciunt⁹ parmas.

(Option B continues on the following page)

(Option B continued)

¹ *sonipes, pedis* (m): horse

² *Messapus, i* (m), *Coras, ae* (m), *Camilla, ae* (f): Messapus, Coras and Camilla, three Latin warriors

³ *ritu*: “in the manner of”, “just like”

⁴ *Tyrrhenus, i* (m): Tyrrhenus, a warrior fighting on the side of the Trojans

⁵ *Aconteus, ei* (m): Aconteus, a Latin warrior

⁶ *ruinam dant*: “fall upon one another”

⁷ *excutio, excutere, excussi, excussus*: to throw off a horse

⁸ *in morem*: “in the manner of”

⁹ *reicio, reicere, reieci, reiectum*: to turn back, put behind

4. (a) *at manus ... in turmas* (lines 1–3). Outline who approaches the wall. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [3]
- (b) *fremet aequore ... et huc* (lines 3–5). State what the horse does. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [3]
- (c) *hastasque reductis ... spicula vibrant* (lines 9–10). Outline the actions of the Latins who have appeared on the plain. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [2]
- (d) *adventusque virum fremitusque ardescit equorum* (line 11). Identify what grew more intense. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [2]
- (e) *iamque intra ... undique tela* (lines 12–14). Outline the actions of the armies. Support your answer with **four** quotations from the Latin text. [4]
- (f) Translate *continuo adversis ... reiciunt parmas* (lines 16–23). [16]

(Option B continues on the following page)

(Option B continued)

Extract 4: Prose — Caesar, *De Bello Civili* 3.93

Caesar relates how his army engaged in battle with that of his rival, Pompey.

sed nostri milites dato signo cum infestis pilis procucurrissent atque animadvertissent non concurrere a Pompeianis¹, usu periti ac superioribus pugnis exercitati sua sponte cursum represserunt et ad medium fere spatium constiterunt, ne consumptis viribus appropinquarent. parvoque intermisso temporis spatio ac
5 rursus renovato cursu pila miserunt, celeriterque, ut erat praeceptum a Caesare, gladios strinxerunt. neque vero Pompeiani huic rei defuerunt. nam et tela missa exceperunt et impetum legionum tulerunt.

¹ *Pompeiani, orum* (m. pl.): Pompey's soldiers

Summary of Extract 4:

Our soldiers rushed forward but paused when they realized that Pompey's forces were not advancing. After regaining their strength, they attacked. Pompey's line held.

The following question refers to Extract 3 **and** Extract 4.

5. Contrast the accounts of the meetings between armies in Extract 3 and Extract 4. Support your answer by quoting **precise** evidence from the Latin text of **both** extracts. [4]

The following question refers **only** to Extract 4.

6. Analyse how Caesar, through his literary art, portrays his army as superior to that of Pompey. Support your answer by quoting **precise** evidence from the Latin text. [6]

End of Option B

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References:

- Extract 1** M. Tullius Cicero, n.d. *Librorum de Re Publica Sex*. C. F. W. Mueller (ed.) 1889. [online] Available at: <https://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Perseus%3Atext%3A2007.01.0031%3Abook%3D6%3Asection%3D10> [Accessed 31 October 2024]. Source adapted.
- Extract 2** *Pharsaliae Libri X*. M. Annaeus Lucanus. Carolus Hermannus Weise. Leipzig. G. Bassus. 1835. [online] Available at: <https://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Perseus%3Atext%3A1999.02.0133%3Abook%3D3%3Acard%3D1> [Accessed 31 October 2024]. Source adapted.
- Extract 3** Vergil. *Bucolics, Aeneid, and Georgics Of Vergil*. J. B. Greenough. Boston. Ginn & Co. 1900. [online] Available at: <https://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Perseus%3Atext%3A1999.02.0055%3Abook%3D11%3Acard%3D597> [Accessed 31 October 2024]. Source adapted.
- Extract 4** C. Julius Caesar. *C. Iuli Caesaris Commentariorum, pars posterior*. Renatus du Pontet. Oxonii. e Typographeo Clarendoniano. 1901. Scriptorum Classicorum Bibliotheca Oxoniensis. [online] Available at: <https://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Perseus%3Atext%3A1999.02.0075%3Abook%3D3%3Achapter%3D93%3Asection%3D1> [Accessed 31 October 2024]. Source adapted.