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Latin
Standard level
Paper 2

30 October 2024

Zone A morning | **Zone B** morning | **Zone C** morning

1 hour 30 minutes

Instructions to candidates

- Do not open this examination paper until instructed to do so.
- Answer the questions in one option.
- The maximum mark for this examination paper is **[32 marks]**.

Answer **all** questions in **one** option.

Option A

Answer **all** parts of the following question based on the provided extract.

Prescribed core text: Prose — Cicero, *Pro Caelio* 13–14

quis clarioribus viris quodam tempore iucundior, quis turpioribus coniunctior? quis civis meliorum partium aliquando, quis taetrius hostis huic civitati? quis in voluptatibus inquinatior, quis in laboribus patientior? quis in rapacitate avarior, quis in largitione effusior? illa vero, iudices, in illo homine admirabilia fuerunt, comprehendere multos amicitia, tueri obsequio, cum omnibus
5 communicare quod habebat, servire temporibus suorum omnium pecunia, gratia, labore corporis, scelere etiam, si opus esset, et audacia, versare suam naturam et regere ad tempus atque huc et illuc torquere ac flectere, cum tristibus severe, cum remissis iucunde, cum senibus graviter, cum iuventute comiter, cum facinerosis audaciter, cum libidinosis luxuriose vivere. hac ille tam varia multiplicique natura cum omnis omnibus ex terris homines improbos audacisque conlegerat, tum etiam multos
10 fortis viros et bonos specie quadam virtutis adsimulatae tenebat. neque umquam ex illo delendi huius imperi tam consceleratus impetus exstitisset, nisi tot vitiorum tanta immanitas quibusdam facilitatis et patientiae radicibus niteretur. qua re ista condicio, iudices, respuatur, nec Catilinae familiaritatis crimen haereat. est enim commune cum multis et cum quibusdam bonis.

(Option A continues on the following page)

(Option A continued)

1. (a) *quis clarioribus ... largitione effusior?* (lines 1–3). Outline **three** contrasts about Catiline that Cicero presents. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [3]
- (b) *illa vero ... et audacia* (lines 3–6). Outline how Catiline showed himself to be a good friend. Support your answer with **three** quotations from the Latin text. [3]
- (c) *hac ille ... adsimulatae tenebat* (lines 8–10). Identify the **two** opposing kinds of men Catiline managed to be acquainted with. Support your answer with **two** quotations from the Latin text. [2]
- (d) *neque umquam ... radicibus niteretur* (lines 10–12). Analyse Catiline’s character. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [2]
- (e) *qua re ... quibusdam bonis* (lines 12–13). State what charge the jury should disregard, according to Cicero, **and** why. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [2]
- (f) Analyse how Cicero portrays Catiline through his literary art in this extract. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [8]

Answer **either** part (a) **or** part (b).

Support your answer with evidence from **one prose** prescribed core text and **at least one** other source.

Either

2. (a) “Latin prose texts provide an objective narrative.” Discuss. [12]

Or

2. (b) “The primary purpose of Latin prose texts is to be a vehicle for moral lessons.” To what extent do you agree with this statement? [12]

End of Option A

Option B

Answer **all** parts of the following question based on the provided extract.

Prescribed core text: Prose — Livy, *Ab Urbe Condita* 2.13.6–11

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. quod ubi regi nuntiatum est, primo incensus ira oratores
Romam misit ad Cloeliam obsidem deprecendam: alias haud magni facere. deinde in admirationem
5 versus, supra Coclites Muciosque dicere id facinus esse, et prae se ferre quemadmodum si non
dedatur obses, pro rupto foedus se habiturum, sic deditam intactam inviolatamque ad suos
remissurum. utrimque constitit fides; et Romani pignus pacis ex foedere restituerunt, et apud regem
Etruscum non tuta solum sed honorata etiam virtus fuit, laudatamque virginem parte obsidum se
donare dixit; ipsa quos vellet legeret. productis omnibus elegisse impubes dicitur; quod et virginitati
10 decorum et consensu obsidum ipsorum probabile erat eam aetatem potissimum liberari ab hoste
quae maxime opportuna iniuriae esset. pace redintegrata Romani novam in femina virtutem novo
genere honoris, statua equestri, donavere; in summa Sacra Via fuit posita virgo insidens equo.

(Option B continues on the following page)

(Option B continued)

3. (a) *et Cloelia ... propinquos restituit* (lines 1–3). Outline Cloelia’s actions. Support your answer with **three** quotations from the Latin text. [3]
- (b) *quod ubi ... facinus esse* (lines 3–5). Outline how the king felt about Cloelia’s actions. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [2]
- (c) *et prae ... suos remissurum* (lines 5–7). Analyse the apparent contradiction in Porsenna’s demands. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [2]
- (d) *utrimque constitit ... vellet legeret* (lines 7–9). Describe the **three** acts of *fides* referred to by Livy. Support your answer with **three** quotations from the Latin text. [3]
- (e) *Sacra Via* (line 12). Locate this reference **and** explain why it was an appropriate place for Cloelia’s statue. [2]
- (f) Analyse how Livy presents Cloelia as a heroine through his literary art in this extract. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [8]

Answer **either** part (a) **or** part (b).

Support your answer with evidence from **one prose** prescribed core text and **at least one** other source.

Either

4. (a) “Latin prose texts provide an objective narrative.” Discuss. [12]

Or

4. (b) “The primary purpose of Latin prose texts is to be a vehicle for moral lessons.” To what extent do you agree with this statement? [12]

End of Option B

Option C

Answer **all** parts of the following question based on the provided extract.

Prescribed core text: Verse — Vergil, *Aeneid* 2.515–539

515 hic Hecuba et natae nequiquam altaria circum,
praecipites atra ceu tempestate columbae,
condensae et divom amplexae simulacra sedebant.
ipsum autem sumptis Priamum iuvenalibus armis
ut vidit, “quae mens tam dira, miserrime coniunx,
520 impulit his cingi telis? aut quo ruis?” inquit;
“non tali auxilio nec defensoribus istis
tempus eget, non, si ipse meus nunc adforet Hector.
huc tandem concede; haec ara tuebitur omnis,
aut moriere simul.” sic ore effata recepit
525 ad sese et sacra longaevum in sede locavit.
ecce autem elapsus Pyrrhi de caede Polites,
unus natorum Priami, per tela, per hostis
porticibus longis fugit, et vacua atria lustrat
saucius: illum ardens infesto volnere Pyrrhus
530 insequitur, iam iamque manu tenet et premit hasta.
ut tandem ante oculos evasit et ora parentum,
concidit, ac multo vitam cum sanguine fudit.
hic Priamus, quamquam in media iam morte tenetur,
non tamen abstinuit, nec voci iraeque pepercit:
535 “at tibi pro scelere,” exclamat, “pro talibus ausis,
di, si qua est caelo pietas, quae talia curet,
persolvant grates dignas et praemia reddant
debita, qui nati coram me cernere letum
fecisti et patrios foedasti funere voltus.”

(Option C continues on the following page)

(Option C continued)

5. (a) *hic Hecuba ... simulacra sedebant* (lines 515–517). Describe what Hecuba and her daughters did to protect themselves. Support your answer with **three** quotations from the Latin text. [3]
- (b) *non tali ... moriere simul* (lines 521–524). Analyse how Hecuba tried to persuade Priam to come to her. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [3]
- (c) *ecce autem ... lustrat saucius* (lines 526–529). Outline Polites’s actions as he attempted to escape Pyrrhus. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [2]
- (d) Write out and scan *concidit, ac ... morte tenetur* (lines 532–533). [2]
- (e) *at tibi ... funere voltus* (lines 535–539). Identify Pyrrhus’s crimes, according to Priam. Support your answer with **two** quotations from the Latin text. [2]
- (f) Analyse how Vergil portrays Priam’s family through his literary art in this extract. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [8]

Answer **either** part (a) **or** part (b).

Support your answer with evidence from **one verse** prescribed core text and **at least one** other source.

Either

6. (a) Poetry is often said to be timeless. Discuss with reference to Latin verse texts. [12]

Or

6. (b) Analyse how Latin verse texts help to create the Roman ideal of manhood. [12]

End of Option C

Option D

Answer **all** parts of the following question based on the provided extract.

Prescribed core text: Verse — Ovid, *Amores* 1.2.1–26

- esse quid hoc dicam, quod tam mihi dura videntur
 strata, neque in lecto pallia nostra sedent,
 et vacuus somno noctem, quam longa, peregi,
 lassaque versati corporis ossa dolent?
 5 nam, puto, sentirem, siquo temptarer amore.
 an subit et tecta callidus arte nocet?
 sic erit; haeserunt tenues in corde sagittae,
 et possessa ferus pectora versat Amor.
 cedimus, an subitum luctando accendimus ignem?
 10 cedamus! leve fit, quod bene fertur, onus.
 vidi ego iactatas mota face crescere flammam
 et rursus nullo concutiente mori.
 verbera plura ferunt, quam quos iuvat usus aratri,
 detractant prensi dum iuga prima boves.
 15 asper equus duris contunditur ora lupatis,
 frena minus sentit, quisquis ad arma facit.
 acrius invites multoque ferocius urget
 quam qui servitium ferre fatentur Amor.
 en ego confiteor! tua sum nova praeda, Cupido;
 20 porrigimus victas ad tua iura manus.
 nil opus est bello — veniam pacemque rogamus;
 nec tibi laus armis victus inermis ero.
 necte comam myrto, maternas iunge columbas;
 qui deceat, currum vitricus ipse dabit,
 25 inque dato curru, populo clamante triumphum,
 stabis et adiunctas arte movebis aves.

(Option D continues on the following page)

(Option D continued)

7. (a) *esse quid ... ossa dolent?* (lines 1–4). Outline the sources of Ovid’s discomfort. Support your answer with **three** quotations from the Latin text. [3]
- (b) *cedamus! leve ... fertur, onus* (line 10). Explain why Ovid decides to yield to Amor. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [2]
- (c) *vidi ego ... concutiente mori* (lines 11–12). Analyse the comparison. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [3]
- (d) *asper equus ... arma facit* (lines 15–16). Describe the suffering of the wild horse. Support your answer with **two** quotations from the Latin text. [2]
- (e) *acrius invitos ... fatentur Amor* (lines 17–18). Describe the way Amor treats the two kinds of lovers. Quotation from the Latin text is **not** required. [2]
- (f) Analyse how Ovid highlights Amor’s power through his literary art in this extract. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [8]

Answer **either** part (a) **or** part (b).

Support your answer with evidence from **one verse** prescribed core text and **at least one** other source.

Either

8. (a) Poetry is often said to be timeless. Discuss with reference to Latin verse texts. [12]

Or

8. (b) Analyse how Latin verse texts help to create the Roman ideal of manhood. [12]

End of Option D

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- Option B** Livy. *Ab urbe condita*. Robert Seymour Conway. Charles Flamstead Walters. Oxford. Oxford University Press. 1914. 1. [online] <https://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Perseus%3Atext%3A1999.02.0160%3Abook%3D2%3Achapter%3D13%3Asection%3D6> [Accessed 1 November 2024]. Source adapted.
- Option C** Vergil. *Bucolics, Aeneid, and Georgics Of Vergil*. J. B. Greenough. Boston. Ginn & Co. 1900. [online] <https://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Perseus%3Atext%3A1999.02.0055%3Abook%3D2%3Acard%3D506> [Accessed 1 November 2024]. Source adapted.
- Option D** P. Ovidius Naso, n.d. *Amores, Epistulae, Medicamina faciei femineae, Ars amatoria, Remedia amoris*. R. Ehwald (ed.), 1907. [online] Available at: <http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Perseus%3Atext%3A1999.02.0068%3Atext%3DAm.%3Abook%3D1%3Apoem%3D2> [Accessed 26 February 2024]. Source adapted.