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**LATIN  
STANDARD LEVEL  
PAPER 2**

Tuesday 6 May 2014 (morning)

1 hour 30 minutes

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**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]*.

## Genre: Elegiac and Lyric poetry

Answer **three** questions from **two** genres **only**. These questions should be taken from the **two** genres you have studied.

### Question 1. Catullus 51

ille mi par esse deo videtur,  
ille, si fas est, superare divos  
qui sedens adversus identidem te  
spectat et audit

5      dulce ridentem, misero quod omnis  
eripit sensus mihi: nam simul te,  
Lesbia, adspexi, nihil est super mi  
\*\*\*\*\* (verse missing)

10     lingua sed torpet, tenuis sub artus  
flamma demanat, sonitu suopte  
tintinant aures, gemina teguntur  
lumina nocte.

15     otium, Catulle, tibi molestum est:  
otio exsultas nimiumque gestis.  
otium et reges prius et beatas  
perdidit urbes.

- (a) Translate *ille ... spectat* (lines 1–4). [3 marks]
- (b) What physical effects is Catullus describing in the poem? Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [3 marks]
- (c) Who is being addressed in the first stanzas of the poem? Give **one** other detail about the addressee. [2 marks]
- (d) Describe **three** stylistic features of this poem, supporting your answer with quotations from the Latin text. [3 marks]
- (e) What is Catullus's view about *otium* and its effect on life? [4 marks]

**Genre: Elegiac and Lyric poetry**

**Question 2. Horace *Odes* 3.6.1–16**

- delicta maiorum inmeritus lues,  
Romane, donec templa refeceris  
aedisque labentis deorum et  
foeda nigro simulacra fumo.
- 5    dis te minorem quod geris, imperas:  
      hinc omne principium, huc refer exitum:  
          di multa neglecti dederunt  
          Hesperiae mala luctuosae.
- 10    iam bis Monaeses et Pacori manus  
      inauspicatos contudit impetus  
          nostros et adiecissem praedam  
          torquibus exiguis renidet.
- 15    paene occupatam seditionibus  
      delevit urbem Dacus et Aethiops,  
          hic classe formidatus, ille  
          missilibus melior sagittis.
- (a) To whom is the poem addressed? What is the significance for the poem of this addressee? [2 marks]
- (b) Describe **three** things the poet wants the addressee of the poem to do. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [3 marks]
- (c) What role do the gods play in this poem? [3 marks]
- (d) Translate *iam ... renidet* (lines 9–12). [3 marks]
- (e) To what do the words *Dacus* and *Aethiops* each refer? For what, according to the poet, is each known? [4 marks]

**Genre: Epic****Question 3. Virgil *Aeneid* 4.259–278**

ut primum alatis tetigit magalia plantis,  
 260 Aenean fundantem arces ac tecta novantem  
 conspicit; atque illi stellatus iaspide fulva  
 ensis erat, Tyrioque ardebat murice laena  
 demissa ex umeris, dives quae munera Dido  
 fecerat, et tenui telas discreverat auro.  
 265 continuo invadit: “tu nunc Karthaginis altae  
 fundamenta locas, pulchramque uxorius urbem  
 exstruis, heu regni rerumque oblite tuarum?  
 ipse deum tibi me claro demittit Olympo  
 regnator, caelum ac terras qui numine torquet;  
 270 ipse haec ferre iubet celeris mandata per auras:  
 quid struis, aut qua spe Libycis teris otia terris?  
 si te nulla movet tantarum gloria rerum,  
 nec super ipse tua moliris laude laborem,  
 Ascanium surgentem et spes heredis Iuli  
 275 respice, cui regnum Italiae Romanaque tellus  
 debentur.” tali Cyllenius ore locutus  
 mortalis visus medio sermone reliquit,  
 et procul in tenuem ex oculis evanuit auram.

- (a) *ut ... auro* (lines 259–264). What is Aeneas doing and what is he wearing? Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [4 marks]
- (b) *continuo ... tuarum* (lines 265–267). For what does Mercury criticize Aeneas? [2 marks]
- (c) Scan *regnator ... auras* (lines 269–270). [2 marks]
- (d) *si ... debentur* (lines 272–276). What are the **four** motivations offered by Mercury (at the command of Jupiter) to Aeneas? [4 marks]
- (e) Translate *tali ... auram* (lines 276–278). [3 marks]

**Genre: Epic****Question 4. Virgil *Aeneid* 4.504–521**

at regina, pyra penetrali in sede sub auras  
 505    erecta ingenti taedis atque ilice secta,  
       intenditque locum sertis, et fronde coronat  
       funerea; super exuvias ensemque relictum  
       effigiemque toro locat, haud ignara futuri.  
       stant arae circum, et crines effusa sacerdos  
 510    ter centum tonat ore deos, Erebumque Chaosque,  
       tergeminamque Hecaten, tria virginis ora Diana.  
       sparserat et latices simulatos fontis Averni,  
       falcibus et messae ad lunam quaeruntur aënis  
       pubentes herbae nigri cum lacte veneni;  
 515    quaeritur et nascentis equi de fronte revolsus  
       et matri praereptus amor.  
       ipsa mola manibusque piis altaria iuxta,  
       unum exuta pedem vinclis, in veste recincta,  
       testatur moritura deos et conscientia fati  
 520    sidera; tum, si quod non aequo foedere amantes  
       curae numen habet iustumque memorque, precatur.

- (a) *at ... futuri* (lines 504–508). Describe the scene Virgil portrays. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. *[3 marks]*
- (b) Identify **three** aspects of the deities mentioned in lines 510–511 that are significant for the events that are unfolding in the extract. *[3 marks]*
- (c) List **four** implements or materials used in the sacred rites Virgil describes in lines 512–516. *[4 marks]*
- (d) Translate *ipsa ... sidera* (lines 517–520). *[3 marks]*
- (e) Describe **two** stylistic features used in this extract, supporting your answer with quotations from the Latin text. *[2 marks]*

**Genre: Historiography****Question 5. Tacitus *Annals* 14.20**

Nerone quartum Cornelio Cocco consulibus quinquennale ludicrum Romae institutum est ad morem Graeci certaminis, varia fama, ut cuncta ferme nova. quippe erant qui Gn. quoque Pompeium incusatum a senioribus ferrent quod mansuram theatri sedem posuisset. nam antea subitariis gradibus et scaena in tempus structa ludos edi solitos, vel si vetustiora repetas, stantem  
5 populum spectavisse, ne, si consideret theatro, dies totos ignavia continuaret. spectaculorum quidem antiquitas servaretur, quoties praetores ederent, nulla cuiquam civium necessitate certandi. ceterum abolitos paulatim patrios mores funditus everti per accitam lasciviam, ut quod usquam  
10 corrupci et corrumpere queat in urbe visatur, degeneretque studiis externis iuventus, gymnasia et otia et turpis amores exercendo, principe et senatu auctoribus, qui non modo licentiam vitiis  
15 permiserint, sed vim adhibeant ut proceres Romani specie orationum et carminum scaena polluantur. quid superesse nisi ut corpora quoque nudent et caestus adsumant easque pugnas pro militia et armis meditentur? an iustitiam auctum iri et decurias equitum egregium iudicandi munus expleturos, si fractos sonos et dulcedinem vocum perite audissent? noctes quoque dedecori adiectas ne quod tempus pudori relinquatur, sed coetu promisco, quod perditissimus quisque per diem concupiverit, per tenebras audeat.

- (a) *ludicrum ... institutum* (line 1). Give **three** details from the extract about this festival. [3 marks]
- (b) *quippe ... continuaret* (lines 2–5). Give **two** reasons given by the ancient Romans (*seniores*) against a permanent theatre space. Support your response by quoting the Latin text. [4 marks]
- (c) *ceterum ... meditentur* (lines 7–12). Give **two** examples of appalling behavior with respect to theatre in these lines. What is the next step in degeneracy, according to the critics? [3 marks]
- (d) What does the speaker imply about the effect of theatre upon the Roman nobility? [2 marks]
- (e) Translate *noctes ... audeat* (lines 13–15). [3 marks]

**Genre: Historiography****Question 6. Tacitus *Annals* 14.8**

interim vulgato Agrippinae periculo, quasi casu evenisset, ut quisque acceperat, decurrere ad litus. hi molium obiectus, hi proximas scaphas scandere; alii quantum corpus sinebat vadere in mare; quidam manus pretendere; questibus, votis, clamore diversa rogitantium aut incerta respondentium omnis ora compleri; adfluere ingens multitudo cum luminibus, atque ubi incolumem esse pernotuit,  
5      ut ad gratandum sese expedire, donec aspectu armati et minitantis agminis disiecti sunt. Anicetus villam statione circumdat refractaque ianua obvios servorum abripit, donec ad foris cubiculi veniret; cui pauci adstabant, ceteris terrore inrumpentium exterritis. cubiculo modicum lumen inerat et ancillarum una, magis ac magis anxia Agrippina quod nemo a filio ac ne Agerinus quidem: aliam fore laetae rei faciem; nunc solitudinem ac repentinus strepitus et extremi mali indicia. abeunte  
10     dehinc ancilla “tu quoque me deseris” prolocuta respicit Anicetum trierarcho Herculeio et Obarito centurione classiario comitatum: ac, si ad visendum venisset, refotam nuntiaret, sin facinus patraturus, nihil se de filio credere; non imperatum parricidium. circumsistunt lectum percussores et prior trierarchus fusti caput eius adflxit. iam in mortem centurioni ferrum destringenti pretendens uterum “ventrem feri” exclamavit multisque vulneribus confecta est.

- (a) Describe how different groups of people move around the beach after it is announced that Agrippina escaped the accident. [3 marks]
- (b) *Anicetus ... ancillarum una* (lines 5–8). Explain how Tacitus’s narrative makes the arrival of Anicetus highly dramatic. Support your answer by quoting **three** words **or** expressions from the Latin text. [3 marks]
- (c) *magis ... prolucuta* (lines 8–10). Give **four** reasons for Agrippina’s growing anxiety. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [4 marks]
- (d) What are the official roles of Herculeius and Obaritus? [2 marks]
- (e) Translate *iam ... confecta est* (lines 13–14). [3 marks]

**Genre: Letters****Question 7. Pliny *Letters* 7.17.1–6**

sua cuique ratio recitandi; mihi quod saepe iam dixi, ut si quid me fugit—ut certe fugit—admonear.  
quo magis miror, quod scribis fuisse quosdam qui reprehenderent quod orationes omnino recitarem;  
nisi vero has solas non putant emendandas. a quibus libenter requisierim, cur concedant—si  
concedunt tamen—historiam debere recitari, quae non ostentationi sed fidei veritatique componitur;

5 cur tragoediam, quae non auditorium sed scaenam et actores; cur lyrice, quae non lectorem sed  
chorum et lyram poscunt. at horum recitatio usu iam recepta est. num ergo culpandus est ille qui  
coepit? quamquam orationes quoque et nostri quidam et Graeci lectitaverunt. supervacuum tamen  
est recitare quae dixeris. etiam, si eadem omnia, si isdem omnibus, si statim recites; si vero multa  
10 inseras multa commutes, si quosdam novos quosdam eosdem sed post tempus assumas, cur minus  
probabilis sit causa recitandi quae dixeris quam edendi? sed difficile est ut oratio dum recitatur  
satisfaciat. iam hoc ad laborem recitantis pertinet, non ad rationem non recitandi.

- (a) *sua ... recitarem* (lines 1–2). Explain why Pliny recites his work, and to what kind of literary work he is specifically referring. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [2 marks]
- (b) *cur tragoediam ... poscunt* (lines 5–6). What **two** genres does Pliny note are commonly recited, and what possible objection does he raise for each? [4 marks]
- (c) Describe **three** stylistic features used in this extract, supporting your answer with quotations from the Latin text. [3 marks]
- (d) *etiam ... edendi* (lines 8–10). Give **three** reasons for which, according to Pliny, reciting a speech might be justified. [3 marks]
- (e) Translate *sed difficile ... recitandi* (lines 10–11). [3 marks]

**Genre: Letters****Question 8. Pliny *Letters* 7.27.12–16**

est libertus mihi non illitteratus. cum hoc minor frater eodem lecto quiescebat. is visus est sibi cernere quandam in toro residentem, admoventemque capiti suo cultros, atque etiam ex ipso vertice amputantem capillos. ubi illuxit, ipse circa verticem tonsus, capilli iacentes reperiuntur. exiguum temporis medium, et rursus simile aliud priori fidem fecit. puer in paedagogio mixtus pluribus 5 dormiebat. venerunt per fenestras—ita narrat—in tunicis albis duo cubantemque detonderunt et qua venerant recesserunt. hunc quoque tonsum sparsosque circa capillos dies ostendit. nihil notabile secutum, nisi forte quod non fui reus, futurus, si Domitianus sub quo haec acciderunt diutius vixisset. nam in scrinio eius datus a Caro de me libellus inventus est; ex quo coniectari potest, 10 quia reis moris est summittere capillum, recisos meorum capillos depulsi quod imminebat periculi signum fuisse. proinde rogo, eruditionem tuam intendas. digna res est quam diu multumque consideres; ne ego quidem indignus, cui copiam scientiae tuae facias. licet etiam utramque in partem—ut soles—disputes, ex altera tamen fortius, ne me suspensum incertumque dimittas, cum mihi consulendi causa fuerit, ut dubitare desinerem.

- (a) *cum ... reperiuntur* (lines 1–3). Describe the scene and the event Pliny relates in these lines. [4 marks]
- (b) *puer ... ostendit* (lines 4–6). What were the intruders wearing and how did they enter the room? [2 marks]
- (c) *nihil ... inventus est* (lines 6–8). What was discovered, and of what relevance was it to Pliny? Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [3 marks]
- (d) *ex quo ... fuisse* (lines 8–10). Explain Pliny’s conjecture and how it is related to the preceding lines of this extract. [3 marks]
- (e) Translate *licet ... desinerem* (lines 11–13). [3 marks]

**Genre: Philosophy****Question 9. Lucretius 3.94–116**

primum animum dico, mentem quem saepe vocamus,  
 95   in quo consilium vitae regimenque locatum est,  
       esse hominis partem nihilo minus ac manus et pes  
       atque oculi partes animantis totius extant.  
       sensum animi certa non esse in parte locatum,  
       verum habitum quendam vitalem corporis esse,  
 100   harmoniam Grai quam dicunt, quod faciat nos  
       vivere cum sensu, nulla cum in parte siet mens;  
       ut bona saepe valetudo cum dicitur esse  
       corporis, et non est tamen haec pars ulla valentis,  
       sic animi sensum non certa parte reponunt;  
 105   magno opere in quo mi diversi errare videntur.  
       saepe itaque, in promptu corpus quod cernitur, aegret,  
       cum tamen ex alia laetamur parte latenti;  
       et retro fit ubi contra sit saepe vicissim,  
       cum miser ex animo laetatur corpore toto;  
 110   non alio pacto quam si, pes cum dolet aegri,  
       in nullo caput interea sit forte dolore.  
       praeterea molli cum somno dedita membra  
       effusumque iacet sine sensu corpus honustum,  
       est aliud tamen in nobis quod tempore in illo  
 115   multimodis agitatur et omnis accipit in se  
       laetitiae motus et curas cordis inanis.

- (a) *primum ... extant* (lines 94–97). What claims is Lucretius making about the mind? Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. *[3 marks]*
- (b) *sensum ... mens* (lines 98–101). Why do the Greeks describe the working of the mind (*mens*) as *harmonia*? *[2 marks]*
- (c) Translate *ut bona ... reponunt* (lines 102–104). *[3 marks]*
- (d) Describe **three** stylistic features used in this extract, supporting your answer with quotations from the Latin text. *[3 marks]*
- (e) Give **four** examples, from the whole extract, of how Lucretius uses the body to explain the nature of the mind. *[4 marks]*

**Genre: Philosophy****Question 10. Lucretius 3.196–215**

namque papaveris aura potest suspensa levisque  
 cogere ut ab summo tibi diffluat altus acervus,  
 at contra lapidum coniectum spicarumque  
 noenu potest. igitur parvissima corpora pro quam  
 200 et levissima sunt, ita mobilitate fruuntur;  
 at contra quae cumque magis cum pondere magno  
 asperaque inveniuntur, eo stabilita magis sunt.  
 nunc igitur quoniamst animi natura reperta  
 mobilis egregie, perquam constare necesset  
 205 corporibus parvis et levibus atque rutundis.  
 quae tibi cognita res in multis, o bone, rebus  
 utilis invenietur et opportuna cluebit.  
 haec quoque res etiam naturam dedicat eius,  
 quam tenui constet textura quamque loco se  
 210 contineat parvo, si possit conglomerari,  
 quod simul atque hominem leti secura quies est  
 indepta atque animi natura animaeque recessit,  
 nil ibi libatum de toto corpore cernas  
 ad speciem, nihil ad pondus: mors omnia praestat,  
 215 vitalem praeter sensum calidumque vaporem.

- (a) Scan *cogere ... spicarumque* (lines 197–198). [2 marks]
  - (b) *igitur ... sunt* (lines 199–202). Analyse Lucretius's doctrine about particles and motion in these lines. [4 marks]
  - (c) Translate *nunc ... rutundis* (lines 203–205). [3 marks]
  - (d) Describe **three** stylistic features used in this extract, supporting your answer with quotations from the Latin text. [3 marks]
  - (e) *quod ... vaporem* (lines 211–215). Give **two** aspects in which death does **not** affect the body and give **one** quote from the Latin text to support your answer. [3 marks]
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