

Latin
Standard level
Paper 2

Thursday 19 May 2016 (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 1.23–41

id metuens, veterisque memor Saturnia belli,
 prima quod ad Troiam pro caris gesserat Argis—
 25 necdum etiam causae irarum saevique dolores
 exciderant animo: manet alta mente repostum
 iudicium Paridis spretaeque iniuria formae,
 et genus invisum, et rapti Ganymedis honores.
 his accensa super, iactatos aequore toto
 30 Troas, reliquias Danaum atque immitis Achilli,
 arcebat longe Latio, multosque per annos
 errabant, acti fati, maria omnia circum.
 tantae molis erat Romanam condere gentem!
 vix e conspectu Sicalae telluris in altum
 35 vela dabant laeti, et spumas salis aere ruebant,
 cum Iuno, aeternum servans sub pectore volnus,
 haec secum: “mene incepto desistere victam,
 nec posse Italia Teucrorum avertere regem?
 quippe vetor fati. Pallasne exurere classem
 40 Argivum atque ipsos potuit submergere ponto,
 unius ob noxam et furias Aiakis Oilei? [...]”

1. (a) *id* (line 23). Describe what Juno fears. Give **two** details. [2]
- (b) Outline the reasons for Juno’s anger (lines 26–28). Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [4]
- (c) Give **four** details that indicate that the journey of the exiled Trojans was long. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [4]
- (d) Translate *vix ... secum* (lines 34–37). [3]
- (e) *Pallasne ... ponto* (lines 39–40). Explain how Pallas’s actions could justify Juno’s reaction. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [2]

Option B: History**Extract 3 Tacitus, *Annals* 2.73**

funus sine imaginibus et pompa per laudes ac memoriam virtutum eius celebre fuit. et erant qui formam, aetatem, genus mortis ob propinquitatem etiam locorum in quibus interiit, magni Alexandri fati adaequarent. nam utrumque corpore decoro, genere insigni, haud multum triginta annos egressum, suorum insidiis externas inter gentis occidisse: sed hunc mitem erga
 5 amicos, modicum voluptatum, uno matrimonio, certis liberis egisse, neque minus proeliatorem, etiam si temeritas afuerit praepeditusque sit percussas tot victoriis Germanias servitio premere. quod si solus arbiter rerum, si iure et nomine regio fuisset, tanto promptius adsecuturum gloriam militiae quantum clementia, temperantia, ceteris bonis artibus praestitisset. corpus antequam cremaretur nudatum in foro Antiochensium, qui locus sepulturae destinabatur, praetuleritne
 10 veneficii signa parum constitit; nam ut quis misericordia in Germanicum et praesumpta suspicione aut favore in Pisonem pronior, diversi interpretabantur.

3. (a) *funus ... fuit* (line 1). Define the meaning of *imagines* and *pompa* **and** explain the significance of each for the funeral of an important man. [4]
- (b) Briefly analyse the comparison made between Germanicus and Alexander. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [4]
- (c) *quod si ... praestitisset* (lines 7–8). Give **two** reasons why Germanicus did not surpass Alexander in military fame. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [2]
- (d) *qui locus sepulturae destinabatur* (line 9). Indicate which different stages of Germanicus's funeral took place in Antioch and in Rome respectively. [2]
- (e) Translate *nam ... interpretabantur* (lines 10–11). [3]

Option B: History

Extract 4 Tacitus, *Annals* 3.2

miserat duas praetorias cohortis Caesar, addito ut magistratus Calabriae Apulique et Campani
suprema erga memoriam filii sui munera fungerentur. igitur tribunorum centurionumque
umeris cineres portabantur; praecedebant incompta signa, versi fasces; atque ubi colonias
transgrederentur, atrata plebes, trabeati equites pro opibus loci vestem odores aliaque funerum
5 sollemnia cremabant. etiam quorum diversa oppida, tamen obvii et victimas atque aras dis
Manibus statuentes lacrimis et conclamationibus dolorem testabantur. Drusus Tarracinam
progressus est cum Claudio fratre liberisque Germanici, qui in urbe fuerant. consules M. Valerius
et M. Aurelius (iam enim magistratum occeperant) et senatus ac magna pars populi viam
complevere, disiecti et ut cuique libitum flentes; aberat quippe adulatio, gnaris omnibus laetam
10 Tiberio Germanici mortem male dissimulari.

4. (a) Give **two** details about the Praetorian cohorts **and** explain why these troops in particular were sent. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [3]
- (b) Outline **four** ways in which the ashes of Germanicus were honoured as they were returned. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [4]
- (c) Identify **three** figures of speech used in this extract. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [3]
- (d) Locate Tarracina **and** explain how this detail is relevant to the honours bestowed on Germanicus. [2]
- (e) Translate *consules ... dissimulari* (lines 7–10). [3]

Option C: Love poetry

Extract 5 Catullus, *Carmina* 8

miser Catulle, desinas ineptire,
 et quod vides perisse perditum ducas.
 fulsere quondam candidi tibi soles,
 cum ventitabas quo puella ducebat
 5 amata nobis quantum amabitur nulla.
 ibi illa multa tum iocosa fiebant,
 quae tu volebas nec puella nolebat.
 fulsere vere candidi tibi soles.
 nunc iam illa non vult: tu quoque, impotens, noli,
 10 nec quae fugit sectare, nec miser vive,
 sed obstinata mente perfer, obdura.
 vale, puella! iam Catullus obdurat,
 nec te requiret nec rogabit invitam:
 at tu dolebis, cum rogaberis nulla.
 15 scelestā, vae te! quae tibi manet vita!
 quis nunc te adibit? cui videberis bella?
 quem nunc amabis? cuius esse diceris?
 quem basiabis? cui labella mordebis?
 at tu, Catulle, destinatus obdura.

5. (a) Outline **two** past circumstances that lead Catullus to state that “suns once shone brightly for you”. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [2]
- (b) Translate *nunc ... obdura* (lines 9–11). [3]
- (c) *scelestā, vae te* (line 15). Describe the tone of this phrase **and** explain why Catullus is addressing the girl in this way. [2]
- (d) Identify **two** figures of speech used in this extract **and** explain how they contribute to the tone of the poem. [4]
- (e) Briefly discuss, giving **two** examples from the Latin text, how this extract exemplifies the theme of conflicted feelings typical of Roman love poetry. [4]

Option C: Love poetry

Extract 6 Propertius, *Elegies* 1.1.19–38

at vos, deductae quibus est fallacia lunae
 20 et labor in magicis sacra piare focus,
 en agedum dominae mentem convertite nostrae,
 et facite illa meo palleat ore magis!
 tunc ego crediderim vobis et sidera et amnis
 posse Cytaeines ducere carminibus.
 25 et vos, qui sero lapsum revocatis, amici,
 quaerite non sani pectoris auxilia.
 fortiter et ferrum saevos patiemur et ignis,
 sit modo libertas quae velit ira loqui.
 ferte per extremas gentis et ferte per undas,
 30 qua non ulla meum femina norit iter:
 vos remanete, quibus facili deus annuit aure,
 sitis et in tuto semper amore pares.
 in me nostra Venus noctes exercet amaras,
 et nullo vacuus tempore deficit Amor.
 35 hoc, moneo, vitate malum: sua quemque moretur
 cura, neque assueto mutet amore locum.
 quod si quis monitis tardas adverterit auris,
 heu referet quanto verba dolore mea!

6. (a) *at vos ... magis* (lines 19–22). Identify **three** facts that we learn in these lines about the powers of witches. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [3]
- (b) Translate *et vos ... ignis* (lines 25–27). [3]
- (c) Write out and scan *vos ... pares* (lines 31–32). Indicate elisions where necessary. [2]
- (d) *Cytaeines* (line 24). Discuss the meaning of this mythological reference. Give **two** further details about the relevance of this reference to the poem. [4]
- (e) Identify **three** figures of speech used in this extract. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [3]

Option D: Women

Extract 7 Cicero, *Pro Caelio* 39

dicet aliquis: “haec igitur est tua disciplina? sic tu instituis adolescentis? ob hanc causam tibi hunc puerum parens commendavit et tradidit, ut in amore atque in voluptatibus adolescentiam suam conlocaret, et ut hanc tu vitam atque haec studia defenderes?” ego, si quis, iudices, hoc robore animi atque hac indole virtutis ac continentiae fuit ut respueret omnis voluptates
 5 omnemque vitae suae cursum in labore corporis atque in animi contentione conficeret, quem non quies, non remissio, non aequalium studia, non ludi, non convivium delectaret, nihil in vita expetendum putaret nisi quod esset cum laude et cum dignitate coniunctum, hunc mea sententia divinis quibusdam bonis instructum atque ornatum puto. ex hoc genere illos fuisse arbitror Camillos, Fabricios, Curios, omnisque eos qui haec ex minimis tanta fecerunt.

7. (a) *haec ... defenderes* (lines 1–3). Describe the outcome of Caelius’s education **and** how Cicero is affected by it. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [2]
- (b) Translate *ob hanc ... defenderes* (lines 1–3). [3]
- (c) Identify **four** character features that Cicero values as divine. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [4]
- (d) *Camillos, Fabricios, Curios* (line 9). Give **one** detail about **each** of these role models that justifies their inclusion in a list of virtuous people. [3]
- (e) Identify **three** figures of speech used in this extract. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [3]

Option D: Women

Extract 8 Ovid, *Heroides* 1.1–14

haec tua Penelope lento tibi mittit, Ulixē
 nil mihi rescribas attinet: ipse veni!
 Troia iacet certe, Danais invisa puellis;
 vix Priamus tanti totaque Troia fuit.
 5 o utinam tum, cum Lacedaemona classe petebat,
 obrutus insanis esset adulter aquis!
 non ego deserto iacuissem frigida lecto,
 nec quererer tardos ire relictā dies;
 nec mihi quaerenti spatiosam fallere noctem
 10 lassaret viduas pendula tela manus.
 quando ego non timui graviora pericula veris?
 res est solliciti plena timoris amor.
 in te fingebam violentos Troas ituros;
 nomine in Hectoreo pallida semper eram.

8. (a) Write out and scan *Troia ... fuit* (lines 3–4). Indicate elisions where necessary. [2]
- (b) Describe the ways in which Penelope thinks her life would be different if Paris had died on the sea. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [4]
- (c) Translate *res ... eram* (lines 12–14). [3]
- (d) Outline the way Penelope describes herself in this extract. Support your answer by giving **two** examples from the Latin text. [3]
- (e) Identify **three** figures of speech used in this extract. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [3]

Option F: Good living

Extract 9 Horace, *Carmina* 3.26

vixi puellis nuper idoneus
et militavi non sine gloria;
nunc arma defunctumque bello
barbiton hic paries habebit,

5 laevum marinae qui Veneris latus
custodit. hic, hic ponite lucida
funalia et vectis et arcus
oppositis foribus minacis.

o quae beatam diva tenes Cyprum et
10 Memphin carentem Sithonia nive,
regina, sublimi flagello
tange Chloen semel arrogantem.

9. (a) Explain the metaphor in lines 1–2. [2]
- (b) *nunc ... minacis*. Analyse the image of lines 3–8. [3]
- (c) Translate *hic ... minacis* (lines 6–8). [3]
- (d) Identify **two** figures of speech used in this extract (**other than** the metaphor in lines 1–2) **and** explain how they contribute to the theme of the poem. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [4]
- (e) *Cyprum ... Memphin ... Sithonia* (lines 9–10). Locate **and** very briefly describe the **three** geographical references. [3]

Option F: Good living

Extract 10 Seneca, *Epistulae Morales* 1.1–3

ita fac, mi Lucili; vindica te tibi, et tempus, quod adhuc aut auferebatur aut subripiabatur aut excidebat, collige et serva. persuade tibi hoc sic esse, ut scribo: quaedam tempora eripiuntur nobis, quaedam subducuntur, quaedam effluunt. turpissima tamen est iactura, quae per negligentiam fit. et si volueris attendere, maxima pars vitae elabitur male agentibus, magna nihil
 5 agentibus, tota vita aliud agentibus. quem mihi dabis, qui aliquod pretium tempori ponat, qui diem aestimet, qui intellegat se cotidie mori? in hoc enim fallimur, quod mortem prospicimus; magna pars eius iam praeterit. quicquid aetatis retro est, mors tenet. fac ergo, mi Lucili, quod facere te scribis, omnes horas complectere. sic fiet, ut minus ex crastino pendeas, si hodierno manum inieceris. dum differtur, vita transcurrit. omnia, Lucili, aliena sunt, tempus tantum
 10 nostrum est. in huius rei unius fugacis ac lubricae possessionem natura nos misit, ex qua expellit quicumque vult. et tanta stultitia mortalium est, ut quae minima et vilissima sunt, certe reparabilia, imputari sibi, cum impetravere, patiantur; nemo se iudicet quicquam debere, qui tempus accepit, cum interim hoc unum est, quod ne gratus quidem potest reddere.

10. (a) *ita fac ... effluunt* (lines 1–3). Outline Seneca’s recommendations to Lucilius in the opening lines of this letter **and** briefly explain the reasons given. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [3]
- (b) Translate *et si ... agentibus* (lines 4–5). [3]
- (c) Outline **two** arguments used by Seneca in this extract to illustrate his point that Lucilius must pay attention to the use of time. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [4]
- (d) Identify **two** figures of speech used in this extract. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [2]
- (e) Outline Seneca’s complaint about human behaviour at the close of this extract. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [3]
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