

**LATIN
HIGHER LEVEL
PAPER 2**

Tuesday 25 May 2004 (morning)

2 hours

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Do not open this examination paper until instructed to do so.
- Section A: answer the questions on three of the passages. The three passages should be selected from two prescribed topics only.
- Section B: answer one question.

SECTION A

Answer the questions on **three** of the passages. The three passages should be selected from **two** prescribed topics only.

1. Roman Epic:

(a) Virgil, *Aeneid* 2. 21-34.

Est in conspectu Tenedos, notissima fama
insula, dives opum Priami dum regna manebant,
nunc tantum sinus et statio male fida carinis:
huc se provecti deserto in litore condunt.
25 nos abiisse rati et vento petiisse Mycenae.
ergo omnis longo solvit se Teucra luctu:
panduntur portae, iuvat ire et Dorica castra
desertosque videre locos litusque relictum:
hic Dolopum manus, hic saevus tendebat Achilles;
30 classibus hic locus, hic acie certare solebant.
pars stupet innuptae donum exitiale Minervae
et molem mirantur equi; primusque Thymoetes
duci intra muros hortatur et arce locari,
sive dolo seu iam Troiae sic fata ferebant.

- (i) Scan lines 21-2 (*est in conspectu...regna manebant*). [2 marks]
- (ii) According to line 25 (*nos abiisse...Mycenas*), what do the Trojans believe has happened, and what has actually happened? [2 marks]
- (iii) In what two tenses are the verbs in lines 29-33 (*hic Dolopum...locari*), and what is the effect of the change of tense? [3 marks]
- (iv) What are the two possibilities mentioned by Virgil in line 34, and what is the effect of raising them? [3 marks]

(b) Virgil, *Aeneid* 2. 453-68

Limen erat caecaeque fores et pervius usus
 tectorum inter se Priami, postesque relict
 455 a tergo, infelix qua se, dum regna manebant,
 saepius Andromache ferre incommitata solebat
 ad soceros et avo puerum Astyanacta trahebat.
 evado ad summi fastigia culminis, unde
 tela manu miseri iactabant inrita Teucri.
 460 turrin in praecipiti stantem summisque sub astra
 eductam tectis, unde omnis Troia videri
 et Danaum solitae naves et Achaica castra,
 adgressi ferro circum, qua summa labantis
 iuncturas tabulata dabant, convellimus altis
 465 sedibus impulimusque ; ea lapsa repente ruinam
 cum sonitu trahit et Danaum super agmina late
 incidit. ast alii subeunt, nec saxa nec ullum
 telorum interea cessat genus.

- (i) Choose three words or phrases from lines 453-7 (*limen erat...trahebat*) and explain briefly how they contribute to the pathos of the passage. [3 marks]
- (ii) Identify *soceros* and *avo* (line 457). [3 marks]
- (iii) Which two words in line 459 (*tela manu...Teucri*) reveal Virgil's emotional attitude to this incident? [2 marks]
- (iv) Scan line 467 (*incidit...nec ullum*) and comment on any way in which the structure of the line contributes to the sense of the previous line. [2 marks]

2. Tacitus' presentation of imperial policy:

(a) Tacitus *Annals* 15. 23

Memmio Regulo et Verginio Rufo consulibus natam sibi ex Poppaea filiam Nero
 ultra mortale gaudium accepit appellavitque Augustam dato et Poppaeae eodem
 cognomento. locus puerperio colonia Antium fuit, ubi ipse generatus erat. iam senatus
 5 uterum Poppaeae commendaverat dis votaue publice susceperat, quae multiplicata
 exolutaque. et additae supplicationes templumque fecunditatis et certamen ad exemplar
 Actiacae religionis decretum, utque Fortunarum effigies aureae in solio Capitolini Iovis
 locarentur, ludicrum circense, ut Iuliae genti apud Bovillas, ita Claudiae Domitiaeque
 apud Antium ederetur. quae fluxa fuere, quartum intra mensem defuncta infante.
 10 rursusque exortae adulationes censentium honorem divae et pulvinar aedemque et
 sacerdotem. atque ipse ut laetitiae, ita maeroris immodicus egit.

- (i) Give three examples of *ultra mortale gaudium* (line 2) reported by Tacitus later in this passage. [3 marks]
- (ii) Explain what is meant by *votaue...multiplicata exolutaque* (lines 4 - 5). [2 marks]
- (iii) Why, in your opinion, did Tacitus devote so much space to this apparently unimportant episode? [2 marks]
- (iv) Translate *rursusque...sacerdotem* (lines 9 - 10). [3 marks]

(b) Tacitus *Annals* 15. 73

Sed Nero vocato senatu, oratione inter patres habita, edictum apud populum et conlata in libros indicia confessionesque damnatorum adiunxit. etenim crebro vulgi rumore lacerabatur, tamquam viros claros et insontis ob invidiam aut metum extinxisset. ceterum coeptam adultamque et revictam coniurationem neque tunc dubitavere quibus
5 verum noscendi cura erat, et fatentur qui post interitum Neronis in urbem regressi sunt. at in senatu cunctis, ut cuique plurimum maeroris, in adulationem demissis, Iunium Gallionem, Senecae fratris morte pavidum et pro sua incolumitate supplicem, increpuit Salienus Clemens, hostem et parricidam vocans, donec consensu patrum deterritus est,
10 ne publicis malis abuti ad occasionem privati odii videretur, neu composita aut obliterata mansuetudine principis novam ad saevitiam retraheret.

- (i) What major event in Nero's reign precedes this passage in Tacitus' account? [1 mark]
- (ii) Give two of the ways by which, according to Tacitus, Nero tried to answer the accusation that he had punished innocent citizens *ob invidiam aut metum* (line 3) and two of the grounds offered by Tacitus to support Nero. [4 marks]
- (iii) Why, according to Tacitus' account, did Gallio feel especially afraid? [1 mark]
- (iv) For what two reasons did the senators discourage Salienus Clemens from pursuing his attack on Gallio? [4 marks]

3. Cicero's political speeches:

(a) Cicero *pro Caelio* 23-4

Itaque illam partem causae facile patior graviter et ornate a M.Crasso peroratam de seditionibus Neapolitanis, de Alexandrinorum pulsatione Puteolana, de bonis Pallae. Vellem dictum esset ab eodem etiam de Dione. De quo ipso tamen quid est quod exspectetis? quod is qui fecit aut non timet aut etiam fatetur; est enim rex; qui autem
 5 dictus est adiutor fuisse et conscius, P. Asicius, iudicio est liberatus. Quod igitur est eius modi crimen ut qui commisit non neget, qui negavit absolutus sit, id hic pertimescat qui non modo a facti verum etiam a conscientiae suspitione afruit? Et, si Asicio causa plus profuit quam nocuit invidia, huic oberit maledictum tuum qui istius facti non modo suspitione sed ne infamia quidem est aspersus? At praevaricatione est Asicius liberatus.
 10 Perfacile est isti loco respondere, mihi praesertim a quo illa causa defensa est. Sed Caelius optimam causam Asici esse arbitratur; cuiusmodi autem sit, a sua putat esse seiunctam.

- (i) Translate *itaque illam...de bonis Pallae* (lines 1-2). [3 marks]
- (ii) *de Dione* (line 3). Who, according to Cicero, was guilty of Dio's murder, and why did he not fear prosecution? [2 marks]
- (iii) In lines 10 - 12 (*sed Caelius optimam...esse seiunctam*) what are the two allegations denied by Cicero but designed to discredit Caelius? [2 marks]
- (iv) Give one example of Cicero's rhetorical technique in this passage and give a brief account of how it works. [3 marks]

(b) **Cicero *pro Caelio* 33-4**

Sed tamen ex ipsa quaeram prius utrum me secum severe et graviter et prisce agere malit, an remisse et leniter et urbane. Si illo austero more ac modo, aliquis mihi ab inferis excitandus est ex barbatis illis, non hac barbula qua ista delectatur sed illa horrida quam in statu is antiquis atque imaginibus videmus, qui obiurget mulierem et qui
5 pro me loquatur ne mihi ista forte suscenseat. Exsistat igitur ex hac ipsa familia aliquis ac potissimum Caecus ille; minimum enim dolorem capiet qui istam non videbit. Qui profecto, si exstiterit, sic aget ac sic loquetur; ‘Mulier, quid tibi cum Caelio, quid cum homine adulescentulo, quid cum alieno? Cur aut tam familiaris fuisti ut aurum commodares, aut tam inimica ut venenum timeres? Non patrem tuum videras, non
10 patrum, non avum, non proavum, non abavum, non atavum audieras consules fuisse; non denique modo te Q. Metelli matrimonium tenuisse sciebas, clarissimi ac fortissimi viri patriaeque amantissimi, qui simul ac pedem limine extulerat, omnis prope civis virtute, gloria, dignitate superabat?

- (i) *aliquis...ex barbatis illis, non hac barbula qua ista delectatur* (lines 2 - 3). Explain the humour of these words. What contribution does it make to Cicero’s argument? [3 marks]
- (ii) *minimum enim dolorem capiet qui istam non videbit* (line 6). To what fact about Appius Claudius Caecus is this a reference? [1 mark]
- (iii) *cur aut tam familiaris...venenum timeres* (lines 8 - 9). To what two allegations does this sentence refer? [2 marks]
- (iv) *non patrem tuum...superabat* (lines 9 - 13). Describe the two contrasting styles in this section and explain how both contribute to the same argument. [4 marks]

4. Love Poetry:

(a) Horace *Odes* 3. 9

—‘DONEC gratus eram tibi
nec quisquam potior bracchia candidae
cervici iuvenis dabat,
Persarum vigui rege beatior.’

5 —‘donec non alia magis
arsisti neque erat Lydia post Chloen,
multi Lydia nominis
Romana vigui clarior Ilia.’

10 —‘me nunc Thraessa Chloe regit,
dulcis docta modos et citharae sciens,
pro qua non metuum mori,
si parcent animae fata superstiti.’

15 —‘me torret face mutua
Thurini Calais filius Ornyti,
pro quo bis patiar mori
si parcent puero fata superstiti.’

20 —‘quid si prisca redit Venus
diductosque iugo cogit aeneo,
si flava excutitur Chloe
reiectaeque patet ianua Lydiae?’

—‘quamquam sidere pulchrior
ille est, tu levior cortice et improbo
iracundior Hadria,
tecum vivere amem, tecum obeam libens.’

- (i) Describe the two different accounts of the situation to be found in the first two stanzas (lines 1-8). [2 marks]
- (ii) Who was Ilia (line 8), and why is she mentioned here? [2 marks]
- (iii) What do we learn about the lovers in the third and fourth stanzas (lines 9-16) and why is it surprising? [3 marks]
- (iv) Explain the humour of the last two stanzas (lines 17-24). [3 marks]

(b) Ovid *Amores* 1. 11

COLLIGERE incertos et in ordine ponere crines
 docta neque ancillas inter habenda Nape
 inque ministeriis furtiuae cognita noctis
 utilis et dandis ingeniosa notis,
 5 saepe uenire ad me dubitantem hortata Corinnam,
 saepe laboranti fida reperta mihi,
 accipe et ad dominam peraratas mane tabellas
 perfer et obstantes sedula pelle moras.
 nec silicum uenae nec durum in pectore ferrum
 10 nec tibi simplicitas ordine maior adest;
 credibile est et te sensisse Cupidinis arcus:
 in me militiae signa tuere tuae.
 si quaeret quid agam, spe noctis uiuere dices;
 cetera fert blanda cera notata manu.
 15 dum loquor, hora fugit: uacuae bene redde tabellas,
 uerum continuo fac tamen illa legat.
 aspicias oculos mando frontemque legentis:
 et tacito uultu scire futura licet.
 nec mora, perlectis rescribat multa iubeto:
 20 odi, cum late splendida cera uacat.
 comprimat ordinibus uersus, oculosque moretur
 margine in extremo littera rasa meos.
 quid digitos opus est graphio lassare tenendo?
 hoc habeat scriptum tota tabella ‘ueni.’
 25 non ego uictrices lauro redimire tabellas
 nec Veneris media ponere in aede morer.
 subscribam VENERI FIDAS SIBI NASO MINISTRAS
 DEDICAT. AT NVPER VILE FVISTIS ACER.

- (i) Explain three ways in which Ovid flatters Nape in lines 1-6 (*colligere...reperta mihi*). [3 marks]
- (ii) Scan lines 13-14 (*si quaeret...notata manu*). [2 marks]
- (iii) Translate *aspicias...futura licet* (lines 17-18). [3 marks]
- (iv) In what way do lines 23-4 (*quid digitos...ueni*) contradict lines 19-20 (*nec mora...cera uacat*)? [2 marks]

5. Roman *Satire* :

(a) Juvenal *Satire* 4. 56-75

iam letifero cedente pruinis
autumno, iam quartanam sperantibus aegris,
stridebat deformis hiems praedamque recentem
seruabat; tamen hic properat, uelut urgeat auster.
60 utque lacus suberant, ubi quamquam diruta seruat
ignem Troianum et Vestam colit Alba minorem,
obstitit intranti miratrix turba parumper.
ut cessit, facili patuerunt cardine ualuae;
exclusi spectant admissa obsonia patres.
65 itur ad Atriden. tum Picens 'accipe' dixit
'priuatis maiora focis. genialis agatur
iste dies. propera stomachum laxare sagina
et tua seruatum consume in saecula rhombum
ipse capi uoluit.' quid apertius? et tamen illi
70 surgebant cristae. nihil est quod credere de se
non possit cum laudatur dis aequa potestas.
sed derat pisci patinae mensura. uocantur
ergo in consilium proceres, quos oderat ille,
in quorum facie miserae magnaue sedebat
75 pallor amicitiae.

- (i) *iam letifero...seruabat* (lines 56-9). Explain how the season of the year is beneficial both for sick people and for the fish. [2 marks]
- (ii) Translate *utque lacus...parumper* (lines 60-2). [3 marks]
- (iii) Explain the joke in lines 69-71 (*ipse capi...potestas*). [2 marks]
- (iv) With close reference to the text, describe Domitian's attitude to the senators and to the members of his council based only on line 64 (*exclusi...patres*) and lines 72-5 (*sed derat...pallor amicitiae*). [3 marks]

(b) **Juvenal *Satire* 11. 23-38**

illum ego iure
despiciam, qui scit quanto sublimior Atlas
25 omnibus in Libya sit montibus, hic tamen idem
ignorat quantum ferrata distet ab arca
sacculus. e caelo descendit **γνώθι σεαυτόν**
figendum et memori tractandum pectore, siue
coniugium quaeras uel sacri in parte senatus
30 esse uelis; neque enim lorica poscit Achillis
Thersites, in qua se traducebat Vlixes;
ancipitem seu tu magno discrimine causam
protegere adfectas, te consule, dic tibi qui sis,
orator uehemens an Curtius et Matho buccae.
35 noscenda est mensura sui spectandaque rebus
in summis minimisque, etiam cum piscis emetur,
ne mullum cupias, cum sit tibi gobio tantum
in loculis.

- (i) What point is Juvenal making in lines 23-7 (*ille ego iure...sacculus*). [2 marks]
- (ii) What does **γνώθι σεαυτόν** (line 27) mean, and what is its origin? [2 marks]
- (iii) *Achillis Thersites...Vlixes* (lines 30-1). Give enough information about these three people to enable a reader to understand their relevance here. [3 marks]
- (iv) Translate *noscenda est...piscis emetur* (lines 35-6). [3 marks]

SECTION B

Answer **one** question from this section.

6. ‘Virgil is not afraid to face up to the harsh realities of Aeneas’ story.’ Discuss this judgement in the light of **two** incidents taken from **two** of the books of the *Aeneid*.
 7. ‘Tacitus appears to dislike Nero’s enemies almost as much as Nero himself.’ Assess this judgement in the light of at least **two** incidents taken from at least **two** different books of the *Annals*.
 8. Choose **two** passages, one from the *pro Caelio* and one from the *pro Milone*, and discuss why they illustrate Cicero’s oratorical skills particularly well.
 9. Take any **two** of the poets, Catullus, Horace, Propertius and Ovid, and discuss, with close reference to the text, whether they understand men or women better.
 10. Choose **two** passages, one from Juvenal the other from Petronius, to illustrate **either** their similarity **or** their dissimilarity.
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