



**LATIN
HIGHER LEVEL
PAPER 2**

Tuesday 24 May 2005 (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

[30 marks]

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 2.77-93

‘cuncta equidem tibi, rex, fuerit quodcumque, fatebor
vera,’ inquit; ‘neque me Argolica de gente negabo,
hoc primum; nec, si miserum fortuna Sinonem
80 finxit, vanum etiam mendacemque improba finget.
fando aliquod si forte tuas pervenit ad auris
Belidae nomen Palamedis et incluta fama
gloria, quem falsa sub prodicione Pelasgi
insontem infando indicio, quia bella vetabat,
85 demisere neci, nunc cassum lumine lugent:
illi me comitem et consanguinitate propinquum
pauper in arma pater primis huc misit ab annis.
dum stabat regno incolumis regumque vigebat
conciliis, et nos aliquod nomenque decusque
90 gessimus. invidia postquam pellacis Vlixii
(haud ignota loquor) superis concessit ab oris,
adfluctus vitam in tenebris luctuque trahebam
et casum insonantis mecum indignabar amici.

- (i) Who is speaking in this passage, to whom and with what purpose? [3 marks]
- (ii) Give **one** example of something truthful and **one** example of a lie in this passage. [2 marks]
- (iii) Explain as much of the story of Palamedes (line 82) as is necessary to understand why he is relevant here. [3 marks]
- (iv) Scan lines 91-2 (*haud ignota...trahebam*). [2 marks]

(b) Virgil, Aeneid 2. 506-22

forsitan et Priami fuerint quae fata requiras.
 urbis uti captae casum convulsaque vidit
 limina tectorum et medium in penetralibus hostem,
 arma diu senior desueta trementibus aevo
 510 circumdat nequiquam umeris et inutile ferrum
 cingitur, ac densos fertur moriturus in hostis.
 aedibus in mediis nudoque sub aetheris axe
 ingens ara fuit iuxtaque veterrima laurus
 incumbens arae atque umbra complexa penatis.
 515 hic Hecuba et natae nequiquam altaria circum,
 praecipites atra ceu tempestate columbae,
 condensae et divum 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.’

- (i) Choose **two** words from lines 509-11 that bring out the pathos of this passage and explain briefly how they work. [3 marks]
- (ii) Comment on the effectiveness of the simile: *praecipites atra...columbae* (line 516). [2 marks]
- (iii) Discuss briefly the effect of the direct speech in this passage. [2 marks]
- (iv) Translate ‘*non tali auxilio...Hector.*’ (lines 521-2). [3 marks]

2. Tacitus' presentation of imperial policy:

(a) Tacitus Annals 15. 33

C. Laecanio M. Licinio consulibus acriore in dies cupidine adigebatur Nero promiscas scaenas frequentandi. Nam adhuc per domum aut hortos cecinerat Iuvenalibus ludis, quos ut parum celebres et tantae voci angustos spernebat. Non tamen Romae incipere ausus Neapolim quasi Graecam urbem delegit: inde initium fore, ut transgressus in Achaiam insignisque et antiquitus
5 sacras coronas adeptus maiore fama studia civium eliceret. Ergo contractum oppidanorum vulgus, et quos e proximis coloniis et municipiis eius rei fama acciverat, quique Caesarem per honorem aut varios usus sectantur, etiam militum manipuli, theatrum Neapolitanorum complent.

- (i) Give **one** of the two places in which Nero had performed previously. For what **two** reasons had he decided that they were no longer suitable? [3 marks]
- (ii) Which city did Nero choose for his performances, and why did he think it suitable? [2 marks]
- (iii) Translate *inde initium...eliceret* (lines 4-5). [3 marks]
- (iv) Give **two** classes of person who attended Nero's performance, according to the last sentence of this passage (*ergo contractum...complent*, lines 5-7). [2 marks]

(b) Tacitus Annals 15. 62

5 ille interritus poscit testamenti tabulas; ac denegante centurione conversus ad amicos, quando meritis eorum referre gratiam prohiberetur, quod unum iam et tamen pulcherrimum habeat, imaginem vitae suae relinquere testatur, cuius si memores essent, bonarum artium famam pretium tam constantis amicitiae laturos. Simul lacrimas eorum modo sermone, modo intentior in modum coercentis ad firmitudinem revocat, rogitans ubi praecepta sapientiae, ubi tot per annos meditata ratio adversum imminetia? Cui enim ignaram fuisse saevitiam Neronis? Neque aliud superesse post matrem fratremque interfectos, quam ut educatoris praeceptorisque necem adiceret.

- (i) Who was *ille* (line 1)? What was his connection to Nero, and what was the situation in which he now found himself? [3 marks]
- (ii) What did he want to leave to his friends, and what was he forced to leave instead? [2 marks]
- (iii) What **two** methods did he use to discourage his friends from weeping? [2 marks]
- (iv) Translate *neque aliud...adiceret* (lines 6-7). [3 marks]

3. Cicero's political speeches:

(a) Cicero pro Caelio 9

Verum ad istam omnem orationem
 brevis est defensio. Nam quoad aetas M. Caeli dare potuit
 isti suspicioni locum, fuit primum ipsius pudore, deinde
 etiam patris diligentia disciplinaque munita. Qui ut huic
 5 togam virilem dedit—nihil dicam hoc loco de me; tantum
 sit quantum vos existimatis; hoc dicam, hunc a patre
 continuo ad me esse deductum—nemo hunc M. Caelium in
 illo aetatis flore vidit nisi aut cum patre aut mecum aut in
 10 M. Crassi castissima domo cum artibus honestissimis
 erudiretur.

- (i) Who had delivered *istam orationem* (line 1)? [1 mark]
- (ii) In lines 2-4 (*nam quoad...munita*), what was the first allegation in that speech mentioned by Cicero, and what **two** points did he make in answer to it? [3 marks]
- (iii) *nihil dicam...deductum* (lines 5-7). What effect on the jurors do you think Cicero is hoping to achieve by this parenthesis? How does it affect the structure of the rest of the sentence? [3 marks]
- (iv) Translate *nemo hunc...erudiretur* (lines 7-10). [3 marks]

(b) Cicero pro Caelio 32

Sed intellegis
pro tua praestanti prudentia, Cn. Domiti, cum hac sola rem
esse nobis. Quae si se aurum Caelio commodasse non
dicit, si venenum ab hoc sibi paratum esse non arguit,
5 petulanter facimus, si matrem familias secus quam
matronarum sanctitas postulat nominamus. Sin ista muliere
remota nec crimen ullum nec opes ad oppugnandum
M. Caelium illis relinquuntur, quid est aliud quod nos patroni
facere debeamus, nisi ut eos qui insectantur repellamus?
10 Quod quidem facerem vehementius, nisi intercederent mihi
inimicitiae cum istius mulieris viro—fratrem volui dicere;
semper hic erro. Nunc agam modice nec longius progrediar
quam me mea fides et causa ipsa coget: nec enim muliebris
15 ea quam omnes semper amicam omnium potius quam
cuiusquam inimicam putaverunt.

- (i) Translate *sed intellegis...esse nobis* (lines 1-3). [3 marks]
- (ii) Explain the irony of *si matrem familias...nominamus* (lines 5-6). [2 marks]
- (iii) *cum istius mulieris...erro* (lines 11-12). Explain what lies behind these words. [3 marks]
- (iv) Explain the humour of *cum ea quam...putaverunt* (lines 14-16). [2 marks]

4. Love Poetry:

(a) Catullus 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 cum 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 scelestas, 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.

- (i) From this poem, choose **one** example of each of the following tenses and explain its use: present subjunctive, imperfect indicative, future indicative. [3 marks]
- (ii) Translate *ibi illa...soles* (lines 6-8). [3 marks]
- (iii) In what way does the tone of the poem change in lines 14-18 (*at tu...mordebis*)? Show how Catullus uses rhetoric to reinforce that change. [3 marks]
- (iv) How does the tone change yet again in the last line (*at tu...obdura*)? [1 mark]

(b) Ovid Amores 3.15

quaere novum vatem, tenerorum mater Amorum—
 raditur hic elegis ultima meta meis,
 quos ego composui Paeligni ruris alumnus
 —nec me deliciae dedecere meae—
 5 si quid id est, usque a proavis vetus ordinis heres,
 non modo militiae turbine factus eques.
 Mantua Vergilio gaudet, Verona Catullo;
 Paelignae dicar gloria gentis ego,
 quam sua libertas ad honesta coegerat arma
 10 cum timuit socias anxia Roma manus.
 atque aliquis spectans hospes Sulmonis aquosi
 moenia, quae campi iugera pauca tenent,
 ‘quae tantum’ dicet ‘potuistis ferre poetam,
 quantulacumque estis, vos ego magna voco.’
 15 culte puer puerique parens Amathusia culti,
 aurea de campo vellite signa meo.
 corniger increpuit thyrso graviore Lyaeus—
 pulsanda est magnis area maior equis.
 imbelles elegi, genialis Musa, valete,
 20 post mea mansurum fata superstes opus.

- (i) To what historical event do lines 9-10 (*quam sua...manus*) refer? What is its relevance here? [2 marks]
- (ii) Scan lines 13-14 (*‘quae tantum’ ...voco*). [2 marks]
- (iii) Translate *imbelles...superstes opus* (lines 19-20). [3 marks]
- (iv) Give **three** examples from this poem, but not ones discussed in your other answers, of Ovid’s great self confidence. [3 marks]

5. Roman *Satire*:

(a) Juvenal *Satire* 5.64-79

quippe indignatur veteri parere clienti
 65 quodque aliquid poscas et quod se stante recumbas.
 maxima quaeque domus servis est plena superbis.
 ecce alius quanto porrexit murmure panem
 vix fractum, solidae iam mucida frusta farinae,
 quae genuinum agitent, non admittentia morsum.
 70 sed tener et niveus mollique siligine fictus
 servatur domino. dextram cohibere memento,
 salva sit artoptae reverentia. finge tamen te
 inprobulum, superest illic qui ponere cogat:
 ‘vis tu consuetis, audax conviva, canistris
 75 impleri panisque tui novisse colorem?’
 ‘scilicet hoc fuerat, propter quod saepe relictas
 coniuge per montem adversum gelidasque cucurri
 Esquilias, fremeret saeva cum grandine vernus
 Iuppiter et multo stillaret paenula nimbo.’

- (i) Who, in lines 64-5 (*quippe...recumbas*), is the subject of *indignatur*?
 What are his **two** complaints? [2 marks]
- (ii) Scan lines 68-9 (*vix fractum...morsum*). [2 marks]
- (iii) Translate ‘*vis tu consuetis...colorem?*’ (lines 74-5). [3 marks]
- (iv) Give **two** examples from lines 76-9 (*‘scilicet...nimbo.’*) of the suffering
 endured by Trebius. What do these lines tell us about Juvenal’s attitude to
 them? [3 marks]

(b) Juvenal Satire 11.90-107

90 cum tremerent autem Fabios durumque Catonem
 et Scauros et Fabricium, rigidique severos
 censoris mores etiam collega timeret,
 nemo inter curas et seria duxit habendum
 qualis in Oceano fluctu testudo nataret,
 95 clarum Troiugenis factura et nobile fulcrum,
 sed nudo latere et parvis frons aerea lectis
 vile coronati caput ostendebat aselli,
 ad quod lascivi ludebant ruris alumni.
 tales ergo cibi, qualis domus atque supellex.
 100 tunc rudis et Graias mirari nescius artes
 urbibus eversis praedarum in parte reperta
 magnorum artificum frangebat pocula miles,
 ut phaleris gauderet ecus caelataque cassis
 Romuleae simulacra ferae mansuescere iussae
 105 imperii fato, geminos sub rupe Quirinos,
 ac nudam effigiem clipeo venientis et hasta
 pendentisque dei perituro ostenderet hosti.

- (i) Choose **one** of the men referred to in lines 90-2 (*cum tremerent...timeret*) and explain his relevance to the poem. [2 marks]
- (ii) Translate *nemo inter curas...nataret* (lines 93-4). [3 marks]
- (iii) Scan lines 97-8 (*vile coronati...alumni*). [2 marks]
- (iv) Who were the *geminos...Quirinos* (line 105) and the *pendentisque...dei* (line 107)? What was the connection between them? [3 marks]

SECTION B

[10 marks]

Answer **one** question from this section.

6. “Virgil is very sympathetic towards those who suffer.” How far do you agree with this judgement? You should base your argument on at least **two** incidents taken from at least **two** books of the *Aeneid*.

 7. Choose at least **two** incidents taken from at least **two** different books of the *Annals* and show how, in your opinion, they illustrate Tacitus’ skill in introducing his own prejudices into the story he tells.

 8. Choose **two** passages, one from the *pro Caelio* and one from the *pro Milone*, and discuss how they illustrate Cicero’s skill in telling a story to make a point.

 9. Choose **two** poems, not discussed in your answers to Section A, one each from any **two** of the poets, Catullus, Horace, Propertius and Ovid, and discuss, with close reference to the text, how they illustrate the particular strengths of each poet.

 10. Choose **two** passages, one from Juvenal and the other from Petronius, to illustrate what you think are the chief differences between these writers.
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