



**LATIN
HIGHER LEVEL
PAPER 2**

Tuesday 22 November 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 2.199-219

Hic aliud maius miseris multoque tremendum
 200 obicitur magis atque improvida pectora turbat.
 Laocoon, ductus Neptuno sorte sacerdos,
 sollemnis taurum ingentem mactabat ad aras.
 ecce autem gemini a Tenedo tranquilla per alta
 (horresco referens) immensis orbibus angues
 205 incumbunt pelago pariterque ad litora tendunt;
 pectora quorum inter fluctus arrecta iubaeque
 sanguineae superant undas; pars cetera pontum
 pone legit sinuatque immensa volumine terga.
 fit sonitus spumante salo; iamque arva tenebant
 210 ardentisque oculos suffecti sanguine et igni
 sibila lambebant linguis vibrantibus ora.
 diffugimus visu exsanguis. illi agmine certo
 Laocoonta petunt; et primum parva duorum
 corpora natorum serpens amplexus uterque
 215 implicat et miseros morsu depascitur artus;
 post ipsum auxilio subeuntem ac tela ferentem
 corripunt spirisque ligant ingentibus; et iam
 bis medium amplexi, bis collo squamea circum
 terga dati superant capite et cervicibus altis.

- (i) What incident has just previously occurred? How does the speaker suggest in lines 199-200 that the next incident will be even more interesting? [2 marks]
- (ii) Give **one** example from this passage of a historic present and **one** example of an imperfect discussing briefly how they are used to make the narrative effective. [2 marks]
- (iii) Translate *et primum...depascitur artus* (lines 213-215). [3 marks]
- (iv) Choose and analyse from this passage **two** word or phrases, not discussed in your other answers, which you think are likely to excite horror in the speaker's audience. [3 marks]

(b) Virgil, Aeneid 2. 370-82

370 Primus se Danaum magna comitante caterva
 Androgeos offert nobis, socia agmina credens
 inscius, atque ultro verbis compellat amicis :
 ‘festinate, viri! nam quae tam sera moratur
 segnities? Alii rapiunt incensa feruntque
 375 Pergama : vos celsis nunc primum a navibus itis?’
 dixit, et extemplo (neque enim responsa dabantur
 fida satis) sensit medios delapsus in hostis.
 obstipuit retroque pedem cum voce repressit.
 improvisum aspris veluti qui sentibus anguem
 380 pressit humi nitens trepidusque repente refugit
 attollentem iras et caerulea colla tumentem,
 haud secus Androgeos visu tremefactus abibat

- (i) *socia...inscius* (lines 371-372). Explain how this misunderstanding arose. [2 marks]
- (ii) Scan lines 373-374 (*festinate...feruntque*). [2 marks]
- (iii) Identify **three** points of comparison between the simile in lines 379-381 (*improvisum...tumentem*) and the narrative around it. [3 marks]
- (iv) Translate *dixit, et...hostis* (lines 376-377). [3 marks]

2. Tacitus' presentation of imperial policy:

(a) Tacitus Annals 15. 36

Nec multo post omissa in praesens Achaia (causae in incerto fuere) urbem revisit, provincias Orientis, maxime Aegyptum, secretis imaginationibus agitans. Dehinc edicto testificatus non longam sui absentiam et cuncta in re publica perinde immota ac prospera fore, super ea profectio adiit Capitolium. Illic veneratus deos, cum Vestae quoque
 5 templum inisset, repente cunctos per artus tremens, seu numine exterrete, seu facinorum recordatione numquam timore vacuus, deseruit inceptum, cunctas sibi curas amore patriae leviores dictitans. Vidisse maestos civium vultus, audire secretas querimonias, quod tantum itineris aditurus esset, cuius ne modicos quidem egressus tolerarent, sueti adversum
 10 fortuita aspectu principis refoveri. Ergo ut in privatis necessitudinibus proxima pignora praevalerent, ita in re publica populum Romanum vim plurimam habere parendumque retinenti.

- (i) *Nec multo post...agitans* (lines 1-2). Where had Nero been planning to go? Where did he plan to go now instead? [2 marks]
- (ii) *seu numine...vacuus* (lines 5-6). What **two** possible reasons for Nero's decision to change his plan yet again are given by Tacitus? What do they suggest about Tacitus' attitude to Nero? [3 marks]
- (iii) *Vidisse...refoveri* (lines 7-9). What is the effect of including this account of Nero's explanations for his change of plan? [2 marks]
- (iv) Translate *ergo ut in...retinenti* (lines 9-10). [3 marks]

(b) Tacitus Annals 15. 73

Sed Nero 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 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, ne publicis malis abuti ad occasionem privati odii videretur, neu composita aut obliterata mansuetudine principis novam ad saevitiam retraheret.

- (i) *Sed Nero...extinxisset* (lines 1-3). What bad impression of himself is Nero trying to overcome? What method does he use? [2 marks]
- (ii) *Ceterum coeptam...regressi sunt* (lines 3-5). What **two** categories of witness does Tacitus rely on here? What fact do they all agree about? [3 marks]
- (iii) Translate *At in senatu...Salienus Clemens* (lines 5-7). [3 marks]
- (iv) *donec consensu...retraheret* (lines 8-9). According to Tacitus, what **two** reasons did the senators have for rejecting the advice of Salienus Clemens? [2 marks]

3. Cicero's political speeches:

(a) Cicero pro Caelio 19

Quam ob rem illa quae ex accusatorum oratione praemuniri iam et fingi intellegebam, fretus vestra prudentia, iudices, non pertimesco. Aiebant enim fore testem senatorem qui se pontificiis comitiis pulsatum a Caelio diceret. A quo quaeram, si prodierit, primum cur statim nihil egerit, deinde, si id queri quam agere maluerit, cur productus a vobis potius quam ipse
 5 per se, cur tanto post potius quam continuo queri maluerit. Si mihi ad haec acute arguteque responderit, tum quaeram denique ex quo iste fonte senator emanet. Nam si ipse orietur et nascetur ex sese, fortasse, ut soleo, commovebor ; sin autem est rivulus arcessitus et ductus ab ipso capite accusationis vestrae, laetabor, cum tanta gratia tantisque opibus accusatio vestra nitatur, unum senatorem esse solum qui vobis gratificari vellet inventum.

- (i) Translate *Quam ob rem...pertimesco* (lines 1-2). [3 marks]
- (ii) *fretus vestra prudentia* (line 2). What is Cicero trying to achieve by using these words in context? [2 marks]
- (iii) *Aiebant enim...queri maluerit* (lines 2-5). What, according to Cicero, was the senator's allegation? What three reasons does Cicero suggest for doubting the senator's story? [4 marks]
- (iv) *ab ipso capite accusationis vestrae* (lines 7-8). To whom does this phrase refer? [1 mark]

(b) Cicero pro Caelio 46-47

An vos aliam causam esse ullam putatis cur in tantis praemiis eloquentiae, tanta voluptate dicendi, tanta laude, tanta gratia, tanto honore, tam sint pauci semperque fuerint qui in hoc labore versentur? Obterendae sunt omnes voluptates, relinquenda studia delectationis, ludus, iocus, convivium, sermo paene est familiarium deserendus. Qua re in hoc genere labor offendit homines a studioque deterret, non quo aut ingenia deficient aut doctrina puerilis. An hic, si sese isti vitae dedidisset, consularem hominem admodum adulescens in iudicium vocavisset? hic, si laborem fugeret, si obstrictus voluptatibus teneretur, hac in acie cotidie versaretur, appeteret inimicitias, in iudicium vocaret, subiret periculum capitis, ipse inspectante populo Romano tot iam mensis aut de salute aut de gloria dimicaret?

- (i) *An vos aliam...labore versentur?* (lines 1-3). Show how Cicero uses rhetoric to stress the rewards of oratory. [2 marks]

- (ii) *Obterendae...deserendus* (lines 3-4). Name **three** things that, according to Cicero here, the aspiring orator must give up. [3 marks]

- (iii) Translate *An hic, si sese...vocavisset* (lines 5-6). [3 marks]

- (iv) How is the suggestion that rhetorical training requires much hard work and self discipline relevant to Caelius' defence? [2 marks]

4. Love Poetry:

(a) Catullus 62.39-66

40 ut flos in saeptis secretus nascitur hortis,
 ignotus pecori, nullo convulsus aratro,
 quem mulcent aurae, firmat sol, educat imber;
 multi illum pueri, multae optavere puellae:
 idem cum tenui carptus defloruit ungui,
 nulli illum pueri, nullae optavere puellae:
 45 sic virgo, dum intacta manet, dum cara suis est;
 cum castum amisit polluto corpore florem,
 nec pueris iucunda manet, nec cara puellis.
 Hymen o Hymenaeae, Hymen ades o Hymenaeae!

50 ut vidua in nudo vitis quae nascitur arvo,
 numquam se extollit, numquam mitem educat uvam,
 sed tenerum prono deflectens pondere corpus
 iam iam contingit summum radice flagellum;
 hanc nulli agricolae, nulli coluere iuveni:
 at si forte eadem est ulmo coniuncta marito,
 55 multi illam agricolae, multi coluere iuveni:
 sic virgo dum intacta manet, dum inculta senescit;
 cum par conubium maturo tempore adepta est,
 cara viro magis et minus est invisae parenti.
 58b Hymen o Hymenaeae, Hymen ades o Hymenaeae!

et tu ne pugna cum tali coniuge, virgo.
 60 non aequum est pugnare, pater cui tradidit ipse.
 ipse pater cum matre, quibus parere necesse est.
 virginitas non tota tua est, ex parte parentum est,
 tertia pars patris est, pars est data tertia matri,
 tertia sola tua est: noli pugnare duobus,
 65 qui genero sua iura simul cum dote dederunt.
 Hymen o Hymenaeae, Hymen ades o Hymenaeae!

- (i) *ut flos* (line 39). To whom is the *flos* compared? Give the **two** respects in which the comparison is made (lines 45-47). [3 marks]
- (ii) Translate *cum par conubium...invisae parenti* (lines 57-58). [3 marks]
- (iii) According to lines 62-64 (*virginitas...sola tua est*), who shares the responsibility for the girl's virginity? [2 marks]
- (iv) Scan lines 64-65 (*tertia sola...dederunt*). [2 marks]

(b) Ovid Amores 1.1.1-20

Arma gravi numero violentaque bella parabam
 edere, materia conveniente modis.
 par erat inferior versus—risisse Cupido
 dicitur atque unum surripuisse pedem.
 5 “Quis tibi, saeve puer, dedit hoc in carmina iuris?
 Pieridum vates, non tua turba sumus.
 quid, si praeripiat flavae Venus arma Minervae,
 ventilet accensas flava Minerva faces?
 quis probet in silvis Cererem regnare iugosis,
 10 lege pharetratae Virginis arva coli?
 crinibus insignem quis acuta cuspide Phoebum
 instruat, Aoniam Marte movente lyram?
 sunt tibi magna, puer, nimiumque potentia regna;
 cur opus adfectas, ambitiose, novum?
 15 an, quod ubique, tuum est? tua sunt Heliconia tempe?
 vix etiam Phoebus iam lyra tuta sua est?
 cum bene surrexit versu nova pagina primo,
 attenuat nervos proximus ille meos;
 nec mihi materia est numeris levioribus apta,
 20 aut puer aut longas compta puella comas.”

- (i) According to lines 1-4 (*Arma gravi...pedem*), what **two** things did Cupid do against Ovid? [2 marks]
- (ii) *quid si praeripiat...movente lyram* (lines 7-12). Explain the point being made by any **two** of the pairs of divinities mentioned in these lines. [3 marks]
- (iii) Scan lines 13-14 (*sunt tibi magna...novum*). [2 marks]
- (iv) Translate *nec mihi materia...puella comas* (lines 19-20). [3 marks]

5. Roman *Satire*:(a) Juvenal *Satire* 5.59-75

quod cum ita sit, tu Gaetulum Ganymedem
 60 respice, cum sities. nescit tot milibus emptus
 pauperibus miscere puer ; sed forma, sed aetas
 digna supercilio. quando ad te pervenit ille?
 quando rogatus adest calidae gelidaeque minister?
 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?’

- (i) Explain the reference to *Gaetulum Ganymedem* (line 59). [2 marks]
- (ii) Give a brief account of **three** examples of bad conduct by the master’s slaves towards his poorer guests. [3 marks]
- (iii) Translate *dextram...cogat* (lines 71-73). [3 marks]
- (iv) Scan lines 64-65 (*quippe indignatur...recumbas*). [2 marks]

(b) Juvenal Satire 11.136-51

sed nec structor erit cui cedere debeat omnis
 pergula, discipulus Trypheri doctoris, apud quem
 sumine cum magno lepus atque aper et pygargus
 et Scythicae volucres et phoenicopterus ingens
 140 et Gaetulus oryx hebeti lautissima ferro
 caeditur et tota sonat ulmea cena Subura.
 nec frustum capreae subducere nec latus Aerae
 novit avis noster, tirunculus ac rudis omni
 tempore et exiguae furtis inbutus ofellae.
 145 plebeios calices et paucis assibus emptos
 porriget incultus puer atque a frigore tutus.
 non Phryx aut Lycius, non a mangone petitus
 quisquam erit : in magno cum posces, posce Latine.
 idem habitus cunctis, tonsi rectique capilli
 150 atque hodie tantum propter convivia pexi.
 pastoris duri hic filius, ille bubulci.

- (i) *sumine cum magno...oryx* (lines 138-140). What point is Juvenal making with this list of animals? [2 marks]
- (ii) *incultus...tutus* (line 146). What **two** points is Juvenal making here about his slave's clothing? Quote in Latin **one** example of a similar point being made in this passage. [3 marks]
- (iii) Translate *idem habitus...convivia pexi* (lines 149-150). [3 marks]
- (iv) Scan lines 147-148 (*non Phryx...posce Latine*). [2 marks]

SECTION B

[10 marks]

Answer **one** question from this section.

6. ‘Virgil’s readers can never forget his patriotism.’ Discuss this judgement in the light of **two** incidents taken from **two** of the books of the *Aeneid*.
 7. Compare the importance in Tacitus’ view of **either** the fire of Rome **or** the Pisonian conspiracy with a major incident from *Annals* 13 or 16.
 8. Compare and contrast Cicero’s skill as a persuader in the *pro Caelio* with his performance in the *pro Milone*.
 9. Take any **three** of the poets Catullus, Horace, Propertius and Ovid and assess them **either** as poets **or** as lovers.
 10. How important is exaggeration to Juvenal and Petronius. Choose **two** passages, one from Juvenal and the other from Petronius, to illustrate why you prefer one to the other.
-