



**LATIN
HIGHER LEVEL
PAPER 2**

Tuesday 16 May 2006 (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* 2.183-98

hanc pro Palladio moniti, pro numine laeso
 effigiem statuere, nefas quae triste piaret.
 185 hanc tamen immensam Calchas attollere molem
 roboribus textis caeloque educere iussit,
 ne recipi portis aut duci in moenia posset,
 neu populum antiqua sub religione tueri.
 nam si vestra manus violasset dona Minervae,
 190 tum magnum exitium (quod di prius omen in ipsum
 convertant!) Priami imperio Phrygibusque futurum;
 sin manibus vestris vestram ascendisset in urbem,
 ultro Asiam magno Pelopea ad moenia bello
 venturam et nostros ea fata manere nepotes.
 195 Talibus insidiis periurique arte Sinonis
 credita res, captique dolis lacrimisque coactis
 quos neque Tydides nec Larisaeus Achilles,
 non anni domuere decem, non mille carinae.

- (i) *effigiem...triste piaret* (line 184). What is the *effigiem*? To what does the rest of this line refer? [3 marks]
- (ii) *ne recipi portis...posset* (line 187). What reason for this does the speaker wish his audience to believe? What is his real reason? [2 marks]
- (iii) Translate *sin manibus...venturam* (lines 192-4). [3 marks]
- (iv) Comment briefly on the impact of *talibus insidiis...mille carinae* (195-8) and how it is achieved. [2 marks]

(b) Virgil, *Aeneid* 2.469-85

Vestibulum ante ipsum primoque in limine Pyrrhus
 470 exsultat telis et luce coruscus aëna;
 qualis ubi in lucem coluber mala gramina pastus,
 frigida sub terra tumidum quem bruma tegebat,
 nunc, positus novus exuviis nitidusque iuventa,
 lubrica convolvit sublato pectore terga
 475 arduus ad solem, et linguis micat ore trisulcis.
 una ingens Periphas et equorum agitator Achillis,
 armiger Automedon, una omnis Scyria pubes
 succedunt tecto et flammis ad culmina iactant.
 ipse inter primos correpta dura bipenni
 480 limina perrumpit postisque a cardine vellit
 aeratos; iamque excisa trabe firma cavavit
 robor et ingentem lato dedit ore fenestram
 apparet domus intus et atria longa patescunt;
 apparent Priami et veterum penetralia regum,
 485 armatosque vident stantis in limine primo.

- (i) Give **two** respects in which, according to lines 471-5 (*qualis ubi...trisulcis*), Pyrrhus is like the *coluber* (line 471). [2 marks]
- (ii) Name the *equorum agitator Achillis* (line 476). Why is it unsurprising that he is close to Pyrrhus? [3 marks]
- (iii) Scan lines 481-2 (*aeratos...fenestram*). [2 marks]
- (iv) Translate *apparent...primo* (lines 484-5). [3 marks]

2. Tacitus' presentation of imperial policy:

(a) Tacitus *Annals* 15.20.1-3

5 Exim Claudius Timarchus Cretensis reus agitur, ceteris criminibus ut solent praevalidi provincialium et opibus nimiis ad iniurias minorum elati: una vox eius usque ad contumeliam senatus penetraverat, quod dicitasset in sua potestate situm an pro consulibus qui Cretam obtinuissent grates agerentur. quam occasionem Paetus Thrasea ad bonum publicum vertens, postquam de reo censuerat provincia Creta depellendum, haec addidit: “usu probatum est, patres conscripti, leges egregias, exempla honesta apud bonos ex delictis aliorum gigni. sic oratorum licentia Cinciam rogationem, candidatorum ambitus Iulias leges, magistratuum avaritia Calpurnia scita pepererunt; nam culpa quam poena tempore prior, emendari quam peccare posterius est.

- (i) *ut solent* (line 1). What was the usual circumstance alluded to here? [2 marks]
- (ii) *una vox eius...agerentur* (lines 2-4). Explain how it was that Claudius Timarchus had offended the Senate. [3 marks]
- (iii) Paetus Thrasea (line 4). How did this man become notable later? [2 marks]
- (iv) Translate *usu probatum...aliorum gigni* (lines 5-6). [3 marks]

(b) Tacitus *Annals* 15.74.1-3

5 Tum dona et grates deis decernuntur, propriusque honos Soli, cui est vetus aedes apud circum, in quo facinus parabatur, qui occulta coniurationis numine retexisset; utque circensium Cerealium ludicrum pluribus equorum cursibus celebraretur mensisque Aprilis Neronis cognomentum acciperet; templum Saluti exstrueretur eo loci ex quo Scaevinus ferrum prompserat. Ipse eum pugionem apud Capitolium sacravit inscripsitque Iovi Vindici: in praesens haud animadversum post arma Iulii Vindicis ad auspiciam et praesagium futurae ultionis trahebatur. Reperio in commentariis senatus Cerialem Anicium consulem designatum pro sententia dixisse, ut templum divo Neroni quam maturime publica pecunia poneretur.

- (i) *dona et grates deis decernuntur* (line 1). How were the gods being treated and why? [2 marks]
- (ii) *propriusque...retexisset* (lines 1-2). Which god was especially honoured here? Explain the reason. [2 marks]
- (iii) Translate *ipse eum...animadversum* (lines 4-5). [3 marks]
- (iv) *reperio...senatus* (lines 6-7). What do we learn from these words about Tacitus' method of writing history? [3 marks]

3. Cicero's political speeches

(a) Cicero *pro Caelio* 5

Nam quod est obiectum municipibus esse adulescentem non probatum suis, nemini umquam praesenti Praetuttiani maiores honores habuerunt, iudices, quam absentem M. Caelio; quem et absentem in amplissimum ordinem cooptarunt et ea non petenti detulerunt quae multis petentibus denegarunt. Idemque nunc lectissimos viros et nostri ordinis et equites Romanos cum legatione ad hoc iudicium et cum gravissima atque ornatissima laudatione miserunt. Videor mihi iecisse fundamenta defensionis meae, quae firmissima sunt si nituntur iudicio suorum.

- (i) *nam quod est obiectum...absenti M. Caelio* (lines 1-2). What objection to Caelius is Cicero here answering? What argument does he present? [3 marks]
- (ii) *quem et absentem...denegarunt* (lines 2-4). What evidence of the good will of his fellow townsmen towards Caelius does Cicero present here? [2 marks]
- (iii) What rhetorical device (no technical term required) does Cicero use to support his answer in both of the situations discussed in (i) and (ii)? [2 marks]
- (iv) Translate *videor mihi...iudicio suorum* (lines 5-6). [3 marks]

(b) Cicero *pro Caelio* 42

Ergo haec deserta via et inculta atque interclusa iam frondibus et virgultis relinquatur. Detur aliqui ludus aetati; sit adulescentia liberior; non omnia voluptatibus denegentur; non semper superet vera illa et directa ratio; vincat aliquando cupiditas voluptasque rationem, dum modo illa in hoc genere praescriptio moderatioque teneatur. Parcat iuventus pudicitiae suae, ne spoliet alienam, ne effundat patrimonium, ne faenore trucidetur, ne incurrat in alterius domum atque familiam, ne probum castis, labem integris, infamiam bonis inferat, ne quem vi terreat, ne intersit insidiis, scelere careat. Postremo cum paruerit voluptatibus, dederit aliquid temporis ad ludum aetatis atque ad inanis hasce adulescentiae cupiditates, revocet se aliquando ad curam rei domesticae, rei forensis reique publicae, ut ea quae ratione antea non perspexerat satietate abiecissee et experiendo contempsisse videatur.

- (i) What does Cicero mean by the *deserta via et inculta...frondibus et virgultis* (line 1)? With what argument does he dismiss it? [2 marks]
- (ii) Translate *vincat aliquando...teneatur* (lines 3-4). [3 marks]
- (iii) *parcat iuventus...careat* (lines 4-7). Name **three** things that, according to Cicero here, young men should avoid. [3 marks]
- (iv) Discuss Cicero's rhetorical skill as revealed by this passage. [2 marks]

4. Love poetry

(a) Horace *Odes* 1.22

Integer vitae scelerisque purus
non eget Mauris iaculis neque arcu
nec venenatis gravida sagittis,
Fusce, pharetra,

5 sive per Syrtis iter aestuosas
sive facturus per inhospitalem
Caucasum vel quae loca fabulosus
lambit Hydaspes.

10 namque me silva lupus in Sabina,
dum meam canto Lalagen et ultra
terminum curis vagor expeditis,
fugit inermem,

15 quale portentum neque militaris
Daunias latis alit aesculetis
nec Iubae tellus generat, leonum
arida nutrix.

20 pone me pigris ubi nulla campis
arbor aestiva recreatur aura,
quod latus mundi nebulae malusque
Iuppiter urget;

pone sub curru nimium propinqui
solis in terra domibus negata:
dulce ridentem Lalagen amabo,
dulce loquentem.

- (i) Explain how the third stanza (*namque me...inermem*) undermines the effect of the first two (*integer vitae...Hydaspes*). [2 marks]
- (ii) Identify *Daunias* (line 14) and *Iubae* (line 15). Why are they mentioned here? [3 marks]
- (iii) Translate *pone me...Iuppiter urget* (lines 17-20). [3 marks]
- (iv) Explain the contrast between the subject matter of stanza 5 (*pone me...urget*) and that of stanza 6 (*pone sub...loquentem*). [2 marks]

(b) Ovid *Amores* 1.9.1-20

Militat omnis amans, et habet sua castra Cupido;
 Attice, crede mihi, militat omnis amans.
 quae bello est habilis, Veneri quoque convenit aetas.
 turpe senex miles, turpe senilis amor.
 5 quos petiere duces animos in milite forti,
 hos petit in socio bella puella viro.
 pervigilant ambo; terra requiescit uterque
 ille fores dominae servat, at ille ducis.
 militis officium longa est via; mitte puellam,
 10 strenuus exempto fine sequetur amans.
 ibit in adversos montes duplicataque nimbo
 flumina, congestas exeret ille nives,
 nec freta pressurus tumidos causabitur Euros
 aptaque verrendis sidera quaeret aquis.
 15 quis nisi vel miles vel amans et frigora noctis
 et denso mixtas perferet imbre nives?
 mittitur infestos alter speculator in hostes;
 in rivale oculos alter, ut hoste, tenet.
 ille graves urbes, hic durae limen amicae
 20 obsidet; hic portas frangit, at ille fores.

- (i) *militat omnis amans* (line 1). Give **three** examples of this idea from lines 3-20 (*quae bello...ille fores*). [3 marks]
- (ii) Translate *pervigilant...ille ducis* (lines 7-8). [3 marks]
- (iii) Scan lines 11-12 (*ibit in...ille nives*). [2 marks]
- (iv) Give **two** examples of Ovid's skill in injecting variety into a long list. [2 marks]

5. Roman satire

(a) Juvenal *Sat* 4.75-91

75 Primus, clamante Liburno,
 “currite, iam sedit” – rapta properabat abolla
 Pegasus, attonitae positus modo vilicus urbi.
 Anne aliud tunc praefecti? quorum optimus atque
 interpret legum sanctissimus, omnia quamquam
 80 temporibus diris tractanda putabat inermi
 iustitia. Venit et Crispi iucunda senectus,
 cuius erant mores, qualis facundia, mite
 ingenium. Maria ac terras populosque regenti
 quis comes utilior, si clade et peste sub illa
 85 saevitiam damnare et honestum adferre liceret
 consilium? Sed quid violentius aure tyranni,
 cum quo de pluviis aut aestibus aut nimbose
 vere locuturi fatum pendebat amici?
 Ille igitur numquam direxit brachia contra
 90 torrentem, nec civis erat, qui libera posset
 verba animi proferre et vitam impendere vero.

- (i) What has occurred immediately before this passage? [2 marks]
- (ii) *positus modo...praefecti* (lines 77-8). Explain the insult to be found in these words. [2 marks]
- (iii) Translate *venit et...ingenium* (lines 81-3). [3 marks]
- (iv) Scan lines 87-8 (*cum quo...amici*). Identify **one** unusual feature in the scansion of one of these lines. [3 marks]

(b) **Juvenal *Sat* 11.1-20**

Atticus eximie si cenat, lautus habetur:
 si Rutilus, demens. Quid enim maiore cachinno
 excipitur vulgi, quam pauper Apicius? Omnis
 convictus, thermae, stationes, omne theatrum
 5 de Rutilo. Nam dum valida ac iuvenalia membra
 sufficiunt galeae, dumque ardet sanguine, fertur
 non cogente quidem, sed nec prohibente tribuno,
 scripturus leges et regia verba lanistae.
 Multos porro vides, quos saepe elusus ad ipsum
 10 creditor introitum solet exspectare macelli,
 et quibus in solo vivendi causa palato est.
 Egregius cenat meliusque miserrimus horum,
 et cito casurus iam perlucente ruina.
 Interea gustus elementa per omnia quaerunt,
 15 numquam animo pretiis obstantibus: interius si
 attendas, magis illa iuvant, quae pluris emuntur.
 Ergo haud difficile est perituram arcessere summam,
 lancibus oppositis vel matris imagine fracta,
 et quadringentis nummis condire gulosum
 20 fictile; sic veniut ad miscellanea ludi.

- (i) Describe briefly the differences between Atticus and Rutilus. What is Juvenal's attitude to them? [3 marks]
- (ii) *nec prohibente tribuno* (line 7). What action might the tribune prevent? Why would anyone wish to take that action? [2 marks]
- (iii) Translate *egregius cenat...perlucente ruina* (lines 12-13). [3 marks]
- (iv) Scan lines 19-20 (*et quadringentis...ludi*). [2 marks]

SECTION B

[10 marks]

Answer **one** question from this section.

6. Taking your evidence from at least **two** of the books of the *Aeneid*, discuss Virgil's treatment of any **three** women, including, if you wish, goddesses.
 7. Basing your judgement on at least **three** episodes taken from at least **two** books of the *Annals*, assess the strengths and weaknesses of Tacitus as a historian.
 8. What do the *pro Caelio* and the *pro Milone* teach us about Cicero as **either** a lawyer **or** a politician?
 9. Take **one** poem each from any **three** of the poets Catullus, Horace, Propertius and Ovid and illustrate their main differences and similarities.
 10. Choose at least **two** passages, at least **one** from Juvenal and **one** from Petronius, to illustrate the main differences and similarities in the way the two authors employ humour.
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