

LATIN
STANDARD LEVEL
PAPER 2

Friday 23 May 2003 (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. 40-56

40 Primus ibi ante omnis magna comitante caterua
Laocoon ardens summa decurrit ab arce,
et procul “o miseri, quae tanta insania, ciues ?
creditur auectos hostis ? aut ulla putatis
dona carere dolis Danaum ? sic notus Vlixes ?
45 aut hoc inclusi ligno occultantur Achiui,
aut haec in nostros fabricata est machina muros,
inspectura domos uenturaque desuper urbi,
aut aliquis latet error ; equo ne credite, Teucrici.
quidquid id est, timeo Danaos et dona ferentis.”
50 sic fatus ualidis ingentem uiribus hastam
in latus inque feri curuam compagibus aluum
contorsit. stetit illa tremens, uteroque recusso
insonuere cauae gemitumque dedere cauernae,
et, si fata deum, si mens non laeua fuisset,
55 impulerat ferro Argolicas foedare latebras,
Troiaque nunc staret, Priamique arx alta maneres.

- (i) What has been happening immediately before this passage? [2 marks]
- (ii) Scan lines 43-4 (*creditur... Vlixes*). [2 marks]
- (iii) Translate *sic fatus... contorsit* (lines 50-2). [4 marks]
- (iv) How and why does Virgil emphasise the effect of *contorsit* (line 52)? [3 marks]
- (v) What is the emotional impact of lines 54-6 (*et, si fata... maneres*)? How is it achieved? [4 marks]

(b) **Virgil Aeneid 2. 279-97**

ultro flens ipse uidebar

280 compellare uirum et maestas expromere uoces :
 “o lux Dardaniae, spes o fidissima Teucrum,
 quae tantae tenuere morae ? quibus Hector ab oris
 exspectate uenis ? ut te post multa tuorum
 funera, post uarios hominumque urbisque labores
 285 defessi aspiciamus ! quae causa indigna serenos
 foedauit uultus ? aut cur haec uulnera cerno ?”
 ille nihil, nec me quaerentem uana moratur,
 sed grauius gemitus imo de pectore ducens,
 “heu fuge, nate dea, teque his” ait “eripe flammis,
 290 hostis habet muros ; ruit alto a culmine Troia.
 sat patriae Priamoque datum : si Pergama dextra
 defendi possent, etiam hac defensa fuissent.
 sacra suosque tibi commendat Troia penatis ;
 hos cape fatorum comites, his moenia quaere
 295 magna pererrato statues quae denique ponto.”
 sic ait et manibus uittas Vestamque potentem
 aeternumque adytis effert penetralibus ignem.

- (i) How is Hector described in the lines immediately preceding these?
 In what circumstances does he appear here? How, according to the
 narrator, had he come by his injuries? [3 marks]
- (ii) Who is the speaker of lines 281-6 (*‘o lux Dardaniae...cerno?’*)?
 How does Virgil convey his emotional state? [3 marks]
- (iii) Scan lines 284-5 (*funera post...indigna serenos*). [2 marks]
- (iv) Translate lines 289-90 (*‘heu fuge...culmine Troia*). [4 marks]
- (v) Explain the importance of lines 291-2 (*sat patriae...defensa
 fuissent*) for the future conduct of Aeneas and the Trojans. [3 marks]

2. Tacitus' presentation of imperial policy:

(a) Tacitus *Annals* 15. 39

5 Eo in tempore Nero Antii agens non ante in urbem regressus est quam domui eius, qua Palatium et Maecenatis hortos continuaverat, ignis propinquaret. neque tamen sisti potuit quin et Palatium et domus et cuncta circum haurirentur. sed solacium populo exturbato ac profugo campum Martis ac monumenta Agrippae, hortos quin etiam suos patefecit et subitaria aedificia extruxit quae multitudinem inopem acciperent ; subvectaque utensilia ab Ostia et propinquis municipiis pretiumque frumenti minutum usque ad ternos nummos. quae quamquam popularia in inritum cadebant, quia pervaserat rumor ipso tempore flagrantis urbis inisse eum domesticam scaenam et cecinisse Troianum excidium, praesentia mala vetustis cladibus adsimulantem.

- (i) What had happened in Rome immediately before this extract, and why was it even then damaging Nero's reputation? [2 marks]
- (ii) Translate *neque tamen...haurirentur* (lines 2-3). [4 marks]
- (iii) What steps did Nero take to alleviate the situation, according to Tacitus' account in lines 3-7 (*sed solacium...ternos nummos*)? [4 marks]
- (iv) What story, prejudicial to Nero, does Tacitus tell in lines 7-9 (*quae quamquam...adsimulantem*)? How does Tacitus distance himself from the account while, at the same time, ensuring that we remember it? [3 marks]
- (v) Basing your answer on this extract only, assess the view of Nero that you believe Tacitus himself held. [2 marks]

(b) Tacitus *Annals* 15. 52

Coniuratis tamen metu proditoris permotis placitum maturare caedem apud Baias in villa Pisonis, cuius amoenitate captus Caesar crebro ventitabat balneasque et epulas inibat omissis excubiis et fortunae suae mole. sed abnuit Piso invidiam praetendens, si sacra mensae diique hospitales caede qualiscumque principis cruentarentur : melius
5 apud urbem in illa inuisa et spoliis civium extracta domo vel in publico patruros quod pro re publica suscepissent. haec in commune, ceterum timore occulto ne L. Silanus eximia nobilitate disciplinaque C. Cassii, apud quem educatus erat, ad omnem claritudinem sublatus imperium invaderet, prompte daturis qui a coniuratione integri essent quique miserarentur Neronem tamquam per scelus interfectum.

- (i) What had happened just before this extract to persuade the conspirators that they should act promptly? [1 mark]
- (ii) For what reasons given here did the conspirators initially plan to kill Nero at Baiae? [3 marks]
- (iii) What does Tacitus here suggest was Piso's chief public objection for using his villa at Baiae as the site for Nero's murder? What were his chief private objections, and where did he propose instead? [4 marks]
- (iv) Translate *sed abnuit...cruentarentur* (lines 3-4). [4 marks]
- (v) Basing your answer on this extract only, assess Tacitus' attitude to Piso. [3 marks]

3. Cicero's political speeches:

(a) Cicero *pro Caelio* 13

5 Quis clarioribus viris quodam tempore iucundior, quis turpioribus coniunctor ? quis civis meliorum partium aliquando, quis taetrius hostis huic civitati ? quis in voluptatibus inquinatior, quis in laboribus patientior ? quis in rapacitate avarior, quis in largitione effusior ? Illa vero, iudices, in illo homine admirabilia fuerunt, comprehendere multos amicitia, tueri obsequio, cum omnibus communicare quod habebat, servire temporibus suorum omnium pecunia, gratia, labore corporis, scelere etiam, si opus esset, et audacia, versare suam naturam et regere ad tempus atque huc et illuc torquere ac flectere, cum tristibus severe, cum remissis iucunde, cum senibus graviter, cum iuventute comiter, cum facinerosis audaciter, cum libidinosi luxuriose vivere.

- (i) Name the person described here. Why is his character relevant to Cicero's case? [2 marks]
- (ii) *quis clarioribus...largitione effusior?* (lines 1-4). What rhetorical device is used here by Cicero? Show how Cicero's opinions are revealed more clearly by the way he presents his case. [3 marks]
- (iii) Translate *quis in voluptatibus...largitione effusior* (lines 2-4). [4 marks]
- (iv) *Illa vero...corporis* (lines 4-6). What two changes in rhetorical style do you detect here? Show how the word *scelere* (line 6) marks a further sudden shift in rhetorical strategy. [4 marks]
- (v) What new impression is conveyed by *cum tristibus...luxuriose vivere* (lines 7-9) and how does Cicero present it rhetorically? [2 marks]

(b) Cicero *pro Caelio* 18

Reprehendistis a patre quod semigravit. Quod quidem in hac aetate minime
reprendendum est. Qui cum et ex publica causa iam esset mihi quidem molestam, sibi
tamen gloriosam victoriam consecutus et per aetatem magistratus petere posset, non
modo permittente patre sed etiam suadente ab eo semigravit et, cum domus patris a foro
5 longe abesset, quo facilius et nostras domus obire et ipse a suis coli posset, conduxit in
Palatio non magno domum. Quo loco possum dicere id quod vir clarissimus, M.
Crassus, cum de adventu regis Ptolemaei quereretur, paulo ante dixit :

Vtinam ne in nemore Pelio—
Ac longius mihi quidem contexere hoc carmen liceret :
10 Nam numquam era errans
hanc molestiam nobis exhiberet
Medea animo aegro, amore saevo saucia.

Sic enim, iudices, reperietis quod, cum ad id loci venero, ostendam, hanc Palatinam
Medeam migrationemque hanc adulescenti causam sive malorum omnium sive potius
15 sermonum fuisse.

- (i) What reasons does Cicero advance to justify Caelius' decision to
leave his father's house? [3 marks]
- (ii) *mihi quidem molestam, sibi tamen gloriosam victoriam* (lines 2-3).
What was this victory, and why did Cicero react to it in the way
suggested here? [2 marks]
- (iii) *quo loco possum...saevo saucia* (lines 6-12). Explain the humour. [3 marks]
- (iv) Translate *quo loco possum...ante dixit* (lines 6-7) [4 marks]
- (v) Name the *Palatinam Medeam* (lines 13-14) and explain why
Cicero calls her this. [3 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.
 namque me silva lupus in Sabina,
 10 dum meam canto Lalagen et ultra
 terminum curis vagor expeditis,
 fugit inermem,
 quale portentum neque militaris
 Daunias latis alit aesculetis
 15 nec Iubae tellus generat, leonum
 arida nutrix.
 pone me pigris ubi nulla campis
 arbor aestiva recreatur aura,
 quod latus mundi nebulae malusque
 20 Iuppiter urget ;
 pone sub curru nimium propinqui
 solis in terra domibus negata :
 dulce ridentem Lalagen amabo,
 dulce loquentem.

- (i) If you knew only the first eight lines of this poem, how would you expect the poem to develop? [2 marks]
- (ii) Identify any **two** of the following: *Syrtis* (line 5), *Caucasum* (line 7), *Hydaspes* (line 8). What is the effect of their inclusion? [3 marks]
- (iii) What is surprising about the two words *fugit inermem* (line 12)? Why, in your opinion, are they placed where they are in the stanza? [3 marks]
- (iv) Translate lines 13-16 (*quale portentum...arida nutrix*). [4 marks]
- (v) What two contrasting settings are evoked in lines 17-22 (*pone me pigris...negata*)? Which of the poem's themes do you think the contrast is intended to reinforce? [3 marks]

(b) Catullus 70, 72, 83

70

NVLLI se dicit mulier mea nubere malle
quam mihi, non si se Iuppiter ipse petat.
dicit : sed mulier cupido quod dicit amanti,
in uento et rapida scribere oportet aqua.

72

DICEBAS quondam solum te nosse Catullum,
Lesbia, nec prae me uelle tenere Iouem.
dilexi tum te non tantum ut uulgus amicam,
sed pater ut gnatos diligit et generos.
5 nunc te cognoui : quare etsi impensius uror,
multo mi tamen es uilior et leuior.
qui potis est, inquis ? quod amantem iniuria talis
cogit amare magis, sed bene uelle minus.

83

LESBIA mi praesente uiro mala plurima dicit :
haec illi fatuo maxima laetitia est.
mule, nihil sentis ? si nostri oblita taceret,
sana esset : nunc quod gannit et obloquitur,
5 non solum meminit, sed, quae multo acrior est res,
irata est. hoc est, uritur et loquitur.

- (i) Translate poem 70.1-2 (*nulli se dicit...Iuppiter ipse petat.*) [4 marks]
- (ii) *dicit...dicit...dicit* (70.1 and 3). How do these three occurrences of the verb *dicit* differ subtly from one another in meaning? Show how these differences are important for an understanding of the poem's meaning. [3 marks]
- (iii) Explain precisely what is meant here by the words *cognoui* and *uror* (72.5), and *bene uelle* (72.8), What do they contribute to our understanding of this poem. [4 marks]
- (iv) What does *praesente uiro* (83.1) mean? What additional perspective does the phrase introduce to the poem's overall meaning? [2 marks]
- (v) Scan 83.1-2 (*Lesbia mi...laetitia est*). [2 marks]

5. Roman Satire:

(a) Juvenal *Satire* 4. 123-43

non cedit Veiento, sed ut fanaticus oestro
 percussus, Bellona, tuo divinat et “ingens
 125 omen habes” inquit “magni clarique triumphi.
 regem aliquem capies, aut de temone Britanno
 excidet Arviragus. peregrina est belua, cernis
 erectas in terga sudes.” hoc defuit unum
 Fabricio patriam ut rhombi memoraret et annos.
 130 “quidnam igitur censes ? conciditur ?” “absit ab illo
 dedecus hoc” Montanus ait, “testa alta paretur,
 quae tenui muro spatiosum colligat orbem.
 debetur magnus patinae subitusque Prometheus.
 argillam atque rotam citius properate, sed ex hoc
 135 tempore iam, Caesar, figuli tua castra sequantur.”
 vicit digna viro sententia. noverat ille
 luxuriam inperii veterem noctesque Neronis
 iam medias aliamque famem, cum pulmo Falerno
 arderet. nulli maior fuit usus edendi
 140 tempestate mea ; Circeis nata forent an
 Lucrinum ad saxum Rutupinove edita fundo
 ostrea callebat primo deprendere morsu,
 et semel aspecti litus dicebat echini.

- (i) What has caused Domitian’s council to be in session? [2 marks]
- (ii) How in lines 123-9 (*non cedit...annos*) does Juvenal make Veiento’s ideas seem ridiculous? [3 marks]
- (iii) What two solutions are mentioned in lines 130-2 (*quidnam igitur...colligat orbem*)? [2 marks]
- (iv) What is meant here by *Prometheus* (line 133), and how did the name acquire that meaning? [2 marks]
- (v) Translate lines 134-5 (*argillam...sequantur.*) [4 marks]
- (vi) Scan lines 142-3 (*ostrea...echini*). [2 marks]

(b) Juvenal *Satire 5. 125-45*

125 duceris planta velut ictus ab Hercule Cacus
et ponere foris, si quid temptaveris umquam
hiscere, tamquam habeas tria nomina. quando propinat
Virro tibi sumitve tuis contacta labellis
pocula ? quis vestrum temerarius usque adeo, quis
130 perditus, ut dicat regi “bibe” ? plurima sunt quae
non audent homines pertusa dicere laena.
quadringenta tibi si quis deus aut similis dis
et melior fatis donaret homuncio, quantus,
ex nihilo quantus fieres Virronis amicus.
135 “da Trebio, pone ad Trebium. vis, frater, ab ipsis
ilibus ?” o nummi, vobis hunc praestat honorem,
vos estis fratres. dominus tamen et domini rex
si vis tu fieri, nullus tibi parvolus aula
luserit Aeneas nec filia dulcior illo ;
140 iucundum et carum sterilis facit uxor amicum.
sed tua nunc Mycale pariat licet et pueros tres
in gremium patris fundat semel, ipse loquaci
gaudebit nido, viridem thoraca iubebit
adferri minimasque nuces assemque rogatum,
145 ad mensam quotiens parasitus venerit infans.

- (i) Who was Cacus (line 125)? What did Hercules do to him, and why? [3 marks]
- (ii) *tamquam habeas tria nomina* (line 127); explain Juvenal’s point here. [2 marks]
- (iii) Scan lines 130-1 (*perditus...laena*). [2 marks]
- (iv) *dominus tamen et domini rex/si vis tu fieri* (lines 137-8); what did it mean to be *dominus* and *domini rex*? According to lines 138-40, what was required for success in that ambition, and why was it so? [4 marks]
- (v) Translate *viridem...infans* (lines 143-5). [4 marks]

SECTION B

Answer **one** question. Each question in this section is worth [15 marks].

6. Illustrate from the text and/or translation what Aeneas understands about his destiny at the end of *Aeneid* 2 that he does not know at the beginning of the book.
 7. Choose two incidents from Tacitus *Annals* 14 and 15 and show how they reveal Tacitus' attitude to Nero.
 8. On the evidence of the *pro Caelio*, what do you think were Cicero's assumptions about the character of the jury?
 9. Discuss from the evidence of his poems alone whether **either** Catullus **or** Horace was a poet who happened to write about love or a lover who happened to like writing poetry.
 10. Illustrate the variety and wide range of the topics that provoked Juvenal to write satire.
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