



**LATIN**  
**STANDARD LEVEL**  
**PAPER 2**

Tuesday 25 May 2004 (morning)

2 hours

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**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**

*In this section, answer the questions on **three** passages in all, taken from **two** topics only.*

**1. Roman Epic:**

**(a) Virgil *Aen* 2. 94-106**

nec tacui demens et me, fors si qua tulisset,  
 95 si patrios umquam remeassem victor ad Argos,  
 promisi ultorem et verbis odia aspera movi.  
 hinc mihi prima mali labes, hinc semper Vlixes  
 criminibus terrere novis, hinc spargere voces  
 in vulgum ambiguas et quaerere conscius arma.  
 100 nec requievit enim, donec Calchante ministro —  
 sed quid ego haec autem nequiquam ingrata revolve  
 quidve moror? si omnis uno ordine habetis Achivos,  
 idque audire sat est, iamdudum sumite poenas:  
 hoc Ithacus velit et magno mercentur Atridae.  
 105 Tum vero ardemus scitari et quaerere causas,  
 ignari scelerum tantorum artisque Pelasgae.

- (i) Who is speaking for all but the last two lines of this passage?  
 What is he trying to achieve? [3 marks]
- (ii) Scan lines 95-6 (*si patrios...movi*). [2 marks]
- (iii) Explain the rhetorical effect after *Calchante ministro* (line 100).  
 How does it contribute to the speaker's aim? [3 marks]
- (iv) What is the speaker trying to achieve in lines 101-4 (*sed quid ego...  
 Atridae*). How do the words *Ithacus* and *Atridae* contribute to his  
 prospects of success? [3 marks]
- (v) Translate *tum vero... Pelasgae* (lines 105-6). [4 marks]

(b) Virgil *Aen.* 2. 387-401

‘o socii, qua prima’ inquit ‘fortuna salutis  
monstrat iter, quaque ostendit se dextra, sequamur:  
mutemus clipeos Danaumque insignia nobis  
390 aptemus. dolus an virtus, quis in hoste requirat?  
arma dabunt ipsi.’ sic fatus deinde comantem  
Androgei galeam clipeique insigne decorum  
induitur laterique Argivum accommodat ensem.  
hoc Rhipeus, hoc ipse Dymas omnisque iuventus  
395 laeta facit: spoliis se quisque recentibus armat.  
vadimus immixti Danais haud numine nostro  
multaque per caecam congressi proelia noctem  
conserimus, multos Danaum demittimus Orco.  
diffugiunt alii ad navis et litora cursu  
400 fida petunt; pars ingentem formidine turpi  
scandunt rursus equum et nota conduntur in alvo.

- (i) What happened immediately before the speech in lines 387-91. [3 marks]
- (ii) *dolus an virtus, quis in hoste requirat?* (line 390). Discuss the moral issue raised by these words. [3 marks]
- (iii) *arma dabunt ipsi* (line 391). Why does Austin describe these words as “a grim jest”? [3 marks]
- (iv) Translate lines 394-5 (*hoc Rhipeus...recentibus armat*). [4 marks]
- (v) Scan lines 400-1 (*fida...in alvo*). [2 marks]

2. Tacitus' presentation of imperial policy:

(a) Tacitus *Annals* 15. 38

Sequitur clades, forte an dolo principis incertum (nam utrumque auctores  
 prodidere), sed omnibus quae huic urbi per violentiam ignium acciderunt gravior atque  
 atrocior. initium in ea parte circi ortum quae Palatino Caelioque montibus contigua est,  
 ubi per tabernas, quibus id mercimonium inerat quo flamma alitur, simul coeptus ignis  
 5 et statim validus ac vento citus longitudinem circi corripuit. neque enim domus  
 munimentis saeptae vel templa muris cincta aut quid aliud morae interiacebat. impetu  
 pervagatum incendium plana primum, deinde in edita adsurgens et rursus inferiora  
 populando, antiit remedia velocitate mali et obnoxia urbe artis itineribus hucque et illuc  
 flexis atque enormibus vicis, qualis vetus Roma fuit. ad hoc lamenta paventium  
 10 feminarum, fessa aetate aut rudis pueritiae, quique sibi quique aliis consulebant, dum  
 trahunt invalidos aut opperiantur, pars mora, pars festinans, cuncta impediabant.

- (i) *forte an dolo principis incertum (nam utrumque auctores prodidere)* (lines 1-2). What do these words suggest about Tacitus' methods as an historian? [2 marks]
- (ii) Translate *neque enim domus...interiacebat* (lines 5-6). [4 marks]
- (iii) Comment on the authorial tone adapted in the section *initium in ea parte...vetus Roma fuit* (lines 3 -9) [2 marks]
- (iv) Choose **three** words or phrases from the next section *ad hoc lamenta...cuncta impediabant* (lines 9-11) and show how they exemplify a very different attitude from that found in the previous section. [4 marks]
- (v) *qualis vetus Roma fuit* (line 9). What action of Nero, done for what purpose, had made this detailed point necessary for Tacitus' readers? [3 marks]

**(b) Tacitus *Annals* 15. 51**

Interim cunctantibus prolatantibusque spem ac metum Epicharis quaedam, incertum quonam modo sciscitata (neque illi ante ulla rerum honestarum cura fuerat), accendere et arguere coniuratos, ac postremum lentitudinis eorum pertaesa et in Campania agens primores classiariorum Misensium labefacere et conscientia inligare  
 5 conisa est tali initio. erat nauarchus in ea classe Volusius Proculus, occidendae matris Neroni inter ministros, non ex magnitudine sceleris proventus, ut rebatur. is mulieri olim cognitus, seu recens orta amicitia, dum merita erga Neronem sua et quam in inritum cecidissent aperit adicitque questus et destinationem vindictae, si facultas oreretur, spem dedit posse impelli et pluris conciliare: nec leve auxilium in classe,  
 10 crebras occasiones, quia Nero multo apud Puteolos et Misenum maris usu laetabatur.

- (i) *cunctantibus prolatantibusque spem ac metum* (line 1). To what group of people does this refer, and what does it reveal about Tacitus' attitude to them? [3 marks]
- (ii) *Epicharis quaedam...tali initio* (lines 1-5). Illustrate from the text Tacitus' two conflicting attitudes towards Epicharis. [4 marks]
- (iii) Why, according to Tacitus, was Volusius Proculus willing to join the conspiracy against Nero? [2 marks]
- (iv) *is mulieri...orta amicitia* (lines 6-7). Why, in your opinion, did Tacitus include these words in his account? [2 marks]
- (v) Translate *nec leve auxilium...laetabatur* (lines 9-10). [4 marks]

3. Cicero's political speeches:

(a) Cicero *pro Caelio* 10

5 Nam quod Catilinae familiaritas obiecta Caelio est, longe ab ista suspitione abhorrere debet. Hoc enim adolescente scitis consulatum mecum petisse Catilinam. Ad quem si accessit aut si a me discessit umquam—quamquam multi boni adolescentes illi homini nequam atque improbo studuerunt—tum existimetur Caelius Catilinae nimium familiaris fuisse. At enim postea scimus et vidimus esse hunc in illius etiam amicis. Quis negat? Sed ego illud tempus aetatis quod ipsum sua sponte infirmum, aliorum autem libidine infestum est, id hoc loco defendo. Fuit adsiduus mecum praetore me; non noverat Catilinam; Africam tum praetor ille obtinebat.

- (i) *quod Catilinae...Caelio est* (line 1). Why is Caelius' relationship with Catiline important? [3 marks]
- (ii) *quamquam multi...studuerunt* (lines 3-4). Explain how this clause might be useful for Cicero's case. [2 marks]
- (iii) *at enim...quis negat?* (lines 5-6). How does this accusation differ from the previous one? How do Cicero's immediate tactics also differ? [4 marks]
- (iv) Give an example of word-play from this passage and discuss its effect. [2 marks]
- (v) Translate *fuit adsiduus...obtinebat* (lines 7-8). [4 marks]

(b) Cicero *pro Caelio* 19

Quam ob rem illa quae ex accusatorum oratione praemuniri iam et fingi intellegebam, fretus vestra patientia, 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 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 oriatur 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 10 senatorem esse solum qui vobis gratificari vellet inventum.

- (i) Explain Cicero's tactics in his use of the word *fingi* (line 1) and of the phrase *fretus vestra patientia* (line 2). [3 marks]
- (ii) What is the new charge being brought against Caelius here? What is Cicero suggesting by the words *si prodierit* (line 4)? [2 marks]
- (iii) *a quo quaeram...queri maluerit* (lines 3-6). What **three** questions does Cicero put to the prosecution? Why does he put them? [4 marks]
- (iv) Translate *si mihi ad haec...senator emanet* (lines 6-7). [4 marks]
- (v) *ab ipso capite accusationis vestrae* (lines 8-9). To whom is Cicero referring, and why does he not do so directly? [2 marks]

4. Love Poetry:

(a) Catullus 85, 87, 92, 109

85

ODI et amo. quare id faciam, fortasse requiris  
nescio, sed fieri sentio et excrucior.

87

NVLLA potest mulier tantum se dicere amatam  
uere, quantum a me Lesbia amata mea est.  
nulla fides ullo fuit umquam foedere tanta,  
quanta in amore tuo ex parte reperta mea est.

92

LESBIA mi dicit semper male nec tacet umquam  
de me: Lesbia me dispeream nisi amat.  
quo signo ? quia sunt totidem mea: deprecor illam  
assidue, uerum dispeream nisi amo.

109

IVCVNDVM, mea uita, mihi proponis amorem  
hunc nostrum inter nos perpetuumque fore.  
di magni, facite ut uere promittere possit,  
atque id sincere dicat et ex animo,  
5 ut liceat nobis tota perducere uita  
aeternum hoc sanctae foedus amicitiae.

- (i) Translate *odi et amo ...excrucior* (85). [4 marks]
- (ii) Comment on the significance of the placing of the word *uere* (87.2). [3 marks]
- (iii) With close reference to the text, analyse the argument of poem 92. How convincing do you find it? [3 marks]
- (iv) Show how the language of 109.3-4 (*di magni...ex animo*) undermines the apparent message of the poem. [3 marks]
- (v) Scan 109.5-6 (*ut liceat...amicitiae*). [2 marks]



(b) Horace *Odes* 3.10

EXTREMVM Tanain si biberes, Lyce,  
saevo nupta viro, me tamen asperas  
porrectum ante foris obicere incolis  
plorares Aquilonibus.

5 audis quo strepitu ianua, quo nemus  
inter pulchra satum tecta remugiat  
ventis, et positas ut glaciēt nives  
puro numine Iuppiter?

10 ingratham Veneri pone superbiam,  
ne currente retro funis eat rota.  
non te Penelopen difficilem procis  
Tyrrenus genuit parens.

15 o quamvis neque te munera nec preces  
nec tinctus viola pallor amantium  
nec vir Pieria paelice saucius  
curvat, supplicibus tuis

20 parcas, nec rigida mollior aesculo  
nec Mauris animum mitior anguibus.  
non hoc semper erit liminis aut aquae  
caelestis patiens latus.

- (i) *Extremum Tanain si biberes* (line 1). What do these words literally mean? How are they relevant to Horace's argument? [3 marks]
- (ii) Explain how the second stanza (lines 5-8) contributes to Horace's case. [2 marks]
- (iii) Who was Penelope (line 11)? Why does Horace include her here? [3 marks]
- (iv) *saevo nupta viro* (line 2) and *vir Pieria paelice saucius* (line 15). Show how Horace uses these different but related points in his attempt to persuade Lyce. [3 marks]
- (v) Translate *non hoc semper...patiens latus* (lines 19-20). [4 marks]

5. Roman Satire:

(a) Juvenal *Satire* 4. 11-27

sed nunc de factis leuioribus. et tamen alter  
 si fecisset idem caderet sub iudice morum;  
 nam, quod turpe bonis Titio Seioque, decebat  
 Crispinum. quid agas, cum dira et foedior omni  
 15 crimine persona est? mullum sex milibus emit,  
 aequantem sane paribus sestertia libris,  
 ut perhibent qui de magnis maiora locuntur.  
 consilium laudo artificis, si munere tanto  
 praecipuam in tabulis ceram senis abstulit orbi;  
 20 est ratio ulterior, magnae si misit amicae,  
 quae uehitur cluso latis specularibus antro.  
 nil tale expectes: emit sibi. multa uidemus  
 quae miser et frugi non fecit Apicius. hoc tu  
 succinctus patria quondam, Crispine, papyro?  
 25 hoc pretio squamae? potuit fortasse minoris  
 piscator quam piscis emi; prouincia tanti  
 uendit agros, sed maiores Apulia uendit.

- (i) Translate *sed nunc de...iudice morum* (lines 11-12). [4 marks]
- (ii) What **two** strategies for taking advantage of the fish are recommended by Juvenal in lines 18-21 (*consilium laudo...specularibus antro*)? [4 marks]
- (iii) Give an account of Apicius sufficient to explain the humour of *quae miser et frugi non fecit Apicius* (line 23). [2 marks]
- (iv) *hoc tu succinctus...papyro* (lines 23-24). Explain why this insult is so effective. [3 marks]
- (v) Scan lines 26-7 (*piscator quam...Apulia uendit*). [2 marks]

(b) **Juvenal *Satire 5. 80-95***

80           aspice quam longo distinguat pectore lancem  
 quae fertur domino squilla, et quibus undique saepta  
 asparagis qua despiciat conuiuia cauda,  
 dum uenit excelsi manibus sublata ministri.  
 sed tibi dimidio constrictus cammarus ouo  
 85           ponitur exigua feralis cena patella.  
 ipse Venafrano piscem perfundit, at hic qui  
 pallidus adfertur misero tibi caulis olebit  
 lanternam; illud enim uestris datur alueolis quod  
 canna Micipsarum prora subuexit acuta,  
 90           propter quod Romae cum Boccare nemo lauatur,  
 quod tutos etiam facit a serpentibus atris.  
 mullus erit domini, quem misit Corsica uel quem  
 Tauromenitanae rupes, quando omne peractum est  
 et iam defecit nostrum mare, dum gula saeuit,  
 95           retibus adsiduis penitus scrutante macello  
 proxima, nec patimur Tyrrhenum crescere piscem.  
 instruit ergo focum prouincia, sumitur illinc  
 quod captator emat Laenas, Aurelia uendat.

- (i) Explain the humour of *qua despiciat...sublata ministri* (lines 82-3). [2 marks]
- (ii) What is a *feralis cena* (line 85)? Suggest **two** reasons why Juvenal alludes to it here. [3 marks]
- (iii) What **two** effects, according to *propter quod Romae...serpentibus atris* (lines 90-1), are associated with African oil? [2 marks]
- (iv) Scan lines 92-3 (*mullus erit...peractum est*). [2 marks]
- (v) Translate *instruit ergo...Aurelia uendat* (lines 97-8) and explain the humour. [6 marks]

**SECTION B**

Answer **one** question from this section.

6. What do we learn about Aeneas' character from a careful reading of *Aeneid* 2?
  7. 'Tacitus disliked Nero's enemies almost as much as Nero himself.' To what extent does your reading of *Annals* 14 and 15 support or contradict this assessment?
  8. What picture of Caelius' character do you have from your reading of Cicero's *pro Caelio*?
  9. Write an appreciation of **two** poems, each by a different poet from among Catullus, Horace and Ovid.
  10. 'Juvenal's exaggerations spoil his satire.' How far does your reading of his work lead you to agree or disagree with this judgement?
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