



**LATIN
STANDARD LEVEL
PAPER 2**

Friday 12 November 2004 (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

[45 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 *Aen.* 2.1-17

Conticuere omnes intentique ora tenebant.
 inde toro pater Aeneas sic orsus ab alto:
 ‘Infandum, regina, iubes renovare dolorem,
 Troianas ut opes et lamentabile regnum
 5 eruerint Danaï, quaeque ipse miserrima vidi
 et quorum pars magna fui. quis talia fando
 Myrmidonum Dolopumve aut duri miles Ulixi
 temperet a lacrimis? et iam nox umida caelo
 praecipitat suadentque cadentia sidera somnos.
 10 sed si tantus amor casus cognoscere nostros
 et breviter Troiae supremum audire laborem,
 quamquam animus meminisse horret luctuque refugit,
 Incipiam.
 fracti bello fatisque repulsi
 ductores Danaum tot iam labentibus annis
 15 instar montis equum divina Palladis arte
 aedificant, sectaque intexunt abiete costas;
 votum pro reditu simulant; ea fama vagatur.

- (i) Translate *conticuere...ab alto* (lines 1-2). [4 marks]
- (ii) Choose **three** words or phrases from lines 1-13 (*conticuere...incipiam*) and show how they suggest **either** that Aeneas really wants to tell his tale **or** that he does not. [4 marks]
- (iii) What is the first topic that Aeneas mentions when he does agree to tell of his past? What conclusion do you draw from that? [2 marks]
- (iv) Scan lines 15-16 (*instar...costas*). [2 marks]
- (v) What does *votum pro reditu* (line 17) mean and how do these words contribute to the Greek plot? [3 marks]

(b) **Virgil *Aeneid* 2.323-38.**

Vix ea fatus eram gemitu cum talia reddit:
 ‘venit summa dies et ineluctabile tempus
 325 Dardaniae. fuimus Troes, fuit Ilium et ingens
 gloria Teucrorum; ferus omnia Iuppiter Argos
 transtulit; incensa Danai dominantur in urbe.
 arduus armatos mediis in moenibus astans
 fundit equus victorque Sinon incendia miscet
 330 insultans. portis alii bipatientibus adsunt,
 milia quot magnis umquam venere Mycenis;
 obsedere alii telis angusta viarum
 oppositis; stat ferri acies mucrone corusco
 stricta, parata neci; vix primi proelia temptant
 335 portarum vigiles et caeco Marte resistunt.’
 talibus Othryadae dictis et numine divum
 in flammis et in arma feror, quo tristis Erinys
 quo fremitus vocat et sublatus ad aethera clamor.

- (i) In lines 324-35 (*‘venit...resistunt’*), who is speaking to whom and for what purpose? [3 marks]
- (ii) In what tense are *fuimus* and *fuit* (line 325), and what is the emotional effect of their tense in context? [3 marks]
- (iii) Explain the story referred to by *equus victorque Sinon* (line 329). [3 marks]
- (iv) Translate *portis...Mycenis* (lines 330-1). [4 marks]
- (v) Scan lines 334-5 (*stricta...resistunt*). [2 marks]

2. Tacitus' presentation of imperial policy:

(a) Tacitus *Annals* 15.46

5 Per idem tempus gladiatores apud oppidum Praeneste temptata eruptione praesidio militis, qui custos adesset, coerciti sunt, iam Spartacum et vetera mala rumoribus ferente populo, ut est novarum rerum cupiens pavidusque. Nec multo post clades rei navalis accipitur, non bello (quippe haud alias tam immota pax), sed certum ad diem in Campaniam redire classem Nero iusserat, non exceptis maris casibus. Ergo gubernatores, quamvis saeviente pelago, a Formiis movere; et gravi Africo, dum promunturium Miseni superare contendunt, Cumanis litoribus inpacti triremium plerasque et minora navigia passim amiserunt.

- (i) What major event, described at length by Tacitus, is linked to this passage by the phrase *per idem tempus* (line 1) and how was its effect on the people reflected in the whole passage? [2 marks]
- (ii) Who was Spartacus (line 2)? What is suggested by the phrase *et vetera mala* (line 2) immediately after mention of his name? [3 marks]
- (iii) Who is said to be *novarum rerum cupiens pavidusque* (line 3)? What does the phrase suggest about Tacitus' political outlook? [3 marks]
- (iv) What was the effect of Nero's order that the fleet return *non exceptis maris casibus* (line 5) and what conclusion do we draw from the incident about the relationship between Nero and his senior officers? [3 marks]
- (v) Translate *Ergo gubernatores...movere* (lines 5-6). [4 marks]

(b) Tacitus *Annals* 15.63

Ubi haec atque talia velut in commune disseruit, complectitur uxorem, et paululum adversus praesentem formidinem mollitus rogat oratque temperaret dolori neu aeternum susciperet, sed in contemplatione vitae per virtutem actae desiderium mariti solaciis honestis toleraret. Illa contra sibi quoque destinata[m] mortem adseverat
 5 manumque percussoris exposcit. Tum Seneca gloriae eius non adversus, simul amore, ne sibi unice dilectam ad iniurias relinqueret, “Vitae” inquit “delenimenta monstraveram tibi, tu mortis decus mavis: non invidebo exemplo. Sit huius tam fortis exitus constantia penes utrosque par, claritudinis plus in tuo fine.” Post quae eodem ictu brachia ferro exsolvunt.

- (i) What are Seneca and his wife planning to do in this passage? How do their reasons differ? [3 marks]
- (ii) *Tum Seneca...relinqueret* (lines 5-6). What **two** motives persuade Seneca to agree to his wife’s wishes? What is the actual outcome? [3 marks]
- (iii) What does Seneca mean by *Vitae delenimenta* and *mortis decus* (lines 6-7)? What do these phrases suggest about his philosophical outlook and his character? [3 marks]
- (iv) Choose any **two** words or phrases, not mentioned in your other answers, which you believe are especially helpful in revealing Seneca’s philosophy and/or character, and explain how they do so. [2 marks]
- (v) Translate *Sit huius tam fortis...tuo fine* (lines 7-8). [4 marks]

3. Cicero's political speeches:

(a) Cicero *pro Caelio* 3-4

Ac mihi quidem videtur, iudices, hic introitus defensionis adulescentiae M. Caeli maxime convenire, ut ad ea, quae accusatores deformandi huius causa, detrahendae spoliandaeque dignitatis gratia dixerunt, primum respondeam. Obiectus est pater varie, quod aut parum splendidus ipse aut parum pie tractatus a filio diceretur. De dignitate
 5 M.Caelius notis ac maioribus natu et sine mea oratione et tacitus facile ipse respondet; quibus autem propter senectutem, quod iam diu minus in foro nobiscumque versatur, non aequae est cognitus, ii sic habeant, quaecumque in equite Romano dignitas esse possit, quae certe potest esse maxima, eam semper in M. Caelio habitam esse summam hodieque haberi non solum a suis, sed etiam ab omnibus, quibus potuerit aliqua de
 10 causa esse notus. Equitis Romani autem esse filium criminis loco poni ab accusatoribus neque his iudicantibus oportuit neque defendentibus nobis.

- (i) *Ac mihi quidem...respondeam* (lines 1-3). Explain how Cicero's language in this sentence seems, at the same time, to be both utterly reasonable and very provocative. [3 marks]
- (ii) Show how Cicero uses *aut...aut* (line 4) to discredit his opponents. [2 marks]
- (iii) *De dignitate...notus* (lines 4-10). What two classes of listener does Cicero identify, and how does his treatment of them differ? [4 marks]
- (iv) Give an example not discussed elsewhere in your answers of Cicero's rhetorical skill and discuss its effect. [2 marks]
- (v) Translate *Equitis...nobis* (lines 10-11). [4 marks]

(b) Cicero *pro Caelio* 27-8

Deliciarum obiurgatio fuit longa, etiam lenior, plusque disputationis habuit quam atrocitatis, quo etiam audita est attentius. Nam P. Clodius, amicus meus, cum se gravissime vehementissimeque iactaret et omnia inflammatus ageret tristissimis verbis, voce maxima, tametsi probabam eius eloquentiam, tamen non pertimescebam; aliquot
5 enim in causis eum videram frustra litigantem. Tibi autem, Balbe, respondeo primum precario, si licet, si fas est defendi a me eum, qui nullum convivium renuerit, qui in hortis fuerit, qui unguenta sumpserit, qui Baias viderit.

Equidem multos et vidi in hac civitate et audivi, non modo qui primoribus labris gustassent genus hoc vitae et extremis, ut dicitur, digitis attigissent, sed qui totam
10 adulescentiam voluptatibus dedissent, emersisse aliquando et se ad frugem bonam, ut dicitur, recepisse gravesque homines atque illustres fuisse. Datur enim concessu omnium huic aliqui ludus aetati, et ipsa natura profundit adulescentiae cupiditates.

- (i) *plusque disputationis habuit quam atrocitatis* (lines 1-2). Explain the difference here between *disputatio* and *atrocitas*. How does it help Cicero's case? [3 marks]
- (ii) *aliquot...litigantem* (lines 4-5). Explain how this part of the sentence humorously reinforces the argument of the first part of the sentence. [3 marks]
- (iii) *si fas est...viderit* (lines 6-7). Explain what Cicero is hinting at here. [2 marks]
- (iv) Translate *Datur enim concessu...cupiditates* (lines 11-12). [4 marks]
- (v) What problem in Caelius' defence is Cicero hoping to solve in this passage and what are his chief arguments? [3 marks]

4. Love Poetry:

(a) Catullus 62.1-30

Vesper adest, iuvenes, consurgite: Vesper Olympo
 expectata diu vix tandem lumina tollit.
 surgere iam tempus, iam pinguis linquere mensas;
 iam veniet virgo, iam dicetur Hymenaeus.

5 Hymen o Hymenae, Hymen ades o Hymenae!

cernitis, innuptae, iuvenes? consurgite contra;
 nimirum Oetaeos ostendit Noctifer ignes.
 sic certest; viden ut pernicious exilure?
 non temere exilure, canent quod vincere par est.

10 Hymen o Hymenae, Hymen ades o Hymenae!

non facilis nobis, aequales, palma parata est;
 aspice, innuptae secum ut meditata requirunt.
 non frustra meditantur, habent memorabile quod sit.
 nec mirum, penitus quae tota mente laborent.

15 nos alio mentes, alio divisimus aures:
 iure igitur vincemur, amat victoria curam.
 quare nunc animos saltem convertite vestros;
 dicere iam incipient, iam respondere decebit.

Hymen o Hymenae, Hymen ades o Hymenae!

20 Hespere, qui caelo fertur crudelior ignis?
 qui natam possis complexu avellere matris,
 complexu matris retinentem avellere natam,
 et iuveni ardenti castam donare puellam.
 quid faciunt hostes capta crudelius urbe?

25 Hymen o Hymenae, Hymen ades o Hymenae!

Hespere, qui caelo lucet iucundior ignis?
 qui desponsa tua firmes conubia flamma,
 quae pepigere viri, pepigerunt ante parentes,
 nec iunxere prius quam se tuus extulit ardor.

30 quid datur a divis felici optatius hora?

- (i) Identify **four** details of the situation revealed by lines 1-5 (*Vesper...Hymenaeae!*) [4 marks]
- (ii) Give **three** opinions about the boys' singing which the girls express in lines 6-9 (*cernitis...par est*). [3 marks]
- (iii) Why, in lines 11-18 (*non facilis...decebit*), do the boys think that they will lose the singing contest, and what do they propose to do about it? [3 marks]
- (iv) Choose **two** words or phrases from lines 21-4 (*qui natam...urbe?*) and show how they reveal the girls' attitude to marriage. [3 marks]
- (v) Scan lines 29-30 (*nec iunxere...hora*). [2 marks]

(b) Horace *Odes* 4.11

Est mihi nonum superantis annum
 plenus Albani cadus; est in horto,
 Phylli, nectendis apium coronis;
 est hederæ vis
 5 multa, qua crines religata fulges;
 ridet argento domus; ara castis
 vincta verbenis avet immolato
 spargier agno;
 cuncta festinat manus, huc et illuc
 10 cursitant mixtae pueris puellae;
 sordidum flammæ trepidant rotantes
 vertice fumum.
 ut tamen noris quibus advoceris
 gaudiis, Idus tibi sunt agenda,
 15 qui dies mensem Veneris marinae
 findit Aprilem,
 iure sollemnis mihi sanctiorque
 paene natali proprio, quod ex hac
 luce Maecenas meus adfluentes
 20 ordinat annos.
 Telephum, quem tu petis, occupavit
 non tuae sortis iuvenem puella
 dives et lasciva tenetque grata
 compede vinctum.
 25 terret ambustus Phaëthon avaras
 spes, et exemplum grave praebet ales
 Pegasus terrenum equitem gravatus
 Bellerophontem,
 semper ut te digna sequare et ultra
 30 quam licet sperare nefas putando
 disparem vites. Age iam, meorum
 finis amorum—
 non enim posthac alia calebo
 femina—condisce modos, amanda
 35 voce quos reddas; minuentur atrae
 carmine curae.

- (i) Choose **three** words or phrases from lines 1-8 (*Est mihi...agno*) that reveal the sort of occasion described here. [3 marks]
- (ii) On which date, by our calendar, are the Ides of April, and why is April said to be *Veneris marinae* (line 15)? [2 marks]
- (iii) What do we learn about Telephus in lines 21-4, and of what interest is it to Horace? [3 marks]
- (iv) Give enough of the stories of any **two** of Phaethon, Pegasus and Bellepheron to explain their presence in this ode. [3 marks]
- (v) Translate *condisce modos...curae* (lines 34-6). [4 marks]

5. Roman Satire:

(a) Juvenal *Sat.* 4.104-18

Nec melior vultu, quamvis ignobilis, ibat
 105 Rubrius, offensae veteris reus atque tacendae,
 et tamen improbior saturam scribente cinaedo.
 Montani quoque venter adest, abdomine tardus,
 et matutino sudans Crispinus amomo,
 quantum vix redolent duo funera; saevior illo
 110 Pompeius tenui iugulos aperire susurro,
 et qui vulturibus servabat viscera Dacis
 Fuscus, marmorea meditatus proelia villa,
 et cum mortifero prudens Veiento Catullo,
 qui nunquam visae flagrabat amore puellae,
 115 grande et conspicuum nostroquoque tempore monstrum:
 Caecus adulator, dirusque a ponte satelles,
 dignus Aricinos qui mendicaret ad axes,
 blandaque devexae iactaret basia raedae.

- (i) What duty did the men described in this passage have in common and why had they been summoned on this occasion? [2 marks]
- (ii) Translate *Montani quoque...amomo* (lines 107-8). [4 marks]
- (iii) To what Roman custom does *vix redolent duo funera* (line 109) refer, and why is it offensive here? [3 marks]
- (iv) *qui...puellae* (line 114). To whom does *qui* refer, what was his function in Domitian's court, why does Juvenal describe the *puella* as *numquam visa*, and what does it tell us about Juvenal's attitude to the man? [4 marks]
- (v) Scan lines 117-8 (*dignus Aricinos...raedae*). [2 marks]

(b) **Juvenal *Satire* 5.24-41**

qualis cena tamen! vinum, quod sucida nolit
 25 lana pati: de conviva Corybanta videbis.
 iurgia proludunt: sed mox et pocula torques
 saucius et rubra deterges vulnere mappa.
 inter vos quotiens libertorumque cohortem
 pugna Saguntina fervet commissa lagona.
 30 ipse capillato diffusum consule potat,
 calcatamque tenet bellis socialibus uvam,
 cardiaco numquam cyathum missurus amico;
 cras bibet Albanis aliquid de montibus aut de
 Setinis, cuius patriam titulumque senectus
 35 delevit multa veteris fuligine testae:
 quale coronati Thrasea Helvidiusque bibebant
 Brutorum et Cassi natalibus.
 ipse capaces
 Heliadum crustas et inaequales berullo
 Virro tenet phialas: tibi non committitur aurum;
 40 vel, si quando datur, custos adfixus ibidem
 qui numeret gemmas, unguis observet acutos.

- (i) Explain the humour of *de conviva Corybanta videbis* (line 25). [2 marks]
- (ii) What is the proper use of a *mappa* (line 27)? What is it used for here and with what consequence? [3 marks]
- (iii) Scan lines 30-1 (*ipse capillato...uvam*). [2 marks]
- (iv) Who were Thrasea and Helvidius (line 36), and what point does Juvenal make by referring to them? [2 marks]
- (v) Translate *tibi non committitur...acutos* (lines 39-41) and explain the humour. [6 marks]

SECTION B

[15 marks]

Answer **one** question from this section.

6. Show how any **two** episodes from *Aeneid* 2 display Virgil's narrative skill.
 7. On the basis of your reading of *Annals* 14-15, explain why you do or do not find Tacitus enjoyable.
 8. What impression of Cicero's rhetorical skills have you formed from your reading of the *pro Caelio*?
 9. Compare and contrast the poetry of any **two** of the poets Catullus, Horace and Ovid.
 10. 'Juvenal hates bad taste more than wickedness.' How far does your reading of his work lead you to agree or disagree with this judgement?
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