



LATIN
STANDARD 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 *Aen* 2.141-59

Quod te per superos et conscia numina veri,
per si qua est quae restet adhuc mortalibus usquam
intemerata fides, oro, miserere laborum
tantorum, miserere animi non digna ferentis.’
145 His lacrimis vitam damus et miserescimus ultro.
ipse viro primus manicas atque arta levare
vincla iubet Priamus dictisque ita fatur amicis:
‘quisquis es (amissos hinc iam obliviscere Graios)
noster eris; mihi que haec edissere vera roganti:
150 quo molem hanc immanis equi statuere? quis auctor?
quidve petunt? quae religio? aut quae machina belli?
dixerat. ille dolis instructus et arte Pelasga
sustulit exutas vinclis ad sidera palmas:
‘vos aeterni ignes, et non violabile vestrum
155 testor numen,’ ait, ‘vos arae ensesque nefandi,
quos fugi, vittaeque deum, quas hostia gessi:
fas mihi Graiorum sacrata resolvere iura,
fas odisse viros atque omnia ferre sub auras,
si qua tegunt; teneor patriae nec legibus ullis.

- (i) *quod te per...ferentis* (lines 141-4). Who is speaking these words? What is he trying to achieve? [2 marks]
- (ii) Translate *quisquis es...roganti* (lines 148-9). [3 marks]
- (iii) *quo molem...machina belli* (lines 150-1). Who is speaking these lines? What is striking about their style? What is its effect in context? [3 marks]
- (iv) Scan lines 158-9 (*fas odisse...legibus ullis*). [2 marks]

(b) Virgil *Aeneid* 2.220-34

220 ille simul manibus tendit divellere nodos
 perfusus sanie vittas atroque veneno,
 clamores simul horrendos ad sidera tollit:
 qualis mugitus, fugit cum saucius aram
 taurus et incertam excussit cervice securim.
 225 at gemini lapsu delubra ad summa dracones
 effugiunt saevaeque petunt Tritonidis arcem,
 sub pedibusque deae clipeique sub orbe teguntur.
 Tum vero tremefacta novus per pectora cunctis
 insinuat pavor, et scelus expendisse merentem
 230 Laocoonta ferunt, sacrum qui cuspide robur
 laeserit et tergo sceleratam intorserit hastam.
 ducendum ad sedes simulacrum orandaque divae
 numina conclamant.
 dividimus muros et moenia pandimus urbis.

- (i) Identify *ille* (line 220). What does the word *vittas* (line 221) remind us about him? [2 marks]
- (ii) Translate *qualis...securim* (lines 223-4). [3 marks]
- (iii) *et scelus...hastam* (lines 229-31). What did the people believe had happened here? Were they right? [2 marks]
- (iv) Scan lines 233-4 (*numina...urbis*). What is unusual about one of the lines? [3 marks]

2. Tacitus' presentation of imperial policy

(a) Tacitus *Annals* 15.41

Domuum et insularum et templorum quae amissa sunt numerum inire haud promptum fuerit: sed
 vetustissima religione, quod Servius Tullius Lunae et magna ara fanumque quae praesenti Herculi
 Arcas Evander sacrauerat, aedesque Statoris Iovis vota Romulo Numaeque regia et delubrum
 Vestae cum Penatibus populi Romani exusta; iam opes tot victoriis quaesitae et Graecarum artium
 5 decora, exim monumenta ingeniorum antiqua et incorrupta, ut quamvis in tanta resurgentis urbis
 pulchritudine multa seniores meminerint quae reparari nequibant. fuere qui adnotarent XIII Kal.
 Sextilis principium incendii huius ortum, et quo Senones captam urbem inflammaverint. alii eo
 usque cura progressi sunt ut totidem annos mensisque et dies inter utraque incendia numerent.

- (i) Translate *domuum...fuerit* (line 1). [3 marks]
- (ii) *sed vetustissima...exusta* (lines 1-4). Identify briefly any **three** proper names from this section. [3 marks]
- (iii) *iam opes tot...nequibant* (lines 4-6). What category of sacred things destroyed in the fire has been listed so far? To what different category does he turn now? [2 marks]
- (iv) *alii eo...numerent* (lines 7-8). What was the nature of the calculation described here (details not required)? How does Tacitus suggest his view of it? [2 marks]

(b) Tacitus Annals 15.60.2-4

Sequitur caedes Annaei Senecae, laetissima principi, non quia coniurationis manifestum compererat, sed ut ferro grassaretur, quando venenum non processerat. solus quippe Natalis et hactenus prompsit missum se ad aegrotum Senecam uti viseret conquerereturque cur Pisonem aditu arceret: melius fore si amicitiam familiari congressu exercuissent; et respondisse Senecam sermone mutuos et crebra conloquia neutri conducere; ceterum salutem suam incolumitate Pisonis inniti. haec ferre Gavius Silvanus tribunus praetoriae cohortis et an dicta Natalis suaque responsa nosceret percontari Senecam iubetur. is forte an prudens ad eum diem ex Campania remeaverat quartumque apud lapidem suburbano rure substiterat. illo propinqua vespera tribunus venit et villam globis militum saepsit; tum ipsi cum Pompeia Paulina uxore et amicis duobus epulanti mandata imperatoris edidit.

- (i) Who was Annaeus Seneca (line 1)? Explain *non quia...processeret* (lines 1-2). [3 marks]
- (ii) *solus quippe...inniti* (lines 2-6). What is Natalis trying to prove here? What, very briefly, is his evidence? [2 marks]
- (iii) *haec ferre...iubetur* (lines 6-7). What was Gavius Silvanus asked to do? [2 marks]
- (iv) Translate *tum ipsi...edidit* (lines 9-10). [3 marks]

3. Cicero's political speeches

(a) Cicero *pro Caelio* 8

Illud tamen te esse admonitum volo, primum ut qualis es talem te omnes esse existiment, ut quantum a rerum turpitudine abes tantum te a verborum libertate seiungas; deinde ut ea in alterum ne dicas quae, cum tibi falso responsa sint, erubescas. Quis est enim cui via ista non pateat, quis est qui huic aetati atque isti dignitati non possit quam velit petulanter, etiam si sine ulla suspicione, at non sine argumento male dicere? Sed istarum partium culpa est eorum qui te agere voluerunt; laus pudoris tui, quod ea te invitum dicere videbamus, ingeni, quod ornate politeque dixisti.

- (i) To whom is Cicero speaking here? How does he treat him and why? [3 marks]
- (ii) *deinde...erubescas* (line 2-3). According to Cicero here, what should his adversary not do? Why should he not do it? [2 marks]
- (iii) *quis est enim...male dicere* (lines 3-5). What is it that is open to all? [2 marks]
- (iv) Translate *laus pudoris...dixisti* (line 6). [3 marks]

(b) Cicero pro Caelio 20

5 Nec tamen illud genus alterum nocturnorum testium perhorresco. Est enim dictum ab illis fore qui dicerent uxores suas a cena redeuntis atrectatas esse a Caelio. Graves erunt homines qui hoc iurati dicere adebunt, cum sit eis confitendum numquam se ne congressu quidem et constituto coepisse de tantis iniuriis experiri. Sed totum genus oppugnationis huius, iudices, et iam prospicitis animis et, cum inferetur, propulsare debebitis.

- (i) *nocturnorum testium* (line 1). What was the allegation made by these witnesses? [2 marks]
- (ii) *graves erunt...experiri* (lines 2-4). For what reason does Cicero believe that the allegations will not be brought to trial? [2 marks]
- (iii) *graves erunt...adebunt* (lines 2-3). Show how the literal meaning of this sentence is different from what Cicero means. [3 marks]
- (iv) Translate *sed totum...debebitis* (lines 4-5). [3 marks]

4. Love Poetry

(a) Catullus 51

Ille mi par esse deo videtur,
ille, si fas est, superare divos,
qui sedens adversus identidem te
spectat et audit
5 dulce ridentem, misero quod omnis
eripit sensus mihi; nam simul te,
Lesbia, aspexi, nihil est super mi
vocis in ore
lingua sed torpet, tenuis sub artus
10 flamma demanat, sonitu suo
tintinant aures, gemina teguntur
lumina nocte
Otium, Catulle, tibi molestumst:
otio exultas nimiumque gestis.
15 otium et reges prius et beatas
perdidit urbes.

- (i) Which Greek lyric poet is Catullus imitating here? In what way is the context of the Greek poem different from that of the Latin one? [2 marks]
- (ii) *lingua sed...lumina nocte* (lines 9-12). Give **three** physical effects described by Catullus here. [3 marks]
- (iii) Translate *otium, Catulle...urbes* (lines 13-16). [3 marks]
- (iv) Give **one** reason for accepting or rejecting the last stanza (*otium, Catulle...urbes*) as part of the poem. [2 marks]

(b) Horace *Odes* 2.12

Nolis longa ferae bella Numantiae
 nec durum Hannibalem nec Siculum mare
 Poeno purpureum sanguine mollibus
 aptari citharae modis,
 5 nec saevos Lapithas et nimium mero
 Hylaeum domitosque Herculea manu
 Telluris iuvenes, unde periculum
 fulgens contremuit domus
 Saturni veteris; tuque pedestribus
 10 dices historiis proelia Caesaris,
 Maecenas, melius ductaque per vias
 regum colla minacium.
 me dulces dominae Musa Licymniae
 cantus, me voluit dicere lucidum
 15 fulgentis oculos et bene mutuis
 fidum pectus amoribus,
 quam nec ferre pedem dedecuit choris
 nec certare ioco nec dare bracchia
 ludentem nitidis virginibus sacro
 20 Dianae celebris die.

- (i) Explain in context any **two** of the following: *durum* (line 2), *purpureum* (line 3), *saevos* (line 5) *nimium mero* (line 5), *domitosque* (line 6). [2 marks]
- (ii) According to this ode, what sort of poetry is Horace refusing to write and what kind is he keen to write? [2 marks]
- (iii) Who was Maecenas (line 11)? Why is he mentioned here? What is meant by *pedestribus* (line 9)? [3 marks]
- (iv) Translate *me dulces...amoribus* (lines 13-16). [3 marks]

5. Roman satire

(a) Juvenal Sat 4.1-15

Ecce iterum Crispinus, et est mihi saepe vocandus
 ad partes, monstrum nulla virtute redemptum
 a vitiis aegrae solaque libidine fortes
 deliciae; viduas tantum spernatur adulter.
 5 Quid refert igitur, quantis iumenta fatiget
 porticibus, quanta nemorum vectetur in umbra,
 iugera quot vicina foro, quas emerit aedes?
 Nemo malus felix, minime corruptor et idem
 incestus, cum quo nuper vittata iacebat
 10 sanguine adhuc vivo terram subitura sacerdos.
 Sed nunc de factis levioribus: 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?

- (i) *viduas...adulter* (line 4). Explain what this means. Why does Crispinus have this policy? [2 marks]
- (ii) Scan lines 5-6 (*quid refert...in umbra*). [2 marks]
- (iii) Briefly tell the story that Juvenal gives us to illustrate his view that *nemo malus felix* (line 8). [3 marks]
- (iv) Translate *sed nunc...morum* (lines 11-12). [3 marks]

(b) Juvenal Satire 5.114-24

115 Anseris ante ipsum magni iecur, anseribus par
altis et flavi dignus ferro Meleagri
spumat aper: post hunc tradentur tubera, si ver
tunc erit et facient optata tonitrua cenas
maiores. “Tibi habe frumentum,” Alledius inquit,
“o Libye: disiunge boves, dum tubera mittas.”
120 Structorem interea, ne qua indignatio desit,
saltantem spectes et chironomunta volanti
cultello, donec peragat dictata magistri
omnia. Nec minimo sane discrimine refert,
quo gestu lepores et quo gallina secetur.

- (i) Who was Meleager (line 115)? What is his relevance here? [2 marks]
- (ii) What does Alledius mean by saying *tibi habe...mittas* (lines 118-9)? [3 marks]
- (iii) Scan lines 121-2 (*saltantem...magistri*). [2 marks]
- (iv) Translate *nec minimo...secetur* (lines 123-4). [3 marks]

SECTION B

Answer **one** question from this section.

6. In book 2 of the *Aeneid*, how does Virgil ensure that Aeneas is not condemned for fleeing from his city?
 7. ‘Disloyal to his friends.’ Is this a fair comment about Nero? Base your answer on incidents from **both** *Annals* 14 and *Annals* 15.
 8. What do we learn from the *pro Caelio* about the lives of the rich and influential in Cicero’s Rome?
 9. Choose any **two** of the poets Catullus, Horace and Ovid, and explain what you do and/or do not like about them.
 10. Drawing your examples from at least **three** of his *Satires*, discuss whether Juvenal saw himself as a social reformer or as a commentator only.
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