



LATIN
STANDARD LEVEL
PAPER 2

Monday 19 November 2007 (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

[30 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.* 2.171-82

nec dubiis ea signa dedit Tritonia monstris.
 vix positum castris simulacrum: arsere coruscae
 luminibus flammae arrectis, salsusque per artus
 sudor iit, terque ipsa solo (mirabile dictu)
 175 emicuit parmamque ferens hastamque trementem.
 extemplo temptanda fuga canit aequora Calchas,
 nec posse Argolicis excindi Pergama telis
 omina ni repetant Argis numenque reducant
 quod pelago et curvis secum avexere carinis.
 180 et nunc quod patrias vento petiere Mycenae,
 arma deosque parant comites pelagoque remenso
 improvisi aderunt; ita digerit omina Calchas.

- (i) Who is speaking these lines and for what purpose? [2 marks]
- (ii) *arsere...tremem* (lines 172-5): what **three** things does the speaker allege had happened? [3 marks]
- (iii) Scan lines 177-8 (*nec posse...reducant*). [2 marks]
- (iv) Translate *arma...Calchas* (lines 181-2). [3 marks]

(b) Virgil *Aeneid* 2.339-54

addunt se socios Rhipheus et maximus armis
 340 Epytus, oblatus per lunam, Hypanisque Dymasque
 et lateri adglomerant nostro, iuvenisque Coroebus
 Mygdonides—illis ad Troiam forte diebus
 venerat insano Cassandrae incensus amore
 et generi auxilium Priamo Phrygibusque ferebat,
 345 infelix qui non sponsae praecepta furentis
 audierit!
 quos ubi confertos ardere in proelia vidi,
 incipio super his: ‘iuvenes, fortissima frustra
 pectora, si vobis audentem extrema cupido
 350 certa sequi, quae sit rebus fortuna videtis:
 excessere omnes adytis arisque relictis
 di quibus imperium hoc steterat; succurritis urbi
 incensae. moriamur et in media arma ruamus.
 una salus victis nullam sperare salutem.’

- (i) Scan lines 339-40 (*addunt...Dymasque*). [2 marks]
- (ii) *venerat...ferebat* (lines 343-4): for what **two** reasons was Coroebus in Troy? [2 marks]
- (iii) *excessere...ruamus* (lines 351-3): what instruction is being given here? On what **two** facts is it based? [3 marks]
- (iv) Translate *moriamur...salutem* (lines 353-4). [3 marks]

2. Tacitus' presentation of imperial policy:

(a) Tacitus *Annals* 15.45

Interea conferendis pecuniis pervastata Italia, provinciae eversae sociique populi et quae civitatum liberae vocantur. inque eam praedam etiam dii cessere, spoliatis in urbe templis egestoque auro, quod triumphis, quod votis omnis populi Romani aetas prospere aut in metu sacraverat. enimvero per Asiam atque Achaiam non
 5 dona tantum, sed simulacra numinum abripiabantur, missis in eas provincias Acrato et Secundo Carrinate. ille libertus cuicumque flagitio promptus, hic Graeca doctrina ore tenus exercitus animum bonis artibus non induerat.

- (i) *quae...liberae vocantur* (line 2): what political point is Tacitus making here? [2 marks]
- (ii) *quod triumphis...sacraverat* (lines 3-4): explain the **two** different circumstances that had led to the enrichment of the temples. [2 marks]
- (iii) Translate *enimvero...Carrinate* (lines 4-6). [3 marks]
- (iv) *Acrato...induerat* (lines 6-7): how does Tacitus' treatment of Acratus differ from his treatment of Carrinas Secundus? [3 marks]

(b) Tacitus *Annals* 15.53.3-4

interim Piso apud aedem Cereris opperiretur, unde eum praefectus Faenius et ceteri accitum ferrent in castra, comitante Antonia, Claudii Caesaris filia, ad eliciendum vulgi favorem, quod C. Plinius memorat. nobis quoquo modo traditum non occultare in animo fuit, quamvis absurdum videretur aut inanem
 5 ad spem Antoniam nomen et periculum commodavisse, aut Pisonem notum amore uxoris alii matrimonio se obstrinxisse, nisi si cupido dominandi cunctis adfectibus flagrantior est.

- (i) Translate *interim...castra* (lines 1-2). [3 marks]
- (ii) What **two** things was Piso hoping would be achieved in the course of this passage? [2 marks]
- (iii) *comitante Antonia* (line 2): why did Tacitus report this detail? For what **two** reasons does he regard it as *absurdum*? [3 marks]
- (iv) What do we learn from this passage about Tacitus' method as a historian? [2 marks]

3. Cicero's political speeches:

(a) Cicero *pro Caelio* 12

At studuit Catilinae, cum iam aliquot annos esset in foro, Caelius; et multi hoc idem ex omni ordine atque ex omni aetate fecerunt. Habuit enim ille, sicuti meminisse vos arbitror, permulta maximarum non expressa signa, sed adumbrata virtutum. Utebatur hominibus improbis multis; et quidem optimis se viris
 5 deditum esse simulabat. Erant apud illum illecebrae libidinum multae; erant etiam industriae quidam stimuli ac laboris. Flagrabant vitia libidinis apud illum; vigeabant etiam studia rei militaris. Neque ego umquam fuisse tale monstrum in terris ullum puto, tam ex contrariis diversisque et inter se pugnantibus naturae studiis cupiditatibusque conflatum.

- (i) *at studuit...fecerunt* (lines 1-2): what is the allegation against Caelius here and what **two** lines of defence are used by Cicero? [3 marks]
- (ii) Translate *utebatur...simulabat* (lines 4-5). [3 marks]
- (iii) Illustrate from this passage **two** examples of Cicero's rhetorical skill. [2 marks]
- (iv) *contrariis...cupiditatibusque* (lines 8-9): give **two** of Cicero's examples of these *contraria studia*. [2 marks]

(b) Cicero pro Caelio 16

Quod haud scio an de ambitu et de criminibus istis sodalium ac sequestrium, quoniam huc incidi, similiter respondendum putem. Numquam enim tam Caelius amens fuisset, ut, si se isto infinito ambitu commaculasset, ambitus alterum accusaret, neque eius facti in altero suspicionem quaereret, cuius ipse sibi
5 perpetuam licentiam optaret, nec, si sibi semel periculum ambitus subeundum putaret, ipse alterum iterum ambitus crimine arcesseret. Quod quamquam nec sapienter et me invito facit, tamen est eius modi cupiditas, ut magis insectari alterius innocentiam quam de se timide cogitare videatur.

- (i) Translate *quod...putem* (lines 1-2). [3 marks]
- (ii) Give **two** examples from this passage of Cicero's rhetorical skill. [2 marks]
- (iii) Which single argument in this passage does Cicero use to defend Caelius against a range of different accusations? Identify **two** of these accusations. [3 marks]
- (iv) *quod...videatur* (lines 6-8): why does Cicero need to act very cautiously here? [2 marks]

4. Love Poetry:

(a) Catullus 85, 86, 87

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

86 Quintia formosa est multis. mihi candida, longa,
recta est: haec ego sic singula confiteor.
totum illud formosa nego: nam nulla venustas,
nulla in tam magno est corpore mica salis.
Lesbia formosa est, quae cum pulcherrima tota est, 5
tum omnibus una omnis surripuit veneres.

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

- (i) Scan 85.1-2 (*odi...excrucior*); the *o* of *nescio* is short. [2 marks]
- (ii) In poem 86, what does Catullus admire and not admire about Quintia?
Why does he prefer Lesbia? [3 marks]
- (iii) In poem 87, what **two** things is Catullus claiming? [2 marks]
- (iv) Translate *Lesbia...veneres* (86.5-6). [3 marks]

(b) Horace *Odes* 1.25

Parcius iunctas quatiunt fenestras
iactibus crebris iuvenes protervi
nec tibi somnos adimunt amatque
ianua limen,
5 quae prius multum facilis movebat
cardines. Audis minus et minus iam:
'Me tuo longas pereunte noctes,
Lydia, dormis?'
invicem moechos anus arrogantis
10 flebis in solo levis angiportu
Thracio bacchante magis sub inter-
lunia vento,
cum tibi flagrans amor et libido,
quae solet matres furiare equorum,
15 saeviet circa iecur ulcerosum
non sine questu,
laeta quod pubes hedera virenti
gaudeat pulla magis atque myrto,
aridas frondes hiemis sodali
20 dedicet Euro.

- (i) Translate *parcius...limen* (lines 1-4). [3 marks]
- (ii) Describe very briefly Horace's description in the first **two** stanzas (*parcius...dormis*) of the customary behaviour enjoyed by the *iuvenes*. [2 marks]
- (iii) Show how *invicem* (line 9) marks a significant change in Lydia's situation. [2 marks]
- (iv) This poem has been condemned as tasteless but also admired for its reflection on human decline and mortality. Briefly describe and justify your own reaction. [3 marks]

5. Roman Satire:

(a) Juvenal *Sat.* 4.11-22

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? 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 vehitur cluso latis specularibus antro.
 nil tale expectes: emit sibi.

- (i) What rhetorical effect is achieved by following *et tamen...persona est* (lines 11-15) with *mullum...emit* (line 15)? [2 marks]
- (ii) Scan lines 18-19 (*consilium...orbi*). [2 marks]
- (iii) *consilium...sibi* (lines 18-22): what **two** motives for Crispinus' action would Juvenal approve of? But what does Crispinus do instead? [3 marks]
- (iv) Translate *est ratio ... antro* (lines 20-21). [3 marks]

(b) Juvenal *Satire 5.1-23*

Si te propositi nondum pudet atque eadem est mens,
 ut bona summa putes aliena vivere quadra,
 si potes illa pati quae nec Sarmentus iniquas
 Caesaris ad mensas nec vilis Gabba tulisset,
 5 quamvis iurato metuam tibi credere testi.
 ventre nihil novi frugalius; hoc tamen ipsum
 defecisse puta, quod inani sufficit alvo:
 nulla crepido vacat? nusquam pons et tegetis pars
 dimidia brevior? tantine iniuria cenae,
 10 tam ieiuna fames, cum possit honestius illic
 et tremere et sordes farris mordere canini?
 primo fige loco, quod tu discumbere iussus
 mercedem solidam veterum capis officiorum.
 fructus amicitiae magnae cibus: inputat hunc rex,
 15 et quamvis rarum tamen inputat. ergo duos post
 si libuit menses neglectum adhibere clientem,
 tertia ne vacuo cessaret culcita lecto,
 ‘una simus’ ait. votorum summa. quid ultra
 quaeris? habet Trebius propter quod rumpere somnum
 20 debeat et ligulas dimittere, sollicitus ne
 tota salutatrix iam turba peregerit orbem,
 sideribus dubiis aut illo tempore quo se
 frigida circumagunt pigri serraca Bootae.

- (i) *nulla crepido...brevior* (lines 8-9): show how these questions relate to the point Juvenal is making. [2 marks]
- (ii) Translate *primo...officiorum* (lines 12-13). [3 marks]
- (iii) Scan lines 19-20 (*quaeris...sollicitus ne*). [2 marks]
- (iv) What is the usual meaning of the word *serraca* (line 23)? How is its use here humorous? What is the general complaint to which it is contributing? [3 marks]

SECTION B

[10 marks]

Answer **one** question from this section.

6. “The most important function of book two of the *Aeneid* is to help the Trojans to put Troy firmly behind them.” How far do you agree with this analysis?
 7. Judging from your reading of **both** *Annals* 14 and *Annals* 15, to what extent do you think Tacitus is a reliable historian?
 8. Choose any **two** passages from Cicero’s *pro Caelio* and show how, in your opinion, they contribute to his reputation as a great orator.
 9. Choose any **two** of the poets, Catullus, Horace and Ovid, and explain whether their differences or their similarities are the more important.
 10. Drawing your examples from at least **three** of his Satires, discuss whether Roman society was really as morally corrupt as Juvenal suggests.
-