



**LATIN
STANDARD LEVEL
PAPER 2**

Friday 14 November 2008 (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* 2.57-72

ecce, manus iuvenem interea post terga revinctum
 pastores magno ad regem clamore trahebant
 Dardanidae, qui se ignotum venientibus ultro,
 60 hoc ipsum ut strueret Troiamque aperiret Achivis,
 obtulerat, fidens animi atque in utrumque paratus,
 seu versare dolos seu certae occumbere morti.
 undique visendi studio Troiana iuventus
 circumfusa ruit certantque inludere capto.
 65 accipe nunc Danaum insidias et crimine ab uno
 disce omnis.
 namque ut conspectu in medio turbatus, inermis
 constitit atque oculis Phrygia agmina circumspexit,
 ‘heu, quae nunc tellus,’ inquit, ‘quae me aequora possunt
 70 accipere? aut quid iam misero mihi denique restat
 cui neque apud Danaos usquam locus, et super ipsi
 Dardanidae infensi poenas cum sanguine poscunt?’

- (i) Give the name of the *iuvenis* (line 57) and explain what he is hoping to achieve in this passage. What is his eventual aim? [3 marks]
- (ii) Translate lines 67-68 (*namque ut ... circumspexit*). [3 marks]
- (iii) With what argument in lines 69-72 does the *iuvenis* attempt to find favour with his captors? [2 marks]
- (iv) Scan lines 71-72 (*cui neque ... poscunt*). [2 marks]

(b) Virgil *Aeneid* 2.281-295

‘o lux Dardaniae, spes o fidissima Teucrum,
 quae tantae tenuere morae? quibus Hector ab oris
 exspectate venis? ut te post multa tuorum
 funera, post varios hominumque urbisque labores
 285 defessi aspiciamus! quae causa indigna seren
 foedavit vultus? aut cur haec vulnera cerno?’
 ille nihil, nec me quaerentem vana moratur,
 sed graviter 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 penates;
 hos cape fatorum comites, his moenia quaere
 295 magna pererrato statues quae denique ponto.’

- (i) Who is the speaker of lines 281-286 (*‘o lux ... cerno’*)? In what circumstances is he making the speech? [2 marks]
- (ii) Who is the speaker of lines 289-295 (*heu fuge ... ponto*)? What does it reveal about him and why is he important for the plot of the *Aeneid*? [3 marks]
- (iii) Translate 291-292 (*sat patriae ... fuissent*). [3 marks]
- (iv) Scan lines 294-295 (*hos cape ... ponto*). [2 marks]

2. Tacitus' presentation of imperial policy.

(a) Tacitus *Annals* 15.47

fine anni vulgantur prodigia imminentium malorum nuntia: vis fulgurum non alias
 crebrior, et sidus cometes, sanguine inlustri semper Neroni expiatum; bicipites
 hominum aliorumve animalium partus abiecti in publicum aut in sacrificiis, quibus
 gravidas hostias immolare mos est, reperti. et in agro Placentino viam propter natus
 5 vitulus, cui caput in crure esset; secutaque haruspicum interpretatio, parari rerum
 humanarum aliud caput, sed non fore validum neque occultum, quin in utero
 repressum aut iter iuxta editum sit.

- (i) What is the next major topic in the narrative? How does Tacitus imply a relationship between these topics and the preceding passage? [2 marks]
- (ii) Explain what is meant by *sanguine inlustri semper Neroni expiatum* (line 2). [3 marks]
- (iii) Describe any **two** unnatural portents given in this passage. [2 marks]
- (iv) Line 5 (*secutaque haruspicum interpretatio*). Explain what this was. [3 marks]

(b) Tacitus *Annals* 15.53.1-2

tandem statuere circensium ludorum die, qui Cereri celebratur, exsequi destinata, quia Caesar rarus egressu domoque aut hortis clausus ad ludicra circi ventitabat promptioresque aditus erant laetitia spectaculi. ordinem insidiis composuerant, ut Lateranus, quasi subsidium rei familiari oraret, deprecabundus et genibus principis
 5 accidens prosterneret incautum premeretque, animi validus et corpore ingens; tum iacentem et impeditum tribuni et centuriones et ceterorum ut quisque audentiae habuisset, adcurrerent, trucidarentque, primas sibi partes expostulante Scaevino, qui pugionem templo Salutis in Etruria sive, ut alii tradidere, Fortunae Ferentino in oppido detraxerat gestabatque velut magno operi sacrum.

- (i) Lines 1-3 (*tandem ... spectaculi*). What problem do the conspirators anticipate and how do they solve it? [3 marks]
- (ii) Translate lines 3-5 (*ordinem ... incautum*). [3 marks]
- (iii) Line 8 (*templo ... Ferentino*). Why does Tacitus include this detail? [2 marks]
- (iv) In what way was the conduct of Scaevinus different from that of the other conspirators? [2 marks]

3. Cicero's political speeches

(a) Cicero *pro Caelio* 6

equidem, ut ad me revertar, ab his fontibus profluxi ad hominum famam, et
 meus hic forensis labor vitaeque ratio dimanavit ad existimationem hominum
 paulo latius commendatione ac iudicio meorum. nam quod obiectum est
 de pudicitia, quodque omnium accusatorum non criminibus, sed vocibus
 5 maledictisque celebratum est, id numquam tam acerbe feret M. Caelius,
 ut eum paeniteat non deformem esse natum. sunt enim ista maledicta
 pervulgata in omnes, quorum in adulescentia forma et species fuit liberalis.

- (i) What problem is Cicero hoping to solve in this part of his speech?
 How does he set about doing it? [2 marks]
- (ii) Line 1 (*ut ad me revertar*). Suggest why Cicero wanted to talk about
 himself. [3 marks]
- (iii) Lines 3-6 (*nam quod obiectum est ... esse natum*). Explain the humour in
 this point. [2 marks]
- (iv) Translate lines 6-7 (*sunt enim ista ... liberalis*). [3 marks]

(b) Cicero pro Caelio 22-23

equidem vos abducam a testibus neque huius iudicii veritatem, quae mutari nullo modo potest, in voluntate testium collocari sinam, quae facillime fingi, nullo negotio flecti ac detorqueri potest. argumentis agemus, signis luce omni clarioribus crimina refellemus; res cum re, causa cum causa, ratio cum ratione
5 pugnabit. Itaque illam partem causae facile patior graviter et ornate a M. Crasso peroratam de seditionibus Neapolitanis, de Alexandrinorum pulsatione Puteolana, de bonis Pallae. vellem dictum esset ab eodem etiam de Dione. de quo ipso tamen quid est quod exspectetis? quod is, qui fecit, aut non timet aut etiam fatetur; est enim rex; qui autem dictus est adiutor fuisse et conscius, P. Asicius,
10 iudicio est liberatus.

- (i) Line 1 (*equidem vos abducam a testibus*). What is Cicero proposing not to do here? What are his two reasons? [3 marks]
- (ii) Line 3 (*argumentis agemus*). What is Cicero proposing to do here? How honest is his claim? [2 marks]
- (iii) Translate lines 7-9 (*vellem dictum ... fatetur*). [3 marks]
- (iv) Line 9 (*est enim rex*). Identify the *rex* and explain Cicero's point here. [2 marks]

4. Love poetry

(a) Horace *Odes* 2.4

Ne sit ancillae tibi amor pudori,
Xanthia Phoceu: prius insolentem
serva Briseis niveo colore
movit Achillem;

5 movit Aiacem Telamone natum
forma captivae dominum Tecmessae;
arsit Atrides medio in triumpho
virgine rapta,

10 barbarae postquam cecidere turmae
Thessalo victore et ademptus Hector
tradidit fessis leviora tolli
Pergama Graias.

Nescias an te generum beati
Phyllidis flavae decorent parentes;
15 regium certe genus et penatis
maeret iniquos.

Crede non illam tibi de scelestis
plebe delectam, neque sic fidelem,
sic lucro aversam potuisse nasci
20 matre pudenda.

Bracchia et voltum teretisque suras
integer laudo: fuge suspicari
cuius octavum trepidavit aetas
claudere lustrum.

- (i) Line 1 (*ne sit ... pudori*). What advice does Horace give to Xanthias here? What general argument does he use in lines 2-10 to justify it? [2 marks]
- (ii) Identify *Atrides* (line 7) and *virgine* (line 8) and briefly explain their story. [3 marks]
- (iii) Translate lines 17-20 (*crede non illam ... pudenda*). [3 marks]
- (iv) Lines 22-24 (*fuge suspicari ... lustrum*). How old is Horace? What does he suggest is the relevance of his age? [2 marks]

(b) Catullus 45

Acmen Septimius suos amores
tenens in gremio ‘mea’ inquit ‘Acme,
ni te perdit amo atque amare porro
omnes sum assidue paratus annos,
5 quantum qui pote plurimum perire,
solus in Libya Indiaque tosta
caesio veniam obvius leoni.’
hoc ut dixit, Amor sinistra ut ante
dextra sternuit approbationem.
10 at Acme leviter caput reflectens
et dulcis pueri ebrios ocellos
illo purpureo ore suaviata,
‘sic’ inquit ‘mea vita Septimille,
huic uni domino usque serviamus,
15 ut multo mihi maior acriorque
ignis mollibus ardet in medullis.’
hoc ut dixit, Amor sinistra ut ante
dextra sternuit approbationem.
nunc ab auspicio bono profecti
20 mutuis animis amant amantur.
unam Septimius misellus Acmen
mavult quam Syrias Britanniasque:
uno in Septimio fidelis Acme
facit delicias libidinesque.
25 quis ullos homines beatiores
vidit, quis Venerem auspiciorem?

- (i) How does the structure of this poem contribute to our fuller appreciation of the relationship between Septimius and Acme? [3 marks]
- (ii) Lines 6-7 (*solus in Libya ... leoni*) and lines 15-16 (*ut multo mihi ... medullis*). Show how these images bring out the difference between Septimius and Acme. [2 marks]
- (iii) Line 22 (*Syrias Britanniasque*). For what geographical reason does Catullus choose these two places? [2 marks]
- (iv) Translate lines 25-26 (*quis ullos ... auspiciorem*). [3 marks]

5. Roman satire

(a) Juvenal *Satires* 4.28-44

qualis tunc epulas ipsum gluttisse putamus
 induperatorem, cum tot sestertia, partem
 30 exiguam et modicae sumptam de margine cenaе,
 purpureus magni ructarit scurra Palati,
 iam princeps equitum, magna qui voce solebat
 vendere municipes fracta de merce siluros?
 incipe, Calliope. licet et considerare: non est
 35 cantandum, res vera agitur. narrate, puellae
 Pierides, prosit mihi vos dixisse puellas.
 cum iam semianimum laceraret Flavius orbem
 ultimus et calvo serviret Roma Neroni,
 incidit Hadriaci spatium admirabile rhombi
 40 ante domum Veneris, quam Dorica sustinet Ancon,
 implevitque sinus; neque enim minor haeserat illis
 quos operit glacies Maeotica ruptaque tandem
 solibus effundit torrentis ad ostia Ponti
 desidia tardos et longo frigore pingues.

- (i) Lines 28-31 (*qualis ... Palati*). Identify two words in these lines which reveal Juvenal's attitude to Crispinus. Explain how they do so. [3 marks]
- (ii) Who are the *puellae Pierides* (lines 35-36)? Why has Juvenal included them here? [2 marks]
- (iii) Translate lines 39-40 (*incidit ... Ancon*). [3 marks]
- (iv) Scan lines 43-44 (*solibus ... pingues*). [2 marks]

(b) Juvenal *Satires* 5.127-145

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 frater. dominus tamen et domini rex
 si vis tunc fieri, nullus tibi parvulus 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) Line 131 (*pertusa ... laena*). What does this phrase mean literally?
 How is it relevant to the context? [2 marks]
- (ii) Lines 135-136 (*‘da Trebio ... ilibus’*). Under what circumstances would
 Virro speak like this? What point is Juvenal making here? [3 marks]
- (iii) Translate and explain line 140 (*iucundum ... amicum*). [3 marks]
- (iv) Scan lines 141-142 (*sed tua nunc ... loquaci*). [2 marks]

SECTION B

[10 marks]

Answer **one** question from this section.

6. “A narrative masterpiece.” How far do you accept this as a description of *Aeneid* 2.
 7. Tacitus’ hatred of Nero distorts his judgement. Discuss.
 8. Why did Cicero win his case *pro Caelio*?
 9. “Catullus looks at love from the inside, Horace from the outside.” How far do you agree with this distinction?
 10. “Juvenal’s exaggeration disqualifies him as a reporter of Roman life.” How fair do you think this judgement is?
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