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**LATIN
STANDARD LEVEL
PAPER 2**

Wednesday 21 November 2012 (morning)

1 hour 30 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Do not open this examination paper until instructed to do so.
- Answer three questions from two genres only. Each question is worth *[15 marks]*.
- The maximum mark for this examination paper is *[45 marks]*.

Answer **three** questions from **two** genres **only**. These questions should be taken from the **two** genres you have studied.

Genre: Elegiac and Lyric poetry

Question 1. Catullus 10.21–34

at mi nullus erat neque hic neque illic
 fractum qui veteris pedem grabati
 in collo sibi conlocare posset.
 hic illa, ut decuit cinaediorum,
 25 “quaeso,” inquit, “mihi, mi Catulle, paulum
 istos commoda: nam volo ad Sarapim
 deferri.” “mane”, inquit puellae,
 “istud quod modo dixeram me habere,
 fugit me ratio: meus sodalis
 30 Cinna est Gaius, is sibi paravit.
 verum, utrum illius an mei, quid ad me?
 utor tam bene quam mihi pararim.
 sed tu insulsa male et molesta vivis,
 per quam non licet esse neglegentem.”

- (a) *neque hic neque illic* (line 21). Where and when do the events described in the poem take place? [4 marks]
- (b) What does the poem tell us about the true economic conditions of the poet? Give **three** details. [3 marks]
- (c) Which adjectives does Catullus use to describe the *puella* named in line 27? [3 marks]
- (d) Translate lines 28–30. [3 marks]
- (e) *verum ... pararim* (lines 31–32). What is the tone of Catullus’s reply? Why does he reply in such a way? [2 marks]

Genre: Elegiac and Lyric poetry**Question 2. Horace *Odes* 3.15.1–16**

uxor pauperis Ibyci,
tandem nequitiae fige modum tuae
famosisque laboribus;
maturo propior desine funeri

5 inter ludere virgines
et stellis nebulam spargere candidis.
non, si quid Pholoen satis,
et te, Chlora, decet. Filia rectius

10 expugnat iuvenum domos,
pulso Thyias uti concita tympano.
illam cogit amor Nothi
lascivae similem ludere capreae:

15 te lanae prope nobilem
tonsae Luceriam, non citharae decent
nec flos purpureus rosae
nec poti, vetulam, faece tenus cadi.

- (a) Translate *uxor ... laboribus* (lines 1–3). [3 marks]
- (b) How old does Ibycus's wife, as portrayed by Horace, appear to be? Give the **exact** Latin words that supply information in this regard. [3 marks]
- (c) Who is Thyias (line 10) and in which circumstances is she actually depicted? [3 marks]
- (d) Explain the reference to *lanae* in lines 13–14. [2 marks]
- (e) Give **four** examples (in English) of inappropriate behaviour on the part of Ibycus's wife. [4 marks]

Genre: Epic**Question 3. Virgil *Aeneid* 6.160–170, 408–416****160–170**

- 160 multa inter sese vario sermone serebant,
quem socium exanimem vates, quod corpus humandum
diceret. atque illi Misenum in litore sicco,
ut venire, vident indigna morte peremptum,
Misenum Aeoliden, quo non praestantior alter
- 165 aere ciere viros, Martemque accendere cantu.
Hectoris hic magni fuerat comes, Hectora circum
et lituo pugnans insignis obibat et hasta:
postquam illum vita victor spoliavit Achilles,
Dardanio Aeneae sese fortissimus heros
- 170 addiderat socium, non inferiora secutus.

408–416

- nec plura his. ille admirans venerabile donum
fatalis virgae, longo post tempore visum,
- 410 caeruleam advertit puppim, ripaeque propinquat.
inde alias animas, quae per iuga longa sedebant,
deturbat, laxatque foros; simul accipit alveo
ingentem Aenean. gemuit sub pondere cumba
sutilis et multam accepit rimosa paludem.
- 415 tandem trans fluvium incolumis vatemque virumque
informi limo glaucaque exponit in ulva.

- (a) *multa ... diceret* (lines 160–162). Describe the events leading to this scene. [4 marks]
- (b) Give **two** aspects for which Misenus stood out among his companions. [2 marks]
- (c) Translate lines 168–170 (*postquam ... secutus*). [3 marks]
- (d) Describe the *donum* referred to in lines 408–409. Explain who *ille* is and give the background of the expression *longo post tempore visum*. [4 marks]
- (e) Scan lines 415–416. [2 marks]

Genre: Epic**Question 4. Virgil *Aeneid* 6.190–204, 472–476****190–204**

- 190 vix ea fatus erat, geminae cum forte columbae
 ipsa sub ora viri caelo venere volantes,
 et viridi sedere solo. tum maximus heros
 maternas agnoscit aves, laetusque precatur:
 “este duces, o, si qua via est, cursumque per auras
 195 dirigite in lucos, ubi pinguem dives opacat
 ramus humum. tuque, o, dubiis ne defice rebus,
 diva parens.” sic effatus vestigia pressit,
 observans quae signa ferant, quo tendere pergant.
 pascentes illae tantum prodire volando,
 200 quantum acie possent oculi servare sequentum.
 inde ubi venere ad fauces grave olentis Averni,
 tollunt se celeres, liquidumque per aëra lapsae
 sedibus optatis geminae super arbore sidunt,
 discolor unde auri per ramos aura refulsit.

472–476

- tandem corripuit sese atque inimica refugit
 in nemus umbriferum, coniunx ubi pristinus illi
 respondet curis aequatque Sychaeus amorem.
 475 nec minus Aeneas, casu concussus iniquo,
 prosequitur lacrimis longe et miseratur euntem.

- (a) Scan lines 190–191 (*vix ea ... volantes*). [2 marks]
- (b) Translate the adjective *liquidum* (line 202) and explain its effect in this context. [2 marks]
- (c) Comment on the stylistic qualities of the first extract, giving **two** relevant examples from the text and explaining their effect. [4 marks]
- (d) Translate lines 472–474. [3 marks]
- (e) Comment on the context of the episode described in lines 472–476. Explain in detail where it takes place and illustrate Aeneas’s reaction referring to the Latin text. [4 marks]

Genre: Historiography

Question 5. Livy 1.1.1–4

iam primum omnium satis constat Troia capta in ceteros saevitum esse Troianos; duobus, Aeneae Antenorique, et vetusti iure hospitii et quia pacis reddendaeque Helenae semper auctores fuerunt, omne ius belli Achivos abstinuisse; casibus deinde variis Antenorem cum multitudine Enetum, qui seditione ex Paphlagonia pulsi et sedes et ducem rege Pylaemene ad Troiam amisso quaerebant, 5 venisse in intimum maris Hadriatici sinum, Euganeisque, qui inter mare Alpesque incolebant, pulsus, Enetos Troianosque eas tenuisse terras. et in quem primum egressi sunt locum, Troia vocatur, pagoque inde Troiano nomen est; gens universa Veneti appellati. Aeneam ab simili clade domo profugum, sed ad maiora rerum initia ducentibus fatis primo in Macedoniam venisse, inde in Siciliam quaerentem sedes delatum, ab Sicilia classe ad Laurentem agrum tenuisse. Troia et 10 huic loco nomen est.

- (a) *iam primum ... Achivos abstinuisse* (lines 1–3). What conclusions can we draw from this passage with regard to the historical method of Livy? [3 marks]
- (b) How are Aeneas and Antenor treated by the Achaians and why are they treated in this way? [4 marks]
- (c) After the fall of Troy, in which **two** regions are new cities founded with the same name? [2 marks]
- (d) Why do the Eneti join Antenor? Give **three** reasons. [3 marks]
- (e) Translate *Aeneam ... tenuisse* (lines 7–9). [3 marks]

Genre: Historiography**Question 6. Livy 1.3.1–2, 1.7.12–15****1.3.1–2**

nondum maturus imperio Ascanius, Aeneae filius, erat; tamen id imperium ei ad puberem aetatem incolume mansit; tantisper tutela muliebri – tanta indoles in Lavinia erat – res Latina et regnum avitum paternumque puero stetit. *haud ambigam* – quis enim rem tam veterem pro certo adfirmet? – hicine fuerit Ascanius an maior quam hic, Creusa matre Ilio incolumi natus comesque inde
5 paternae fugae, quem Iulum eundem Iulia gens auctorem nominis sui nuncupat.

1.7.12–15

forte ita evenit ut Potitii ad tempus praesto essent iisque exta apponerentur, Pinarii extis adesis ad ceteram venirent dapem. inde institutum mansit, donec Pinarium genus fuit, ne extis sollemnium vescerentur. Potitii ab Evandro edocti antistites sacri eius per multas aetates fuerunt, donec tradito servis publicis sollemni familiae ministerio genus omne Potitiorum interiit. haec tum sacra
5 Romulus una ex omnibus peregrina suscepit, iam tum immortalitatis virtute partae, ad quam eum sua fata ducebant, fautor.

- (a) Illustrate the **two** different traditions relative to Ascanius referred to in the first extract. [4 marks]
- (b) *haud ambigam ... nuncupat* (first extract, lines 3–5). In reporting these events, which **two** major problems does Livy face as a historian? [2 marks]
- (c) Explain the context and the background of the rite referred to in lines 1–2 (*forte ... dapem*) of the second extract. [4 marks]
- (d) Translate *Potitii ab Evandro edocti ... interiit* (second extract, lines 3–4). [3 marks]
- (e) Which **two** main factors, in Livy’s vision, are conducive to Romulus’s immortality? Refer to the second extract. [2 marks]

Genre: Letters**Question 7. Pliny *Letters* 3.5.10–16**

post cibum saepe (quem interdium levem et facilem veterum more sumebat) aestate si quid otii iacebat in sole, liber legebatur, adnotabat excerpebatque. nihil enim legit quod non exciperet; dicere etiam solebat nullum esse librum tam malum ut non aliqua parte prodesset. post solem
 5 in cenae tempus. super hanc liber legebatur adnotabatur, et quidem cursim. memini quendam ex amicis, cum lector quaedam perperam pronuntiasset, revocasse et repeti coegisse; huic avunculum meum dixisse: “intellexeras nempe?” cum ille adnuisset, “cur ergo revocabas? decem amplius versus hac tua interpellatione perdidimus.” tanta erat parsimonia temporis. surgebat aestate a cena luce, hieme intra primam noctis et tamquam aliqua lege cogente. haec inter medios labores
 10 urbisque fremitum. in secessu solum balinei tempus studiis eximebatur (cum dico balinei, de interioribus loquor; nam dum destringitur tergiturque, audiebat aliquid aut dictabat). in itinere quasi solutus ceteris curis, huic uni vacabat: ad latus notarius cum libro et pugillaribus, cuius manus hieme manicis muniebantur, ut ne caeli quidem asperitas ullum studii tempus eriperet; qua ex causa Romae quoque sella vehebatur. repeto me correptum ab eo, cur ambularem: “poteras” inquit
 15 “has horas non perdere”; nam perire omne tempus arbitrabatur, quod studiis non impenderetur.

- (a) Who is the person described in this extract? What is his relationship with the author? Point out **four** aspects of his personality highlighted in the text. [4 marks]
- (b) What is the meaning of the verb *excerpere* in this context (line 2)? Why is the protagonist so fond of this activity? [2 marks]
- (c) Explain the reference to “baths” (lines 10–11). What does the protagonist usually do on those occasions? [2 marks]
- (d) Translate *in itinere ... eriperet* (lines 11–13). [3 marks]
- (e) Relate **two** episodes in which the protagonist seems to get annoyed, and explain why. [4 marks]

Genre: Letters**Question 8. Pliny *Letters* 3.16.3–6**

aegrotabat Caecina Paetus maritus eius, aegrotabat et filius, uterque mortifere, ut videbatur. filius decessit eximia pulchritudine pari verecundia, et parentibus non minus ob alia carus quam quod filius erat. huic illa ita funus paravit, ita duxit exsequias, ut ignoraret maritus; quin immo quotiens cubiculum eius intraret, vivere filium atque etiam commodiorem esse simulabat, ac
 5 persaepe interroganti, quid ageret puer, respondebat “bene quievit, libenter cibum sumpsit”. deinde, cum diu cohibitae lacrimae vincerent prorumperentque, egrediebatur; tunc se dolori dabat; satiata siccis oculis composito vultu redibat, tamquam orbitatem foris reliquisset. praeclarum quidem illud eiusdem, ferrum stringere, perfodere pectus, extrahere pugionem, porrigere marito, addere vocem immortalem ac paene divinam: “Paete, non dolet”. sed tamen ista facienti, ista
 10 dicenti, gloria et aeternitas ante oculos erant; quo maius est sine praemio aeternitatis, sine praemio gloriae, abdere lacrimas operire luctum, amissoque filio matrem adhuc agere.

- (a) *parentibus non minus ob alia carus quam quod filius erat* (lines 2–3).
 Explain the meaning of this sentence, referring to what Pliny has just written. [4 marks]
- (b) Translate *huic illa ... simulabat* (lines 3–4). [3 marks]
- (c) In which ways does the protagonist conceal to her husband their son’s death? [3 marks]
- (d) How does Pliny characterize the protagonist’s suicide? Give **three** Latin adjectives, with English translation, which make clear Pliny’s view of her deed. [3 marks]
- (e) Which is, in Pliny’s opinion, the greatest of Arria’s deeds? Why? [2 marks]

Genre: Satire**Question 9. Juvenal *Satires* 3.131–146**

divitis hic servo claudit latus ingenuorum
 filius; alter enim quantum in legione tribuni
 accipiunt donat Calvinae vel Catienae,
 ut semel aut iterum super illam palpitet; at tu,
 135 cum tibi vestiti facies scorti placet, haeres
 et dubitas alta Chionen deducere sella.
 da testem Romae tam sanctum quam fuit hospes
 numinis Idaei, procedat vel Numa vel qui
 servavit trepidam flagranti ex aede Minervam:
 140 protinus ad censum, de moribus ultima fiet
 quaestio. “quot pascit servos? quot possidet agri
 iugera? quam multa magnaue paropside cenat?”
 quantum quisque sua nummorum servat in arca,
 tantum habet et fidei, iures licet et Samothracum
 145 et nostrorum aras, contemnere fulmina pauper
 creditur atque deos dis ignoscentibus ipsis.

- (a) Explain the meaning of *divitis ... filius* (lines 131–132). [4 marks]
- (b) For which deeds are each of the three witnesses called to testify in lines 137–139 famous? [3 marks]
- (c) Translate lines 140–142. [3 marks]
- (d) What happens, according to what is said in lines 145–146, if a poor man swears by the altar of the gods? [3 marks]
- (e) For which elements is someone given credit in Juvenal’s Rome? [2 marks]

Genre: Satire

Question 10. Juvenal *Satires* 3.208–222

nil habuit Codrus, quis enim negat? et tamen illud
 perdidit infelix totum nihil. ultimus autem
 210 aerumnae est cumulus, quod nudum et frustra rogantem
 nemo cibo, nemo hospitio tectoque iuvabit.
 si magna Asturici cecidit domus, horrida mater,
 pullati proceres, differt vadimonia praetor.
 tum gemimus casus urbis, tunc odimus ignem.
 215 ardet adhuc, et iam accurrit qui marmora donet,
 conferat inpensas; hic nuda et candida signa,
 hic aliquid praeclarum Euphranoris et Polycliti,
 hic Asianorum vetera ornamenta deorum,
 hic libros dabit et forulos mediamque Minervam,
 220 hic modium argenti. meliora ac plura reponit
 Persicus, orborum lautissimus et merito iam
 suspectus tamquam ipse suas incenderit aedes.

- (a) Which examples does Juvenal give of the ways in which Codrus’s situation differs from that of Asturicus and Persicus? [4 marks]
- (b) Describe and explain the effect caused by the expression *totum nihil* in the context of lines 208–209. [2 marks]
- (c) Scan lines 212–213. [2 marks]
- (d) Which details are, in your opinion, relevant about the relationship between Rome and the Eastern parts of the Empire in terms of wealth? Give concrete examples. [3 marks]
- (e) What is Persicus accused of in the last lines of the extract and what other grounds for resentment against him could there be? Support your answer with details from the text. [4 marks]
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