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**LATIN  
STANDARD LEVEL  
PAPER 2**

Friday 3 May 2013 (morning)

1 hour 30 minutes

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**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. Horace *Odes* 3.2**

angustam amice pauperiem pati  
robustus acri militia puer  
    condiscat et Parthos ferocis  
    vexet eques metuendus hasta

5 vitamque sub divo et trepidis agat  
in rebus. illum ex moenibus hosticis  
    matrona bellantis tyranni  
    prospiciens et adulta virgo

10 suspiret “eheu, ne rudis agminum  
sponsus lacessat regius asperum  
    tactu leonem, quem cruenta  
    per medias rapit ira caedes.”

15 dulce et decorum est pro patria mori:  
mors et fugacem persequitur virum  
    nec parcat inbellis iuventae  
    poplitibus timidoque tergo.

- (a) *angustam ... rebus* (lines 1–6). To whom is this ode addressed? Identify **two** attributes which the recipient of the ode should have. [3 marks]
- (b) Who are the Parthians? What does the poet achieve by referring to them in these lines? [3 marks]
- (c) Translate *illum ... suspiret* (lines 6–9). [3 marks]
- (d) *suspiret ... cruenta* (lines 9–11). Name the rhetorical device used by the poet in these lines. Explain its effect. [3 marks]
- (e) *dulce ... tergo* (lines 13–16). Identify the main idea of the stanza and explain its effect. [3 marks]

**Genre: Elegiac and Lyric poetry****Question 2. Catullus 5**

vivamus, mea Lesbia, atque amemus,  
 rumoresque senum severiorum  
 omnes unius aestimemus assis.  
 soles occidere et redire possunt:  
 5 nobis, cum semel occidit brevis lux,  
 nox est perpetua una dormienda.  
 da mi basia mille, deinde centum,  
 dein mille altera, dein secunda centum,  
 deinde usque altera mille, deinde centum,  
 10 dein, cum milia multa fecerimus,  
 conturbabimus illa, ne sciamus,  
 aut ne quis malus invidere possit,  
 cum tantum sciat esse basiorum.

- (a) *vivamus ... possunt* (lines 1–4). Identify **two** words which present the motif of life. Explain how the selected words develop the motif. [3 marks]
- (b) Translate *soles ... dormienda* (lines 4–6). [3 marks]
- (c) *omnes ... assis* (line 3). Explain by which stylistic means the poet declares his position of rebellion against the older generation of men. Support your answer with examples from the Latin text. [3 marks]
- (d) *conturbabimus ... sciamus* (line 11). What technical term does the poet use in this line? Give the meaning of the word and explain its effect. [3 marks]
- (e) Identify **three** sets of polarities chosen by the poet to set the expression of love against a dark background of threats throughout the poem. [3 marks]

**Genre: Epic**

**Question 3. Virgil *Aeneid* 4.198–218**

hic Hammone satus, rapta Garamantide nympha,  
 templa Iovi centum latis immania regnis,  
 200 centum aras posuit, vigilemque sacraverat ignem,  
 excubias divom aeternas, pecudumque cruore  
 pingue solum et variis florentia limina sertis.  
 isque amens animi et rumore accensus amaro  
 dicitur ante aras media inter numina divum  
 205 multa Iovem manibus supplex orasse supinis:  
 “Iuppiter omnipotens, cui nunc Maurusia pictis  
 gens epulata toris Lenaeum libat honorem,  
 aspicias haec, an te, genitor, cum fulmina torques,  
 nequiquam horremus, caecique in nubibus ignes  
 210 terrificant animos et inania murmura miscent?  
 femina, quae nostris errans in finibus urbem  
 exiguam pretio posuit, cui litus arandum  
 cuique loci leges dedimus, conubia nostra  
 reppulit, ac dominum Aenean in regna recepit.  
 215 et nunc ille Paris cum semiviro comitatu,  
 Maeonia mentum mitra crinemque madentem  
 subnexus, raptu potitur: nos munera templis  
 quippe tuis ferimus, famamque fovemus inanem.”

- (a) *hic ... sertis* (lines 198–202). Who was Iarbas? What do we learn about him from these lines? [3 marks]
- (b) Scan *isque ... divum* (lines 203–204). [2 marks]
- (c) Translate *aspicias ... miscent* (lines 208–210). [3 marks]
- (d) *femina ... recepit* (lines 211–214). Identify the steps by which the poet builds up Iarbas’s sense of irony and disgust. [4 marks]
- (e) *Maeonia ... inanem* (lines 216–218). What rhetorical devices does the poet use in these lines? Explain their effect. [3 marks]

**Genre: Epic****Question 4. Virgil *Aeneid* 4.279–295**

at vero Aeneas aspectu obmutuit amens,  
 280 arrectaeque horrore comae, et vox faucibus haesit.  
 ardet abire fuga dulcisque relinquere terras,  
 attonitus tanto monitu imperioque deorum.  
 heu quid agat? quo nunc reginam ambire furem  
 audeat adfatu? quae prima exordia sumat?  
 285 atque animum nunc huc celerem, nunc dividit illuc,  
 in partisque rapit varias perque omnia versat.  
 haec alternanti potior sententia visa est:  
 Mnesthea Sergestumque vocat fortemque Serestum,  
 classem aptent taciti sociosque ad litora cogant,  
 290 arma parent, et quae rebus sit causa novandis  
 dissimulent; sese interea, quando optuma Dido  
 nesciat et tantos rumpi non speret amores,  
 temptaturum aditus, et quae mollissima fandi  
 tempora, quis rebus dexter modus. ocius omnes  
 295 imperio laeti parent ac iussa facessunt.

- (a) *at vero ... deorum* (lines 279–282). What do we learn about Aeneas in these lines? Support your answer with examples from the Latin text. [4 marks]
- (b) Scan *in ... est* (lines 286–287). [2 marks]
- (c) *Mnesthea ... dissimulent* (lines 288–291). What does Aeneas request Mnestheus, Serestus and Sergestus to do? [4 marks]
- (d) Translate *sese ... modus* (lines 291–294). [2 marks]
- (e) What do we learn about Dido from the whole passage? [3 marks]

**Genre: Historiography****Question 5. Tacitus *Annals* 14.1**

- Gaio Vipstano C. Fonteio consulibus diu meditatatum scelus non ultra Nero distulit, vetustate imperii coalita audacia et flagrantior in dies amore Poppaeae, quae sibi matrimonium et discidium Octaviae incolumi Agrippina haud sperans crebris criminationibus, aliquando per facetias incusaret principem et pupillum vocaret, qui iussis alienis obnoxius non modo imperii sed libertatis etiam indigeret. cur enim differri nuptias suas? formam scilicet displicere et triumphalis avos. an fecunditatem et verum animum? timeri ne uxor saltem iniurias patrum, iram populi adversus superbiam avaritiamque matris aperiat. quod si nurum Agrippina non nisi filio infestam ferre posset, redderetur ipsa Othonis coniugio: ituram quoquo terrarum, ubi audiret potius contumelias imperatoris quam viseret periculis eius immixta. haec atque talia lacrimis et arte adulterae penetrantia nemo prohibebat, cupientibus cunctis infringi potentiam matris et credente nullo usque ad caedem eius duratura filii odia.

- (a) *Gaio ... criminationibus* (lines 1–3). Name the **three** women introduced in these lines and explain their relationship to Nero. [3 marks]
- (b) *aliquando ... indigeret* (lines 3–5). What are Poppaea’s reproaches to Nero? Support your answer with examples from the Latin text. [3 marks]
- (c) *cur ... aperiat* (lines 5–7). Explain how Tacitus’s choice of material reflects his views on Nero’s principate. [3 marks]
- (d) *quod ... immixta* (lines 7–9). Give three details of Otho. [3 marks]
- (e) Translate *haec ... odia* (lines 9–11). [3 marks]

**Genre: Historiography****Question 6. Tacitus *Annals* 14.3**

igitur Nero vitare secretos eius congressus, abscedentem in hortos aut Tusculanum vel Antiatem in agrum laudare quod otium capesseret. postremo, ubicumque haberetur, praegravem ratus interficere constituit, hactenus consultans, veneno an ferro vel qua alia vi. placuitque primo  
 5       venenum. sed inter epulas principis si daretur, referri ad casum non poterat tali iam Britannici  
 10       exitio; et ministros temptare arduum videbatur mulieris usu scelerum adversus insidias intentae; atque ipsa praesumendo remedia munierat corpus. ferrum et caedes quonam modo occultaretur nemo reperiebat; et ne quis illi tanto facinori delectus iussa sperneret metuebat. obtulit ingenium Anicetus libertus, classi apud Misenum praefectus et pueritiae Neronis educator ac mutuis odiis Agrippinae invisus. ergo navem posse componi docet cuius pars ipso in mari per artem soluta  
 10       effunderet ignaram: nihil tam capax fortuitorum quam mare; et si naufragio intercepta sit, quem adeo iniquum ut sceleri adsignet quod venti et fluctus deliquerint? additurum principem defunctae templum et aras et cetera ostentandae pietati.

- (a) *igitur ... capesseret* (lines 1–2). Name the gardens mentioned in these lines. Give a detail of each of them. [3 marks]
- (b) *postremo ... venenum* (lines 2–4). What does Nero hesitate about in these lines? Support your argument with examples from the Latin text. [3 marks]
- (c) *sed ... exitio* (lines 4–5). Give **three** details about Britannicus. [3 marks]
- (d) *obtulit ... ignaram* (lines 7–10). Who is Anicetus? What does he propose? Why does he do it? [3 marks]
- (e) Translate *nihil ... pietati* (lines 10–12). [3 marks]

**Genre: Letters****Question 7. Pliny the Younger *Letters* 2.6**

longum est altius repetere nec refert, quemadmodum acciderit, ut homo minime familiaris cenarem apud quendam, ut sibi videbatur, lautum et diligentem, ut mihi, sordidum simul et sumptuosum. nam sibi et paucis opima quaedam, ceteris vilia et minuta ponebat. vinum etiam parvulis lagunculis in tria genera discripserat, non ut potestas eligendi, sed ne ius esset recusandi,  
 5 aliud sibi et nobis, aliud minoribus amicis – nam gradatim amicos habet – aliud suis nostrisque libertis. animadvertit qui mihi proximus recumbebat, et an probarem interrogavit. negavi. “tu ergo” inquit “quam consuetudinem sequeris?” “eadem omnibus pono; ad cenam enim, non ad notam invito cunctisque rebus exaequo, quos mensa et toro aequavi.” “etiamne libertos?” “etiam; convictores enim tunc, non libertos puto.” et ille: “magno tibi constat.” “minime.” “qui fieri potest?”  
 10 “quia scilicet liberti mei non idem quod ego bibunt, sed idem ego quod liberti.” et hercule si gulae temperes, non est onerosum quo utaris ipse communicare cum pluribus. illa ergo reprimenda, illa quasi in ordinem redigenda est, si sumptibus parcas, quibus aliquanto rectius tua continentia quam aliena contumelia consulas. quorsus haec? ne tibi, optimae indolis iuveni, quorundam in mensa luxuria specie frugalitatis imponat.

- (a) Translate *longum ... sumptuosum* (lines 1–3). [3 marks]
- (b) *nam ... libertis* (lines 3–6). Which peculiarities of this dinner party does Pliny describe in these lines? [3 marks]
- (c) Explain how the phrase *in ordinem redigenda* (line 12) fits into the context of the letter. [3 marks]
- (d) How does Pliny describe the host’s arrangement of friends at the dinner party in this passage? On what grounds is this arrangement made? [3 marks]
- (e) How does Pliny summarize his own position towards guests in this passage? [3 marks]



**Genre: Letters**

**Question 8. Pliny the Younger *Letters* 10.33**

cum diversam partem provinciae circumirem, Nicomediae vastissimum incendium multas privatorum domos et duo publica opera, quamquam via interiacente, Gerusian et Iseon absumpsit. est autem latius sparsum, primum violentia venti, deinde inertia hominum quos satis constat otiosos et immobiles tanti mali spectatores perstitisse; et alioqui nullus usquam in publico sipo, 5 nulla hama, nullum denique instrumentum ad incendia compescenda. et haec quidem, ut iam praecepi, parabuntur; tu, domine, dispice an instituendum putes collegium fabrorum dumtaxat hominum CL. ego attendam, ne quis nisi faber recipiatur neve iure concesso in aliud utantur; nec erit difficile custodire tam paucos.

- (a) *cum ... absumpsit* (lines 1–2). To whom is this letter addressed? What information does Pliny convey in these lines? [4 marks]
- (b) Explain what Gerusia and Iseon are. [4 marks]
- (c) *est ... compescenda* (lines 3–5). According to Pliny, what are the reasons for the wide spread of the fire? [3 marks]
- (d) What is a *collegium fabrorum* (line 6)? Why does Pliny ask Trajan’s approval for its introduction? [2 marks]
- (e) Translate *ego ... paucos* (lines 7–8). [2 marks]

**Genre: Philosophy****Question 9. Lucretius 3.55–78**

55 quo magis in dubiis hominem spectare periculis  
 convenit adversisque in rebus noscere qui sit;  
 nam verae voces tum demum pectore ab imo  
 eliciuntur et eripitur persona, manet res.  
 denique avarities et honorum caeca cupido,  
 60 quae miseros homines cogunt transcendere fines  
 iuris et inter dum socios scelerum atque ministros  
 noctes atque dies niti praestante labore  
 ad summas emergere opes, haec vulnera vitae  
 non minimam partem mortis formidine aluntur.  
 65 turpis enim ferme contemptus et acris egestas  
 semota ab dulci vita stabilique videtur  
 et quasi iam leti portas cunctarier ante;  
 unde homines dum se falso terrore coacti  
 effugisse volunt longe longeque remosse,  
 70 sanguine civili rem conflant divitiasque  
 conduplicant avidi, caedem caede accumulantes,  
 crudeles gaudent in tristi funere fratris  
 et consanguineum mensas odere timentque.  
 consimili ratione ab eodem saepe timore  
 75 macerat invidia ante oculos illum esse potentem,  
 illum aspectari, claro qui incedit honore,  
 ipsi se in tenebris volvi caenoque queruntur.  
 intereunt partim statuarum et nominis ergo.

- (a) Translate *quo ... res* (lines 55–58). [3 marks]
- (b) Explain what the words *verae voces* (line 57) refer to. A mere translation is not valid. [2 marks]
- (c) Scan *denique ... fines* (lines 59–60). [2 marks]
- (d) *turpis ... ante* (lines 65–67). Comment on the imagery of these lines. Support your answer with examples from the Latin text. [4 marks]
- (e) *unde ... ergo* (lines 68–78). What does Lucretius claim about the effects of fear of death in these lines? Support your argument with examples from the Latin text. [4 marks]

**Genre: Philosophy****Question 10. Lucretius 3.161–176**

haec eadem ratio naturam animi atque animai  
 corpoream docet esse; ubi enim propellere membra,  
 corripere ex somno corpus mutareque vultum  
 atque hominem totum regere ac versare videtur,  
 165 quorum nil fieri sine tactu posse videmus  
 nec tactum porro sine corpore, nonne fatendumst  
 corporea natura animum constare animamque?  
 praeterea pariter fungi cum corpore et una  
 consentire animum nobis in corpore cernis.  
 170 si minus offendit vitam vis horrida teli  
 ossibus ac nervis disclusis intus adacta,  
 at tamen insequitur languor terraeque petitus  
 suavis et in terra mentis qui gignitur aestus  
 inter dumque quasi exurgendi incerta voluntas.  
 175 ergo corpoream naturam animi esse necessest,  
 corporeis quoniam telis ictuque laborat.

- (a) *haec ... videtur* (lines 161–164). Name the reasons given by the poet to sustain the corporeal nature of mind and soul. Support your answer with examples from the Latin text. [4 marks]
- (b) Scan *nec ... animamque* (lines 166–167). [2 marks]
- (c) *praeterea ... cernis* (lines 168–169). What do we learn about the mind (*animum*) from these lines? [3 marks]
- (d) *si ... voluntas* (lines 170–174). Describe the interactive process between mind and body as illustrated in these lines. [3 marks]
- (e) Translate *ergo ... laborat* (lines 175–176). [3 marks]
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