



88142966



International Baccalaureate®
Baccalauréat International
Bachillerato Internacional

**LATIN
STANDARD LEVEL
PAPER 2**

Wednesday 5 November 2014 (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. Horace *Odes* 3.8

Martiis caelebs quid agam Kalendis,
 quid velint flores et acerra turis
 plena miraris positusque carbo in
 caespite vivo,
 5 docte sermones utriusque linguae?
 voveram dulcis epulas et album
 Libero caprum prope funeratus
 arboris ictu.
 hic dies anno redeunte festus
 10 corticem adstrictum pice dimovebit
 amphorae fumum bibere institutae
 consule Tullo.
 sume, Maecenas, cyathos amici
 sospitis centum et vigiles lucernas
 15 perfer in lucem: procul omnis esto
 clamor et ira.
 mitte civilis super urbe curas:
 occidit Daci Cotisonis agmen,
 Medus infestus sibi luctuosis
 20 dissidet armis,
 servit Hispanae vetus hostis orae
 Cantaber, sera domitus catena,
 iam Scythae laxo meditantur arcu
 cedere campis.
 25 neglegens, ne qua populus laboret,
 parce privatus nimium cavere et
 dona praesentis cape laetus horae,
 linque severa.

- (a) *Martiis ... linguae* (lines 1–5). What **three** things does the poet say will cause the addressee of the poem to become curious? Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [3 marks]
- (b) Translate *voveram ... ictu* (lines 6–8). [3 marks]
- (c) Give **three** examples of stylistic features in this poem, quoting the relevant Latin text. [3 marks]
- (d) Name and briefly describe the general location of **four** geographic areas or ethnic groups mentioned in this poem. [4 marks]
- (e) To whom is this poem addressed? Give **one** other detail (not from this ode) about the addressee. [2 marks]

Genre: Elegiac and Lyric Poetry**Question 2. Catullus 76**

si qua recordanti benefacta priora voluptas
 est homini, cum se cogitat esse pium,
 nec sanctam violasse fidem, nec foedere in ullo
 divum ad fallendos numine abusum homines,
 5 multa parata manent in longa aetate, Catulle,
 ex hoc ingrato gaudia amore tibi.
 nam quaecumque homines bene cuiquam aut dicere possunt
 aut facere, haec a te dictaque factaque sunt:
 omnia quae ingratae perierunt credita menti.
 10 quare cur tu te iam amplius excrucies?
 quin tu animo offirmas atque istinc teque reducis
 et dis invitis desinis esse miser?
 difficile est longum subito deponere amorem;
 difficile est, verum hoc qua libet efficias.
 15 una salus haec est, hoc est tibi pervincendum;
 hoc facias, sive id non pote sive pote.
 o di, si vestrum est misereri, aut si quibus unquam
 extremam iam ipsa in morte tulistis opem,
 me miserum adspicite et, si vitam puriter egi,
 20 eripite hanc pestem perniciemque mihi!
 hei mihi subrepens imos ut torpor in artus
 expulit ex omni pectore laetitas.
 non iam illud quaero, contra ut me diligat illa,
 aut, quod non potis est, esse pudica velit:
 25 ipse valere opto et taetrum hunc deponere morbum.
 o di, reddite mi hoc pro pietate mea.

- (a) *si ... tibi* (lines 1–6). How does the poet think he has behaved, and what should result from it? Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [4 marks]
- (b) Translate *nam ... menti* (lines 7–9). [3 marks]
- (c) What does the poet suggest is the “only salvation” (*una salus*, line 15) for the situation? [2 marks]
- (d) Give **three** examples of stylistic features in this poem, quoting the relevant Latin text. [3 marks]
- (e) *non ... mea* (lines 23–26). Describe what the poet does not want and what the poet does want. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [3 marks]

Genre: Epic**Question 3. Virgil *Aeneid* 4.331–347**

dixerat. ille Iovis monitis immota tenebat
 lumina, et obnixus curam sub corde premebat.
 tandem pauca refert: “ego te, quae plurima fando
 enumerare vales, numquam, regina, negabo
 335 promeritam; nec me meminisse pigebit Elissae,
 dum memor ipse mei, dum spiritus hos regit artus.
 pro re pauca loquar. neque ego hanc abscondere furto
 speravi—ne finge—fugam, nec coniugis umquam
 praetendi taedas, aut haec in foedera veni.
 340 me si fata meis paterentur ducere vitam
 auspiciis et sponte mea componere curas,
 urbem Troianam primum dulcisque meorum
 reliquias colerem, Priami tecta alta manerent,
 et recidiva manu posuissem Pergama victis.
 345 sed nunc Italiam magnam Gryneus Apollo,
 Italiam Lyciae iussero capessere sortes:
 hic amor, haec patria est.

- (a) *dixerat* (line 331). Who is the subject of this verb? Give **two** details about what was said. [3 marks]
- (b) Scan *promeritam ... artus* (lines 335–336). [2 marks]
- (c) Give **four** arguments that Aeneas uses to explain why he should not be blamed for his departure. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [4 marks]
- (d) Give **three** examples of stylistic features in this extract, quoting the relevant Latin text. [3 marks]
- (e) Translate *sed ... est* (lines 345–347). [3 marks]

Genre: Epic**Question 4. Virgil *Aeneid* 4.437–455**

talibus orabat, talisque miserrima fletus
 fertque refertque soror: sed nullis ille movetur
 fletibus, aut voces ullas tractabilis audit;
 440 fata obstant, placidasque viri deus obstruit auris.
 ac, velut annoso validam cum robore quercum
 Alpini Boreae nunc hinc nunc flatibus illinc
 eruere inter se certant; it stridor, et altae
 consternunt terram concusso stipite frondes;
 445 ipsa haeret scopulis, et, quantum vertice ad auras
 aetherias, tantum radice in Tartara tendit:
 haud secus adsiduis hinc atque hinc vocibus heros
 tunditur, et magno persentit pectore curas;
 mens immota manet; lacrimae volvuntur inanes.
 450 tum vero infelix fatis exterrita Dido
 mortem orat; taedet caeli convexa tueri.
 quo magis inceptum peragat lucemque relinquat,
 vidit, turicremis cum dona imponeret aris,
 horrendum dictu, latices nigrescere sacros,
 455 fusaque in obscenum se vertere vina cruorem.

- (a) Translate *talibus ... audit* (lines 437–439). [3 marks]
- (b) *ac ... curas* (lines 441–448). Describe the imagery of the simile by listing **four** details. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [4 marks]
- (c) What effect did Dido's pleas through Anna have on Aeneas? Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [2 marks]
- (d) Scan *tum ... tueri* (lines 450–451). [2 marks]
- (e) *tum ... cruorem* (lines 450–455). How does Dido feel when she realizes Aeneas will not change his mind? Give **three** specific details about what she does. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [4 marks]

Genre: Historiography**Question 5. Tacitus *Annals* 14.13–14**

tamen cunctari in oppidis Campaniae, quonam modo urbem ingrederetur, an obsequium senatus, an studia plebis reperiret anxius: contra deterrimus quisque, quorum non alia regia fecundior extitit, invisum Agrippinae nomen et morte eius accensum populi favorem disserunt: iret intrepidus et venerationem sui coram experiretur; simul praegredi exposcunt. et promptiora quam promiserant
 5 inveniunt, obvias tribus, festo cultu senatum, coniugum ac liberorum agmina per sexum et aetatem disposita, extractos, qua incederet, spectaculorum gradus, quo modo triumphi visuntur. hinc superbus ac publici servitii victor Capitolium adiit, grates exolvit seque in omnis libidines effudit quas male coercitas qualiscumque matris reverentia tardaverat. vetus illi cupido erat
 10 curriculo quadrigarum insistere nec minus foedum studium cithara ludicrum in modum canere. concertare equis regium et antiquis ducibus factitatum memorabat idque vatium laudibus celebre et deorum honori datum. enimvero cantus Apollini sacros, talique ornatu adstare non modo Graecis in urbibus sed Romana apud templa numen praecipuum et praescium.

- (a) *tamen ... anxius* (lines 1–2). What is the reason for Nero’s apprehension about the reactions to his return to Rome? Give **one** example of the steps he had taken to prepare his return. [2 marks]
- (b) *contra ... exposcunt* (lines 2–4). Explain who is advising Nero here, and give **two** details of the advice given. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [3 marks]
- (c) *et promptiora ... visuntur* (lines 4–6). Give **three** examples of the response in Rome to Nero’s return. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [3 marks]
- (d) Translate *hinc ... tardaverat* (lines 7–8). [3 marks]
- (e) *vetus ... praescium* (lines 8–12). What **two** odd habits of Nero does Tacitus describe, and what is Nero’s justification for them? Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [4 marks]

Genre: Historiography**Question 6. Tacitus *Annals* 14.18–19**

motus senatu et Peditus Blaesus, accusantibus Cyrenensibus violatum ab eo thesaurum Aesculapii dilectumque militarem pretio et ambitione corruptum. idem Cyrenenses reum agebant Acilium Strabonem, praetoria potestate usum et missum disceptatorem a Claudio agrorum, quos regis Apionis quondam avitos et populo Romano cum regno relictos proximus quisque possessor
 5 invaserant, diutinaque licentia et iniuria quasi iure et aequo nitebantur. igitur abiudicatis agris orta adversus iudicem invidia; et senatus ignota sibi esse mandata Claudii et consulendum principem respondit. Nero probata Strabonis sententia se nihilo minus subvenire sociis et usurpata concedere scripsit. sequuntur virorum inlustrium mortes, Domitii Afri et M. Servilii, qui summis honoribus et multa eloquentia viguerant, ille orando causas, Servilius diu foro, mox tradendis rebus Romanis
 10 celebris et elegantia vitae quam clariorem effecit, ut par ingenio, ita morum diversus.

- (a) *motus ... corruptum* (lines 1–2). Of what **two** things was Blaesus accused, and by whom? Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [3 marks]
- (b) *idem ... nitebantur* (lines 2–5). Give **four** details about the circumstances under which Acilius Strabo was prosecuted. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [4 marks]
- (c) Translate *igitur ... respondit* (lines 5–7). [3 marks]
- (d) Briefly describe what the Cyrenians achieved in their judicial dealings with the Roman authorities. Consider the whole extract for your answer. [2 marks]
- (e) Give **three** details about Marcus Servilius found in this extract. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [3 marks]

Genre: Letters**Question 7. Pliny the Younger *Letters* 7.27.7–11**

venit Athenas philosophus Athenodorus, legit titulum auditoque pretio, quia suspecta vilitas, percunctatus omnia docetur ac nihilo minus, immo tanto magis conducit. ubi coepit advesperascere, iubet sterni sibi in prima domus parte, poscit pugillares stilum lumen, suos omnes in interiora dimittit; ipse ad scribendum animum oculos manum intendit, ne vacua mens audita simulacra
 5 et inanes sibi metus fingeret. initio, quale ubique, silentium noctis; dein concuti ferrum, vincula moveri. ille non tollere oculos, non remittere stilum, sed offirmare animum auribusque praetendere. tum crebrescere fragor, adventare et iam ut in limine, iam ut intra limen audiri. respicit, videt agnoscitque narratam sibi effigiem. stabat innuebatque digito similis vocanti. hic contra ut paulum exspectaret manu significat rursusque ceris et stilo incumbit. illa scribentis capiti
 10 catenis insonabat. respicit rursus idem quod prius innuentem, nec moratus tollit lumen et sequitur. ibat illa lento gradu quasi gravis vinculis. postquam deflexit in aream domus, repente dilapsa deserit comitem. desertus herbas et folia concerpta signum loco ponit. postero die adit magistratus, monet ut illum locum effodi iubeant. inveniuntur ossa inserta catenis et implicita, quae corpus aevo terraeque putrefactum nuda et exesa reliquerat vinculis; collecta publice sepeliuntur. domus
 15 postea rite conditis manibus caruit.

- (a) Translate *venit ... conducit* (lines 1–2). [3 marks]
- (b) *ubi ... fingeret* (lines 2–5). Describe **four** things that Athenodorus did to prepare for the night. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [4 marks]
- (c) *respicit ... vocanti* (line 8). Describe what Athenodorus saw when he first looked up. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [2 marks]
- (d) *nec moratus ... ponit* (lines 10–12). Describe the events that took place when Athenodorus followed the apparition. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [3 marks]
- (e) What aspects of Athenodorus’s character does Pliny emphasize in his account? Use **three** examples from the extract to support your answer. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [3 marks]

Genre: Letters**Question 8. Pliny the Younger *Letters* 8.24.1–5**

amor in te meus cogit, non ut praecipiam –neque enim praeceptore eges– admoneam tamen, ut quae scis teneas et observes, aut nescire melius. cogita te missum in provinciam Achaïam, illam veram et meram Graeciam, in qua primum humanitas litterae, etiam fruges inventae esse creduntur; missum ad ordinandum statum liberarum civitatum, id est ad homines maxime
 5 homines, ad liberos maxime liberos, qui ius a natura datum virtute meritis amicitia, foedere denique et religione tenuerunt. reverere conditores deos et nomina deorum, reverere gloriam veterem et hanc ipsam senectutem, quae in homine venerabilis, in urbibus sacra. sit apud te honor antiquitati, sit ingentibus factis, sit fabulis quoque. nihil ex cuiusquam dignitate, nihil ex libertate, nihil etiam ex iactatione decerpseris. habe ante oculos hanc esse terram quae nobis miserit iura,
 10 quae leges non victis sed petentibus dederit, Athenas esse quas adeas Lacedaemonem esse quam regas; quibus reliquam umbram et residuum libertatis nomen eripere durum ferum barbarum est. vides a medicis, quamquam in adversa valetudine nihil servi ac liberi differant, mollius tamen liberos clementiusque tractari. recordare quid quaeque civitas fuerit, non ut despicias quod esse desierit; absit superbia asperitas.

- (a) Translate *amor ... melius* (lines 1–2). [3 marks]
- (b) Give **three** reasons why Pliny admires Achaëa. [3 marks]
- (c) *cogita ... dederit* (lines 2–10). Describe Pliny’s advice about governing Achaëa. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [4 marks]
- (d) *Athenas ... regas* (lines 10–11). Explain the difference Pliny asserts in this sentence. [2 marks]
- (e) Give **three** examples of figures of speech in this extract, quoting the relevant Latin text. [3 marks]

Genre: Philosophy**Question 9. Lucretius 3.117–135**

nunc animam quoque ut in membris cognoscere possis
 esse neque harmonia corpus sentire solere,
 principio fit uti detracto corpore multo
 120 saepe tamen nobis in membris vita moretur.
 atque eadem rursum, cum corpora pauca calor
 diffugere forasque per os est editus aër,
 deserit extemplo venas atque ossa relinquit;
 noscere ut hinc possis non aequas omnia partis
 125 corpora habere neque ex aequo fulcire salutem,
 sed magis haec, venti quae sunt calidique vaporis
 semina, curare in membris ut vita moretur.
 est igitur calor ac ventus vitalis in ipso
 corpore, qui nobis moribundos deserit artus.
 130 quapropter quoniam est animi natura reperta
 atque animae quasi pars hominis, redde harmoniai
 nomen, ad organicos alto delatum Heliconi,
 sive aliunde ipsi porro traxere et in illam
 transtulerunt, proprio quae tum res nomine egebat.
 135 quidquid id est, habeant: tu cetera percipe dicta.

- (a) *nunc ... relinquit* (lines 117–123). What claims is Lucretius making in these lines? Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [4 marks]
- (b) *noscere ... moretur* (lines 124–127). What **three** conclusions does Lucretius suggest can be made? Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [3 marks]
- (c) Translate *redde ... egebat* (lines 131–134). [3 marks]
- (d) Give **three** examples of stylistic features in this extract, quoting the relevant Latin text. [3 marks]
- (e) Scan *transtulerunt ... dicta* (lines 134–135). [2 marks]

Genre: Philosophy**Question 10. Lucretius 3.258–275**

nunc ea quo pacto inter sese mixta quibusque
 compta modis vigeant rationem reddere aventem
 260 abstrahit invitum patrii sermonis egestas;
 sed tamen, ut potero summatim attingere, tangam.
 inter enim cursant primordia principiorum
 motibus inter se, nihil ut secernier unum
 possit nec spatio fieri divisa potestas,
 265 sed quasi multae vis unius corporis extant.
 quod genus in quovis animantium viscere volgo
 est odor et quidam color et sapor, et tamen ex his
 omnibus est unum perfectum corporis augmen,
 sic calor atque aër et venti caeca potestas
 270 mixta creant unam naturam et mobilis illa
 vis, initum motus ab se quae dividit ollis,
 sensifer unde oritur primum per viscera motus.
 nam penitus prorsum latet haec natura subestque
 nec magis hac infra quicquam est in corpore nostro
 275 atque anima est animae proporro totius ipsa.

- (a) Scan *nunc ... aventem* (lines 258–259). [2 marks]
- (b) *inter ... extant* (lines 262–265). Analyse Lucretius’s teaching about particles and motion in these lines. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [4 marks]
- (c) Give **three** examples of stylistic features in this extract, quoting the relevant Latin text. [3 marks]
- (d) *quod ... vis* (lines 266–271). Describe the simile Lucretius builds in these lines. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [3 marks]
- (e) Translate *nam ... ipsa* (lines 273–275). [3 marks]
-