

LATIN - HIGHER LEVEL  
(400 marks)

953

THURSDAY, 26 JUNE, AFTERNOON, 2 TO 5

1. Answer Section A or Section B in this question:-

[75]

A. Translate into Latin:-

The city was so well fortified that the Roman forces could not capture it. Valerius and his officers began to lose hope and they decided, as winter was approaching, to retreat to their winter quarters. At the beginning of spring, some generals wanted to set out as quickly as possible in order to attack the enemy. Other generals thought that the Romans would never defeat the enemy and they demanded that Valerius lead them home. At last all the generals came together in order to decide what they would do. Nobody consulted the soldiers who waited patiently for the generals' answer.

consult: consulo, consulere, consului, consultum. answer: responsum.

OR

B. Read the following passage and answer, in English, all the questions which follow:-

(A small group of assassins, led by Anicetus, attack Nero's mother, Agrippina, in her house.)

Anicetus villam statione circumdat refractaque ianua obvios servorum abripit, donec ad fores cubiculi veniret; cui pauci adstabant, ceteris terrore inrumpentium exterritis. Cubiculo modicum lumen inerat et ancillarum una; magis ac magis anxia Agrippina quod nemo a filio ac ne Agerinus quidem: solitudo ac repentini strepitus et extremi mali indicia videbantur. Abeunte dehinc ancilla "tu quoque me deseris" prolocuta respicit Anicetum trierarcho Herculeio et Obarito centurione classiaro comitatum. Quibus Agrippina declaravit, si ad visendum venissent, eam refotam esse nuntiarent, sin facinus facturi, nihil se de filio credere: non imperatum parricidium. Circumsistunt lectum percussores et prior trierarchus fusti caput eius adflixit. Iam in mortem centurioni ferrum destringenti "uterum feri!" exclamavit multisque vulneribus confecta est.

fores: door; Agerinus: a messenger whom Agrippina had sent to Nero; refotus: recovered;  
facinus: crime; percussor: assassin; fustis: stick.

- (i) Name two things Anicetus did before reaching the doors of Agrippina's bedroom. (10)
- (ii) Why were there few people to oppose Anicetus when he approached her bedroom? (8)
- (iii) What and who were in the bedroom? (10)
- (iv) Why was Agrippina becoming more and more anxious? (10)
- (v) What else seemed to indicate danger? (10)
- (vi) What did Agrippina say to her maid? (3)
- (vii) Who accompanied Anicetus? (6)
- (viii) What did Agrippina tell her assassins she did not believe? (10)
- (ix) Why, do you think, did Agrippina exclaim "uterum feri" as she was about to be struck? (8)

2. Translate into English any three of the passages A, B, C, D. (All passages in this question carry equal marks):-

A.

[130]

(Cicero tells the court that both the father and father-in-law of Sestius think very highly of him (Sestius))

Parente P. Sestius natus est, iudices, homine, ut plerique meministis, et sapiente et sancto et severo; qui cum tribunus plebis primus inter homines nobilissimos temporibus optimis factus esset, reliquis honoribus non tam uti voluit quam dignus videri. Eo auctore duxit honestissimi et spectatissimi viri, C. Albini, filiam, ex qua hic est puer et nupta iam filia. Duobus gravissimis ac plenissimis antiquitatis viris sic probatus fuit ut utriusque eorum et carus maxime et iucundus esset. Ademit Albino soceri nomen mors filiae, sed caritatem illius necessitudinis et benevolentiam non ademit: hodie sic hunc diligit ut vos facillime potestis ex hac vel adsiduitate eius vel sollicitudine et molestia iudicare. Cicero.

utor: I enjoy. duco: I marry. probatus: approved. adimo: lose, deprive of. socer: father-in-law. caritas: affection. necessitudo: connection. adsiduitas: constant attendance (in court). molestia: distress.

B.

(A great storm threatens the Trojan fleet)

ut pelagus tenuere rates nec iam amplius ulla  
occurrit tellus, maria undique et undique caelum,  
illi caeruleus supra caput astitit imber  
noctem hiememque ferens et inhorruit unda tenebris.  
ipse gubernator puppi Palinurus ab alta:  
"heu quianam tanti cinxerunt aethera nimbi?  
quidve, pater Neptune, paras?" sic deinde locutus  
colligere arma iubet validisque incumbere remis,  
obliquatque sinus in ventum ac talia fatur:  
"magnanime Aenea, non, si mihi Iuppiter auctor  
spondeat, hoc sperem Italiam contingere caelo.  
mutati transversa fremunt et vespere ab atro  
consurgunt venti, atque in nubem cogitur aer."

Virgil.

caeruleus: dark blue, black. inhorreo: I shudder. cingo: I surround. incumbo: lean on. sinus: sail. transversa: across. vesper: west. cogo: gather.

C.

(Following defeat at the Caudine forks, the Roman army is passed under the yoke,  
and allowed to retreat to Capua.)

Primi consules prope seminudi sub iugum missi; tum ut quisque gradu proximus erat, ita ignominiae obiectus; tum deinceps singulae legiones. Circumstabant armati hostes, exprobrantes eludentesque; gladii etiam plerisque intentati, et vulnerati quidam necatique, si vultus eorum indignitate rerum acrior victorem offendisset. Ita traducti sub iugum et, quod paene gravius erat, per hostium oculos, cum e saltu evasisent, etsi velut ab inferis extracti tum primum lucem aspicerere visi sunt, tamen ipsa lux ita deforme intuentibus agmen omni morte tristior fuit. Itaque cum ante noctem Capuam pervenire possent, incerti de fide sociorum et quod pudor praepediebat circa viam haud procul Capua omnium egena corpora humi prostraverunt.

Livy.

deinceps: in succession. inferi: the dead, death. deformis: dishevelled. pudor: shame. egenus: destitute.

D.

(The people of Thessaly flock to Pharsalus for a wedding; farming is neglected.)

Domum conventu tota frequentat  
Thessalia, oppletur laetanti regia coetu;  
dona ferunt prae se; declarant gaudia vultu.  
deseritur Cieros, linqunt Pthiotica Tempe  
Crannonisque domos ac moenia Larisaea,  
Pharsalum coeunt. Pharsalia tecta frequentant.  
rura colit nemo, mollescunt colla iuvenis,  
non humilis curvis purgatur vinea rastris.  
non glebam prono convellit vomere taurus,  
non falx attenuat frondatorum arboris umbram,  
squalida desertis rubigo infertur aratris.

Catullus

coetus: gathering. coeo: I meet. collum: neck. raster: a rake. gleba: soil, earth. vomis: a plough-share. falx: sickle. rubigo: rust. aratrum: a plough.

3. Answer either Section A or Section B in this question:-

[90]

(i) Translate into English:-

A.

(60)

Ita infecta pace ex conloquio ad suos cum se recepissent, frustra verba praelata renuntiant: armis decernendum esse habendamque eam fortunam, quam dei dedissent. In castra ut est ventum, pronuntiant ambo, arma expedirent milites animosque ad supremum certamen, non in unum diem sed in perpetuum, si felicitas adesset, victores. Roma an Carthago iura gentibus daret, ante crastinam noctem scituros; neque enim Africam aut Italiam, sed orbem terrarum victoriae praemium fore; par periculum praemio, quibus adversa pugnae fortuna fuisset. Nam neque Romanis effugium ullum patebat in aliena ignotaque terra et Carthagini supremo auxilio effuso adesse videbatur praesens excidium.

Ad hoc discrimen procedunt postero die duorum opulentissimorum populorum duo longe clarissimi duces, duo fortissimi exercitus, multa ante parta decora aut cumulaturo eo die aut eversuri.

Livy

(ii) Answer any three of the following questions. (They carry ten marks each):- (30)

- (a) Name the two generals involved in the above passage. Why had they failed to make peace?
- (b) What do you think of Massinissa as he is portrayed in Book XXX?
- (c) Write a note on Livy's use of speeches in Book XXX.
- (d) Describe some of the factors which brought about the eventual Roman victory in Book XXX.
- (e) "Livy gives a sympathetic portrait of Hannibal." Discuss briefly.

B.

(i) Translate into English:- (60)

'venit summa dies et ineluctabile tempus  
Dardaniae. fuimus Troes, fuit Ilium et ingens  
gloria Teucrorum. ferus omnia Iuppiter Argos  
transtulit: incensa Danai dominantur in urbe.  
arduus armatos mediis in moenibus adstans  
fundit equus, victorque Sinon incendia miscet  
insultans. portis alii bipatentibus adsunt,  
milia quot magnis umquam venerere Mycenis;  
obsedere alii telis angusta viarum  
oppositi; stat ferri acies mucrone corusco  
stricta, parata neci; vix primi proelia temptant  
portarum vigiles, et caeco Marte resistunt.'  
talibus Othryadae dictis et numine divom  
in flammas et in arma feror, quo tristis Erinys,  
quo fremitus vocat et sublatus ad aethera clamor.

Virgil

(ii) Answer any three of the following questions. (They carry ten marks each):- (30)

- (a) Name the speaker in the above passage. What actions had he just taken?
- (b) Briefly explain the references to *Danai*, *Sinon* and *Mycenis* in the above passage.
- (c) Describe a work of art inspired by a story told in *Aeneid* II.
- (d) Write a short note on the life and writings of Virgil.
- (e) Write a note on two passages in *Aeneid* II where you think Virgil shows his gift of vivid and powerful writing. (You may include the passage above, if you wish.)

4.

(i) Answer either (a) or (b):- [30]

- (a) Explain the mood of venisse and sciant and the case of domum in the following passage:-

Scipio et venisse ea spe in Africam se ait, et spem suam prospero belli eventu auctam, victoriam se, non pacem domum reportaturum esse; tamen, cum victoriam prope in manibus habeat, pacem non abnuere ut omnes gentes sciant populum Romanum et suscipere iuste bellum et finire.

- (b) Explain the mood of vitavisse and fuissent and the case of manu in the following passage:-

Iliaci cineres, et flamma extrema meorum,  
testor, in occasu vestro nec tela nec ulla  
vitavisse vices Danaum, et, si fata fuissent  
ut caderem, meruisse manu.

(10)

- (ii) Write the principal parts of the following verbs:- (10)  
*gaudeo, cogo, resisto.*
- (iii) Name the metre of the following line and mark the quantities:- (10)  
*viresque et addis cornua pauperi.*

5. Answer three of the following questions. At least one question must be chosen from Section A and one from Section B. The third question may be chosen from either Section A or Section B. (Each question carries twenty five marks):-

[75]

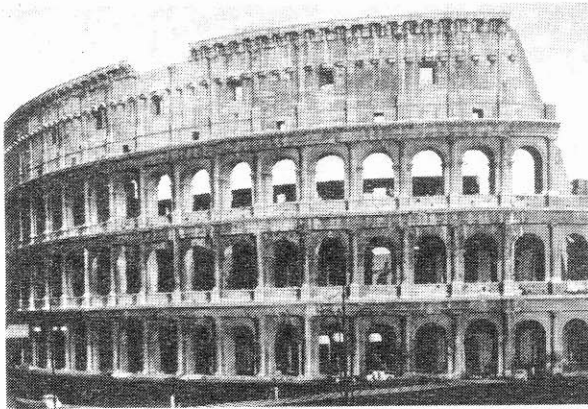
A.

- (i) Describe how Octavian consolidated his power after the battle of Actium.
- (ii) "It is not surprising that the state of affairs in Rome during the reign of Nero stirred the ambition of military commanders in the provinces." Discuss briefly.
- (iii) "Vespasian was a talented general and an efficient emperor." Discuss briefly.

B.

- (i) Describe the Ara Pacis and Trajan's Column and comment briefly on the opinion that the aim of both was to glorify the Roman empire.
- (ii) Write a note on the writings of Caesar and on their importance.
- (iii) Having looked at photographs A, B and C, answer two of the following questions:-
  - (a) Name the building in Photograph A. Describe its main architectural features.
  - (b) Write a brief note on the mosaic in Photograph B. What other kinds of themes appeared in Roman mosaics?
  - (c) Photograph C shows a model of central Rome. Identify and comment on some of the typically Roman features to be seen in the photograph.

A



B



C

