

LATIN - HIGHER LEVEL
(400 marks)

THURSDAY, 25 JUNE, AFTERNOON, 2 TO 5

0721

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

[75]

A. Translate into Latin:-

Even though the Gauls were very fierce, the Romans did not fear them. Before the battle, the Roman general advised his men to be brave and to trust in the gods of their fatherland. However, at the first attack the Romans were overcome and forced to retreat to their camp.

Within the walls everybody asked what had happened. There was so much noise that the leaders demanded silence in vain. At last the general himself, when he had ordered the citizens and soldiers to be silent, said "If you wish to win, you must be like your brave ancestors."

it happens: accidit noise: clamor I am silent: taceo ancestors: maiores.

OR

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

(The fortunes of Caesar as general.)

Caesar ipse prosperrime semper ac ne incipiti quidem unquam fortuna praeterquam bis dimicavit; semel ad Dyrrachium, ubi pulsus erat non instante Pompeio negavit eum vincere scire; iterum in Hispania ultimo proelio, cum desperatis rebus etiam de consciscenda morte cogitavit.

Confectis bellis quinquens triumphavit, post victum Scipionem quater eodem mense, et rursus semel post superatos Pompeii liberos. Primum et excellentissimum triumphum egit Gallicum, sequentem Alexandrinum, deinde Ponticum, huic proximum Africanum, novissimum Hispaniensem, diverso quemque apparatu et instrumento. Gallici triumphi die Velabrum praetervehens paene curru excussus est axe diffracto ascenditque Capitolium ad lumina, quadraginta elephantis dextra sinistraque lychnuchos ferentibus. Pontico triumpho inter pompae fercula trium verborum praetulit titulum "Veni, vidi, vici."

anceps: indecisive dimico: I fight semel: once insto: I follow up consciscendus: self-inflicted
lychnuchus: lamp ferculum: show piece.

- (i) Did Caesar always have undisputed success in battle? (6)
- (ii) After the battle of Dyrrachium, what opinion did Caesar have of Pompey as a soldier? (8)
- (iii) What was the situation after the last battle in Spain? What did Caesar contemplate? (10)
- (iv) How do you know from the above passage that the victory over Scipio was so important? (8)
- (v) How would you know from the above passage that Caesar's campaigns took him far and wide? (8)
- (vi) In what way did each triumph differ? (5)
- (vii) What accident had Caesar on the day of the Gallic triumph? How did it happen? (10)
- (viii) In your opinion what approximate time of the day was it when Caesar was going up the Capitoline hill? What part did the elephants play in this triumph? (10)
- (ix) What does the author tell us about the three words "Veni, vidi, vici" in the above passage? (10)

2. Translate into English any three of the passages A, B, C, D. (All passages in this question carry equal marks):- [130]

A.

(Virgil describes the funeral procession of Pallas when even the warhorse Aethon mourns)

ducunt et Rutulo perfusos sanguine currus.
post bellator equus, positus insignibus, Aethon
it lacrimans guttisque umectat grandibus ora.
hastam alii galeamque ferunt ; nam cetera Turnus
victor habet. tum maesta phalanx Teucrique sequuntur
Tyrrhenique omnes et versis Arcades armis.
postquam omnis longe comitum processerat ordo,
substitit Aeneas, gemituque haec addidit alto :
'nos alias hinc ad lacrimas eadem horrida belli
fata vocant : salve aeternum mihi, maxime Palla,
aeternumque vale.' nec plura effatus ad altos
tendebat muros gressumque in castra ferebat.

Virgil

perfusus: drenched gutta: a tear umecto: I wet Turnus = the slayer of Pallas maestus: sad
effor: I speak.

B.

("Let us praise our heroes; how sad it is to see some of them falsely accused")

"Imitemur nostros Curios, Fabricios, Lentulos, Aemilios, innumerabiles alios, qui hanc rem publicam stabiliverunt; quos equidem in deorum immortalium coetu ac numero repono. Amemus patriam, pareamus senatui, consulamus bonis. Praesentes fructus neglegamus, posteritatis gloriae serviamus; id esse optimum putemus, quod erat rectissimum.

"Sed me repente, iudices, de fortissimorum et clarissimorum civium dignitate et gloria dicentem horum aspectus in ipso cursu orationis repressit. Video P. Sestium, meae salutis defensorem, vestrae auctoritatis propugnatorem, reum. Video hunc praetextatum eius filium oculis lacrimantibus me intuentem. Video T. Milonem, vindicem vestrae libertatis, custodem salutis meae, subsidium adflictae rei publicae, repressorem caedis cotidianaе, defensorem templorum atque tectorum, sordidatum atque reum.

Cicero

coetus: assembly consulo: I serve the interests of fructus: profit reus: accused person intueor: I gaze at
vindex: protector sordidatus: in sorrow.

C.

(The bravery of the first sailor)

illi robur et aes triplex
circa pectus erat, qui fragilem truci
commisit pelago ratem
primus, nec timuit praecipitem Africum
decertantem Aquilonibus
nec tristes Hyadas nec rabiem Noti,
quo non arbiter Hadriae
maior, tollere seu ponere vult freta,
quem mortis timuit gradum,
qui siccis oculis monstra natantia,
qui vidit mare turbidum et
infames scopulos Acroceraunia?

Horace

robur: oak aes: bronze trux: angry committo: I entrust Africus: S.W. wind Aquilo: north wind
Hyadae = the name of a constellation of stars Notus: south wind Hadria: Adriatic fretum: a wave
natantia: swimming infames: ill-famed scopulus: cliff, rock Acroceraunia = the name of a very rocky
promontory in Epirus.

D.

(At a crucial time for Rome many bad omens are reported in different places)

Eo tempore Tibulo imperatum est ut caveret ne seditiones orerentur. Praetores in provincias profecti sunt; religio consules tenebat quod prodigiis nuntiatis non facile litabant. Ex Campania nuntiatum est duo templa, Fortunae et Martis, et sepulchra aliquot de caelo tacta esse. Cumis - adeo minimis rebus prava religio inserit deos - mures in templo Iovis aurum rosisse. Casini examen apium ingens in foro consedissee, et Ostiae murum portamque de caelo tactam esse; Caere vulturium volavisse in templum Iovis; Volsiniis sanguine lacum manavisse. Horum prodigiorum causa diem unum supplicatio fuit. Per aliquot dies hostiae sine litatione caesae erant diuque pax deorum non impetrata erat.

Livy

caveo: I am on my guard religio: superstition lito: I obtain favourable omens tango: I touch (by lightning)
pravus: wicked insero: I bring into, involve rodo: I gnaw, nibble examen: swarm mano: I flow
supplicatio: prayers hostia: victim, sacrifice litatio: success impetro: I gain, get (what I pray for).

3. Answer either Section A or Section B in this question:- [90]

A.

(i) Translate into English:- (60)

In religionem ea res apud Poenos versa est, auditaque vox Hannibalis fertur, potiundae sibi urbis Romae modo mentem non dari, modo fortunam. Minuere etiam spem eius duae aliae, parva magnaue, res : magna illa quod, cum ipse ad moenia urbis Romae armatus sederet, milites sub vexillis in supplementum Hispaniae profectos audiit ; parva autem, quod per eos dies eum forte agrum, in quo ipse castra haberet, venisse nihil ob id deminuto pretio cognitum ex quodam captivo est. Id vero adeo superbum atque indignum visum, eius soli, quod ipse bello captum possideret haberetque, inventum Romae emptorem, ut extemplo vocato praecone tabernas argentarias, quae circa forum Romanum essent, iusserit venire.

Livy

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

- To what happening does *ea res* (line 1) refer?
- Write briefly on the importance of Capua or the importance of Spain in Book XXVI.
- "Inspiring men dominate much of Book XXVI." Discuss briefly.
- Write a brief note on the manner in which Livy makes history dramatic.
- Write briefly on any two of the following:
aediles; the battle formation of a Roman legion; decemviri.

B.

(i) Translate into English:- (60)

portitor has horrendus aquas et flumina servat
terribili squalore Charon, cui plurima mento
canities inculta iacet, stant lumina flamma,
sordidus ex umeris nodo dependet amictus.
ipse ratem conto subigit velisque ministrat
et ferruginea subvectat corpora cumba,
iam senior, sed cruda deo viridisque senectus.
huc omnis turba ad ripas effusa ruebat,
matres atque viri, defunctaque corpora vita
magnanimum heroum, pueri innuptaeque puellae
inpositique rogis iuvenes ante ora parentum :
quam multa in silvis autumnii frigore primo
lapsa cadunt folia, aut ad terram gurgite ab alto
quam multae glomerantur aves, ubi frigidus annus
trans pontum fugat et terris inmittit apricis.

Virgil

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

- Describe some of the creatures Aeneas met on the last part of his journey to the Banks of the Styx.
- Book VI of the *Aeneid* is notable for its similes. In what way do you think they add to the Book?
- Write a note on Virgil's attitude to life after death.
- Write briefly on the life and works of Virgil.
- Write briefly on any two of the following:
Daedalus; Minos; Palinurus.

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

(a) Explain the mood of haberent and the case of terroris and Poenis in the following extract:-
Consules cum ambo Apuliam provinciam haberent, minusque iam terroris a Poenis et Hannibale esset, sortiri iussi Apuliam Macedoniamque provincias.

(b) Explain the mood of dic and the case of tumultu and discrimine in the following lines:-
Aeneas miratus enim motusque tumultu,
"dic" ait, "o virgo, quid vult concursus ad amnem?
quidve petunt animae? vel quo discrimine ripas
hae linquunt, illae remis vada livida verrunt?" (10)

(ii) Write down the principal parts of the following verbs:- (10)
soleo, patior, tollo.

(iii) Name the metre of the following line and mark the quantities:- (10)
ille, mordaci velut icta ferro.

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) Write an account of the reign of Claudius.
- (ii) "During the history period on your course the problem of the succession from one emperor to the next sometimes proved difficult." Discuss briefly.
- (iii) "The Flavian dynasty promised much but in the end it was a disappointment." Discuss briefly.

B.

- (i) Write a note on the life and writings of Cicero or Tacitus.
- (ii) By referring to various examples, discuss briefly the opinion that Roman architecture is, above all else, practical.
- (iii) Having looked at photographs A, B and C, answer **two** of the following questions:-
 - (a) Write a note on the main features of the two temples in photograph A.
 - (b) Name the building in photograph B and say what you know about the architectural and artistic features of the building.
 - (c) Write a note on Roman portrait sculpture. Write briefly on whether you think the bust of Augustus in photograph C is typical of Roman portrait sculpture.

