

LATIN - HIGHER LEVEL
(400 marks)

THURSDAY, 24 JUNE, AFTERNOON, 2 TO 5

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

[75]

A. Translate into Latin:-

"Why are you afraid?" the consul asked the soldiers whom he had called together. They replied that they were tired and so worn out by hunger that they wished to return home. The consul ordered them to rest for two days. On the third day the soldiers, who were now eager to fight, said "It is not necessary to summon reinforcements." They promised that they themselves would defend the allies and put the enemy to flight without any help. When he heard these words, the consul was very happy. He sent a messenger to Rome to announce that soon he would return victorious.

worn out: confectus to rest: se reficere to put to flight: fugare

OR

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

(A boy and a dolphin)

Est in Africa Hipponensis colonia mari proxima. Omnis hic actas natandi studio tenetur, maxime pueri quos otium ludusque sollicitat. Victor ille qui longissime et litus et simul nantes reliquit. Puer quidam audentior ceteris in ulteriora tendebat. Delphinus occurrit et nunc praecedere puerum, nunc sequi, nunc circumire, postremo subire, deponere, iterum subire trepidantemque perferre primum in altum, mox flectit ad litus redditque terrae et aequalibus. Serpit per coloniam fama; concurrere omnes, ipsum puerum tamquam miraculum adspicere, interrogare.

Postero die obsident litus, prospectant mari. Natant pueri; inter hos ille, sed cautius. Delphinus rursus ad puerum venit. Fugit ille cum ceteris. Delphinus quasi invitet et revocet, exiliit, mergitur, variosque orbes implicat.

aetas: age group. nare: to swim. tendo: I go towards. subire: to go underneath, to lift up on one's back. aequalis: companion. concurrere: to flock around. quasi: as if to. orbes: circles.

- | | | |
|--------|---|------|
| (i) | What pastime had every age group in the town of Hippo? | (4) |
| (ii) | What group particularly liked this pastime? | (6) |
| (iii) | What game, or competition, had they devised? | (10) |
| (iv) | In what way did one boy stand out from the others? | (5) |
| (v) | What tricks did the dolphin perform? | (10) |
| (vi) | Which Latin word shows that the boy was frightened? | (4) |
| (vii) | Were his fears justified? | (8) |
| (viii) | As the story of the boy and the dolphin spread, what did the people do? | (8) |
| (ix) | Did the boy behave differently than on the previous day? | (6) |
| (x) | What did the boy do when the dolphin returned? | (4) |
| (xi) | Describe what the dolphin did. | (10) |

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

A.

(In a dream, Jupiter tells Hannibal to attack Italy and gives him a guide from the council of the gods)

Hannibal, cum cepisset Saguntum, visus est in somnis a Jove in deorum concilium vocari; quo cum venisset, Juppiter imperavit ut Italiae bellum inferret; dux ei unus e concilio datus est quo ille utens cum exercitu progredi coepit; tum dux illum praecepit ne respiceret; ille autem id diutius facere non potuit elatusque cupiditate respexit; tum visa belua vasta et immanis, circumplicata serpentibus, quacumque incedit, omnia arbusta, virgulta, tecta pervertit. Et Hannibal admiratus quaesivit de deo quodnam illud esset tale monstrum, et deus respondit vastitatem esse Italiae; deus praecepit ut pergeret protinus, quid retro atque a tergo fieret ne laboraret.

Cicero

praecipio: I order. belua: a beast. circumplicatus: enveloped with. virgultum: a shrub.
admiratus: amazed. vastitas: destruction. pergo: I advance. laboro: I worry.

B.

(At dawn Aeneas and Tarchon build funeral pyres)

aurora interea miseris mortalibus almam
extulerat lucem, referens opera atque labores.
iam pater Aeneas, iam curvo in litore Tarchon
constituere pyras. huc corpora quisque suorum
more tulere patrum, subiectisque ignibus atris
conditur in tenebras altum caligine caelum.
ter circum accensos cincti fulgentibus armis
decurrere rogos, ter maestum funeris ignem
lustrare in equis ululatusque ore dedere.
spargitur et tellus lacrimis, sparguntur et arma,
it caelo clamorque virum clangorque tubarum.

Virgil

subicio: I place underneath, I light. condo: I hide. caligo: murk, gloom. rogos: pyre. lustro: I circle.

C.

(The Alexandrians regain hope and depend on their natural talent as sailors)

Alexandrini, cum non virtute propugnatorum, sed scientia classiariorum se victos esse viderent, eo detrimento adeo sunt fracti ut vix resistere possent. Posteaquam Ganymedes in concilio confirmavit sese et eas naves quae amissae essent restitutum et numerum adaucturum, Alexandrini magna spe et fiducia veteres naves reficere instituerunt. Ac tametsi amplius quam CX naves longas in portu navalesque amiserant, non tamen reparandae classis cogitationem deposuerunt. Videbant enim non auxilia Caesari, non commeatus supportari posse, si classe ipsi valerent. Praeterea nautici homines urbis et regionis maritimae cotidianoque usu a pueris exercitati ad naturale bonum refugere cupiebant; itaque omni studio ad parandam classem incubuerunt.

Caesar

propugnator: combat troop. classarius: sailor. detrimentum: loss. adaugeo: I increase.
supporto: I bring to. valeo: I am superior. bonum: talent, gift. studium: zeal.
incumbo: I apply myself.

D.

(Foretelling the birth of Achilles and his brave and bloody deeds)

nascetur vobis expers terroris Achilles,
hostibus haud tergo, sed forti pectore notus,
qui persaepe vago victor certamine cursus
flammea praevertet celeris vestigia cervae.
non illi quisquam bello se conferet heros,
cum Phrygii Teucro manabunt sanguine campi.
testis erit magnis virtutibus unda Scamandri,
quae passim rapido diffunditur Hellesponto,
cuius iter caesis angustans corporum acervis
alta tepefaciet permixta flumina caede.

Catullus

expers (+ gen.): without. vago: roving. certamen cursus: horse race. flammeus: swift.
praevertito: I outstrip. cervae: deer. me confero: I face. Scamander = the name of a river.
angustans: narrow, blocked. acervus: heap, pile.

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

[90]

A.

(i) Translate into English:-

(60)

Quem enim imperatorem possumus ullo in numero putare, cuius in exercitu centuriatus veneant atque venierint? Quid hunc hominem magnum aut amplum de re publica cogitare, qui pecuniam ex aerario depromptam ad bellum administrandum aut propter cupiditatem provinciae magistratibus diviserit aut propter avaritiam Romae in quaestu reliquerit? Vestra admurmuratio facit, Quirites, ut agnoscere videamini, qui haec fecerint; ego autem nomino neminem; quare irasci mihi nemo poterit, nisi qui ante de se voluerit confiteri. Itaque propter hanc avaritiam imperatorum quantas calamitates, quocumque ventum sit, nostri exercitus adferant, quis ignorat? Itinera quae per hosce annos in Italia per agros atque oppida civium Romanorum nostri imperatores fecerint, recordamini; tum facilius statuetis, quid apud exteras nationes fieri existimetis.

Cicero

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

(30)

- (a) List some of the ways in which Pompey, according to Cicero, surpasses the commanders discussed in the passage above.
- (b) Name the five main divisions of *Pro Lege Manilia*.
- (c) Two men of influence, Hortensius and Catulus, opposed Pompey's appointment to the command of the war against Mithridates. What does Cicero think of their arguments?
- (d) Write notes on **two** of the following:
Tigranes; L. Lucullus; A. Gabinius; Cn. Lentulus.
- (e) Write a note on the effectiveness of the Lex Manilia.

B.

(i) Translate into English:-

(60)

at pius Aeneas, per noctem plurima volvens,
ut primum lux alma data est, exire locosque
explorare novos, quas vento accesserit oras,
qui teneant - nam inculta videt - hominesne feraene,
quaerere constituit sociisque exacta referre.
classam in convexo nemorum sub rupe cavata
arboribus clausam circum atque horrentibus umbris
occultit : ipse uno graditur comitatus Achate,
bina manu lato crispans hastilia ferro.
cui mater media sese tulit obvia silva,
virginis os habitumque gerens et virginis arma
Spartanae, vel qualis equos Threïssa fatigat
Harpalyce volucrumque fuga praeventitur Hebrum.

Virgil

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

(30)

- (a) "Great variety of detail makes Virgil's narrative very attractive." Discuss briefly with reference to Book I of the *Aeneid*.
- (b) Write briefly on any **two** of the following:
Sychaeus; Aeolus; Parcae; Rhesus.
- (c) Write a brief note on the opinion that the chief purpose of the similes in Book I is to "relieve and adorn the epic narrative."
- (d) Explain the reasons for Juno's hostility towards the Trojans.
- (e) Write an account of the writings of Virgil.

4. (i) Answer **either** (a) or (b):-

[30]

- (a) Explain the case of *dilationem* and *centuriis* and the mood of *iudicaretis* in the following extract:-
Nam cum propter dilationem comitorum ter praetor primus centuriis cunctis renuntiatus sum, facile intellexi, Quirites, et quid de me iudicaretis et quid aliis praescriberetis.
- (b) Explain the case of *amictu* and the mood of *posset* and *poscere* in the following lines:-
at Venus obscuro gradientes aëre saepsit,
et multo nebulae circum dea fudit amictu,
cernere ne quis eos neu quis contingere posset
molirive moram aut veniendi poscere causas.

(10)

(ii) Write down the principal parts of the following verbs:-
volo, arbitror, mitto.

(10)

(iii) Name the metre of the following line and mark the quantities:-
notus in fratres animi paterni.

(10)

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]

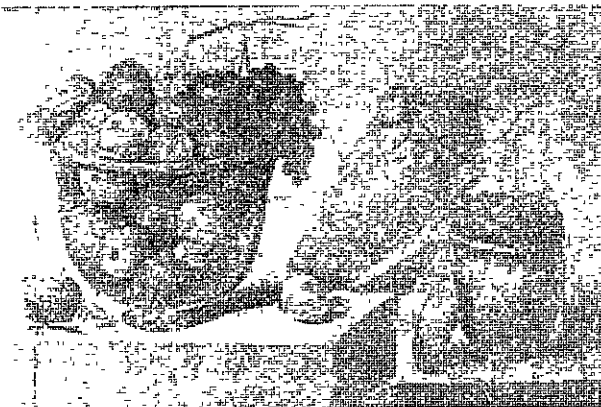
A.

- (i) Describe the career of Octavian from the death of Caesar to the Peace of Brundisium (40 B.C.).
- (ii) Write an account of the reign of Tiberius.
- (iii) Write a note on **two** of the following:
 - (a) Praetorian Guard
 - (b) *delatores*
 - (c) the importance of the year A.D. 69
 - (d) Trajan and the Dacians.

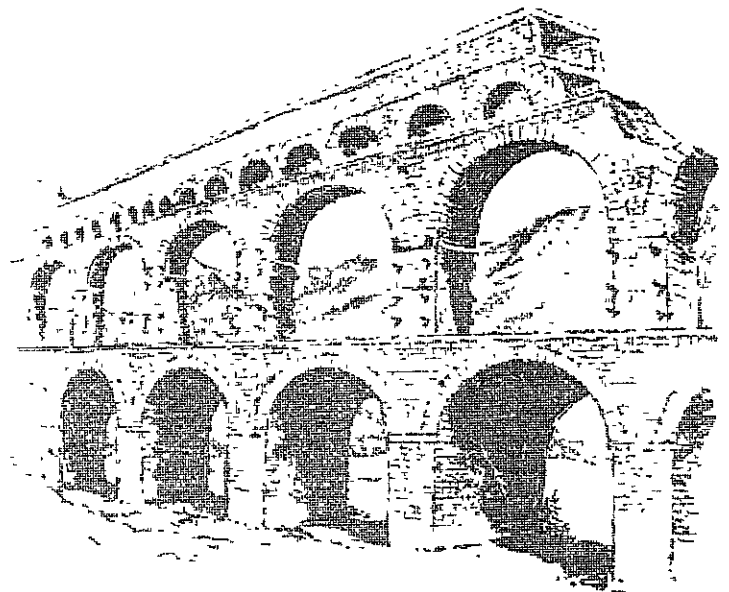
B.

- (i) Write a note on the life and writings of Sallust or Livy.
- (ii) Write a note on **two** of the following:
 - (a) Ara Pacis
 - (b) Trajan's Column
 - (c) Pantheon
 - (d) Circus Maximus.
- (iii) Having looked at illustrations A, B and C, answer **two** of the following questions:-
 - (a) Write a note on the aspect of Roman art seen in photograph A.
 - (b) Describe the main features of the structure in illustration B.
 - (c) Write a note on the relief sculpture in photograph C. Where can this sculpture be seen in Rome?

A



B



C

