

LATIN - ORDINARY LEVEL
(400 marks)

THURSDAY 26 JUNE - AFTERNOON 2 TO 5

1. Answer Section A or Section B: [75]
A. Translate into Latin:-

- (a) The citizens of Saguntum asked why the Romans did not defend them. (15)
- (b) The general ordered his soldiers to stand in line and to resist the enemy. (15)
- (c) Valerius and his men will decide to retreat as quickly as possible to their camp. (15)
- (d) The Carthaginians defended their town so bravely that Scipio and his army could not capture it. (15)
- (e) The brave men said that they would fight in order to free their wives and children. (15)

in line: in acie. I free: libero. wife: uxor. children: liberi.

or

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

(Caesar sends messengers to different places with different orders)

Caesar interim in Sardiniam nuntios cum litteris et in reliquis provincias finitimas dimisit, ut sibi auxilia, commeatus, frumentum mittenda curarent. Exoneratis navibus longis Rabirium Postumum in Siciliam ut secundum commeatum arcesseret mittit. Vatinius cum X navibus longis ut reliquis naves onerarias conquireret quae deerravissent et simul mare tueretur ab hostibus iubet proficisci. Item C. Sallustium Crispum praetorem ad Cercinam insulam, quam adversarii tenebant, cum parte navium ire iubet, quod ibi magnum numerum frumenti esse audiebat. Haec ita imperabat unicuique, ita praecipiebat uti fieri posset necne excusatio nec mora nullum locum haberet.

commeatus: supply	exonero: I unload	arcesso: I fetch
conquiro: I search for	deerro: I go astray	tueor: I protect
unusquisque: each person	praecipio: I order	

- (i) What orders were given to the first group of messengers and where were they sent ? (15)
- (ii) What was done before Rabirius Postumus was sent to Sicily ? (9)
- (iii) Why had Vatinius to search for certain ships ? (9)
- (iv) What other - probably more dangerous - order had Vatinius received ? (10)
- (v) Why did Caesar order Sallustius Crispus to go to Cercina ?
What danger was involved ? (18)
- (vi) What kind of a place is Cercina ? (4)
- (vii) How would you know that Caesar was serious about having his orders carried out promptly ? (10)

OVER →

A. (i) *(The defeat of Hannibal does not compensate for the disaster at Herdonea)*

Hic status rerum in Hispania erat. In Italia consul Marcellus, Salapia per proditionem recepta, Marmoreas et Meles de Samnitibus vi cepit. Ad tria milia militum ibi Hannibalis, quae praesidii causa relicta erant, oppressa sunt: praeda - et aliquantum eius fuit - militi concessa erat. Tritici quoque ducenta quadraginta milia modium et centum decem milia hordei inventa sunt. Ceterum nequaquam inde tantum gaudium fuit quanta clades intra paucos dies accepta est haud procul Herdonea urbe. Castra ibi Cn. Fulvius proconsul habebat spe recipiendae Herdoneae, quae post Cannensem cladem ab Romanis defecerat: sed castra nec loco satis tuto posita nec praesidiis firmata erant.

Livius (65)

proditio: betrayal
 modius: measure
 clades: disaster

aliquantum: a great amount
 hordeum: barley
 recipio: I regain

triticum: wheat
 invenio: I find
 deficio: I desert

or

(ii) *(The people of Carteia disagree about Pompey; the fleeing Pompey is pursued)*

Carteienses, dum Caesar in itinere reliqua oppida oppugnat, propter Pompeium dissentire coeperunt. Pars erat quae legatos ad Caesarem miserat, pars erat qui Pompeianarum partium fautores essent. Seditio concitata portas occupant; caedes fit magna; saucius Pompeius naves XX longas occupat et profugit. Didius, qui Gadibus classi praefuisset, simul nuntius allatus est, confestim sequi coepit; Carteia pedites et equitatus ad persequendum celeriter iter faciebant item confestim consequentes. Quarto die navigationis, Pompeiani, quod imparati a Carteia profecti sine aqua fuissent, ad terram applicant. Dum aquantur, Didius classe accurrit, naves incendit, non nullas capit.

Caesar. (65)

dissentio: I disagree
 concito: I stir up
 confestim: immediately
 aquor: I fetch water

partes: cause
 saucius: wounded
 imparatus: unprepared

fautor: supporter
 praesum: I am in command of
 applico: I put into

B. (i) *(Aeneas knows that the thunder and lightning storm is a sign from Venus)*

vix ea fatus erat, defixique ora tenebant
 Aeneas Anchisiades et fidus Achates;
 multaque dura suo tristi cum corde putabant -
 ni signum caelo Cytherea dedisset aperto.
 namque improviso vibratus ab aethere fulgor
 cum sonitu venit, et ruere omnia visa repente,
Tyrrhenusque tubae mugire per aethera clangor.
suspiciunt: iterum atque iterum fragor increpat ingens.
 arma inter nubem caeli in regione serena
 per sudum rutilare vident et pulsa tonare.
 obstipuerunt animis alii; sed Troius heros
 agnovit sonitum et divae promissa parentis.

Virgil (65)

puto: I ponder, think on
 fulgor: lightning
 mugio: I roar
 increpo: I crash, am heard

Cytherea: Venus
 ruo: I reel, stagger
 suspicio: I look up
 sudus: clear sky

improviso: suddenly.
 Tyrrhenus-a-um: from Tyrrhenia
 fragor: a roar
 rutilo: I shine red

or

(ii) *(The king equips his ships and says farewell to his sorrowing wife, Alcyone)*

"longa quidem est nobis omnis mora, sed tibi iuro
per patrios ignes, si me modo fata remittant,
ante reversurum, quam luna bis impleat orbem."
his ubi promissis spes est admota recursus,
protinus eductam navalibus aequore tingui
aptarique suis pinum iubet armamentis;
qua rursus visa veluti praesaga futuri
horruit Alcyone lacrimasque emisit obortas
amplexusque dedit tristisque miserrima tandem
ore "vale" dixit conlapsaque corpore toto est.

Ovid (65)

mora: delay

remitto: I send back

recursus: return

apto: I fit, equip

horreo: I tremble.

iuro: I swear

impleo: I complete

protinus: immediately

pinus: ship

oborior: I spring up, gush

si modo: if only

admoveo: awaken

tinguo: I moisten

praesagus: forewarned

amplexus: an embrace, kiss.

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

[90]

A.

(i) Translate into English:-

(60)

Cum maxime haec imperator apud Carthaginienses, duces suarum gentium inter populares, pleraque per interpretes inter immixtos alienigenas agerent, tubae cornuaque ab Romanis cecinerunt, tantusque clamor ortus, ut elephantum in suos, sinistram maxime cornu, verterentur, Mauros ac Numidas. Addidit facile Masinissa percussis terrorem nudavitque ab ea parte aciem equestri auxilio. Paucae tamen bestiarum intrepidae in hostem actae inter velitum ordines cum multis suis vulneribus ingentem stragem edebant. Resilientes enim ad manipulos velites, cum viam elephantis, ne obtererentur, fecissent, in ancipites ad ictum utrimque coniciebant hastas, nec pila ab antesignanis cessabant, donec undique incidentibus telis exacti ex Romana acie hi quoque in suos dextrum cornu, ipsos Carthaginienses equites, in fugam verterunt. Laelius ut turbatos vidit hostes, addidit percussis terrorem.

Livy

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

(30)

- (a) What is your opinion, based on your reading of Book XXX, of Livy's ability to describe battles?
- (b) Describe the part played by Mago in Book XXX.
- (c) Describe Hannibal's reaction when he was recalled to Africa.
- (d) At Zama Hannibal exhorted his men in various ways. Describe two of these ways. Why did he think it necessary to various ways?
- (e) Write a brief note on Livy as a historian.

B.

- (i) Translate into English:- (60)

Laocoon, ductus Neptuno sorte sacerdos,
sollemnes taurum ingentem mactabat ad aras.
ecce autem gemini a Tenedo tranquilla per alta -
horresco referens - immensis orbibus angues
incumbunt pelago, pariterque ad litora tendunt;
pectora quorum inter fluctus arrecta iubaeque
sanguineae superant undas; pars cetera pontum
pone legit, sinuantque immensa volumine terga;
fit sonitus spumante salo. iamque arva tenebant,
ardentesque oculos suffecti sanguine et igni
sibila lambebant linguis vibrantibus ora.
diffugimus visu exsanguis: illi agmine certo
Laocoonta petunt.

Virgil

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

- (a) Comment on the way in which Virgil makes this passage so dramatic.
(b) Write short notes on two of the following:-
Palladium, Sinon, Penates, Hector.
(c) Write briefly on Virgil's use of the simile.
(d) Tell the story of Laocoon as told in Book II.
(e) Write briefly on the life of Virgil.

4. Answer **all** of the following questions:- [20]

- (i) Write down the **Genitive Case, Singular Number**, of the following nouns:-

dux, socius, dies, magister. (8)

- (ii) Write down the principal parts of the following verbs:

gero, iubeo, rogo. (12)

- (iii) Scan the following line from Ovid's *Ars Amatoria* and mark the quantities:-

audacem pennis repperit ille viam (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) Give an account of the search by Augustus for a successor for himself.
(ii) Write an account of the reign of Nero.
(iii) Write a note on **two** of the following:
Caligula; Claudius' invasion of Britain; the importance of Vespasian's accession to power; Nerva.

B.

- (i) Write a note on the writings of Cicero.
(ii) Write a note on Roman murals, referring in your answer to specific murals.
(iii) Write brief notes on **two** of the following:-
The Colosseum; Roman historical reliefs; Roman use of the arch.