

LATIN - ORDINARY LEVEL
(400 marks)

THURSDAY 24 JUNE - AFTERNOON 2 TO 5

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

- (a) The mother said "Let us go to the city to see the famous leader." (15)
(b) The children were so delighted that they could not sleep that night. (15)
(c) At dawn they rose. "Hurry", said the anxious father. "We will be late." (15)
(d) Many citizens made the journey to the city. Parents carried the smallest boys and girls. (15)
(e) Everybody hoped that the leader would finish the war quickly. (15)

delighted: laetus. late: tardus. I finish: conficio.

or

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

(Caesar and his forces set sail)

Legionibus collectis sex et equitum duobus milibus, ut prima quaeque legio venerat in naves longas imponebatur, equites autem in onerarias. Caesar maiorem partem navium antecedere iussit et insulam petere Aponianam quae abest a Lilybaeo milia passuum decem; ipse paucos dies ibi commoratus, deinde Alieno praetori de omnibus rebus praecipit et de reliquo exercitu celeriter imponendo. Datis mandatis, ipse navem conscendit et reliquas naves statim consecutus est. Ita vento certo celerique navigio vectus est et post diem quartum cum longis paucis navibus in conspectum Africae venit; namque onerariae reliquae praeter paucas vento dispersae diversa loca petierunt. Clupeam classe praetervehitur, dein Neapolim; complura praeterea castella et oppida non longe a mare reliquit.

ut prima: as soon as. quisque: each. navis longa: war ship. impono: I embark, put on board.
oneraria (navis): transport ship. mandatum: an order.

- (i) How were Caesar's forces embarked on the ships? (8)
(ii) What order did Caesar give the majority of the ships? Where was the place to which he told them go? (8)
(iii) Did Caesar go with the ships immediately? (8)
(iv) What orders did he give the praetor Alienus? (12)
(v) When did Caesar himself put to sea? (5)
(vi) Name **two** things which helped Caesar on his journey. (10)
(vii) Did the transport ships have similar good fortune? What happened them? (12)
(viii) Caesar passed **two** towns - name them. What else did he see? (12)

- A. (i) *(Cicero tells the jury why the Sicilians have asked him to defend them against the greed of Verres)*

Ego quaestor in Sicilia fueram, iudices, cumque ex ea provincia decessissem, Siculis omnibus iucundam memoriam quaesturae meae reliqui. Itaque nunc, populati atque vexati, Siculi ad me publice saepe venerunt orantes ut suarum fortunarum defensionem susciperem. Me saepe pollicitum esse dicebant, si quod tempus veniret quo aliquid a me requirerent, commodis suis non defuturum esse. Tempus venisse dicebant, non iam ut commoda sua, sed ut vitam salutemque omnis provinciae defenderem; sese iam ne deos quidem in suis urbibus ad quos confugerent habere, quod eorum simulacra sanctissima Verres ex delubris sustulisset.

Cicero (65)

Siculi: Sicilians. quaestura: quaestorship. populatus: devastated. polliceor: I promise. commodas (n. pl.): interests. desum (+ Dat.): I fail. simulacrum: image, statue. delubrum: shrine.

or

- (ii) *(Sabinus is murdered during a conference with Ambiorix; Cotta is killed in the attack that followed)*

His rebus permotus Sabinus, cum procul Ambiorigem suos hortantem conspexisset, interpretem suum ad eum mittit qui roget ut sibi militibusque parcat. Ambiorix iussit eum venire, si vellet secum colloqui. Cotta se ad armatum hostem iturum esse negat; Sabinus tribunos militum quos circum se habebat se sequi iussit, et cum propius Ambiorigem accessisset, iussus est arma abacere. Hoc fecit suisque ut idem facerent imperavit. Interea, dum de condicionibus inter se agunt, paulatim circumventus interficitur. Tum vero barbari, impetu in nostros facto, ordines perturbant. Ibi Cotta pugnans interficitur cum maxima parte militum.

Caesar (65)

interpres: negotiator. parco (+ Dat.): I spare. abicio: I throw down. inter se agere: to discuss.

- B. (i) *(Queen Dido awakens at dawn to find that Aeneas and his men have left)*

et iam prima novo spargebat lumine terras
Tithoni croceum linquens Aurora cubile.
 regina e speculis ut primam albescere lucem
 vidit et aequatis classem procedere velis,
 litora et vacuos sensit sine remige portus.
 terque quaterque manu pectus percutsa decorum
 flavescentes abscissa comas 'pro Iuppiter! ibit
 hic', ait 'et nostris inluserit advena regnis?
 non arma expedient totaque ex urbe sequentur,
deripientque rates alii navalibus? ite,
 ferte citi flammas, date tela, impellite remos!

Virgil (65)

spargo: I sprinkle. Tithonus = Tithon, the husband of Aurora, goddess of dawn. croceus: yellow. specula: watch-tower. albescere: I grow bright. velum: a sail. remex: oarsman. percutio: I hit, strike. abscindo: I tear. inludo: I mock. advena: foreigner (i.e. Aeneas). deripio: I tear down, destroy. ratis: a ship. citus: swift. remus: oar.

or

- (ii) (The Fabii attack the enemy openly; but the enemy set a trap for them)

diffugiunt hostes, inhonestaque vulnera tergo
accipiunt: Tusco sanguine terra rubet.
sic iterum, sic saepe cadunt. ubi vincere aperte
non datur, insidias armaque tecta parant.
campus erat; campi claudebant ultima colles
silvaeque montanas occulere apta feras.
sic Fabii campum latis discursibus implent
quodque vident, sternunt: nec metus alter inest.
fraude perit virtus: in apertos undique campos
prosiliunt hostes et latus omne tenent.

Ovid (65)

inhonestus: shameful. rubeo: I grow red. insidiae: trap. tectus: concealed, hidden.
occulo: I conceal. fera: wild beast (in this case the enemy). discursus: running about.
sterno: I overthrow. fraus: treachery. prosilio: I leap forward.

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

[90]

A.

- (i) Translate into English:-

(60)

Hunc in illo timore et fuga Tigranes, rex Armenius, excepit diffidentemque rebus suis confirmavit et afflictum erexit perditumque recreavit. Cuius in regnum posteaquam L. Lucullus cum exercitu venit, plures etiam gentes contra imperatorem nostrum concitatae sunt. Erat enim metus iniectus iis nationibus, quas numquam populus Romanus neque lacesendas bello neque temptandas putavit; erat etiam alia gravis atque vehemens opinio, quae animos gentium barbararum pervaserat, fani locupletissimi et religiosissimi diripiendi causa in eas oras nostrum esse exercitum adductum. Ita nationes multae atque magnae novo quodam terrore ac metu concitabantur. Noster autem exercitus tametsi urbem ex Tigranis regno ceperat et proeliis usus erat secundis, tamen nimia longinquitate locorum ac desiderio suorum commovebatur.

Cicero

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

(30)

- (a) Describe how Cicero compares Mithridates and Medea in the passage immediately before the above extract.
- (b) Name the five main divisions of *Pro Lege Manilia*.
- (c) Write a note on the Lex Gabinia.
- (d) Outline the main events in Cicero's career.
- (e) Who was Hortensius? Why did he oppose Cicero?

B.

(i) Translate into English:-

(60)

interea magno misceri murmure pontum
 emissamque hiemem sensit Neptunus et imis
 stagna refusa vadis, graviter commotus; et alto
 prospiciens summa placidum caput extulit unda.
 disiectam Aeneae toto videt aequore classem,
 fluctibus oppressos Troas caelique ruina;
 nec latuere doli fratrem Iunonis et irae.
 Eurum ad se Zephyrumque vocat, dehinc talia fatur :
 'tantane vos generis tenuit fiducia vestri?
 iam caelum terramque meo sine numine, venti,
 miscere, et tantas audetis tollere moles?
 quos ego - sed motos praestat componere fluctus.
 post mihi non simili poena commissa luetis.'

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

(30)

- (a) Write a note on the parts played by Venus or Jupiter in Book I of the *Aeneid*.
- (b) What is your favourite simile from Book I? Why do you like it?
- (c) Write a brief note on the life of Virgil.
- (d) Tell the story of Dido, Sychaeus and Pygmalion.
- (e) Write notes on **two** of the following:
 Triton; Aeolus; Scylla; Ganymede.

4. Answer **all** of the following questions:-**[30]**(i) Write down the **Dative Case, Singular Number** of the following nouns:-*dux, hasta, bellum, exercitus.*

(8)

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

defendo, nuntio, hortor.

(12)

(iii) Scan the following line from Virgil's *Aeneid* and mark the quantities:-*ecce autem flammis inter tabulata volutus*

(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) Outline the main features of Augustus' foreign policy.
- (ii) Give an account of the Flavian dynasty.
- (iii) Write notes on **two** of the following:

- (a) Claudius and the invasion of Britain
- (b) Nero and the Christians
- (c) Domitian and the *delatores*
- (d) Trajan and the Dacians.

B.

- (i) Write a note on the life and writings of Livy.
- (ii) Write a note on Roman historical relief sculpture. (Refer to at least **two** examples).
- (iii) Write notes on **two** of the following:-

- (a) Pantheon
- (b) Pont du Gard
- (c) Circus Maximus
- (d) Colosseum.