



CLASSICAL TRIPOS PART IA

Tuesday 13 June 2006 9 to 12

Paper 5

GREEK AND LATIN TEXTS

*In Section A, candidates should answer either Question I (a) or Question I (b).
All candidates should answer Question II.*

In Section B candidates should answer two Questions.

Sections A and B carry equal weight.

It is important to write good English.

Answers from each Section must be written in a separate booklet.

Write your number (not your name) on the cover-sheet of each Section booklet.

Candidates who do not write legibly may find themselves at a grave disadvantage.

STATIONERY REQUIREMENTS

20 Page Booklets x 2

Rough Work Pad x 1

Tags

SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS

None

**You may not start to read the questions
printed on the subsequent pages of this
question paper until instructed that you
may do so by the Invigilator**

SECTION A

Candidates who are sitting Paper 1 (Greek Translation) must answer question I (a).

Candidates who are sitting Paper 2 (Alternative Greek Translation) must answer question I (b).

In Section A both the Greek question and the Latin question carry 50 marks each.

Answers within these questions should be in the form of a single word or short phrase or, if an explanation is required, a sentence or two.

I GREEK

I (a)

πολλά καὶ δεινὰ συνειδῶς Σίμωνι, ᾧ βουλή, οὐκ ἂν ποτ' αὐτὸν εἰς
 τοσοῦτον τόλμης ἠγησάμην ἀφικέσθαι, ὥστε ὑπὲρ ᾧν αὐτὸν ἔδει δοῦναι
 δίκην, ὑπὲρ τούτων ὡς ἀδικούμενον ἔγκλημα ποιήσασθαι καὶ οὕτω μέγαν
 καὶ σεμνὸν ὄρκον διομοσάμενον εἰς ὑμᾶς ἐλθεῖν. εἰ μὲν οὖν ἄλλοι τινὲς
 ἔμελλον περὶ ἐμοῦ διαγνώσεσθαι, σφόδρα ἂν ἐφοβούμην τὸν κίνδυνον, ὅρῳ 5
 ὅτι καὶ παρασκευαί καὶ τύχαι ἐνίοτε τοιαῦτα γίνονται, ὥστε πολλὰ καὶ
 παρὰ γνώμην ἀποβαίνειν τοῖς κινδυνεύουσιν. εἰς ὑμᾶς δ' εἰσελθὼν ἐλπίζω
 τῶν δικαίων τεύξεσθαι. μάλιστα δ' ἀγανακτῶ, ᾧ βουλή, ὅτι περὶ τῶν
 πραγμάτων εἰπεῖν ἀναγκασθήσομαι πρὸς ὑμᾶς, ὑπὲρ ᾧν ἐγὼ αἰσχυρόμενος,
 εἰ μέλλοιεν πολλοὶ μοι συνείσεσθαι, ἠνεσχόμην ἀδικούμενος. ἐπειδὴ δὲ 10
 Σίμων με εἰς τοιαύτην ἀνάγκην κατέστησεν, οὐδὲν ἀποκρυψάμενος
 ἅπαντα διηγῆσομαι πρὸς ὑμᾶς τὰ πεπραγμένα. ἀξιῶ δέ, ᾧ βουλή, εἰ μὲν ἀδικῶ,
 μηδεμιᾶς συγγνώμης τυγχάνειν· ἐὰν δὲ περὶ τούτων ἀποδείξω ὡς οὐκ ἔνοχος
 εἰμι οἷς Σίμων διωμόσατο, ἄλλως δὲ ὑμῖν φαίνομαι παρὰ τὴν ἡλικίαν τὴν
 ἐμαυτοῦ ἀνοητότερον πρὸς τὸ μεράκιον διατεθεῖς, αἰτοῦμαι ὑμᾶς μηδέν με 15
 χεῖρω νομίζειν, εἰδότας ὅτι ἐπιθυμῆσαι μὲν ἅπασιν ἀνθρώποις ἔνεστιν, οὗτος
 δὲ βέλτιστος ἂν εἴη καὶ σωφρονέστατος, ὅστις κοσμιώτατα τὰς συμφορὰς
 φέρειν δύναται. οἷς ἅπασιν ἐμποδῶν ἐμοὶ γεγένηται Σίμων οὕτοσί, ὡς ἐγὼ
 ὑμῖν ἐπιδείξω.

LYSIAS III 1-4

1. State the **tense** of the following verbal forms:

- (a) διομοσάμενον (line 4)
- (b) ἀναγκασθήσομαι (line 9)
- (c) συνείσεσθαι (line 10)
- (d) ἀποδείξω (line 13)
- (e) ἐπιδείξω (line 19)

[5 marks]

2. State the **case** of each of the following words and by which other word it is governed (for example, at line 13: συγγνώμης: gen., governed by τυγχάνειν):

- (a) δικαίων (line 8)
- (b) μοι (line 10)
- (c) οἷς (line 14)
- (d) ἀνθρώποις (line 16)
- (e) ἐμοὶ (line 18)

[10 marks]

3. Give a translation appropriate to the context for the following words:

- (a) διαγνώσεσθαι (line 5)
- (b) γνώμην (line 7)
- (c) τοῖς κινδυνεύουσιν (line 7)
- (d) ἀνάγκην (line 11)
- (e) κοσμιώτατα (line 17)

[5 marks]

4. (a) Lines 1-10 contain two relative clauses: for each of them state the relative pronoun and its antecedent (i.e. the word the relative pronoun refers to). [4 marks]
- (b) State which verbs are governed by the conjunction ὥστε in line 2. [2 marks]
- (c) Lines 4-5 contain a conditional sentence: state the verb of the protasis (the 'if' clause) and of the apodosis (the 'conclusion which follows' clause) and translate the whole sentence from εἰ μὲν οὖν to τὸν κίνδυνον. [4 marks]
- (d) Lines 13-16 contain a conditional sentence with two protases and one apodosis: state and translate the verb of all three clauses. [6 marks]

5. (a) Consider the phrase in line 3: ὡς ἀδικούμενον. Explain the use of the conjunction ὡς and translate the phrase in the way most appropriate to the context.

[2 marks]

(b) List the circumstantial participles found in lines 4-10 and translate each of them in the way most appropriate to the context. [8 marks]

(c) Passage I (a) contains one example of the attributive use of the participle and one example of the supplementary use: state and translate these participles. [4 marks]

[TURN OVER]

I (b)

περὶ πολλοῦ ἂν ποιησαίμην, ὦ ἄνδρες, τὸ τοιούτους ὑμᾶς ἐμοὶ δικαστὰς
 περὶ τούτου τοῦ πράγματος γενέσθαι, οἰοίπερ ἂν ὑμῖν αὐτοῖς εἴητε τοιαῦτα
 πεπονηότες· εὖ γὰρ οἶδ' ὅτι, εἰ τὴν αὐτὴν γνώμην περὶ τῶν ἄλλων ἔχετε,
 ἦνπερ περὶ ὑμῶν αὐτῶν, οὐκ ἂν εἴη ὅστις οὐκ ἐπὶ τοῖς γεγενημένοις
 ἀγανακτοίη, ἀλλὰ πάντες ἂν περὶ τῶν τὰ τοιαῦτα ἐπιτηδευόντων τὰς ζημίας 5
 μικρὰς ἠγοῖσθε. καὶ ταῦτα οὐκ ἂν εἴη μόνον παρ' ὑμῖν οὕτως ἐγνωσμένα,
 ἀλλ' ἐν ἀπάσῃ τῇ Ἑλλάδι· περὶ τούτου γὰρ μόνου τοῦ ἀδικήματος καὶ ἐν
 δημοκρατίᾳ καὶ ὀλιγαρχίᾳ ἢ αὐτῇ τιμωρίᾳ τοῖς ἀσθενεστάτοις πρὸς τοὺς τὰ
 μέγιστα δυναμένους ἀποδέδοται, ὥστε τὸν χεῖριστον τῶν αὐτῶν τυγχάνειν
 τῷ βελτίστῳ· οὕτως, ὦ ἄνδρες, ταύτην τὴν ὕβριν ἅπαντες ἄνθρωποι δεινοτάτην 10
 ἠγοῦνται. περὶ μὲν οὖν τοῦ μεγέθους τῆς ζημίας ἅπαντας ὑμᾶς νομίζω τὴν
 αὐτὴν διάνοιαν ἔχειν, καὶ οὐδένα οὕτως ὀλιγώρως διακεῖσθαι, ὅστις οἶεται δεῖν
 συγγνώμης τυγχάνειν ἢ μικρὰς ζημίας ἀξίους ἠγεῖται τοὺς τῶν τοιούτων
 ἔργων αἰτίους· ἠγοῦμαι δέ, ὦ ἄνδρες, τοῦτό με δεῖν ἐπιδείξαι, ὡς ἐμοίχευεν
 Ἐρατοσθένης τὴν γυναῖκα τὴν ἐμὴν καὶ ἐκείνην τε διέφθειρε καὶ τοὺς παῖδα 15
 τοὺς ἐμοὺς ἥσχυνε καὶ ἐμὲ αὐτὸν ὕβρισεν εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν τὴν ἐμὴν εἰσιών,
 καὶ οὔτε ἔχθρα ἐμοὶ καὶ ἐκείνῳ οὐδεμία ἦν πλὴν ταύτης, οὔτε χρημάτων
 ἕνεκα ἔπραξα ταῦτα, ἵνα πλούσιος ἐκ πένητος γένωμαι, οὔτε ἄλλους κέρδους
 οὐδενὸς πλὴν τῆς κατὰ τοὺς νόμους τιμωρίας.

LYSIAS I 1-4

1. State the **tense** of the following verbal forms:

- (a) πεπονηότες (line 3)
- (b) ἀγανακτοίη (line 5)
- (c) ἐπιδείξαι (line 14)
- (d) διέφθειρε (line 15)
- (e) γένωμαι (line 18)

[5 marks]

2. State the **case** of each of the following and by which other word they are governed (for example, at line 13: ἔργων: gen., governed by αἰτίους)

- (a) τοῖς ἀσθενεστάτοις (line 8)
- (b) τῶν αὐτῶν (line 9)
- (c) τῷ βελτίστῳ (line 10)
- (d) ἐκείνῳ (line 17)
- (e) κέρδους (line 18)

[10 marks]

3. Give a translation appropriate to the context for the following words:

- (a) τοῖς γεγενημένοις (line 4)
- (b) τῶν ἐπιτηδευόντων (line 5)
- (c) ἀποδέδοται (line 9)
- (d) διακεῖσθαι (line 12)
- (e) τῆς τιμωρίας (line 19)

[10 marks]

4. (a) Lines 3-6 contain a conditional sentence with one protasis (the 'if' clause) and two apodoses (the 'conclusion which follows' clause): state and translate the verb of each of the three clauses. [6 marks]

(b) Lines 1-14 contain four relative clauses: for each of them state and translate the relative pronoun and the verb (note that the latter is omitted in one case and you need to supply it from the context). [8 marks]

5. (a) Consider the clause in lines 1-2: τὸ τοιούτους ὑμῶς ἐμοὶ δικαστὰς περὶ τούτου τοῦ πράγματος γενέσθαι. Explain the use of the article τὸ in line 1 and translate the whole phrase. [4 marks]

(b) Consider the phrase in lines 6-7: καὶ ταῦτα οὐκ ἂν εἶη μόνον παρ' ὑμῶν οὕτως ἐγνωσμένα, ἀλλ' ἐν ἀπάσῃ τῇ Ἑλλάδι. State the subject and the verb of the sentence, give the person, number, tense, mood and voice of the verb and translate the whole sentence. [7 marks]

[TURN OVER

II LATIN

haec si tecum ita, ut dixi, patria loquatur, nonne impetrare debeat, etiam si uim adhibere non possit? quid, quod tu te ipse in custodiam dedisti? quod uitandae suspicionis causa ad M. Lepidum te habitare uelle dixisti? a quo non receptus etiam ad me uenire ausus es atque ut domi meae te adseruarem rogasti. cum a me quoque id responsum tulisses, me nullo modo posse isdem parietibus tuto esse tecum, qui magno in periculo essem, quod isdem moenibus contineremur, ad Q. Metellum praetorem uenisti: a quo repudiatus ad sodalem tuum, uirum optimum, M. Metellum, demigrasti, quem tu uidelicet et ad custodiendum diligentissimum et ad suspicandum sagacissimum et ad uindicandum fortissimum fore putasti. sed quam longe uidetur a carcere atque a uinculis abesse debere, qui se ipse iam dignum custodia iudicarit? quae cum ita sint, Catilina, dubitas, si emori aequo animo non potes, abire in aliquas terras et uitam istam, multis suppliciis iustis debitisque ereptam, fugae solitudinique mandare? 'refer' inquis 'ad senatum'; id enim postulas et, si hic ordo sibi placere decreuerit te ire in exilium, obtemperatum te esse dicis. non referam, id quod abhorret a meis moribus, et tamen faciam ut intellegas, quid hi de te sentiant. egredere ex urbe, Catilina, libera rem publicam metu, in exilium, si hanc uocem exspectas, proficiscere. quid est, Catilina? ecquid attendis, ecquid animaduertis horum silentium? patiuntur, tacent. quid exspectas auctoritatem loquentium, quorum uoluntatem tacitorum perspicias?

CICERO *In Catilinam* I 19–20

1. Supply the **gender**, **case**, and **number** of the following words:

- (a) *uitandae* (l. 3)
- (b) *moenibus* (l. 6)
- (c) *se* (l. 11)
- (d) *fugae* (l. 13)
- (e) *loquentium* (l. 19)

[10 marks]

2. Supply the one-word Latin dictionary heading or entry associated with each of these ten words; e.g. QUESTION *dixi* (l. 1), ANSWER *dico*:

- (a) *quid* (l. 2)
- (b) *ausus es* (l. 4)
- (c) *tulisses* (l. 5)
- (d) *parietibus* (l. 5)
- (e) *sodalem* (l. 7)
- (f) *sagacissimum* (l. 9)
- (g) *carcere* (l. 10)
- (h) *ereptam* (l. 13)
- (i) *egredere* (l. 16)
- (j) *libera* (l. 17)

[10 marks]

3. Answer each question:

- (a) Explain the function of *quod* (l. 2).
- (b) The adjective *diligentissimum* (l. 9) agrees with what word?
- (c) Give a two word Latin equivalent for *fore* (l. 10).
- (d) Why is *abire* (l. 12) in the infinitive?
- (e) *ereptam* (l. 13) agrees with what word?

[10 marks]

4. Answer any **two** questions:

(a) Explain the difference between connotations of the moods used in these two conditional sentences: (1) *si ... loquatur ... debeat* (l. 1) and (2) *dubitas ... si potes* (l. 11-12).

(b) Some editors prefer to print *quia* rather than *qui* at line 6. Explain the difference.

(c) Some editors prefer to print *ipsum* rather than *ipse* at line 11. Explain the difference.

(d) *uitandae suspicionis causa* (l. 3): rewrite this phrase in Latin using a finite verb.

[10 marks]

5. Outline the sentence running from *non referam* (l. 15) to *sentiant* (l. 16), identifying the main clause of the sentence and any subordinate clause.

[10 marks]

[TURN OVER

SECTION B

B1 *Discuss:*

αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ δὴ σπεῦσε πονησάμενος τὰ ἄ ἔργα,
 καὶ τότε πῦρ ἀνέκαιε καὶ εἴσιδεν, εἶρετο δ' ἡμεας·
 “ὦ ξεῖνοι, τίνες ἐστέ; πόθεν πλεῖθ' ὑγρὰ κέλευθα;
 ἦ τι κατὰ πρῆξιν ἦ μασιδίως ἀλάλησθε
 οἷά τε ληιστῆρες ὑπεῖρ ἄλλα, τοί τ' ἀλόωνται
 ψυχὰς παρθέμενοι, κακὸν ἀλλοδαποῖσι φέροντες;” 255
 ὡς ἔφαθ', ἡμῖν δ' αὖτε κατεκλάσθη φίλον ἦτορ,
 δεισάντων φθόγγον τε βαρὺν αὐτόν τε πέλωρον.
 ἀλλὰ καὶ ὧς μιν ἔπεσιν ἀμειβόμενος προσέειπον·
 “ἡμεῖς τοι Τροίηθεν ἀποπλαγχθέντες Ἀχαιοὶ
 παντοίοισ' ἀνέμοισιν ὑπὲρ μέγα λαῖτμα θαλάσσης, 260
 οἴκαδε ἰέμενοι, ἄλλην ὁδὸν ἄλλα κέλευθα
 ἦλθομεν· οὕτω που Ζεὺς ἤθελε μητίσασθαι.
 λαοὶ δ' Ἀτρεΐδew Ἀγαμέμνονος εὐχόμεθ' εἶναι,
 τοῦ δὴ νῦν γε μέγιστον ὑπουράνιον κλέος ἐστί·
 τόσσην γὰρ διέπερσε πόλιν καὶ ἀπάλεσε λαοὺς 265
 πολλοὺς. ἡμεῖς δ' αὖτε κιχανόμενοι τὰ σὰ γούνα
 ἰκόμεθ', εἴ τι πόροις ξεινήιον ἢ καὶ ἄλλως
 δοίης δωτίνην, ἦ τε ξείνων θέμις ἐστίν.
 ἀλλ' αἰδεῖο, φέριστε, θεοῦς· ἰκέται δέ τοί εἰμεν.
 Ζεὺς δ' ἐπιτιμήτωρ ἰκετάων τε ξείνων τε, 270
 ξείνιος, ὃς ξείνοισιν ἅμ' αἰδοίοισιν ὀπηδεῖ.”
 ὡς ἐφάμην, ὃ δέ μ' αὐτίκ' ἀμείβετο νηλεῖ θυμῷ·
 “νήπιός εἰς, ὦ ξεῖν', ἦ τηλόθεν εἰλήλουθας,
 ὃς με θεοῦς κέλεαι ἦ δειδίμεν ἦ ἀλέασθαι.
 οὐ γὰρ Κύκλωπες Διὸς αἰγιόχου ἀλέγουσιν 275
 οὐδὲ θεῶν μακάρων, ἐπεὶ ἦ πολὺν φέρτεροί εἰμεν·
 οὐδ' ἂν ἐγὼ Διὸς ἔχθος ἀλευάμενος πεφιδοίμην
 οὔτε σεῦ οὔθ' ἐτάρων, εἰ μὴ θυμὸς με κελεύοι.
 ἀλλὰ μοι εἴφ', ὄπη ἔσχεσ ἰὼν εὐεργέα νῆα,
 ἦ που ἐπ' ἐσχατιῆς ἦ καὶ σχεδόν, ὄφρα δαείω.” 280

B2 *Discuss:*

- Αν. ὦ μήτερ, ὦ τεκοῦσα, κάλλιστον λόγον
 ἄκουσον, ὡς σοι τέρψιν ἐμβάλω φρενί. 635
 τὸ μὴ γενέσθαι τῷ θανεῖν ἴσον λέγω,
 τοῦ ζῆν δὲ λυπρῶς κρεῖσσόν ἐστι κατθανεῖν.
 ἀλγεῖ γὰρ οὐδὲν τῶν κακῶν ἥσθημένος·
 ὁ δ' εὐτυχήσας ἐς τὸ δυστυχῆς πεσὼν
 ψυχὴν ἀλάττει τῆς πάροιθ' εὐπραξίας. 640
 κείνη δ', ὁμοίως ὥσπερ οὐκ ἰδοῦσα φῶς,
 τέθηγε κούδεν οἶδε τῶν αὐτῆς κακῶν.
 ἐγὼ δὲ τοξεύσασα τῆς εὐδοξίας
 λαχοῦσα πλεῖστον τῆς τύχης ἡμάρτανον.
 ἃ γὰρ γυναιξὶ σῶφρον' ἔσθ' ἠύρημένα, 645
 ταῦτ' ἐξεμόχθουν Ἔκτορος κατὰ στέγας.
 πρῶτον μὲν, ἔνθα (κἂν προσῆι κἂν μὴ προσῆι
 ψόγος γυναιξίν) αὐτὸ τοῦτ' ἐφέλκεται
 κακῶς ἀκούειν, ἥτις οὐκ ἔνδον μένει,
 τούτου παρεῖσα πόθον ἔμιμνον ἐν δόμοις· 650
 ἔσω τε μελάθρων κομψὰ θηλειῶν ἔπη
 οὐκ εἰσεφρούμην, τὸν δὲ νοῦν διδάσκαλον
 οἴκοθεν ἔχουσα χρηστὸν ἐξήρκουν ἐμοί.
 γλώσσης τε σιγὴν ὄμμα θ' ἤσυχον πόσει
 παρεῖχον· ἦδη δ' ἄμ' ἐχρῆν νικᾶν πόσιν 655
 κείνῳ τε νίκην ὧν ἐχρῆν παριέναι.
 καὶ τῶνδε κληδῶν ἐς στράτευμ' Ἀχαιικὸν
 ἐλθοῦσ' ἀπώλεσέν μ'· ἐπεὶ γὰρ ἠρέθην,
 Ἀχιλλέως με παῖς ἐβουλήθη λαβεῖν
 δάμαρτα· δουλεύσω δ' ἐν αὐθεντῶν δόμοις. 660
 κεῖ μὲν παρῶσασ' Ἔκτορος φίλον κᾶρα
 πρὸς τὸν παρόντα πόσιν ἀναπτύξω φρένα,
 κακὴ φανοῦμαι τῷ θανόντι· τόνδε δ' αὖ
 στυγοῦσ' ἐμαυτῆς δεσπόταις μισήσομαι.

EURIPIDES *Trojan Women* 634-664

[TURN OVER

B3 *Discuss:*

Πανταχῆ ὦν μοι δῆλά ἐστι ὅτι ἐμάνη μεγάλως ὁ Καμβύσης·
 οὐ γὰρ ἂν ἱροῖσιν τε καὶ νομαίοισι ἐπεχείρησε καταγελάειν. Εἰ γάρ
 τις προθεῖη πᾶσι ἀνθρώποισι ἐκλέξασθαι κελεύων νόμους τοὺς
 καλλίστους ἐκ τῶν πάντων νόμων, διασκεψάμενοι ἂν ἐλοίατο
 ἕκαστοι τοὺς ἑωυτῶν· οὕτω νομίζουσι πολλόν τι καλλίστους τοὺς 5
 ἑωυτῶν νόμους ἕκαστοι εἶναι. Οὐκ ὦν οἶκός ἐστι ἄλλον γε ἢ
 μαινόμενον ἄνδρα γέλωτα τὰ τοιαῦτα τίθεσθαι. Ὡς δὲ οὕτω
 νενομίκασι τὰ περὶ τοὺς νόμους οἱ πάντες ἄνθρωποι, πολλοῖσιν τε
 καὶ ἄλλοισιν τεκμηρίοισιν πάρεστι σταθμώσασθαι, ἐν δὲ δὴ καὶ 10
 τῷδε. Δαρεῖος ἐπὶ τῆς ἑωυτοῦ ἀρχῆς καλέσας Ἑλλήνων τοὺς
 παρεόντας εἶρετο ἐπὶ κόσῳ ἂν χρήματι βουλοίατο τοὺς πατέρας
 ἀποθνήσκοντας κατασιτέεσθαι· οἱ δὲ ἐπ' οὐδενὶ ἔφασαν ἔρδειν
 ἂν τοῦτο. Δαρεῖος δὲ μετὰ ταῦτα καλέσας Ἰνδῶν τοὺς καλεομένους
 Καλλατίας, οἱ τοὺς γονέας κατεσθίουσι, εἶρετο, 15
 παρεόντων τῶν Ἑλλήνων καὶ δι' ἑρμηνέος μανθανόντων τὰ
 λεγόμενα, ἐπὶ τίνι χρήματι δεξαίαντ' ἂν τελευτῶντας τοὺς
 πατέρας κατακαίειν πυρὶ· οἱ δὲ ἀμβώσαντες μέγα εὐφημέειν
 μιν ἐκέλευον. Οὕτω μέννυν ταῦτα νενόμισται, καὶ ὀρθῶς μοι
 δοκέει Πίνδαρος ποιῆσαι, “νόμον πάντων βασιλέα” φήσας εἶναι.

B4 *Discuss:*

si sapis, o custos, odium, mihi crede, mereri desine; quem metuit quisque, perisse cupit.	10
uir quoque non sapiens; quid enim seruare laboret, unde nihil, quamuis non tueare, perit?	
sed gerat ille suo morem furiosus amori et castum, multis quod placet, esse putet;	15
huic furtiua tuo libertas munere detur, quam dederis illi, reddat ut illa tibi.	
consciis esse uelis—domina est obnoxia seruo; consciis esse times—dissimulare licet.	
scripta leget secum—matrem misisse putato! uenerit ignotus—postmodo notus erit.	20
ibit ad adfectam, quae non languabit, amicam: uisat! iudiciis aegra sit illa tuis.	
si faciet tarde, ne te mora longa fatiget, inposita gremio stertere fronte potes.	
nec tu, linigeram fieri quid possit ad Isim, quaesieris nec tu curua theatra time!	25
consciis adsiduos commissi tollet honores— quis minor est autem quam tacuisse labor?	
ille placet uersatque domum neque uerbera sentit; ille potens—alii, sordida turba, iacent.	30
huic, uerae ut lateant causae, finguntur inanes; atque ambo domini, quod probat una, probant.	
cum bene uir traxit uultum rugasque coegit, quod uoluit fieri blanda puella, facit.	
Sed tamen interdum tecum quoque iurgia nectat, et simulet lacrimas carnificemque uocet.	35
tu contra obiciens, quae tuto diluat illa, et ueris falso crimine deme fidem.	
sic tibi semper honos, sic alta peculia crescent. haec fac, in exiguo tempore liber eris.	40

OID *Amores* II 2.9–40

[TURN OVER

B5 *Discuss:*

humana ante oculos foede cum uita iaceret
 in terris oppressa graui sub religione,
 quae caput a caeli regionibus ostendebat
 horribili super aspectu mortalibus instans, 65
 primum Graius homo mortalis tollere contra
 est oculos ausus primusque obsistere contra,
 quem neque fama deum nec fulmina nec minitanti
 murmure compressit caelum, sed eo magis acrem
 irritat animi uirtutem, effringere ut arta 70
 naturae primus portarum claustra cupiret.
 ergo uiuida uis animi peruicit, et extra
 processit longe flammantia moenia mundi
 atque omne immensum peragrauit mente animoque,
 unde refert nobis uictor quid possit oriri, 75
 quid nequeat, finita potestas denique cuique
 quanam sit ratione atque alte terminus haerens.
 quare religio pedibus subiecta uicissim
 obteritur, nos exaequat uictoria caelo.

LUCRETIUS *De rerum natura* I 62–79**B6** *Discuss:*

atque haec omnia sic agentur, Quirites, ut maximae res minimo motu, pericula
 summa nullo tumultu, bellum intestinum ac domesticum, post hominum memoriam
 crudelissimum et maximum, me uno togato duce et imperatore, sedetur. quod ego sic
 administrabo, Quirites, ut, si ullo modo fieri poterit, ne improbus quidem quisquam in
 hac urbe poenam sui sceleris sufferat. sed, si uis manifestae audaciae, si impendens 5
 patriae periculum, me necessario de hac animi lenitate deduxerint, illud profecto
 perficiam, quod in tanto et tam insidioso bello uix optandum uidetur, ut neque bonus
 quisquam intereat paucorumque poena uos omnes salui esse possitis. quae quidem
 ego neque mea prudentia neque humanis consiliis fretus polliceor uobis, Quirites; sed
 multis et non dubiis deorum immortalium significationibus, quibus ego ducibus in 10
 hanc spem sententiamque sum ingressus: qui iam non procul, ut quondam solebant, ab
 externo hoste atque longinquo, sed hic praesentes suo numine atque auxilio sua templa
 atque urbis tecta defendunt: quos uos, Quirites, precari, uenerari, implorare debetis, ut,
 quam urbem pulcherrimam florentissimamque esse uoluerunt, hanc, omnibus hostium
 copiis terra marique superatis, a perditissimorum ciuium nefario scelere defendant. 15

CICERO *In Catilinam* II 28–29

END OF PAPER