



UNIVERSITY OF  
CAMBRIDGE

CLASSICAL TRIPOS Part IB  
Paper 6

MODERN AND MEDIEVAL LANGUAGES Part IB  
Paper GL 15

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Tuesday 5 June 2007 9 to 12

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LATIN LITERATURE

*Candidates who are offering Paper 3 (Passages for translation from Latin authors) must answer two questions from Section A and two questions from Section C.*

*Classics candidates who are offering Paper 4 (Alternative passages for translation from Latin authors) must answer two questions from Section B and two questions from Section C.*

*MML candidates offering non-Intensive Latin (i.e. who offered Option B in Latin in Part IA) must answer two questions from Section A and two questions from Section C.*

*MML candidates offering Intensive Latin (i.e. who offered Option A in Latin in Part IA) must answer two questions from Section B and two questions from Section C.*

*Use a separate booklet for each Section.*

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

**Irrelevance will be penalised**

**All questions carry equal marks.**

**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

Discuss two of the following passages:

- A1
- Te bellare decet terra, Messalla, marique,  
 ut domus hostiles praeferat exuuias:  
 me retinent uinctum formosae uincla puellae, 55  
 et sedeo duras ianitor ante fores.  
 non ego laudari curo, mea Delia: tecum  
 dum modo sim, quaeso segnis inersque uocer.  
 te spectem, suprema mihi cum uenerit hora,  
 et teneam moriens deficiente manu. 60  
 flebis in arsuro positum me, Delia, lecto,  
 tristibus et lacrimis oscula mixta dabis.  
 flebis: non tua sunt duro praecordia ferro  
 uincta, nec in tenero stat tibi corde silex.  
 illo non iuuenis poterit de funere quisquam 65  
 lumina, non uirgo sicca referre domum.  
 tu Manes ne laede meos, sed parce solutis  
 crinibus et teneris, Delia, parce genis.  
 interea, dum fata sinunt, iungamus amores:  
 iam ueniet tenebris Mors adoperta caput; 70  
 iam subrepet iners aetas, nec amare decebit,  
 dicere nec cano blanditias capite.  
 nunc leuis est tractanda uenus, dum frangere postes  
 non pudet et rixas inseruisse iuuat.
- TIBULLUS 1.1.53–74
- A2
- Quod uitium procul afore chartis  
 atque animo, prius, ut, si quid promittere de me  
 possum aliud uere, promitto. liberius si  
 dixero quid, si forte iocosius, hoc mihi iuris 105  
 cum uenia dabis: insueuit pater optimus hoc me,  
 ut fugerem exemplis uitiorum quaeque notando.  
 cum me hortaretur, parce, frugaliter, atque  
 uiuerem uti contentus eo quod mi ipse parasset:  
 ‘nonne uides Albi ut male uiuat filius, utque  
 Baius inops? magnum documentum ne patriam rem 110  
 perdere quis uelit’. a turpi meretricis amore  
 cum deterreret, ‘Scetani dissimilis sis’.  
 ne sequerer moechas, concessa cum uenere uti  
 possem, ‘deprensi non bella est fama Treboni,’  
 aiebat: ‘sapiens, vitatu quidque petitu 115  
 sit melius, causas reddet tibi; mi satis est, si  
 traditum ab antiquis morem seruare tuamque,  
 dum custodis eges, uitam famamque tueri  
 incolumem possum; simul ac durauerit aetas  
 membra animumque tuum, nabis sine cortice’. 120
- HORACE *Sermones* 1.4.101–120

**A3** Sed ne plura (dicendum enim aliquando est), Pomponium Atticum sic amo ut alterum fratrem. nihil est illo mihi nec carius nec iucundius. is (non quo sit ex istis; est enim omni liberali doctrina politissimus, sed ualde diligit Patronem, ualde Phaedrum amauit) sic a me hoc contendit, homo minime ambitiosus, minime in rogando molestus, ut nihil umquam magis, nec dubitat quin ego a te nutu hoc consequi possem etiam si aedificaturus esses. nunc uero, si audierit te aedificationem deposuisse neque tamen me a te impetrasse, non te in me illiberalem sed me in se neglegentem putabit....

sed redeo ad prima. prius uelim tibi persuadeas ut hoc mea causa libenter facias quam ut facias. sic tamen habeto, si feceris quod rogo, fore mihi gratissimum.

*CICERO Selected Letters 24 (=Fam.13.1.5)*

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## SECTION B

*Discuss two of the following passages:*

- B1**
- Te bellare decet terra, Messalla, marique,  
 ut domus hostiles praeferat exuuias:  
 me retinent uinctum formosae uincla puellae, 55  
 et sedeo duras ianitor ante fores.  
 non ego laudari curo, mea Delia: tecum  
 dum modo sim, quaeso segnis inersque uocer.  
 te spectem, suprema mihi cum uenerit hora,  
 et teneam moriens deficiente manu. 60  
 flebis in arsuro positum me, Delia, lecto,  
 tristibus et lacrimis oscula mixta dabis.  
 flebis: non tua sunt duro praecordia ferro  
 uincta, nec in tenero stat tibi corde silex.  
 illo non iuuenis poterit de funere quisquam 65  
 lumina, non uirgo sicca referre domum.  
 tu Manes ne laede meos, sed parce solutis  
 crinibus et teneris, Delia, parce genis.  
 interea, dum fata sinunt, iungamus amores:  
 iam ueniet tenebris Mors adoperta caput; 70  
 iam subrepet iners aetas, nec amare decebit,  
 dicere nec cano blanditias capite.  
 nunc leuis est tractanda uenus, dum frangere postes  
 non pudet et rixas inseruisse iuuat.

TIBULLUS 1.1.53–74

- B2** Placuit nouam poenam constitui debere, excogitandum illi laborem irritum et alicuius cupiditatis spem sine effectu. tum Aeacus iubet illum alea ludere pertuso fritillo. et iam coeperat fugientes semper tesseras quaerere et nihil proficere:
- nam quotiens missurus erat resonante fritillo  
 utraque subducto fugiebat tessera fundo;  
 cumque recollectos auderet mittere talos,  
 lusuro similes semper semperque petenti,  
 decipere fidem: refugit digitosque per ipsos  
 fallax adsiduo dilabitur alea furto.  
 sic cum iam summi tanguntur culmina montis,  
 inrita Sisyphio uoluuntur pondera collo.
- apparuit subito C. Caesar et petere illum in seruitutem coepit. producit testes, qui illum uiderant ab illo flagris, ferulis, colaphis uapulantem. C. Caesari illum Aeacus donat. is Menandro liberto suo tradidit, ut a cognitionibus esset.

SENECA *Apocolocyntosis* 14–15

**B3** Sed ne plura (dicendum enim aliquando est), Pomponium Atticum sic amo ut alterum fratrem. nihil est illo mihi nec carius nec iucundius. is (non quo sit ex istis; est enim omni liberali doctrina politissimus, sed ualde diligit Patronem, ualde Phaedrum amauit) sic a me hoc contendit, homo minime ambitiosus, minime in rogando molestus, ut nihil umquam magis, nec dubitat quin ego a te nutu hoc consequi possem etiam si aedificaturus esses. nunc uero, si audierit te aedificationem deposuisse neque tamen me a te impetrasse, non te in me illiberalem sed me in se neglegentem putabit....

sed redeo ad prima. prius uelim tibi persuadeas ut hoc mea causa libenter facias quam ut facias. sic tamen habeto, si feceris quod rogo, fore mihi gratissimum.

CICERO *Selected Letters* 24 (=Fam.13.1.5)

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## SECTION C

Answer two of the following questions

**C1** **Either** (a) Can Roman love elegy be read as feminist poetry?

**Or** (b) What relation does the life of love bear to public life in Roman love elegy?

**Or** (c) Are Roman love elegies really conversations between men?

**Or** (d) What is the role of realism in Roman love elegy?

**Or** (e) Discuss the following passage:

Albi, ne doleas plus nimio memor  
inmitis Glycerae neu miserabilis  
decantes elegos, cur tibi iunior  
laesa praeniteat fide,

insignem tenui fronte Lycorida  
Cyri torret amor, Cyrus in asperam  
declinat Pholoen; sed prius Apulis  
iungentur capreae lupis,

quam turpi Pholoe peccet adultero.  
sic uisum Veneri, cui placet imparis  
formas atque animos sub iuga aenea  
saeuo mittere cum ioco.

ipsum me melior cum peteret Venus,  
grata detinuit compede Myrtale  
libertina, fretis acrior Hadriae  
curuantis Calabros sinus.

HORACE *Carmina* 1.33

Do not grieve, Albius, remembering too well your cruel, sweet Glycera, and do not keep chanting your piteous elegies, wondering why she has broken faith and a younger man now outshines you. Love for Cyrus scorches the beautiful, narrow-browed Lycoris; Cyrus leans lovingly over hard-hearted Pholoe, but sooner will she-goats mate with Apulian wolves than Pholoe soil herself with a foul adulterer. Such is the decree of Venus, who decides in cruel jest to join unequal minds and bodies under her yoke of bronze. I myself, when a better love was offered me, was shackled in the delicious fetters of Myrtale, a freedwoman wilder than the Adriatic Sea which scoops out the bays of Calabria.

Translated by David West

**C2** **Either** (a) Does Roman humour celebrate or revile the body?

**Or** (b) Discuss the role of parody in Seneca's *Apocolocyntosis*.

**Or** (c) Is Roman humour conservative or subversive?

**Or** (d) 'The main weapon of the Roman humorist is his masculinity.'

Discuss.

**Or** (e) Discuss the following passage:

Est autem, ut ad illud tertium ueniam, est plane oratoris mouere risum; uel quod ipsa hilaritas beneuolentiam conciliat ei, per quem excitata est; uel quod admirantur omnes acumen uno saepe in uerbo positum maxime respondentis, nonnumquam etiam lacescentis; uel quod frangit aduersarium, quod impedit, quod eleuat, quod deterret, quod refutat; uel quod ipsum oratorem politum esse hominem significat, quod eruditum, quod urbanum, maximeque quod tristitiam ac seueritatem mitigat et relaxat, odiosasque res saepe, quas argumento dilui non facile est, ioco risuque dissoluit.

quatenus autem ridicula tractanda oratori, perquam diligenter uidendum est, id quod in quarto loco quaerendi posueramus. nam nec insignis improbitas, et scelere iuncta, nec rursus miseria insignis agitata ridetur: facinorosos enim maiore quadam ui quam ridiculi uulnerari uolunt; miseros illudi nolunt nisi se forte iactant. parcendum est autem maxime caritati hominum, ne temere in eos dicas qui diliguntur.

CICERO *De Oratore* 2.236

And again, to come to our third topic, it clearly becomes an orator to raise laughter, and this on various grounds; for instance, merriment naturally wins goodwill for its author; and everyone admires acuteness, which is often concentrated in a single word, uttered generally in repelling, though sometimes in delivering an attack; and it shatters or obstructs or makes light of an opponent, or alarms or repulses him; and it shows the orator himself to be a man of finish, accomplishment and taste; and, best of all, it relieves dullness and tones down austerity, and, by a jest or a laugh, often dispels distasteful suggestions not easily weakened by reasonings.

But the limits within which things laughable are to be handled by an orator, that fourth question we put to ourselves, is one calling for most careful consideration. For neither outstanding wickedness, such as involves crime, nor, on the other hand, outstanding wretchedness is assailed by ridicule, for the public would have the villainous hurt by a weapon rather more formidable than ridicule; while they dislike mockery of the wretched, except perhaps if these bear themselves arrogantly. And you must be especially tender of popular esteem, so that you do not inconsiderately speak ill of the well-beloved.

Translated by E.W. Sutton

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**C3** **Either** (a) 'Roman letters are all about preserving dignity.' Discuss.

**Or** (b) 'Roman friendship is basically an exchange of favours.' Do Roman letters bear this out?

**Or** (c) Is Pliny's first book of letters really a book?

**Or** (d) 'Roman letters hide careful calculation under the appearance of random spontaneity'. Discuss.

**Or** (e) Discuss the following passage:

Nunc oculos tua cum uiolarit epistula nostros, non rescribendi gloria uisa leuis. ausus es hospitii temeratis aduena sacris legitimam nuptae sollicitare fidem!	
scilicet idcirco uentosa per aequora uectum exceptit portu Taenaris ora suo,	5
nec tibi, diuersa quamuis e gente uenires, oppositas habuit regia nostra fores, esset ut officii merces iniuria tanti: qui sic intrabas, hospes an hostis eras?	10
nec dubito, quin haec, cum sit tam iusta, uocetur rustica iudicio nostra querela tuo. rustica sim sane, dum non oblita pudoris, dumque tenor uitae sit sine labe meae.	
si non est ficto tristis mihi uultus in ore, nec sedeo duris torua superciliis, fama tamen clara est, et adhuc sine crimine uixi, et laudem de me nullus adulter habet.	15
quo magis admiror, quae sit fiducia coepti, spemque tori dederit quae tibi causa mei.	20
an quia uim nobis Neptunius attulit heros, rapta semel uideor bis quoque digna rapi? crimen erat nostrum si delenita fuissem; cum sim rapta, meum quid nisi nolle fuit?	
non tamen e facto fructum tulit ille petitem; excepto redii passa timore nihil.	25

OVID *Heroides* 17.1–26



Now that your letter has profaned my eyes, the glory of writing no reply has seemed but slight. A stranger, you have dared to violate the sacred pledge of hospitality, and to tamper with the faith of a lawful wife! Of course it was for this that the Taenarian shore received you into its haven when tossed on the windy tides, and that, come though you were from another race, our royal home did not present closed doors to you, for this that wrong should be the return for kindness so great! You who entered in, were you guest, or were you enemy? I doubt not that, just though it is, this complaint of mine is called rustic in your judgment. Let me by all means be rustic, only so I forget not my honour, and the course of my life be free from fault. If I do not feign a gloomy countenance, nor sit with stern brows grimly bent, my good name is nevertheless clear, and thus far I have lived without reproach, and no false lover makes this boast of me. For this I wonder the more what confidence inspires your enterprise, and what cause has given you hope to share my couch. Because the Neptunian hero employed violence with me, can it be that, stolen once, I seem fit to be stolen, too, a second time? That blame were mine, had I been lured away; but seized as I was, what could I do, more than refuse my will? Yet he did not reap from his deed the fruit that he desired; except my fright, I returned with no harm.

Translated by G. Showerman

**END OF PAPER**