



**LATIN
STANDARD LEVEL
PAPER 2**

Friday 21 May 2010 (morning)

1 hour 30 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Do not open this examination paper until instructed to do so.
- Answer three questions from two genres only.

Answer **three** questions from **two** genres **only**. These questions should be taken from the **two** genres you have studied.

Genre: Elegiac and Lyric poetry

Question 1. Catullus 10.1–20

Varus me meus ad suos amores
visum duxerat e foro otiosum,
scortillum (ut mihi tum repente visum est)
non sane illepidum neque invenustum,
5 huc ut venimus, incidere nobis
sermones varii, in quibus, quid esset
iam Bithynia, quo modo se haberet,
et quonam mihi profuisset aere.
 respondi id quod erat, nihil neque ipsis
10 nec praetoribus esse nec cohorti,
cur quisquam caput unctius referret,
praesertim quibus esset irrumator
praetor, nec faceret pili cohortem.
“at certe tamen,” inquit “quod illic
15 natum dicitur esse, comparasti
ad lecticam homines.” ego (ut puellae
unum me facerem beatiorem)
“non” inquam “mihi tam fuit maligne
ut, provincia quod mala incidisset,
20 non possem octo homines parare rectos.”

- (a) Why is Catullus not better off? Why is that surprising? [4 marks]
- (b) *scortillum* ... *invenustum* (lines 3–4). What does Catullus think of the girl here? [3 marks]
- (c) Scan lines 12–13 (*praesertim* ... *cohortem*). [2 marks]
- (d) Translate *at certe* *homines* (lines 14–16). [3 marks]
- (e) *non inquam* ... *rectos* (lines 18–20). What is Catullus claiming here? Is it true? Why does he claim it? [3 marks]

Genre: Elegiac and Lyric poetry**Question 2. Horace Odes 3.15**

uxor pauperis Ibyci,
 tandem nequitiae fige modum tuae
 famosisque laboribus;
 maturo propior desine funeri
 5 inter ludere virgines
 et stellis nebulam spargere candidis.
 non, si quid Pholoen satis,
 et te, Chlori, decet. filia rectius
 expugnat iuvenum domos,
 10 pulso Thyias uti concita tympano.
 illam cogit amor Nothi
 lasciva similem ludere capreae:
 te lanae prope nobilem
 tonsae Luceriam, non citharae decent
 15 nec flos purpureus rosae
 nec poti vetulam faece tenus cadi.

- (a) What basic point is the poet making in this poem? How does *pauperis* (line 1) contribute to the point? [3 marks]
- (b) Line 3: whose *labores* are usually meant when they are called *famosi*? What is the implication here? [3 marks]
- (c) *stellis ... candidis* (line 6). What image is depicted here? How does it relate to the central theme, and how is it reinforced by the word order? [3 marks]
- (d) *filia ... tympano* (lines 8–10). To whom is the *filia* compared? What is the implication of the comparison, and in what way is her conduct unusual? [3 marks]
- (e) Translate *te lanae ... cadi* (lines 13–16). [3 marks]

Genre: Epic**Question 3. Virgil *Aeneid* 6.255–272**

255 ecce autem primi sub limina solis et ortus
sub pedibus mugire solum et iuga coepta moveri
silvarum, visaeque canes ululare per umbram
adventante dea. “procul, o procul este, profani,”
conclamat vates, “totoque absistite luco;
260 tuque invade viam vaginaque eripe ferrum:
nunc animis opus, Aenea, nunc pectore firmo.”
tantum effata furens antro se immisit aperto;
ille ducem haud timidis vadentem passibus aequat.
di, quibus imperium est animarum, umbraeque silentes
265 et Chaos et Phlegethon, loca nocte tacentia late,
sit mihi fas audita loqui, sit numine vestro
pandere res alta terra et caligine mersas.
ibant obscuri sola sub nocte per umbram
perque domos Ditis vacuas et inania regna:
270 quale per incertam lunam sub luce maligna
est iter in silvis, ubi caelum condidit umbra
Iuppiter, et rebus nox abstulit atra colorem.

- (a) *procul, o procul este, profani* (line 258). What was the point of this formula? [3 marks]
- (b) *Aenea* (line 261), in what case is the word? How does the case reinforce what has been said in line 260? What is the rhetorical effect of these words? [4 marks]
- (c) *di ... mersas* (lines 264–267). Who is *mihi* (line 266)? Give **two** possible reasons for including this prayer in this place. [3 marks]
- (d) Scan lines 266–267 (*sit mihi ... mersas*). [2 marks]
- (e) Translate *ibant ... regna* (lines 268–269). [3 marks]

Genre: Epic**Question 4. Virgil *Aeneid* 6.417–429**

Cerberus haec ingens latratu regna trifauci
 personat adverso recubans immanis in antro.
 cui vates horrere videns iam colla colubris
 420 melle soporatum et medicatis frugibus offam
 obicit. ille fame rabida tria guttura pandens
 corripit obiectam, atque immania terga resolvit
 fusus humi totoque ingens extenditur antro.
 occupat Aeneas aditum custode sepulto
 425 evaditque celer ripam inremeabilis undae.
 continuo auditaе voces vagitus et ingens
 infantumque animae flentes, in limine primo
 quos dulcis vitae exsortis et ab ubere raptos
 abstulit atra dies et funere mersit acerbo.

- (a) Where was Aeneas and why? [2 marks]
- (b) *cui vates ... antro* (lines 419–423). Select **two** examples of narrative detail in this section and consider their effect. [4 marks]
- (c) Scan lines 421–422 (*obicit ... resolvit*). [2 marks]
- (d) Translate *occupat ... undae* (lines 424–425). [3 marks]
- (e) *continuo ... acerbo* (lines 426–429). What is the emotional state depicted in this section? Choose **three** words or phrases that contribute to depicting that emotion. [4 marks]

Genre: Historiography**Question 5. Livy 1.3.3–4**

nondum maturus imperio Ascanius Aeneae filius erat; tamen id imperium ei ad puberem aetatem incolume mansit; tantisper tutela muliebri—tanta indoles in Lavinia erat—res Latina et regnum avitum paternumque puero stetit. haud ambigam—quis enim rem tam veterem pro certo adfirmet?—hicine fuerit

5 Ascanius an maior quam hic, Creusa matre Ilio incolumi natus comesque inde paternae fugae, quem Iulum eundem Iulia gens auctorem nominis sui nuncupat. is Ascanius, ubicumque et quacumque matre genitus—certe natum Aenea constat—abundante Lavinii multitudine florentem iam ut tum res erant atque opulentam urbem matri seu novercae relinquit, novam ipse aliam sub Albano monte condidit

10 quae ab situ porrectae in dorso urbis Longa Alba appellata. inter Lavinium et Albam Longam coloniam deductam triginta ferme interfuere anni.

- (a) *tanta indoles in Lavinia erat* (lines 2–3). Who was Lavinia, and why was this comment about her important? [3 marks]
- (b) *haud ambigam ... fugae* (lines 4–6). What do we learn from this passage about Livy's capacity for historical discrimination? [3 marks]
- (c) *quem Iulum ... nuncupat* (line 6). Why is it not surprising that Livy includes this detail but surprising that he told it as he did? [3 marks]
- (d) *opulentam ... relinquit* (lines 8–9). What responsibility did Lavinia undertake, and why? [3 marks]
- (e) Translate *novam ipse ... appellata* (lines 9–10). [3 marks]

Genre: Historiography

Question 6. Livy 1.8.1–3

rebus divinis rite perpetratis vocataque ad concilium multitudine quae coalescere in populi unius corpus nulla re praeterquam legibus poterat, iura dedit; quae ita sancta generi hominum agresti fore ratus, si se ipse venerabilem insignibus imperii fecisset, cum cetero habitu se augustiorem, tum maxime lictoribus duodecim sumptis fecit.

5 alii ab numero auium quae augurio regnum portenderant eum secutum numerum putant. me haud paenitet eorum sententiae esse quibus et apparitores hoc genus ab Etruscis finitimis, unde sella curulis, unde toga praetexta sumpta est, et numerum quoque ipsum ductum placet, et ita habuisse Etruscos quod ex duodecim populis communiter creato rege singulos singuli populi lictores dederint.

- (a) *rebus ... dedit* (lines 1–2). What was Romulus trying to achieve? What did he think he had to do if he was to succeed? [2 marks]
- (b) *quae ita ... fecit* (lines 2–4). What section of the people was, in Romulus' view, least likely to accept his authority? What **two** measures did he take to persuade them? [3 marks]
- (c) Show, with reference to particular passages in this extract, Livy's skill as a judge of historical evidence. [4 marks]
- (d) Name **three** objects or practices that, according to Livy, the Romans had borrowed from the Etruscans. [3 marks]
- (e) Translate *alii ... putant* (lines 5–6). [3 marks]

Genre: Letters**Question 7. Pliny *Epistulae* 3.5.7–9**

miraris quod tot volumina multaue in his tam scrupulosa homo occupatus absoluerit? magis miraberis si scieris illum aliquamdiu causas actitasse, decessisse anno sexto et quinquagesimo, medium tempus distentum impeditumque qua officiis maximis qua amicitia principum egisse. sed erat acre ingenium, incredibile
 5 studium, summa vigilantia. lucubrare Vulcanalibus incipiebat non auspicandi causa sed studendi statim a nocte multa, hieme vero ab hora septima vel cum tardissime octava, saepe sexta. erat sane somni paratissimi, non numquam etiam inter ipsa studia instantis et deserentis. ante lucem ibat ad Vespasianum imperatorem (nam ille quoque noctibus utebatur), inde ad delegatum sibi officium.

- (a) Who is being discussed in this extract? What is his relationship with the author of this letter? What distinctive achievement has already been ascribed to him in this letter? [3 marks]
- (b) *miraris ... magis miraberis* (lines 1–2). Explain the rhetorical effect of these words. [3 marks]
- (c) How old was the subject of this letter when he died? What was the point of reporting that fact? [3 marks]
- (d) *erat sane ... deserentis* (lines 7–8). What **three** things are said about the subject's sleep? [3 marks]
- (e) Translate *ante lucem ... officium* (lines 8–9). [3 marks]

Genre: Letters**Question 8. Pliny *Epistulae* 9.33.1–4**

incidi in materiam veram sed simillimam fictae, dignamque isto laetissimo altissimo planeque poetico ingenio; incidi autem, dum super cenam varia miracula hinc inde referuntur. magna auctori fides: tametsi quid poetae cum fide? is tamen auctor, cui bene vel historiam scripturus credidisses. est in Africa Hipponensis

5 colonia mari proxima. adiacet navigabile stagnum; ex hoc in modum fluminis aestuarium emergit, quod vice alterna, prout aestus aut repressit aut impulit, nunc infertur mari, nunc redditur stagno. omnis hic aetas piscandi navigandi atque etiam natandi studio tenetur, maxime pueri, quos otium lususque sollicitat. his gloria et virtus altissime provehi: victor ille, qui longissime ut litus ita simul natantes

10 reliquit. hoc certamine 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.

- (a) *incidi ... referuntur* (lines 1–3). Give **three** words or phrases from this section that indicate Pliny’s attitude to the story he is about to tell. [3 marks]
- (b) *magna ... credidisses* (lines 3–4). Suggest **three** words or phrases that indicate Pliny’s doubts about and confidence in the story he is about to relate. [3 marks]
- (c) *piscandi ... natandi* (lines 7–8). What **three** activities did the local boys indulge in? Which surprised him and how do we know? [3 marks]
- (d) Translate *his gloria ... reliquit* (lines 8–10). [3 marks]
- (e) *hoc certamine ... puerum* (lines 10–11). Choose and analyse **three** words or phrases from this section that, in your opinion, illustrate Pliny’s skill as a narrator. [3 marks]

Genre: Satire**Question 9. Juvenal 3.1–20**

quamvis digressu veteris confusus amici
 laudo tamen, vacuis quod sedem figere Cumis
 destinet atque unum civem donare Sibyllae.
 ianua Baiarum est et gratum litus amoeni
 5 secessus. ego vel Prochytam praepono Suburae;
 nam quid tam miserum, tam solum vidimus, ut non
 deterius credas horrere incendia, lapsus
 tectorum adsiduos ac mille pericula saevae
 urbis et Augusto recitantes mense poetas?
 10 sed dum tota domus raeda componitur una,
 substitit ad veteres arcus madidamque Capenam.
 hic, ubi nocturnae Numa constituebat amicae
 (nunc sacri fontis nemus et delubra locantur
 Iudaeis, quorum cophinus fenumque supellex;
 15 omnis enim populo mercedem pendere iussa est
 arbor et eiectis mendicat silva Camenis),
 in vallem Egeriae descendimus et speluncas
 dissimiles veris. quanto praesentius esset
 numen aquis, viridi si margine cluderet undas
 20 herba nec ingenuum violarent marmora tofum.

- (a) *Prochytam ... Suburae* (line 5). Identify the **two** places and explain the point of the sentence. [3 marks]
- (b) *Augusto ... poetas* (line 9). Explain the joke. [3 marks]
- (c) Translate *sed dum ... Capenam* (lines 10–11). [3 marks]
- (d) Scan lines 12–13 (*hic, ubi ... locantur*). [2 marks]
- (e) *in vallem ... tofum* (lines 17–20). Explain what is being objected to here. [4 marks]

Genre: Satire**Question 10. Juvenal 3.190–207**

190 quis timet aut timuit gelida Praeneste ruinam
aut positis nemorosa inter iuga Volsiniis aut
simplicibus Gabiis aut proni Tiburis arce?
nos urbem colimus tenui tibicine fultam
magna parte sui; nam sic labentibus obstat
195 vilicus et, veteris rimae cum textit hiatus,
securus pendente iubet dormire ruina.
vivendum est illic, ubi nulla incendia, nulli
nocte metus. iam poscit aquam, iam frivola transfert
Ucalegon, tabulata tibi iam tertia fumant:
200 tu nescis; nam si gradibus trepidatur ab imis,
ultimus ardebit quem tegula sola tuetur
a pluvia, molles ubi reddunt ova columbae.
lectus erat Codro Procula minor, urceoli sex
ornamentum abaci, nec non et parvulus infra
205 cantharus et recubans sub eodem marmore Chiron,
iamque vetus Graecos servabat cista libellos
et divina opici rodebant carmina mures.

- (a) *quis timet ... arce?* (lines 190–192). Explain the rhetorical impact of this question. [3 marks]
- (b) *nam sic ... ruina* (lines 194–196). Who is the *vilicus*? What deceitful practice does he engage in? [3 marks]
- (c) *iam ... iam ... iam* (lines 198–199). Explain the rhetorical impact of the repetition, showing in particular, its relevance to the narrative. [4 marks]
- (d) Scan lines 204–205 (*ornamentum ... Chiron*). [2 marks]
- (e) Translate *iamque ... mures* (206–207). [3 marks]