



**LATIN
STANDARD LEVEL
PAPER 2**

Tuesday 16 November 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. Horace *Odes* 3.29.1–16

Tyrrhena regum progenies, tibi
non ante verso lene merum cado
cum flore, Maecenas, rosarum et
pressa tuis balanus capillis

5 iamdudum apud me est: eripe te morae,
nec semper udum Tibur et Aefulae
declive contempleris arvum et
Telegoni iuga parricidae.

10 fastidiosam desere copiam et
molem propinquam nubibus arduis;
omitte mirari beatae
fumum et opes strepitumque Romae.

15 plerumque gratae divitibus vices
mundaeque parvo sub lare pauperum
cenae sine aulaeis et ostro
sollicitam explicuere frontem.

- (a) *Tyrrhena ... capillis* (lines 1–4). Identify **four** rhetorical devices used in this stanza. [4 marks]
- (b) What does the poet achieve by his use of these rhetorical devices in the first stanza? [2 marks]
- (c) *eripe ... parricidae* (lines 5–8). Why does the poet refer to the towns of the Sabine-hill country? [2 marks]
- (d) What do we learn about the kind of man Maecenas is from the series of imperatives in lines 5–12? [4 marks]
- (e) Translate *plerumque ... frontem* (lines 13–16). [3 marks]

Genre: Elegiac and Lyric poetry**Question 2. Catullus 4**

Phaselus ille, quem videtis, hospites,
ait fuisse navium celerrimus,
neque ullius natantis impetum trabis
nequisse praeterire, sive palmulis
5 opus foret volare sive linteo.
et hoc negat minacis Hadriatici
negare litus insulasve Cycladas
Rhodumque nobilem horridamque Thraciam
Propontida trucemve Ponticum sinum,
10 ubi iste post phaselus antea fuit
comata silva: nam Cytorio in iugo
loquente saepe sibilum edidit coma.
Amastri Pontica et Cytore buxifer,
tibi haec fuisse et esse cognitissima
15 ait phaselus; ultima ex origine
tuo stetisse dicit in cacumine,
tuo imbuisse palmulas in aequore,
et inde tot per impotentia freta
erum tulisse, laeva sive dextera
20 vocaret aura, sive utrumque Iuppiter
simul secundus incidisset in pedem;
neque ulla vota litoralibus deis
sibi esse facta, cum veniret a mari
novissimo hunc ad usque limpidum lacum.
25 sed haec prius fuere: nunc recondita
senet quiete seque dedicat tibi,
gemelle Castor et gemelle Castoris.

- (a) *Phaselus ... linteo* (lines 1–5). What is Catullus telling his friends about the old ship? [3 marks]
- (b) Summarize the narrative context of this poem. [3 marks]
- (c) Translate *neque ... lacum* (lines 22–24). [3 marks]
- (d) Who are the mythological characters that Catullus refers to in line 27? Why does the poet refer to them here? [3 marks]
- (e) The poem presents a catalogue of place names. Give **two** of these names and explain the reason for their inclusion in the poem. [3 marks]

Genre: Epic**Question 3. Virgil *Aeneid* 6.236–254**

his actis, propere exsequitur praecepta Sibyllae.
 spelunca alta fuit vastoque immanis hiatu,
 scruposa, tuta lacu nigro nemorumque tenebris,
 quam super haud ullae poterant impune volantes
 240 tendere iter pennis: talis sese halitus atris
 faucibus effundens supera ad convexa ferebat:
 [unde locum Grai dixerunt nomine Aoron.]
 quattuor hic primum nigrantis terga iuencos
 constituit, frontique invergit vina sacerdos;
 245 et summas carpens media inter cornua saetas
 ignibus imponit sacris, libamina prima,
 voce vocans Hecaten, caeloque Ereboque potentem.
 supponunt alii cultros, tepidumque cruorem
 suscipiunt pateris. ipse atri velleris agnam
 250 Aeneas matri Eumenidum magnaеque sorori
 ense ferit, sterilemque tibi, Proserpina, vaccam.
 tum Stygio regi nocturnas incohat aras,
 et solida imponit taurorum viscera flammis,
 pingue super oleum fundens ardentibus extis.

- (a) Where and with whom is Aeneas in this passage? What are Aeneas and his companion about to do and why? [4 marks]
- (b) Scan *his actis ... hiatu* (lines 236–237). [2 marks]
- (c) *quattuor ... potentem* (lines 243–247). On whom does the priestess call in these lines? How does she do it? What is the point of her making the invocation in this particular way? [3 marks]
- (d) *voce ... potentem* (line 247). Identify and name the rhetorical device used in this line. Explain the reason for its use here. [3 marks]
- (e) Translate *tum ... extis* (lines 252–254). [3 marks]

Genre: Epic**Question 4. Virgil *Aeneid* 6.363–383**

quod te per caeli iucundum lumen et auras,
 per genitorem oro, per spes surgentis Iuli,
 365 eripe me his, invicte, malis: aut tu mihi terram
 inice, namque potes, portusque require Velinos;
 aut tu, si qua via est, si quam tibi diva creatrix
 ostendit (neque enim, credo, sine numine divum
 flumina tanta paras Stygiamque innare paludem),
 370 da dextram misero, et tecum me tolle per undas,
 sedibus ut saltem placidis in morte quiescam.
 talia fatus erat, coepit cum talia vates:
 “unde haec, o Palinure, tibi tam dira cupido?
 tu Stygias inhumatus aquas amnemque severum
 375 Eumenidum aspicias, ripamve iniussus adibis?
 desine fata deum flecti sperare precando.
 sed cape dicta memor, duri solatia casus.
 nam tua finitimi, longe lateque per urbes
 prodigiis acti caelestibus, ossa piabunt,
 380 et statuent tumulum, et tumulo sollemnia mittent,
 aeternumque locus Palinuri nomen habebit.”
 his dictis curae emotae, pulsusque parumper
 corde dolor tristi: gaudet cognomine terrae.

- (a) Scan *quod ... Iuli* (lines 363–364). [2 marks]
- (b) Translate *unde ... adibis* (lines 373–375). [3 marks]
- (c) *sed ... habebit* (lines 377–381). What does the Sybil do to comfort Palinurus in his grief? [4 marks]
- (d) *his ... terrae* (lines 382–383). Choose **one** word from these lines which, in your opinion, contributes to the pathos of the passage and explain how it does so. [2 marks]
- (e) Explain how this passage as a whole brings out some of the problems of *pietas* that exercised the poet’s mind. Illustrate your answer with appropriate quotations. [4 marks]

Genre: Historiography**Question 5. Livy 1.56.1–3**

intentus perficiendo templo fabris undique ex Etruria accitis non pecunia solum
 ad id publica est usus, sed operis etiam ex plebe. qui cum haud parvus et ipse
 militiae adderetur labor, minus tamen plebs gravabatur se templa deum exaedificare
 manibus suis, quam postquam et ad alia ut specie minora sic laboris aliquanto maioris
 5 traducebantur opera, foros in circo faciendos cloacamque maximam, receptaculum
 omnium purgamentorum urbis, sub terra agendam; quibus duobus operibus vix nova
 haec magnificentia quicquam adaequare potuit. his laboribus exercita plebe, quia
 et urbi multitudinem, ubi usus non esset, oneri rebatur esse, et colonis mittendis
 occupari latius imperii fines volebat, Signiam Circeiosque colonos misit, praesidia
 10 urbi futura terra marique.

- (a) *intentus ... plebe* (lines 1–2). What did Tarquinius do in order to complete the temple as a memorial to his reign and name? [3 marks]
- (b) *qui ... opera* (lines 2–5). What did the plebeians gain by working on the construction of the temple? What did they think about having to build the temple with their own hands and why did they think like this? [3 marks]
- (c) To what does *nova haec magnificentia* (lines 6–7) refer? [2 marks]
- (d) Translate *his ... esse* (lines 7–8). [3 marks]
- (e) *et colonis ... marique* (lines 8–10). What do we learn about the intentions and actions of the king from these lines? [4 marks]

Genre: Historiography**Question 6. Livy 1.7.9–12**

is tum Evander concursu pastorum trepidantium circa advenam manifestae reum
 caedis excitus postquam facinus facinorisque causam audivit, habitum formamque
 viri aliquantum ampliorem augustioremque humana intuens rogat, qui vir esset.
 ubi nomen patremque ac patriam accepit, “Iove nate, Hercules, salve” inquit;
 5 “te mihi mater, veridica interpres deum, aucturum caelestium numerum cecinit
 tibi que aram hic dicatum iri, quam opulentissima olim in terris gens maximam
 vocet tuoque ritu colat.” dextra Hercules data accipere se omen impleturumque
 fata ara condita ac dicata ait. ibi tum primum bove eximia capta de grege sacrum
 Herculi adhibitis ad ministerium dapnumque Potitiis ac Pinariis, quae tum familiae
 10 maxime inclitae ea loca incolebant, factum.

- (a) Translate *is ... esset* (lines 1–3). [3 marks]
- (b) *Iove ... colat* (lines 4–7). What did Carmenta’s prophecy declare about Hercules? [4 marks]
- (c) *dextra ... ait* (lines 7–8). How does Hercules show his submissive response to the omen? [2 marks]
- (d) *ibi ... factum* (lines 8–10). What procedure was followed to offer the first sacrifice to Hercules? Who were employed to perform the service and banquet at the sacrifice? From these lines, what do we learn about the people officiating the sacrifice? [3 marks]
- (e) Select **three** words or phrases that, in your opinion, contribute to the quality of the narrative and show how they do so. [3 marks]

Genre: Letters**Question 7. Pliny Letters 6.16.13–16**

interim e Vesuvio monte pluribus locis latissimae flammae altaque incendia relucebant, quorum fulgor et claritas tenebris noctis excitabatur. ille agrestium trepidatione ignes relictos desertasque villas per solitudinem ardere in remedium formidinis dictitabat. tum se quieti dedit et quievit verissimo quidem somno; nam
 5 meatus animae, qui illi propter amplitudinem corporis gravior et sonantior erat, ab iis qui limini obversabantur audiebatur. sed area ex qua diaeta adibatur ita iam cinere mixtisque pumicibus oppleta surrexerat, ut si longior in cubiculo mora, exitus negaretur. excitatus procedit, seque Pomponiano ceterisque qui pervigilaverant reddit. in commune consultant, intra tecta subsistant an in aperto vagentur.
 10 nam crebris vastisque tremoribus tecta nutabant, et quasi emota sedibus suis nunc huc nunc illuc abire aut referri videbantur. sub dio rursus quamquam levium exesorumque pumicum casus metuebatur, quod tamen periculorum collatio elegit; et apud illum quidem ratio rationem, apud alios timorem timor vicit. cervicalia capitibus imposita linteis constringunt; id munimentum adversus incidentia fuit.

- (a) Translate *interim ... excitabatur* (lines 1–2). [3 marks]
- (b) *ille agrestium ... dictitabat* (lines 2–4). How did Pliny the Elder try to explain away the flames on the mountain to his friends? [2 marks]
- (c) *tum se quieti ... audiebatur* (lines 4–6). What do we learn about Pliny the Elder’s rest from these lines? How was it known that he had actually slept during the following night? [3 marks]
- (d) *excitatus procedit ... vagentur* (lines 8–9). What did Pliny the Elder do after he woke up? [3 marks]
- (e) Describe the ways in which the characters of Pliny the Elder and his friends, as described in this passage, differ from one another. How would you account for these differences? [4 marks]

Genre: Letters

Question 8. Pliny Letters 10.96.6–8

alii ab indice nominati esse se Christianos dixerunt et mox negaverunt; fuisse
quidem sed desisse, quidam ante triennium, quidam ante plures annos, non nemo
etiam ante viginti. <hi> quoque omnes et imaginem tuam deorumque simulacra
venerati sunt et Christo male dixerunt. adfirmabant autem hanc fuisse summam vel
5 culpae suae vel erroris, quod essent soliti stato die ante lucem convenire, carmenque
Christo quasi deo dicere secum invicem seque sacramento non in scelus aliquod
obstringere, sed ne furta ne latrocinia ne adulteria committerent, ne fidem fallerent,
ne depositum adpellati abnegarent. quibus peractis morem sibi discedendi fuisse
10 rursusque coeundi ad capiendum cibum, promiscuum tamen et innoxium; quod
ipsum facere desisse post edictum meum, quo secundum mandata tua hetaerias
esse vetueram. quo magis necessarium credidi ex duabus ancillis, quae ministrae
dicebantur, quid esset veri, et per tormenta quaerere. nihil aliud inveni quam
superstitionem pravam et immodicam.

- (a) Translate *alii ... viginti* (lines 1–3). [3 marks]
- (b) <hi> ... *dixerunt* (lines 3–4). How did those who had ceased to be Christians show Pliny they had abandoned their faith? [3 marks]
- (c) *adfirmabant ... innoxium* (lines 4–9). Name the **three** early Christian practices that Pliny gives an account of in this passage. [3 marks]
- (d) *quod ... vetueram* (lines 9–11). To what does the word *mandata* refer? What was a *hetaeria*? Were the Christians forming a *hetaeria*? [3 marks]
- (e) *quo ... immodicam* (lines 11–13). Why did Pliny think it necessary to torture the two girls? Which Latin word is used to define their status? What is Pliny’s final view of the Christian religion? [3 marks]

Genre: Satire

Question 9. Juvenal 3.58–80

quae nunc divitibus gens acceptissima nostris
 et quos praecipue fugiam, properabo fateri,
 60 nec pudor obstabit. non possum ferre, Quirites,
 Graecam urbem; quamvis quota portio faecis Achaei?
 iam pridem Syrus in Tiberim defluxit Orontes,
 et linguam et mores et cum tibicine chordas
 obliquas nec non gentilia tympana secum
 65 vexit et ad circum iussas prostare puellas.
 ite, quibus grata est picta lupa barbara mitra.
 rusticus ille tuus sumit trechedipna, Quirine,
 et ceromatico fert niceteria collo.
 hic alta Sicyone, ast hic Amydone relictā,
 70 hic Andro, ille Samo, hic Trallibus aut Alabandis
 Esquilias dictumque petunt a vimine collem,
 viscera magnarum domuum dominique futuri.
 ingenium velox, audacia perdita, sermo
 promptus et Isaeo torrentior: ede quid illum
 75 esse putes. quemvis hominem secum attulit ad nos:
 grammaticus, rhetor, geometres, pictor, aliptes,
 augur, schoenobates, medicus, magus, omnia novit
 Graeculus esuriens; in caelum iusseris ibit.
 in summa non Maurus erat neque Sarmata nec Thrax
 80 qui sumpsit pinnas, mediis sed natus Athenis.

- (a) Translate *quae ... obstabit* (lines 58–60). [3 marks]
- (b) *non possum ... Achaei* (lines 60–61). Explain the significance of the word *Quirites* in these lines. [3 marks]
- (c) *rusticus ... collo* (lines 67–68). Discuss the significance and effects of the vocabulary and the use of language in these lines. [4 marks]
- (d) Scan *promptus ... ad nos* (lines 74–75). [2 marks]
- (e) Explain and justify Umbricius' position towards immigrants in this passage. Illustrate your answer with **three** appropriate quotations. [3 marks]

Genre: Satire**Question 10. Juvenal 3.299–322**

libertas pauperis haec est:
 300 pulsatus rogat et pugnīs concisus adorat
 ut liceat paucis cum dentibus inde reverti.
 nec tamen haec tantum metuas. nam qui spoliet te
 non derit clausis domibus, postquam omnis ubique
 fixa catenatae siluit compago tabernae.
 305 interdum et ferro subitus grassator agit rem;
 armato quotiens tutae custode tenentur
 et Pomptina palus et Gallinaria pinus,
 sic inde huc omnes tamquam ad vivaria currunt.
 qua fornace graves, qua non incude catenae?
 310 maximus in vinclis ferri modus, ut timeas ne
 vomer deficiat, ne marra et sarcula desint.
 felices proavorum atavos, felicia dicas
 saecula quae quondam sub regibus atque tribunis
 viderunt uno contentam carcere Romam.
 315 his alias poteram et pluris subnectere causas;
 sed iumenta vocant et sol inclināt, eundem est;
 nam mihi commota iamdudum mulio virga
 adnuit. ergo vale nostri memor, et quotiens te
 Roma tuo refici properantem reddet Aquino,
 320 me quoque ad Helvinam Cererem vestramque Dianam
 converte a Cumis. saturarum ego, ni pudet illas,
 auditor gelidos veniam caligatus in agros.

- (a) Translate *libertas ... reverti* (lines 299–301). [3 marks]
- (b) *omnis ... rem* (lines 303–305). Discuss Juvenal's style in these lines, illustrating your answer with appropriate quotations. [3 marks]
- (c) *qua fornace ... desint* (lines 309–311). Identify the literary device used in these lines and explain its effect. [3 marks]
- (d) *felices ... Romam* (lines 312–314). What does Umbricius evoke here? How does he portray it? What do we learn about Umbricius from these lines? [4 marks]
- (e) Scan lines *converte ... agros* (lines 321–322). [2 marks]