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**LATIN
STANDARD LEVEL
PAPER 2**

Tuesday 17 May 2011 (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 1

cui dono lepidum novum libellum
 arido modo pumice expolitur?
 Corneli, tibi; namque tu solebas
 meas esse aliquid putare nugas,
 5 iam tum cum ausus es unus Italorum
 omne aevum tribus explicare chartis,
 doctis, Iuppiter, et laboriosis!
 quare habe tibi quidquid hoc libelli
 qualecumque, quod, o patrona virgo,
 10 plus uno maneat perenne saeclo.

- (a) *cui ... laboriosis* (lines 1–7). To whom is Catullus' book being dedicated? What reasons does he give for his choice? [3 marks]
- (b) *meas esse ... laboriosis* (lines 4–7). What ironic contrast is suggested in these lines? Illustrate your answer with **two** quotations from the text. [3 marks]
- (c) Translate *quare ... saeclo* (lines 8–10). [3 marks]
- (d) Who is *patrona virgo* (line 9)? Why is she mentioned in this poem? [2 marks]
- (e) What characteristic features of Catullus' poetry are found in this poem? Illustrate your answer with **three** quotations. [4 marks]

Genre: Elegiac and Lyric poetry**Question 2. Horace *Odes* 3.29.25–48**

25 tu civitatem quis deceat status
 curas et urbi sollicitus times
 quid Seres et regnata Cyro
 Bactra parent Tanaisque discors.

30 prudens futuri temporis exitum
 caliginosa nocte premit deus
 ridetque, si mortalis ultra
 fas trepidat. quod adest memento

35 componere aequos; cetera fluminis
 ritu feruntur, nunc medio alveo
 cum pace delabentis Etruscum
 in mare, nunc lapides adesos

40 stirpisque raptas et pecus et domos
 volventis una, non sine montium
 clamore vicinaeque silvae,
 cum fera diluvies quietos

inritat amnis. ille potens sui
 laetusque deget cui licet in diem
 dixisse ‘vixi: cras vel atra
 nube polum Pater occupato

45 vel sole puro; non tamen inritum
 quodcumque retro est efficiet neque
 diffinget infectumque reddet
 quod fugiens semel hora vexit.’

- (a) To which geographical areas do *Seres*, *Bactra*, and *Tanais* (lines 27–28) refer? What is the effect of them being mentioned here? [4 marks]
- (b) *tu ... discors* (lines 25–28). Give **two** possible reasons for Maecenas not to accept the Poet’s invitation. [2 marks]
- (c) *cetera fluminis ritu feruntur* (lines 33–34). Explain the meaning of this expression in its context. [2 marks]
- (d) Translate *ille potens ... sole puro* (lines 41–45) [3 marks]
- (e) Briefly summarize Horace’s conception of life as reflected in this extract. Illustrate your answer with any **two** quotations from the text. [4 marks]

Genre: Epic**Question 3. Virgil *Aeneid* 6.201–219**

inde ubi venēre ad fauces grave olentis Averni,
 tollunt se celeres, liquidumque per aëra lapsae
 sedibus optatis gemina super arbore sidunt,
 discolor unde auri per ramos aura refulsit.
 205 quale solet silvis brumali frigore viscum
 fronde virere nova, quod non sua seminat arbos,
 et croceo fetu teretis circumdare truncos,
 talis erat species auri frondentis opaca
 ilice, sic leni crepitabat brattea vento.
 210 corripit Aeneas extemplo avidusque refringit
 cunctantem, et vatis portat sub tecta Sibyllae.
 nec minus interea Misenum in litore Teucrici
 flebant, et cineri ingrato suprema ferebant.
 principio pinguem taedis et robore secto
 215 ingentem struxere pyram, cui frondibus atris
 intexunt latera, et ferales ante cupressos
 constituunt, decorantque super fulgentibus armis.
 pars calidos latices et aëna undantia flammis
 expediunt, corpusque lavant frigentis et unguunt.

- (a) To whom does *venēre* (line 201) refer? [2 marks]
- (b) What stylistic features make lines 201–209 so vivid? Support your answer with **two** quotations from the text. [4 marks]
- (c) Scan lines 212–213 (*nec minus ... ferebant*). [2 marks]
- (d) Briefly state who Misenus is (line 212), and why he is mentioned here. [3 marks]
- (e) *nec minus ... unguunt* (lines 212–219). From these lines, quote **two** actions made by the Trojans and explain them in their context. [4 marks]

Genre: Epic**Question 4. Virgil *Aeneid* 6.296–314**

turbidus hic caeno vastaque voragine gurgēs
 aestuat, atque omnem Coccyto eructat harenam.
 portitor has horrendus aquas et flumina servat
 terribili squalore Charon, cui plurima mento
 300 canities inculta iacet; stant lumina flamma,
 sordidus ex umeris nodo dependet amictus.
 ipse ratem conto subigit, velisque ministrat,
 et ferruginea subvectat corpora cymba,
 iam senior, sed cruda deo viridisque senectus.
 305 huc omnis turba ad ripas effusa ruebat,
 matres atque viri, defunctaque corpora vita
 magnanimum heroum, pueri innuptaeque puellae,
 impositique rogis iuvenes ante ora parentum:
 quam multa in silvis autumnī frigore primo
 310 lapsa cadunt folia, aut ad terram gurgite ab alto
 quam multae glomerantur aves, ubi frigidus annus
 trans pontum fugat, et terris immittit apricis.
 stabant orantes primi transmittere cursum,
 tendebantque manus ripae ulterioris amore.

- (a) Scan lines 296–297 (*turbidus ... harenam*). [2 marks]
- (b) *portitor ... senectus* (lines 298–304). Show the effectiveness of Virgil’s depiction of Charon. Illustrate your answer with **two** examples from the text. [4 marks]
- (c) Translate *huc omnis ... puellae* (lines 305–307). [3 marks]
- (d) *quam ... apricis* (lines 309–312). Name the figure of speech used in these lines. Show how it is effective here. [3 marks]
- (e) Identify the words which show why the souls want to cross the river in line 314. What is their reason for doing so? [3 marks]

Genre: Historiography**Question 5. Livy 1.4.1–6**

sed debebatur, ut opinor, fatis tantae origo urbis maximique secundum deorum opes imperii principium. vi compressa Vestalis cum geminum partum edidisset, seu ita rata, seu quia deus auctor culpae honestior erat, Martem incertae stirpis patrem nuncupat. sed nec dii nec homines aut ipsam aut stirpem a crudelitate
 5 regia vindicant; sacerdos vineta in custodiam datur; pueros in profluentem aquam mitti iubet. forte quadam divinitus super ripas Tiberis effusus lenibus stagnis nec adiri usquam ad iusti cursum poterat amnis et posse quamvis languida mergi aqua infantes spem ferentibus dabat. ita, velut defuncti regis imperio, in proxima eluvie, ubi nunc ficus Ruminalis est—Romularem vocatam ferunt—, pueros exponunt.
 10 vastae tum in his locis solitudines erant. tenet fama, cum fluitantem alveum, quo expositi erant pueri, tenuis in sicco aqua destituisset, lupam sitientem ex montibus, qui circa sunt, ad puerilem vagitum cursum flexisse;

- (a) *vi compressa ... nuncupat* (lines 2–4). What do we learn about the Vestal in these lines? Give **three** details. [3 marks]
- (b) Translate *sed nec ... datur* (lines 4–5). [3 marks]
- (c) *forte quadam ... dabat* (lines 6–8). Briefly summarise the description of the river Tiber. [2 marks]
- (d) *lupam ... flexisse* (lines 11–12). Give **three** details about the animal described there. [3 marks]
- (e) What characteristic features of Livy’s historical method are reflected in this passage? Refer closely to the text. [4 marks]

Genre: Historiography

Question 6. Livy 1.1.5–8

ibi egressi Troiani, ut quibus ab immenso prope errore nihil praeter arma et naves superesset, cum praedam ex agris agerent, Latinus rex Aboriginesque, qui tum ea tenebant loca, ad arcendam vim advenarum armati ex urbe atque agris concurrunt.

- 5 duplex inde fama est: alii proelio victum Latinum pacem cum Aenea, deinde affinitatem iunxisse tradunt; alii, cum instructae acies constitissent, priusquam signa canerent, processisse Latinum inter primores ducemque advenarum evocasse ad conloquium; percontatum deinde, qui mortales essent, unde aut quo casu profecti domo quidve quaerentes in agrum Laurentinum exissent, postquam audierit multitudinem Troianos esse, ducem Aeneam, filium Anchisae et Veneris, cremata
10 patria domo profugos sedem condendaeque urbi locum quaerere, et nobilitatem admiratum gentis virique et animum vel bello vel paci paratum dextra data fidem futurae amicitiae sanxisse.

- (a) Translate *ibi egressi ... concurrunt* (lines 1–3). [3 marks]
- (b) *duplex ... exissent* (lines 4–8). What is the parallel tradition about King Latinus in these lines? [4 marks]
- (c) *postquam ... sanxisse* (lines 8–12). What information about Aeneas does King Latinus receive in these lines? Give **three** details. [3 marks]
- (d) What **two** actions is Aeneas prepared to do in line 11? [2 marks]
- (e) From the whole extract, give **three** examples of stylistic features which illustrate Livy’s narrative art. [3 marks]

Genre: Letters**Question 7. Pliny the Younger *Letters* 3.5.17–20**

hac intentione tot ista volumina peregit electorumque commentarios centum
 sexaginta mihi reliquit, opisthographos quidem et minutissimis scriptos; qua ratione
 multiplicatur hic numerus. referebat ipse potuisse se, cum procuraret in Hispania,
 vendere hos commentarios Larcio Licino quadringentis milibus nummum; et tunc
 5 aliquanto pauciores erant. nonne videtur tibi recordanti, quantum legerit quantum
 scripserit, nec in officiis ullis nec in amicitia principis fuisse; rursus cum audis quid
 studiis laboris impenderit, nec scripsisse satis nec legisse? quid est enim quod non
 aut illae occupationes impedire aut haec instantia non possit efficere? itaque soleo
 ridere cum me quidam studiosum vocant, qui si comparer illi sum desidiosissimus.
 10 ego autem tantum, quem partim publica partim amicorum officia dstringunt?
 quis ex istis, qui tota vita litteris assident, collatus illi non quasi somno et inertiae
 deditus erubescat?
 extendi epistulam cum hoc solum quod requirebas scribere destinassem, quos libros
 reliquisset; confido tamen haec quoque tibi non minus grata quam ipsos libros futura,
 15 quae te non tantum ad legendos eos, verum etiam ad simile aliquid elaborandum
 possunt aemulationis stimulis excitare. vale.

- (a) *hac intentione ... scriptos* (lines 1–2). What **two** achievements of Pliny the Elder are cited in these lines? [2 marks]
- (b) Briefly explain the context in which Larcus Licinus is mentioned (line 4). [3 marks]
- (c) Translate *nonne ... legisse* (lines 5–7). [3 marks]
- (d) *itaque soleo ... erubescat* (lines 8–12). How do certain people regard Pliny the Younger? What is his reaction to this? What **two** reasons prevent him from dedicating his whole life to literature? [4 marks]
- (e) *extendi ... vale* (lines 13–16). Give **three** examples to illustrate Pliny's rhetorical skill in these lines. [3 marks]

Genre: Letters**Question 8. Pliny the Younger *Letters* 6.16.1–5**

petis ut tibi avunculi mei exitum scribam, quo verius tradere posteris possis. gratias ago; nam video morti eius si celebretur a te immortalam gloriam esse propositam. quamvis enim pulcherrimarum clade terrarum, ut populi, ut urbes memorabili casu, quasi semper victurus occiderit, quamvis ipse plurima opera et
 5 mansura condiderit, multum tamen perpetuitati eius scriptorum tuorum aeternitas addet. equidem beatos puto, quibus deorum munere datum est aut facere scribenda aut scribere legenda, beatissimos vero quibus utrumque. horum in numero avunculus meus et suis libris et tuis erit. quo libentius suscipio, depono etiam quod iniungis.
 10 erat Miseni classemque imperio praesens regebat. nonum kal. septembres hora fere septima mater mea indicat ei apparere nubem inusitata et magnitudine et specie. usus ille sole, mox frigida, gustaverat iacens studebatque; poscit soleas, ascendit locum ex quo maxime miraculum illud conspici poterat. nubes—incertum procul intuentibus ex quo monte; Vesuvium fuisse postea cognitum est—oriebatur, cuius similitudinem et formam non alia magis arbor quam pinus expresserit.

- (a) Give the name and **two** other details about the character referred to as *avunculi mei* (line 1). [3 marks]
- (b) *pulcherrimarum ... casu* (lines 3–4). How does Pliny the Younger describe the eruption of mountain Vesuvius in these lines? Give **three** details. [3 marks]
- (c) Translate *equidem ... erit* (lines 6–8). [3 marks]
- (d) Give an English equivalent of *beatos* (line 6). According to Pliny, what **two** categories of people can be considered *beatos* in lines 6–7 (*equidem ... utrumque*)? [3 marks]
- (e) Briefly describe Pliny’s narrative skill in this extract and illustrate your answer with **two** quotations from lines 9–14 (*erat ... expresserit*). [3 marks]

Genre: Satire**Question 9. Juvenal *Satires* 3.41–57**

quid Romae faciam? mentiri nescio; librum,
 si malus est, nequeo laudare et poscere; motus
 astrorum ignoro; funus promittere patris
 nec volo nec possum; ranarum viscera numquam
 45 inspexi; ferre ad nuptam quae mittit adulter,
 quae mandat, norunt alii; me nemo ministro
 fur erit, atque ideo nulli comes exeo tamquam
 mancus et extinctae corpus non utile dextrae.
 quis nunc diligitur nisi conscius et cui fervens
 50 aestuat occultis animus semperque tacendis?
 nil tibi se debere putat, nil conferet umquam,
 participem qui te secreti fecit honesti
 carus erit Verri qui Verrem tempore quo vult
 accusare potest. tanti tibi non sit opaci
 55 omnis harena Tagi quodque in mare volvitur aurum,
 ut somno careas ponendaque praemia sumas
 tristis, et a magno semper timearis amico.

- (a) *quid ... dextrae* (lines 41–48). List **four** activities which Juvenal cannot do. [4 marks]
- (b) Scan lines 46–47 (*quae mandat ... tamquam*). [2 marks]
- (c) Translate lines 49–50 (*quis nunc ... tacendis?*). [3 marks]
- (d) Give the meaning of *ponenda praemia* (line 56), in its context. [2 marks]
- (e) What impression of Rome do you get from this extract? Do you find Juvenal's depiction of the city convincing? Illustrate your answer with **three** examples from the text. [4 marks]

Genre: Satire

Question 10. Juvenal *Satires* 3.223–242

si potes avelli circensibus, optima Sorae
 aut Fabrateriae domus aut Frusinone paratur
 225 quanti nunc tenebras unum conducis in annum.
 hortulus hic puteusque brevis nec reste movendus
 in tenuis plantas facili diffunditur haustu.
 vive bidentis amans et culti vilicus horti,
 unde epulum possis centum dare Pythagoreis.
 230 est aliquid, quocumque loco, quocumque recessu
 unius sese dominum fecisse lacertae.
 plurimus hic aeger moritur vigilando (sed ipsum
 languorem peperit cibus imperfectus et haerens
 ardenti stomacho), nam quae meritoria somnum
 235 admittunt? magnis opibus dormitur in urbe.
 inde caput morbi. raedarum transitus arto
 vicorum in flexu et stantis convicia mandrae
 eripient somnum Druso vitulisque marinis.
 si vocat officium, turba cedente vehetur
 240 dives et ingenti curret super ora Liburna
 atque obiter leget aut scribet vel dormiet intus;
 namque facit somnum clausa lectica fenestra.

- (a) Translate *si potes ... in annum* (lines 223–225). [3 marks]
- (b) Scan lines 226–227 (*hortulus ... haustu*). [2 marks]
- (c) *vive ... Pythagoreis* (lines 228–229). Explain the humorous allusion in these lines. [2 marks]
- (d) *plurimus ... marinis* (lines 232–238). What inconvenience does Juvenal consider a major one in contemporary Rome? Give **three** of the reasons he offers to explain it. [4 marks]
- (e) How is this passage as a whole representative of Juvenal’s poetic skill? In your answer refer closely to the text and make **three** distinct points. [4 marks]