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**LATIN
STANDARD LEVEL
PAPER 2**

Tuesday 15 November 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, 42

adeste, hendecasyllabi, quot estis
 omnes undique, quotquot estis omnes.
 iocum me putat esse moecha turpis,
 et negat mihi nostra reddituram
 5 pugillaria, si pati potestis.
 persequamur eam et reflagitemus.
 quae sit, quaeritis? illa, quam uidetis
 turpe incedere, mimice ac moleste
 ridentem catuli ore Gallicani.
 10 circum sistite eam, et reflagitate,
 ‘moecha putida, redde codicillos,
 redde putida moecha, codicillos!’
 non assis facis? o lutum, lupanar,
 14 aut si perditius potes quid esse.
 ...
 21 sed nil proficimus, nihil movetur.
 mutanda est ratio modusque uobis,
 23 siquid proficere amplius potestis:
 ‘pudica et proba, redde codicillos.’

- (a) In lines 1–2 (*adeste ... omnes*), whom does Catullus call to his aid? Quote the relevant word and briefly explain its meaning. [2 marks]
- (b) *iocum ... potestis* (lines 3–5). Explain the loss the poet just suffered. [3 marks]
- (c) *quae sit ... quid esse* (lines 7–14), with close reference to the Latin text, show Catullus’ literary art in portraying the character at the centre of this extract. [4 marks]
- (d) What type of poetry does this extract illustrate? Support your answer with **three** relevant quotations from the text. [3 marks]
- (e) Translate lines 22–24 (*mutanda est ... codicillos*). [3 marks]



Genre: Elegiac and Lyric poetry**Question 2. Horace, *Odes*, 3.1.25–40**

25 desiderantem quod satis est neque
tumultuosum sollicitat mare,
nec saevus Arcturi cadentis
impetus aut orientis Haedi,
non verberatae grandine vineae
30 fundusque mendax, arbore nunc aquas
culpante, nunc torrentia agros
sidera, nunc hiemes iniquas.
contracta pisces aequora sentiunt
iactis in altum molibus: huc frequens
35 caementa demittit redemptor
cum famulis dominusque terrae
fastidiosus: sed Timor et Minae
scandunt eodem quo dominus, neque
decedit aerata triremi et
40 post equitem sedet atra Cura.

- (a) Explain the two proper names in lines 27–28 (*nec saevus ... Haedi*). [2 marks]
- (b) In lines 29–32 (*non verberatae ... iniquas*), identify **three** literary devices and explain the effect achieved by each. [4 marks]
- (c) Translate lines 33–37 (*contracta ... fastidiosus*). [3 marks]
- (d) What powerful image is depicted in lines 33–37 (*contracta ... fastidiosus*)? What is its relation to the poem's earlier themes? [3 marks]
- (e) *sed timor ... Cura* (lines 37–40). Summarise the approach to life Horace promotes in the end of this extract. [3 marks]



Genre: Epic**Question 3. Virgil *Aeneid* 6.273–277, 282–294**

vestibulum ante ipsum primisque in faucibus Orci
 Luctus et ultrices posuere cubilia Curae,
 275 pallentesque habitant Morbi tristisque Senectus,
 et Metus et malesuada Fames ac turpis Egestas,
 terribiles visu formae, Letumque Labosque;

...

in medio ramos annosaque bracchia pandit
 ulmus opaca, ingens, quam sedem Somnia vulgo
 vana tenere ferunt, foliisque sub omnibus haerent.
 285 multaque praeterea variarum monstra ferarum,
 Centauri in foribus stabulant Scyllaeque bifformes
 et centumgeminus Briareus ac belua Lerna
 horrendum stridens, flammisque armata Chimaera,
 Gorgones Harpyiaequae et forma tricorporis umbrae.
 290 corripit hic subita trepidus formidine ferrum
 Aeneas strictamque aciem venientibus offert,
 et, ni docta comes tenuis sine corpore vitas
 admoneat volitare cava sub imagine formae,
 inruat et frustra ferro diverberet umbras.

- (a) Scan lines 273–274 (*vestibulum ... Curae*). [2 marks]
- (b) Translate lines 275–277 (*pallentesque ... Labosque*). [3 marks]
- (c) From lines 282–289 (*in medio ... umbrae*), choose **two** mythological characters and give the identifying characteristics of each. [3 marks]
- (d) How is Aeneas depicted in lines 290–294 (*corripit ... umbras*)? Illustrate your answer with **four** relevant quotations from the text. [4 marks]
- (e) From the whole extract identify **three** literary devices not used in your previous answers, and show how each illustrates Virgil's poetic artistry. [3 marks]



Genre: Epic**Question 4. Virgil *Aeneid* 6.432–451**

quaesitor Minos urnam movet; ille silentum
 consiliumque vocat vitasque et crimina discit.
 proxima deinde tenent maesti loca, qui sibi letum
 435 insontes peperere manu lucemque perosi
 proiecere animas. quam vellent aethere in alto
 nunc et pauperiem et duros perferre labores!
 fas obstat, tristisque palus inamabilis undae
 alligat et novies Styx interfusa coercet.
 440 nec procul hinc partem fusi monstrantur in omnem
 lugentes campi; sic illos nomine dicunt.
 hic quos durus amor crudeli tabe peredit
 secreti celant calles et myrtea circum
 silva tegit; curae non ipsa in morte relinquunt.
 445 his Phaedram Procrinque locis maestamque Eriphylen
 crudelis nati monstrantem vulnera cernit,
 Evadnenque et Pasiphaen; his Laodamia
 it comes et iuvenis quondam, nunc femina, Caeneus
 rursus et in veterem fato revoluta figuram.
 450 inter quas Phoenissa recens a vulnere Dido
 errabat silva in magna;

- (a) Who is Minos (line 432) and why is he mentioned here? [3 marks]
- (b) Scan lines 436–437 (*proiecere ... labores!*). [2 marks]
- (c) Translate lines 442–444 (*hic quos ... relinquunt*). [3 marks]
- (d) *his Phaedram ... in magna* (lines 445–451). Explain the reason for Dido being mentioned in this context. [3 marks]
- (e) Give **three** instances from this passage to explain how Virgil's compassionate response to his characters is shown in his use of powerfully emotional adjectives. [4 marks]



Genre: Historiography**Question 5. Livy 1.3.4–11**

tantum tamen opes creverant maxime fuis Etruscis ut ne morte quidem Aeneae nec deinde inter muliebrem tutelam rudimentumque primum puerilis regni movere arma aut Mezentius Etruscique aut ulli alii accolae ausi sint. pax ita convenerat ut Etruscis Latinisque fluvius Albula, quem nunc Tiberim vocant, finis esset.

- 5 Silvius deinde regnat, Ascani filius, casu quodam in silvis natus; is Aeneam Silvium creat; is deinde Latinum Silvium. ab eo coloniae aliquot deductae, Prisci Latini appellati. mansit Silviis postea omnibus cognomen, qui Albae regnarunt. ... Agrippa inde Tiberini filius, post Agrippam Romulus Silvius a patre accepto imperio regnat. Aventino fulmine ipse ictus regnum per manus tradidit. is sepultus in eo colle qui nunc
10 pars Romanae est urbis, cognomen colli fecit. Proca deinde regnat. is Numitorem atque Amulium procreat; Numitori, qui stirpis maximus erat, regnum vetustum Silviae gentis legat. plus tamen vis potuit quam voluntas patris aut verecundia aetatis: pulso fratre Amulius regnat. addit sceleri scelus: stirpem fratris virilem interemit, fratris filiae Reae Silviae per speciem honoris cum Vestalem eam legisset perpetua virginitate spem
15 partus adimit.

- (a) *tantum ... finis esset* (lines 1–4). Briefly explain what *muliebrem tutelam* refers to. Who was Mezentius? [3 marks]
- (b) Translate *Silvius ... appellati* (lines 5–7). [3 marks]
- (c) *mansit ... legat* (lines 7–12). How does Livy attempt to add variety to this list of rulers? Give **three** details, quoting the relevant Latin text. [4 marks]
- (d) In line 12, what **two** reasons are given which could have restrained Amulius from his actions? [2 marks]
- (e) In lines 13–15 (*addit ... adimit*), identify **two** literary devices and explain how each contributes to enlivening the narrative. [3 marks]



Genre: Historiography**Question 6. Livy 1.55.1–4**

5 Gabiis receptis Tarquinius pacem cum Aequorum gente fecit, foedus cum Tuscis renovavit. inde ad negotia urbana animum convertit; quorum erat primum ut Iovis templum in monte Tarpeio monumentum regni sui nominisque relinqueret: Tarquinius reges ambos patrem vovisse, filium perfecisse. et ut libera a ceteris religionibus area esset tota Iovis templique eius quod inaedificaretur exaugurare fana sacellaque statuit, quae aliquot ibi a Tatio rege primum in ipso discrimine adversus Romulum pugnae vota, consecrata inaugurateque postea fuerant. inter principia condendi huius operis movisse numen ad indicandam tanti imperii molem traditur deos; nam cum omnium sacellorum exaugurationes admitterent aves, in Termini fano non addixere; idque omen auguriumque 10 ita acceptum est non motam Termini sedem unumque eum deorum non evocatum sacratis sibi finibus firma stabiliaque cuncta portendere.

- (a) *Gabiis ... perfecisse* (lines 1–4). How do you assess King Tarquinius from Livy’s narrative here? Give **three** details using quotations from the text. [4 marks]
- (b) Line 4 (*religionibus*). Explain the meaning of this word in context. [2 marks]
- (c) *et ut ... fuerant* (lines 4–7). Give **three** quotations from these lines which reveal Livy’s sensitive use of religious vocabulary. [4 marks]
- (d) *inter principia ... addixere* (lines 7–9). How did the gods show their will? [2 marks]
- (e) Translate lines 9–11 (*idque omen ... portendere*). [3 marks]



Genre: Letters**Question 7. Pliny Letters, 3.5.1–6**

pergratum est mihi quod tam diligenter libros avunculi mei lectitas, ut habere omnes velis quaerasque qui sint omnes. fungar indicis partibus, atque etiam quo sint ordine scripti notum tibi faciam; est enim haec quoque studiosis non iniucunda cognitio. ‘de iaculatione equestri unus’; hunc cum praefectus alae militaret, pari ingenio curaque

5 composuit. ‘de vita Pomponi Secundi duo’; a quo singulariter amatus hoc memoriae amici quasi debitum munus exsolvit. ‘bellorum Germaniae viginti’; quibus omnia quae cum Germanis gessimus bella collegit. incohavit cum in Germania militaret, somnio monitus: astitit ei quiescenti Drusi Neronis effigies, qui Germaniae latissime victor ibi periit, commendabat memoriam suam orabatque ut se ab iniuria oblivionis assereret.

10 ‘studiosi tres’, in sex volumina propter amplitudinem divisi, quibus oratorem ab incunabulis instituit et perficit. ‘dubii sermonis octo’: scripsit sub Nerone novissimis annis, cum omne studiorum genus paulo liberius et erectius periculosum servitus fecisset. ‘a fine Aufidi Bassi triginta unus.’ ‘naturae historiarum triginta septem’, opus diffusum eruditum, nec minus varium quam ipsa natura.

- (a) *pergratum ... omnes* (lines 1–2). What request has prompted Pliny to write this letter? [2 marks]
- (b) *de iaculatione ... monitus* (lines 3–8). What reasons may have prompted Pliny the Elder to write some of his books? Illustrate your answer with **two** examples from the text. [3 marks]
- (c) *astitit ... assereret* (lines 8–9). What **two** factors prompted Pliny to write his “German Wars”? What do we learn here about his personal piety? [3 marks]
- (d) Translate lines 11–14 (*scripsit ... natura*). [3 marks]
- (e) How does Pliny manage to transform a list of publications into a piece of literature? Refer closely to the text and use at least **three** quotations to support your answer. [4 marks]



Genre: Letters**Question 8. Pliny Letters, 6.16.17–22**

iam dies alibi, illic nox omnibus noctibus nigrior densiorque; quam tamen faces multae variaque lumina solvebant. placuit egredi in litus, et ex proximo adspicere, ecquid iam mare admitteret; quod adhuc vastum et adversum permanebat. ibi super abiectum linteum recubans semel atque iterum frigidam aquam poposcit hausitque. deinde flammae
 5 flamarumque praenuntius odor sulphuris alios in fugam vertunt, excitant illum. innitens servolis duobus assurrexit et statim concidit, ut ego colligo, crassiore caligine spiritu obstructo, clausoque stomacho qui illi natura invalidus et angustus et frequenter aestuans erat. ubi dies redditus – is ab eo quem novissime viderat tertius –, corpus inventum
 10 integrum illaesum opertumque ut fuerat indutus: habitus corporis quiescenti quam defuncto similior.

interim Miseni ego et mater – sed nihil ad historiam, nec tu aliud quam de exitu eius scire voluisti. finem ergo faciam. unum adiciam, omnia me quibus interfueram quaeque statim, cum maxime vera memorantur, audieram, persecutum. tu potissima excerpes; aliud est enim epistulam aliud historiam, aliud amico aliud omnibus scribere. vale.

- (a) *iam dies ... permanebat* (lines 1–3). What atmospheric peculiarities are depicted here? Give **three** details. [3 marks]
- (b) *ibi ... illum* (lines 3–5). Who is the character at the centre of this extract? What is the significance of the contrast made in “*alios ... illum*”? [2 marks]
- (c) Translate lines 5–8 (*innitens ... erat*). [3 marks]
- (d) *interim ... voluisti* (lines 11–12). What literary device is used here? How effective is the result? [3 marks]
- (e) *finem ... vale* (lines 12–14). Use **three** quotations to show Pliny’s artistry in this concluding section of the letter. [4 marks]



Genre: Satire**Question 9. Juvenal 3.114–130**

115 et quoniam coepit Graecorum mentio, transi
 gymnasia atque audi facinus maioris abollae.
 Stoicus occidit Baream delator amicum
 discipulumque senex ripa nutritus in illa
 ad quam Gorgonei delapsa est pinna caballi.
 non est Romano cuiquam locus hic, ubi regnat
 120 Protogenes aliquis vel Diphilus aut Hermarchus,
 qui gentis vitio numquam partitur amicum,
 solus habet. nam cum facilem stillavit in aurem
 exiguum de naturae patriaeque veneno,
 limine summoveor, perierunt tempora longi
 125 servitii; nusquam minor est iactura clientis.
 quod porro officium, ne nobis blandiar, aut quod
 pauperis hic meritum, si curet nocte togatus
 currere, cum praetor lictorem impellat et ire
 praecipitem iubeat dudum vigilantibus orbis,
 130 ne prior Albinam et Modiam collega salutet?

- (a) *et quoniam ... abollae* (lines 114–115). What is the theme of this extract? How is it alluded to in line 115? [2 marks]
- (b) Scan lines 116–117 (*Stoicus ... in illa*). [2 marks]
- (c) What is the meaning of the phrase *Gorgonei ... caballi* (line 118)? How is it made relevant to the context of this extract? [4 marks]
- (d) Translate lines 122–125 (*nam cum ... clientis*). [3 marks]
- (e) What basic contrast is central to the theme of this satire? How is the contrast emphasized throughout this extract? Use **three** quotations to support your answer and explain your choices. [4 marks]



Genre: Satire**Question 10. Juvenal, 3.249–267**

nonne vides quanto celebretur sportula fumo?
 250 centum convivae, sequitur sua quemque culina.
 Corbulo vix ferret tot vasa ingentia, tot res
 impositas capiti, quas recto vertice portat
 servulus infelix et cursu ventilat ignem.
 scinduntur tunicae sartae modo, longa coruscat
 255 serraco veniente abies, atque altera pinum
 plaustra vehunt; nutant alte populoque minantur.
 nam si procubuit qui saxa Ligustica portat
 axis et eversum fudit super agmina montem,
 quid superest de corporibus? quis membra, quis ossa
 260 invenit? obtritum volgi perit omne cadaver
 more animae. domus interea secura patellas
 iam lavat et bucca foculum excitat et sonat unctis
 striglibus et pleno componit lintea guto.
 haec inter pueros varie properantur, at ille
 265 iam sedet in ripa taetrumque novicius horret
 porthmea nec sperat caenosi gurgitis alnum
 infelix nec habet quem porrigat ore trientem.

- (a) Scan lines 249–250 (*nonne ... culina*). [2 marks]
- (b) *Corbulo ... minantur* (lines 251–256). Give **three** examples from this extract to illustrate Juvenal's satiric artistry. [3 marks]
- (c) Translate lines 257–260 (*nam si ... invenit*). [3 marks]
- (d) *obtritum ... in ripa* (lines 260–265). What contrast is developed in these lines? Use **three** quotations to highlight comic details. [4 marks]
- (e) *taetrumque ... trientem* (lines 265–267). What mythological character is alluded to in these lines? Give his name and **two** details from the text which illustrate his role. [3 marks]

