

**Latin**  
**Higher level**  
**Paper 2**

Tuesday 7 November 2017 (morning)

2 hours

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**Instructions to candidates**

- Do not open this examination paper until instructed to do so.
- Section A: Answer all questions on four extracts taken from two options studied. Each extract is worth **[10 marks]**.
- Section B: Give a written response based on one prompt **[12 marks]**.
- The maximum mark for this examination paper is **[52 marks]**.

## Section A

Answer **all** questions on **four** extracts taken from **two** options studied.

### Option A: Vergil

#### Extract 1 Vergil, *Aeneid* 1.335–356

335 tum Venus: “haud equidem tali me dignor honore;  
virginibus Tyriis mos est gestare pharetram,  
purpureoque alte suras vincire cothurno.  
Punica regna vides, Tyrios et Agenoris urbem;  
sed fines Libyci, genus intractabile bello.

340 imperium Dido Tyria regit urbe profecta,  
germanum fugiens. longa est iniuria, longae  
ambages; sed summa sequar fastigia rerum.  
“huic coniunx Sychaeus erat, ditissimus agri  
Phoenicum, et magno miserae dilectus amore,

345 cui pater intactam dederat, primisque iugarat  
ominibus. sed regna Tyri germanus habebat  
Pygmalion, scelere ante alios immanior omnes.  
quos inter medius venit furor. ille Sychaeum  
impious ante aras, atque auri caecus amore,

350 clam ferro incautum superat, securus amorum  
germanae; factumque diu celavit, et aegram,  
multa malus simulans, vana spe lusit amantem.  
ipsa sed in somnis inhumati venit imago  
coniugis, ora modis attollens pallida miris,

355 crudeles aras traiectaque pectora ferro  
nudavit, caecumque domus scelus omne retexit. [...]”

1. (a) *haud ... cothurno* (lines 335–337). Identify what the words *tali honore* refer to **and** explain why Venus remarks upon her outfit. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [2]
- (b) *Tyria* (line 340). State to whom or what this epithet refers **and** outline how scansion helps us to be certain. [2]
- (c) *ille Sychaeum ... coniugis* (lines 348–354). Outline **three** details from Pygmalion’s killing of Sychaeus that make him particularly “impious”. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [3]
- (d) Translate *ipsa ... nudavit* (lines 353–356). [3]

## Option A: Vergil

Extract 2 Vergil, *Georgics* 4.315–332

315 quis deus hanc, Musae, quis nobis extudit artem?  
 unde nova ingressus hominum experientia cepit?  
 pastor Aristaeus fugiens Peneia Tempe,  
 amissis, ut fama, apibus morboque fameque,  
 tristis ad extremi sacrum caput adstitit amnis  
 320 multa querens atque hac adfatus voce parentem:  
 “mater, Cyrene mater, quae gurgitis huius  
 ima tenes, quid me praeclara stirpe deorum,  
 si modo, quem perhibes, pater est Thymbraeus Apollo,  
 invisum fatis genuisti? aut quo tibi nostri  
 325 pulsus amor? quid me caelum sperare iubebas?  
 en etiam hunc ipsum vitae mortalis honorem,  
 quem mihi vix frugum et pecudum custodia sollers  
 omnia temptanti extuderat, te matre relinquo.  
 quin age et ipsa manu felices erue silvas,  
 330 fer stabulis inimicum ignem atque interfice messes,  
 ure sata et validam in vites molire bipennem,  
 tanta meae si te ceperunt taedia laudis.”

2. (a) *Peneia Tempe* (line 317). Identify what elements of landscape these **two** names refer to. [2]
- (b) Write out and scan *en ... sollers* (lines 326–327). Indicate elisions where necessary. [2]
- (c) Examine how Vergil expresses Aristaeus’s sadness. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [6]

Turn over

**Option B: History****Extract 3 Tacitus, *Annals* 3.14**

defensio in ceteris trepidavit; nam neque ambitionem militarem neque provinciam pessimo cuique obnoxiam, ne contumelias quidem adversum imperatorem infitari poterat: solum veneni crimen visus est diluisse, quod ne accusatores quidem satis firmabant, in convivio Germanici, cum super eum Piso discumberet, infectos manibus eius cibos arguentes. quippe  
 5 absurdum videbatur inter aliena servitia et tot adstantium visu, ipso Germanico coram, id ausum; offerebatque familiam reus et ministros in tormenta flagitabat. sed iudices per diversa implacabiles erant, Caesar ob bellum provinciae inlatum, senatus numquam satis credito sine fraude Germanicum interisse. [...] scripsissent expostulantes, quod haud minus Tiberius quam  
 10 Piso abnuere. simul populi ante curiam voces audiebantur: non temperaturos manibus si patrum sententias evasisset. effigiesque Pisonis traxerant in Gemonias ac divellebant, ni iussu principis protectae repositaeque forent. igitur inditus lecticae et a tribuno praetoriae cohortis deductus est vario rumore custos saluti an mortis exactor sequeretur.

3. (a) Outline **three** charges brought against Piso that could not be refuted by the defence. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [3]
- (b) Identify **two** reasons for the emperor and the Senate to be hostile to Piso. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [2]
- (c) *in Gemonias* (line 10). Identify this location and explain why the statues were dragged there. [2]
- (d) Translate *simul ... forent* (lines 9–11). [3]

**Option B: History**

**Extract 4 Suetonius, *Tiberius* 53**

nurum Agrippinam post mariti mortem liberius quiddam questam manu apprehendit Graecoque versu: “si non dominaris,” inquit, “filiola, iniuriam te accipere existimas?” nec ullo mox sermone dignatus est. quondam vero inter cenam porrecta a se poma gustare non ausam etiam vocare desiit, simulans veneni se crimine accersi; cum praestructum utrumque consulto esset, ut et ipse  
5 temptandi gratia offerret et illa quasi certissimum exitium caveret. novissime calumniatus modo ad statuam Augusti modo ad exercitus confugere velle, Pandatariam relegavit conviciantique oculum per centurionem verberibus excussit. rursus mori inedia destinanti per vim ore diducto infulciri cibum iussit. sed et perseverantem atque ita absumptam criminosissime insectatus, cum  
10 strangulatam in Gemonias abiecerit: proque tali clementia interponi decretum passus est, quo sibi gratiae agerentur et Capitolino Iovi donum ex auro sacraretur.

4. (a) Identify Tiberius’s **two** aims in offering the apples to Agrippina. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [2]
- (b) Outline **two** decisions taken by the Senate regarding Agrippina on Tiberius’s initiative. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [2]
- (c) Analyse how Suetonius describes the worsening relationship between Tiberius and Agrippina. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [6]

**Turn over**

## Option C: Love poetry

Extract 5 Catullus, *Carmina* 50

hesterno, Licini, die otiosi  
 multum lusimus in meis tabellis,  
 ut convenerat esse delicatos.  
 scribens versiculos uterque nostrum  
 5 ludebat numero modo hoc modo illoc,  
 reddens mutua per iocum atque vinum.  
 atque illinc abii tuo lepore  
 incensus, Licini, facetiisque,  
 ut nec me miserum cibus iuaret,  
 10 nec somnus tegeter quiete ocellos,  
 sed toto indomitus furore lecto  
 versarer cupiens videre lucem,  
 ut tecum loquerer simulque ut essem.  
 at defessa labore membra postquam  
 15 semimortua lectulo iacebant,  
 hoc, iucunde, tibi poema feci,  
 ex quo perspiceres meum dolorem.  
 nunc audax cave sis, precesque nostras,  
 oramus, cave despuas, ocelle,  
 20 ne poenas Nemesis reposcat a te.  
 est vehemens dea: laedere hanc caveto.

5. (a) *hesterno ... facetiisque* (lines 1–8). List **three** words or phrases that are indicative of the tone of this section of the poem. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [3]
- (b) *incensus ... ocellos* (lines 8–10). Outline **two** consequences of Catullus's state of excitement. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [2]
- (c) Translate *at ... dolorem* (lines 14–17). [3]
- (d) *nunc ... caveto* (lines 18–21). Analyse the connection between Catullus's warnings to his friend and the reference to Nemesis. [2]

**Option C: Love poetry****Extract 6 Tibullus, *Elegies* 3.2.1–22**

qui primus caram iuveni carumque puellae  
 eripuit iuvenem, ferreus ille fuit;  
 durus et ille fuit, qui tantum ferre dolorem,  
 vivere et erepta coniuge qui potuit.  
 5 non ego firmus in hoc, non haec patientia nostro  
 ingenio: frangit fortia corda dolor;  
 nec mihi vera loqui pudor est vitaeque fateri,  
 tot mala perpressae, taedia nata meae.  
 ergo cum tenuem fuero mutatus in umbram  
 10 candidaque ossa supra nigra favilla teget,  
 ante meum veniat longos incompta capillos  
 et fleat ante meum maesta Neaera rogam;  
 sed veniat carae matris comitata dolore:  
 maereat haec genero, maereat illa uiro.  
 15 praefatae ante meos manes animamque precatae  
 perfusaeque pias ante liquore manus,  
 pars quae sola mei superabit corporis, ossa  
 incinctae nigra candida veste legent  
 et primum annoso spargent collecta lyaeo,  
 20 mox etiam niveo lacte parent,  
 post haec carbaseis umorem tollere velis  
 atque in marmorea ponere sicca domo.

6. (a) Write out and scan *ante ... rogam* (lines 11–12). Indicate elisions where necessary. [2]
- (b) *annoso lyaeo* (line 19). Analyse this expression. [2]
- (c) Examine how the stylistic features of the poem highlight the sense of death and the thought of the lover's grief. [6]

**Turn over**

## Option D: Women

Extract 7 Ovid, *Heroides* 1.67–90

utilius starent etiamnunc moenia Phoebi –  
 irascor votis, heu, levis ipsa meis!  
 scirem ubi pugnares, et tantum bella timerem,  
 70 et mea cum multis iuncta querela foret.  
 quid timeam, ignoro – timeo tamen omnia demens,  
 et patet in curas area lata meas.  
 quaecumque aequor habet, quaecumque pericula tellus,  
 tam longae causas suspicor esse morae.  
 75 haec ego dum stulte metuo, quae vestra libido est,  
 esse peregrino captus amore potes.  
 forsitan et narres, quam sit tibi rustica coniunx,  
 quae tantum lanas non sinat esse rudes.  
 fallar, et hoc crimen tenues vanescat in auras,  
 80 neve, revertendi liber, abesse velis!  
 me pater Icarius viduo discedere lecto  
 cogit et immensas increpat usque moras.  
 increpet usque licet – tua sum, tua dicar oportet;  
 Penelope coniunx semper Ulixis ero.  
 85 ille tamen pietate mea precibusque pudicis  
 frangitur et vires temperat ipse suas.  
 Dulichii Samiique et quos tulit alta Zacynthos,  
 turba ruunt in me luxuriosa proci,  
 inque tua regnant nullis prohibentibus aula;  
 90 viscera nostra, tuae dilacerantur opes.

7. (a) *quid timeam, ignoro – timeo tamen omnia* (line 71). Analyse the significance of this comment. [2]
- (b) Translate *forsitan ... auras* (lines 77–79). [3]
- (c) *me ... suas* (lines 81–86). Describe the relationship between Penelope and her father Icarius. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [2]
- (d) Explain why Penelope is anxious. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [3]



**Option D: Women****Extract 8 Propertius, *Elegies* 3.11.27–46**

nam quid ego heroas, quid raptem in crimina divos?  
 Iuppiter infamat seque suamque domum.  
 quid, modo quae nostris opprobria nexerit armis,  
 30 et, famulos inter femina trita suos,  
 coniugii obsceni pretium Romana poposcit  
 moenia et addictos in sua regna Patres?  
 noxia Alexandria, dolis aptissima tellus,  
 et totiens nostro Memphi cruenta malo,  
 35 tris ubi Pompeio detraxit harena triumphos!  
 tollet nulla dies hanc tibi, Roma, notam.  
 issent Phlegraeo melius tibi funera campo,  
 vel tua si socero colla daturus eras.  
 scilicet incesti meretrix regina Canopi,  
 40 una Philippeo sanguine adusta nota,  
 ausa Iovi nostro latrantem opponere Anubim,  
 et Tiberim Nili cogere ferre minas,  
 Romanamque tubam crepitanti pellere sistro,  
 baridos et contis rostra Liburna sequi,  
 45 foedaque Tarpeio conopia tendere saxo,  
 iura dare et statuas inter et arma Mari!

8. (a) *tris ubi Pompeio detraxit harena triumphos* (line 35). Explain this statement. [2]
- (b) Write out and scan *ausa ... minas* (lines 41–42). Indicate elisions where necessary. [2]
- (c) Describe the way Propertius presents both Cleopatra and Egypt as dangers to Rome. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [6]

**Turn over**

**Option F: Good living****Extract 9 Seneca, *De Tranquillitate Animi* 2.1–3**

quaero me hercules iam dudum, Serene, ipse tacitus, cui talem adfectum animi similem putem, nec ulli propius admoverim exemplo quam eorum, qui ex longa et gravi valetudine expliciti motiunculis levibusque interim offensis perstringuntur et, cum reliquias effugerunt, suspicionibus tamen inquietantur medicisque iam sani manum porrigunt et omnem calorem corporis sui  
 5 calumniantur. horum, Serene, non parum sanum est corpus, sed sanitati parum adsuevit; sicut est quidam tremor etiam tranquilli maris, utique cum ex tempestate requievit. opus est itaque non illis durioribus, quae iam transcucurrimus, ut alicubi obstes tibi, alicubi irascaris, alicubi instes gravis, sed illo, quod ultimum venit, ut fidem tibi habeas et recta ire te via credas, nihil  
 10 avocatus transversis multorum vestigiis passim discurrentium, quorundam circa ipsam errantium viam. quod desideras autem magnum et summum est deoque vicinum, non concuti. hanc stabilem animi sedem Graeci euthymian vocant, de qua Democriti volumen egregium est; ego tranquillitatem voco. nec enim imitari et transferre verba ad illorum formam necesse est; res ipsa, de qua agitur, aliquo signanda nomine est, quod appellationis Graecae vim debet habere, non faciem.

9. (a) Outline Serenus's progress on the path toward virtue. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [3]
- (b) Identify the **two** similes Seneca uses to describe people affected by the condition of mind being discussed. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [2]
- (c) Translate *opus est ... habeas* (lines 6–8). [3]
- (d) Explain why Seneca quotes Democritus and uses the Greek term *euthymia*. [2]

**Option F: Good living****Extract 10 Lucretius, *De Rerum Natura* 1.54–74**

nam tibi de summa caeli ratione deumque  
 55 disserere incipiam et rerum primordia pandam,  
 unde omnis natura creet res, auctet alatque,  
 quove eadem rursus natura perempta resolvat,  
 quae nos materiem et genitalia corpora rebus  
 reddunda in ratione vocare et semina rerum  
 60 appellare suemus et haec eadem usurpare  
 corpora prima, quod ex illis sunt omnia primis.  
 humana ante oculos foede cum vita iaceret  
 in terris oppressa gravi sub religione,  
 quae caput a caeli regionibus ostendebat  
 65 horribili super aspectu mortalibus instans,  
 primum Graius homo mortalis tollere contra  
 est oculos ausus primusque obsistere contra;  
 quem neque fama deum nec fulmina nec minitanti  
 murmure compressit caelum, sed eo magis acrem  
 70 inritat animi virtutem, effringere ut arta  
 naturae primus portarum claustra cupiret.  
 ergo vivida vis animi pervicit et extra  
 processit longe flammantia moenia mundi  
 atque omne immensum peragravit mente animoque.

10. (a) Write out and scan *disserere ... alatque* (lines 55–56). Indicate elisions where necessary. [2]
- (b) Outline how Epicurus’s understanding of nature contributed to his victory over superstition. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [2]
- (c) Examine the way Epicurus’s stand against superstition is highlighted through the literary qualities of the extract. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [6]

**Turn over**

## Section B

**Discuss** any **one** of the following prompts. Your answer should demonstrate your understanding of the prescribed authors, knowledge of broader contexts, and critical analysis. [12]

### Option A: Vergil

11. “Blessed is he who has succeeded in learning the laws of nature [...] but happy too is he who knows the rural gods” (Vergil, *Georgics* 2.490–493). This statement contrasts two entirely different modes of life (a life of learning and a life of farming).

### Option B: History

12. History is not *what* facts are narrated, but *how* facts are narrated.

### Option C: Love poetry

13. Latin love poetry expresses torment, submission or desperation.

### Option D: Women

14. The place of Roman women in society is distorted because ancient writers only mention women of exceptional social status.

### Option F: Good living

15. The philosophical good life and active political engagement are not compatible in Roman society.
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