

Latin
Higher level
Paper 2

Tuesday 6 November 2018 (morning)

2 hours

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]**.

Option A: Vergil

Extract 2 Vergil, *Georgics* 4.423–442

hic iuvenem in latebris aversum a lumine Nympha
 collocat; ipsa procul nebulis obscura resistit.
 425 iam rapidus torrens sitientes Sirius Indos
 ardebat, caelo et medium sol igneus orbem
 hauserat; arebant herbae et cava flumina siccis
 faucibus ad limum radii tepefacta coquebant:
 cum Proteus consueta petens e fluctibus antra
 430 ibat; eum vasti circum gens umida ponti
 exsultans rorem late dispergit amarum.
 sternunt se somno diversae in litore phocae.
 ipse, velut stabuli custos in montibus olim,
 vesper ubi e pastu vitulos ad tecta reducit,
 435 auditisque lupos acuunt balatibus agni,
 considit scopulo medius numerumque recenset.
 cuius Aristaeo quoniam est oblata facultas,
 vix defessa senem passus componere membra
 cum clamore ruit magno manicisque iacentem
 440 occupat. ille suae contra non immemor artis
 omnia transformat sese in miracula rerum,
 ignemque horribilemque feram fluviumque liquentem.

Latin texts courtesy of the Perseus Digital Library. <http://www.perseus.tufts.edu>

2. (a) Write out and scan *hic ... resistit* (lines 423–424). Indicate elisions where necessary. [2]
- (b) Identify **two** things that Proteus transforms himself into. [2]
- (c) Analyse how the author uses stylistic features to describe the weather/climate in this extract. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [6]

Turn over

Option B: History**Extract 3 Tacitus, *Annals* 2.82–83**

statim credita, statim vulgata sunt: ut quisque obuius, quamvis leviter audita in alios atque illi in plures cumulata gaudio transferunt. cursant per urbem, moliuntur templorum foris; iuvat credulitatem nox et promptior inter tenebras adfirmatio. nec obstitit falsis Tiberius donec tempore ac spatio vanescerent: et populus quasi rursus ereptum acrius doluit. Honores ut
 5 quis amore in Germanicum aut ingenio validus reperti decretique: ut nomen eius Saliari carmine caneretur; sedes curules sacerdotum Augustalium locis superque eas querceae coronae statuerentur; ludos circensis eburna effigies praerent neve quis flamen aut augur in locum Germanici nisi gentis Iuliae crearetur. arcus additi Romae et apud ripam Rheni et in monte Syriae Amano cum inscriptione rerum gestarum ac mortem ob rem publicam obisse. sepulchrum
 10 Antiochiae ubi crematus, tribunal Epidaphnae quo in loco vitam finierat. statuarum locorumve in quis coleretur haud facile quis numerum inierit.

Latin texts courtesy of the Perseus Digital Library. <http://www.perseus.tufts.edu>

3. (a) *statim ... foris* (lines 1–2). Describe the reaction to the rumour of Germanicus’s recovery when it reached Rome. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [3]
- (b) Translate *nec ... doluit* (lines 3–4). [3]
- (c) Outline what was inscribed on the commemorative arches. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [2]
- (d) Explain why there were **two** funeral monuments to Germanicus in the Greek East. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [2]

Option B: History

Extract 4 Suetonius, *Tiberius* 26.1–2

verum liberatus metu civilem admodum inter initia ac paulo minus quam privatum egit. ex plurimis maximisque honoribus praeter paucos et modicos non recepit. natalem suum plebeis incurrentem circensibus vix unius bigae adiectione honorari passus est. templa, flamines, sacerdotes decerni sibi prohibuit, etiam statuas atque imagines nisi permittente se
5 poni; permisitque ea sola condicione, ne inter simulacra deorum sed inter ornamenta aedium ponerentur. intercessit et quo minus in acta sua iuraretur, et ne mensis September Tiberius, October Livius vocarentur. praenomen quoque imperatoris cognomenque patris patriae et civicam in vestibulo coronam recusavit; ac ne Augusti quidem nomen, quanquam hereditarium, nullis nisi ad reges ac dynastas epistulis addidit. nec amplius quam mox tres consulatus, unum
10 paucis diebus, alterum tribus mensibus, tertium absens usque in Idus Maias gessit.

Latin texts courtesy of the Perseus Digital Library. <http://www.perseus.tufts.edu>

4. (a) List **two** types of correspondents with whom Tiberius used the honorific title “Augustus”. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [2]
- (b) List **two** details about Tiberius’s consulships provided in this extract. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [2]
- (c) Analyse how Suetonius uses stylistic features to describe Tiberius’s humility. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [6]

Turn over

Option C: Love poetry

Extract 5 Catullus, *Carmina* 76.1–20

si qua recordanti benefacta priora voluptas
 est homini, cum se cogitat esse pium,
 nec sanctam violasse fidem, nec foedere in ullo
 divum ad fallendos numine abusum homines,
 5 multa parata manent in longa aetate, Catulle,
 ex hoc ingrato gaudia amore tibi.
 nam quaecumque homines bene cuiquam aut dicere possunt
 aut facere, haec a te dictaque factaque sunt:
 omnia quae ingratae perierunt credita menti.
 10 quare cur tu te iam amplius excrucies?
 quin tu animo offirmas atque istinc teque reducis
 et dis invitis desinis esse miser?
 difficile est longum subito deponere amorem;
 difficile est, verum hoc qua libet efficias.
 15 una salus haec est, hoc est tibi pervincendum;
 hoc facias, sive id non pote sive pote.
 o di, si vestrum est misereri, aut si quibus unquam
 extremam iam ipsa in morte tulistis opem,
 me miserum adspicite et, si vitam puriter egi,
 20 eripite hanc pestem perniciemque mihi!

Latin texts courtesy of the Perseus Digital Library. <http://www.perseus.tufts.edu>

5. (a) Write out and scan *si qua ... pium* (lines 1–2). Indicate elisions where necessary. [2]
- (b) Translate *nam ... menti* (lines 7–9). [3]
- (c) Explain why Catullus thinks the gods might give him aid. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [2]
- (d) Identify **three** stylistic features in this extract **and** describe their effect. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [3]

Option C: Love poetry**Extract 6 Tibullus, *Elegies* 3.3.1–20**

quid prodest caelum votis implesse, Neaera,
 blandaque cum multa tura dedisse prece,
 non ut marmorei prodirem e limine tecti,
 insignis clara conspicuusque domo,
 5 aut ut multa mei renovarent iugera tauri
 et magnas messes terra benigna daret,
 sed tecum ut longae sociarem gaudia vitae
 inque tuo caderet nostra senecta sinu,
 tum cum permenso defunctus tempore lucis
 10 nudus Lethaea cogerer ire rate?
 nam grave quid prodest pondus mihi divitis auri,
 arvaque si findant pinguia mille boves?
 quidve domus prodest Phrygiis innixa columnis,
 Taenare sive tuis, sive Caryste tuis,
 15 et nemora in domibus sacros imitantia lucos
 aurataeque trabes marmoreumque solum?
 quidue in Erythraeo legitur quae litore concha
 tinctaque Sidonio murice lana iuvat,
 et quae praeterea populus miratur? in illis
 20 invidia est: falso plurima vulgus amat.

Latin texts courtesy of the Perseus Digital Library. <http://www.perseus.tufts.edu>

6. (a) Analyse the expression *Lethaea rate* (line 10). [2]
- (b) Analyse the expression *Sidonio murice* (line 18). [2]
- (c) Examine how Tibullus makes his thoughts on wealth clear. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [6]

Turn over

Option D: Women

Extract 7 Vergil, *Aeneid* 11.664–683

665 quem telo primum, quem postremum, aspera virgo,
 deicis? aut quot humi morientia corpora fundis?
 Eunaeum Clitio primum patre, cuius apertum
 adversi longa transverberat abiete pectus:
 sanguinis ille vomens rivos cadit atque cruentam
 mandit humum moriensque suo se in volnere versat.
 670 tum Lirim Pagasumque super; quorum alter habenas
 suffosso revolutus equo dum colligit, alter
 dum subit ac dextram labenti tendit inermem,
 praecipites pariterque ruunt. his addit Amastrum
 Hippotaden, sequiturque incumbens eminus hasta
 675 Tereaque Harpalycumque et Demophoonta Chrominique;
 quotque emissa manu contorsit spicula virgo,
 tot Phrygii cecidere viri. procul Ornytus armis
 ignotis et equo venator Iapyge fertur,
 cui pellis latos umeros erepta iuvenco
 680 pugnatori operit, caput ingens oris hiatus
 et malae texere lupi cum dentibus albis,
 agrestisque manus armat sparus; ipse catervis
 vertitur in mediis et toto vertice supra est.

Latin texts courtesy of the Perseus Digital Library. <http://www.perseus.tufts.edu>

7. (a) Identify **one** stylistic feature in this extract **and** describe its effect. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [2]
- (b) Translate *Eunaeum ... versat* (lines 666–669). [3]
- (c) *tum ... ruunt* (lines 670–673). Outline how the deaths of Liris and Pagasus are linked. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [2]
- (d) Analyse how Ornytus is presented as an equal opponent for Camilla. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [3]

Option D: Women

Extract 8 Horace, *Carmina* 1.37

Nunc est bibendum, nunc pede libero
pulsanda tellus; nunc Saliaribus
ornare pulvinar deorum
tempus erat dapibus, sodales.

5 antehac nefas depromere Caecubum
cellis avitis, dum Capitolio
regina dementis ruinas,
funus et imperio parabat

10 contaminato cum grege turpium
morbo virorum quidlibet inpotens
sperare fortunaque dulci
ebria. sed minuit furorem

15 vix una sospes navis ab ignibus
mentemque lymphatam Mareotico
redegit in veros timores
Caesar ab Italia volantem

20 remis adurgens, accipiter velut
mollis columbas aut leporem citus
venator in campis nivalis
Haemoniae, daret ut catenis

fatale monstrum. quae generosius
perire quaerens nec muliebriter
expavit ensem nec latentis
classe cita reparavit oras.

25 ausa et iacentem visere regiam
vultu sereno, fortis et asperas
tractare serpentes, ut atrum
corpore conbiberet venenum,

30 deliberata morte ferocior;
saevis Liburnis scilicet invidens
privata deduci superbo,
non humilis mulier, triumpho.

Latin texts courtesy of the Perseus Digital Library. <http://www.perseus.tufts.edu>

8. (a) *Saliaribus* (line 2). Identify the reference **and** explain why it is appropriate to the circumstance within the poem. [2]
- (b) *Mareotico* (line 14). State what this term refers to. [2]
- (c) Examine how Horace portrays negative qualities of the *regina* in this extract. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [6]

Turn over

Option F: Good living**Extract 9 Horace *Carmina* 4.7**

diffugere nives, redeunt iam gramina campis
 arboribusque comae;
 mutat terra vices et decrescentia ripas
 flumina praetereunt;
 5 Gratia cum Nymphis geminisque sororibus audet
 ducere nuda choros:
 immortalia ne speres, monet annus et alium
 quae rapit hora diem.
 frigora mitescunt Zephyris, ver proterit aestas
 10 interitura, simul
 pomifer autumnus fruges effuderit, et mox
 bruma recurrit iners.
 damna tamen celeres reparant caelestia lunae:
 nos ubi decidimus
 15 quo pius Aeneas, quo dives Tullus et Ancus,
 pulvis et umbra sumus.
 quis scit an adiciant hodiernae crastina summae
 tempora di superi?
 cuncta manus avidas fugient heredis amico
 20 quae dederis animo.
 cum semel occideris et de te, splendida, Minos
 fecerit arbitria,
 non, Torquate, genus, non te facundia, non te
 restituet pietas;
 25 infernis neque enim tenebris Diana pudicum
 liberat Hippolytum
 nec Lethaea valet Theseus abrumpere caro
 vincula Pirithoo.

Latin texts courtesy of the Perseus Digital Library. <http://www.perseus.tufts.edu>

9. (a) *quo pius ... sumus* (lines 15–16). Identify **two** ways in which Aeneas, Tullus and Ancus are linked. [2]
- (b) Translate *Gratia ... diem* (lines 5–8). [3]
- (c) *infernis ... Pirithoo* (lines 25–28). Analyse the **two** mythological references. [2]
- (d) Identify **three** stylistic features in this extract **and** describe their effect. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [3]

Option F: Good living**Extract 10 Seneca, *De Tranquillitate Animi* 2.6–8**

omnes in eadem causa sunt, et hi qui levitate vexantur ac taedio adsiduaque mutatione propositi, quibus semper magis placet quod reliquerunt, et illi, qui marcent et oscitantur. adice eos, qui non aliter quam quibus difficilis somnus est versant se et hoc atque illo modo componunt, donec quietem lassitudine inveniunt. statum vitae suae reformando subinde in eo novissime
 5 manent, in quo illos non mutandi odium sed senectus ad novandum pigra deprendit. adice et illos, qui non constantiae vitio parum leves sunt sed inertiae, et vivunt non quomodo volunt, sed quomodo coeperunt. innumerabiles deinceps proprietates sunt sed unus effectus vitii, sibi displicere. hoc oritur ab intemperie animi et cupiditatibus timidis aut parum prosperis, ubi aut non audent quantum concupiscunt, aut non consequuntur et in spem toti prominent;
 10 semper instabiles mobilesque sunt, quod necesse est accidere pendentibus. ad vota sua omni via tendunt et inhonesta se ac difficilia docent coguntque, et ubi sine praemio labor est, torquet illos irritum dedecus, nec dolent prava se sed frustra voluisse. tunc illos et paenitentia coepti tenet et incipiendi timor subrepatque illa animi iactatio non invenientis exitum, quia nec imperare cupiditatibus suis nec obsequi possunt, et cunctatio vitae parum se explicantis et inter destituta
 15 vota torpentis animi situs.

Latin texts courtesy of the Perseus Digital Library. <http://www.perseus.tufts.edu>

10. (a) *sibi displicere* (line 8). Explain why men become displeased with themselves. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [2]
- (b) *animi iactatio* (line 13). Identify the source of this state of mind. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [2]
- (c) Examine the ways in which resolution of the mind 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. Myth and contemporary events play an equal role both in the *Aeneid* and the *Georgics*.

Option B: History

12. Our perception of Roman emperors is more influenced by the way ancient historians wrote their stories than by the facts they reported.

Option C: Love poetry

13. Not just love poetry, but also the modern notion of romantic love, has its roots in ancient Rome.

Option D: Women

14. Literary evidence alone may not provide a realistic portrayal of Roman women.

Option F: Good living

15. Latin authors regard disengagement from public life as necessary for the good life.