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Latin
Higher level
Paper 2

Tuesday 12 November 2019 (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]**.

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

Section A

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

Option A — Vergil

Extract 1 Vergil, *Aeneid* 12.623–649

atque huic, in faciem soror ut conversa Metisci
aurigae currumque et equos et lora regebat,
625 talibus occurrit dictis: “hac, Turne, sequamur
Troiuogenas, qua prima viam victoria pandit;
sunt alii, qui tecta manu defendere possint.
ingruit Aeneas Italis et proelia miscet:
et nos saeva manu mittamus funera Teucris.
630 nec numero inferior pugnae nec honore recedes.”
Turnus ad haec:
“o soror, et dudum adgnovi, cum prima per artem
foedera turbasti teque haec in bella dedisti,
et nunc nequiquam fallis dea. sed quis Olympo
635 demissam tantos voluit te ferre labores?
an fratris miseri letum ut crudele videres?
nam quid ago? aut quae iam spondet Fortuna salutem?
vidi oculos ante ipse meos me voce vocantem
Murratum, quo non superat mihi carior alter,
640 oppetere ingentem atque ingenti volnere victum.
occidit infelix nostrum ne dedecus Ufens
adspiceret; Teucris potiuntur corpore et armis.
exscindine domos (id rebus defuit unum)
perpetiar, dextra nec Drancis dicta refellam?
645 terga dabo et Turnum fugientem haec terra videbit?
usque adeone mori miserum est? vos o mihi Manes
este boni, quoniam superis aversa voluntas!
sancta ad vos anima atque istius nescia culpae
descendam, magnorum haud umquam indignus avorum.”

1. (a) List the **two** exhortations that Juturna makes to Turnus. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [2]
- (b) Translate *o soror ... dea* (lines 632–634). [3]
- (c) Write out and scan *demissam ... videres* (lines 635–636). Indicate elisions where necessary. [2]
- (d) *exscindine ... avorum* (lines 643–649). Outline the motivations behind Turnus’s resolve to fight. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [3]

Option A — Vergil

Extract 2 Vergil, *Eclogues* 1.60–84

Tityrus

60 ante leves ergo pascentur in aequore cervi,
 et freta destituent nudos in litore pisces,
 ante pererratis amborum finibus exsul
 aut Ararim Parthus bibet, aut Germania Tigrim,
 quam nostro illius labatur pectore voltus.

Meliboeus

65 at nos hinc alii sitientis ibimus Afros,
 pars Scythiam et rapidum Cretae veniemus Oaxen,
 et penitus toto divisos orbe Britannos.
 en umquam patrios longo post tempore finis,
 pauperis et tuguri congestum caespite culmen,
 70 post aliquot mea regna videns mirabor aristas?
 impius haec tam culta novalia miles habebit,
 barbarus has segetes? en, quo discordia civis
 produxit miseros! his nos consevimus agros!
 insere nunc, Meliboee, puros, pone ordine vitis.
 75 ite meae, felix quondam pecus, ite capellae.
 non ego vos posthac, viridi proiectus in antro,
 dumosa pendere procul de rupe videbo;
 carmina nulla canam; non, me pascente, capellae,
 florentem cytisum et salices carpetis amaras.

Tityrus

80 hic tamen hanc mecum poteras requiescere noctem
 fronde super viridi: sunt nobis mitia poma,
 castaneae molles, et pressi copia lactis;
 et iam summa procul villarum culmina fumant,
 maioresque cadunt altis de montibus umbrae.

2. (a) *ante ... voltus* (lines 60–64). Analyse this simile. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [2]
- (b) *en ... segetes* (lines 68–72). Outline Meliboeus's anxiety for the future. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [2]
- (c) Discuss the portrayal of the pleasures of a pastoral life in this extract. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [6]

Turn over

Option B — History**Extract 3 Livy, *Ab urbe condita* 22.6**

tres ferme horas pugnatum est et ubique atrociter; circa consulem tamen acrior infestiorque pugna est. eum et robora virorum sequebantur, et ipse, quacumque in parte premi ac laborare senserat suos, impigre ferebat opem, insignemque armis et hostes summa vi petebant et tuebantur cives, donec Insuber eques—Ducario nomen erat—facie quoque noscitans consulem, “en” inquit
 5 “hic est” popularibus suis, “qui legiones nostras cecidit agrosque et urbem est depopulatus; iam ego hanc victimam manibus peremptorum foede civium dabo”. subditisque calcaribus equo per confertissimam hostium turbam impetum facit obtruncatoque prius armigero, qui se infesto venienti obviam obiecerat, consulem lancea transfixit; spoliare cupientem triarii obiectis scutis arcuere. magnae partis fuga inde primum coepit; et iam nec lacus nec montes pavori obstabant;
 10 per omnia arta praeruptaque velut caeci evadunt, armaque et viri super alium alii praecipitantur. pars magna, ubi locus fugae deest, per prima vada paludis in aquam progressi, quoad capitibus umerisque exstare possunt, sese immergunt; fuere quos inconsultus pavor nando etiam capessere fugam impulerit; quae ubi immensa ac sine spe erat, aut deficientibus animis hauriebantur gurgitibus aut nequiquam fessi vada retro aegerrime repetebant atque ibi ab ingressis aquam
 15 hostium equitibus passim trucidabantur.

3. (a) *tres ... pugna est* (lines 1–2). Describe the intensity of the fighting. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [2]
- (b) Translate *inquit ... dabo* (lines 4–6). [3]
- (c) *subditisque ... arcuere* (lines 6–9). Describe Ducarius’s attack on the consul. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [3]
- (d) Explain why swimming proved deadly as a means of escape for the Roman troops. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [2]

Option B — History**Extract 4 Caesar, *De Bello Gallico* 7.77**

hic summo in Arvernīs ortus loco et magnae habitus auctoritatis, “nihil,” inquit, “de eorum sententia dicturus sum, qui turpissimam servitutem deditiois nomine appellant, neque hos habendos civium loco neque ad concilium adhibendos censeo. cum his mihi res sit, qui eruptionem probant; quorum in consilio omnium vestrum consensu pristinae residere virtutis
 5 memoria videtur. animi est ista mollitia, non virtus, paulisper inopiam ferre non posse. qui se ultro morti offerant facilius reperiuntur quam qui dolorem patienter ferant. atque ego hanc sententiam probarem (tantum apud me dignitas potest), si nullam praeterquam vitae nostrae iacturam fieri viderem: sed in consilio capiendo omnem Galliam respiciamus, quam ad
 10 nostrum auxilium concitavimus. quid hominum milibus LXXX uno loco interfectis propinquis consanguineisque nostris animi fore existimatis, si paene in ipsis cadaveribus proelio decertare cogentur? nolite hos vestro auxilio exspoliare, qui vestrae salutis causa suum periculum neglexerunt, nec stultitia ac temeritate vestra aut animi imbecillitate omnem Galliam prosternere et perpetuae servituti subicere. an, quod ad diem non venerunt, de eorum fide constantiaque
 15 dubitatis? quid ergo? Romanos in illis ulterioribus munitionibus animine causa cotidie exerceri putatis? [...]”

4. (a) Outline the speaker’s opinion about those who advise surrender. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [2]
- (b) *nolite ... subicere* (lines 11–13). Outline the outcomes the speaker believes will follow from a surrender. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [2]
- (c) Analyse how Caesar uses his literary art to highlight the key argument of this speech. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [6]

Turn over

Option C — Love poetry

Extract 5 Catullus, *Carmina* 75, 87, 96

75.

huc est mens deducta tua, mea Lesbia, culpa,
atque ita se officio perdidit ipsa suo,
ut iam nec bene velle queat tibi, si optuma fias,
nec desistere amare, omnia si facias.

87.

nulla potest mulier tantum se dicere amatam
vere, quantum a me Lesbia amata mea es
nulla fides ullo fuit unquam in foedere tanta
quanta in amore tuo ex parte reperta mea est.

96.

si quicquam mutis gratum acceptumve sepulcris
accidere a nostro, Calve, dolore potest,
quo desiderio veteres renovamus amores
atque olim missas flemus amicitias,
5 certe non tanto mors immatura dolori est
Quintiliae, quantum gaudet amore tuo.

5. (a) Translate *nulla fides ... est* (87). [3]
- (b) Write out and scan *nulla fides ... est* (87). Indicate elisions where necessary. [2]
- (c) Analyse the dilemma in which the lover finds himself in poem 75. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [2]
- (d) *si quicquam ... tuo* (96, lines 1–6). Outline the responses to grief. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [3]

Option C — Love poetry

Extract 6 Ovid, *Amores* 1.3

iusta precor: quae me nuper praedata puella est,
 aut amet aut faciat, cur ego semper amem!
 a, nimium volui — tantum patiatum amari;
 audierit nostras tot Cytherea preces!
 5 accipe, per longos tibi qui deserviat annos;
 accipe, qui pura norit amare fide!
 si me non veterum commendant magna parentum
 nomina, si nostri sanguinis auctor eques,
 nec meus innumeris renovatur campus aratris,
 10 temperat et sumptus parvus uterque parens —
 at Phoebus comitesque novem vitisque repertor
 hac faciunt, et me qui tibi donat, Amor,
 et nulli cessura fides, sine crimine mores
 nudaque simplicitas purpureusque pudor.
 15 non mihi mille placent, non sum desultor amoris:
 tu mihi, si qua fides, cura perennis eris.
 tecum, quos dederint annos mihi fila sororum,
 vivere contingat teque dolente mori!
 te mihi materiem felicem in carmina praebe —
 20 provenient causa carmina digna sua.
 carmine nomen habent exterrita cornibus Io
 et quam fluminea lusit adulter ave,
 quaeque super pontum simulato vecta iuvenco
 virginea tenuit cornua vara manu.
 25 nos quoque per totum pariter cantabimur orbem,
 iunctaque semper erunt nomina nostra tuis.

6. (a) *accipe, per ... fide* (lines 5–6). Explain why Venus might hear the poet's prayers. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [2]
- (b) *nos ... tuis* (lines 25–26). Outline the poet's promise. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [2]
- (c) Describe how Ovid highlights his worthiness as a lover. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [6]

Turn over

Option E — Social criticism

Extract 7 Horace, *Epodes* 16.39–66

vos, quibus est virtus, muliebrem tollite luctum,
 40 Etrusca praeter et volate litora.
 nos manet Oceanus circum vagus: arva beata
 petamus, arva divites et insulas,
 reddit ubi cererem tellus inarata quotannis
 et inputata floret usque vinea,
 45 germinat et numquam fallentis termes olivae
 suamque pulla ficus ornat arborem,
 mella cava manant ex ilice, montibus altis
 levis crepante lymphæ desilit pede.
 illic iniussae veniunt ad mulctra capellae
 50 refertque tenta grex amicus ubera
 nec vespertinus circumgemit ursus ovile
 nec intumescit alta viperis humus;
 pluraque felices mirabimur, ut neque largis
 aquosus Eurus arva radat imbribus,
 55 pingua nec siccis urantur semina glaebis,
 utrumque rege temperante caelitem.
 non huc Argoo contendit remige pinus
 neque inpudica Colchis intulit pedem,
 non huc Sidonii torserunt cornua nautae,
 60 laboriosa nec cohors Vlizei.
 nulla nocent pecori contagia, nullius astri
 gregem aestuosa torret impotentia.
 Iuppiter illa piaë secrevit litora genti,
 ut inquinavit aere tempus aureum,
 65 aere, dehinc ferro duravit saecula, quorum
 piis secunda vate me datur fuga.

7. (a) *arva ... pede* (lines 41–48). List **three** qualities *arva beata* possess. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [3]
- (b) *pluraque ... caelitem* (lines 53–56). Explain why this land is ideal for agriculture. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [2]
- (c) *nullius astri gregem aestuosa torret impotentia* (lines 61–62). Analyse this reference to astronomy **and** the time of year which it indicates. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [2]
- (d) Translate *Iuppiter ... fuga* (lines 63–66). [3]

Option E — Social criticism

Extract 8 Martial, *Epigrams* 11.98

effugere non est, Flacce, basiatores.
 instant, morantur, persecuntur, occurrunt,
 et hinc et illinc, usquequaque, quacumque.
 non ulcus acre pusulaeve lucentes,
 5 nec triste mentum sordidique lichenes,
 nec labra pingui delibuta cerato,
 nec congelati gutta proderit nasi.
 et aestuantem basiant et algentem,
 et nuptiale basium reservantem.
 10 non te cucullis adseret caput tectum,
 lectica nec te tuta pelle veloque,
 nec vindicabit sella saepius clusa:
 rimas per omnis basiator intrabit.
 non consulatus ipse, non tribunatus
 15 senive fasces, nec superba clamosi
 lictoris abiget virga basiatorem:
 sedeas in alto tu licet tribunali
 et e curuli iura gentibus reddas,
 ascendet illa basiator atque illa.
 20 febricitantem basiabit et flentem,
 dabit oscitanti basium natantique,
 dabit et cacanti. remedium mali solum est,
 facias amicum basiare quem nolis.

8. (a) *in alto... reddas* (lines 17–18). Analyse the reference. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [2]
- (b) *remedium ... nolis* (lines 22–23). Analyse the remedy suggested by Martial. [2]
- (c) Describe the way in which Martial portrays *basiatores* in this extract. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [6]

Turn over

Option G — Villains

Extract 9 Livy, *Ab urbe condita* 3.45

adversus iniuriam decreti cum multi magis fremerent quam quisquam unus recusare auderet, P. Numitorius puellae avus et sponsus Icilius interveniunt; dataque inter turbam via, cum multitudo Icili maxime interventu resisti posse Appio crederet, lictor decresse ait vociferantemque Icilium submovet. placidum quoque ingenium tam atrox iniuria accendisset.

5 “ferro hinc tibi submovendus sum, Appi” inquit, “ut tacitum feras quod celari vis. virginem ego hanc sum ducturus nuptamque pudicam habiturus. proinde omnes collegarum quoque lictores convoca; expediri virgas et secures iube; non manebit extra domum patris sponsa Icili. non si tribunicium auxilium et provocationem plebi Romanae, duas arces libertatis tuendae, ademistis, ideo in liberos quoque nostros coniugesque regnum vestrae libidini datum est. saevite in tergum

10 et in cervices nostras: pudicitia saltem in tuto sit. huic si vis adferetur, ego praesentium Quiritium pro sponsa, Verginius militum pro unica filia, omnes deorum hominumque implorabimus fidem, neque tu istud unquam decretum sine caede nostra referes. postulo, Appi, etiam atque etiam consideres quo progrediare. Verginius viderit de filia ubi venerit quid agat; hoc tantum sciat sibi si huius vindiciis cesserit condicionem filiae quaerendam esse. me vindicantem sponsam in

15 libertatem vita citius deseret quam fides.”

9. (a) *dataque ... submovet* (lines 2–4). Explain why Icilius was removed. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [2]
- (b) Translate *ferro ... habiturus*. (lines 5–6). [3]
- (c) List the two “bulwarks of liberty”, according to Icilius. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [2]
- (d) *huic si ... referes* (lines 10–12). Outline the threat made by Icilius. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [3]

Option G — Villains

Extract 10 Vergil, *Aeneid* 10.689–706

at Iovis interea monitis Mezentius ardens
690 succedit pugnae Teucrosque invadit ovantis.
concurrunt Tyrrhenae acies atque omnibus uni,
uni odiisque viro telisque frequentibus instant.
ille (velut rupes vastum quae prodit in aequor,
obvia ventorum furiis expostaque ponto,
695 vim cunctam atque minas perfert caelique marisque
ipsa immota manens) prolem Dolichaonis Hebrum
sternit humi, cum quo Latagum Palmumque fugacem,
sed Latagum saxo atque ingenti fragmine montis
occupat os faciemque adversam, poplite Palmum
700 succiso volvi segnem sinit, armaque Lauso
donat habere umeris et vertice figere cristas.
nec non Euanthen Phrygium Paridisque Mimanta
aequalem comitemque, una quem nocte Theano
in lucem genitore Amyco dedit et face praegnas
705 Cisseis regina Parim; Paris urbe paterna
occubat, ignarum Laurens habet ora Mimanta.

10. (a) Outline the Etruscan response to Mezentius's attack. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [2]
- (b) *velut ... manens* (lines 693–696). Analyse the simile. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [2]
- (c) Describe the ways in which Mezentius's fighting prowess is highlighted through the literary qualities of the extract. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [6]

Section B

To what extent do you agree with 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. “For Vergil all war is mad.” (K.W. Grandsen)

Option B — History

12. Livy’s history is useful not because it is an accurate record of the past but because it interprets Roman ideas of their own greatness.

Option C — Love poetry

13. The words of Shakespeare’s Adonis, “Love is all truth, Lust forged of lies” also pertain to Latin love poetry.

Option E — Social criticism

14. Corrupted social hierarchies are the principal subject of social criticism in Roman poetry.

Option G — Villains

15. A villain is a cruelly malicious person who is devoted to wickedness.
-