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Latin
Standard level
Paper 2

Tuesday 12 November 2019 (morning)

1 hour 30 minutes

Instructions to candidates

- Do not open this examination paper until instructed to do so.
- Answer all questions on three extracts taken from two options studied.
- Each extract is worth **[15 marks]**.
- The maximum mark for this examination paper is **[45 marks]**.

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

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

Option A — Vergil

Extract 1 Vergil, *Aeneid* 12.704–724

705 iam vero et Rutuli certatim et Troes et omnes
convertere oculos Itali, quique alta tenebant
moenia quique imos pulsabant ariete muros,
armaque deposuere umeris. stupet ipse Latinus
ingentis, genitos diversis partibus orbis,
inter se coiisse viros et cernere ferro.

710 atque illi, ut vacuo patuerunt aequore campi,
procursu rapido, coniectis eminus hastis,
invadunt Martem clipeis atque aere sonoro.
dat gemitum tellus; tum crebros ensibus ictus
congeminant: fors et virtus miscentur in unum.

715 ac velut ingenti Sila summove Taburno
cum duo conversis inimica in proelia tauri
frontibus incurrunt; pavidi cessere magistri,
stat pecus omne metu mutum mussantque iuvencae,
quis nemori imperitet, quem tota armenta sequantur;

720 illi inter sese multa vi volnera miscent
cornuaque obnixa infigunt et sanguine largo
colla armosque lavant; gemitu nemus omne remugit:
non aliter Tros Aeneas et Daunius heros
concurrunt clipeis; ingens fragor aethera complet.

1. (a) *iam ... campi* (lines 704–710). Outline the preparations leading to the battle. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [3]
- (b) Write out and scan *ingentis ... ferro* (lines 708–709). Indicate elisions where necessary. [2]
- (c) *atque ... congeminant* (lines 710–714). Outline the warriors' actions at the beginning of the battle. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [3]
- (d) *ac velut ... sequantur* (lines 715–719). Analyse this portion of the simile. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [4]
- (e) Translate *illi ... remugit* (lines 720–722). [3]

Option A — Vergil

Extract 2 Vergil, *Aeneid* 12.807–828

sic dea submisso contra Saturnia voltu:
 “ista quidem quia nota mihi tua, magne, voluntas,
 Iuppiter, et Turnum et terras invita reliqui;
 810 nec tu me aëria solam nunc sede videres
 digna indigna pati, sed flammis cincta sub ipsa
 starem acie traheremque inimica in proelia Teucros.
 Iuturnam misero, fateor, succurrere fratri
 suasi et pro vita maiora audere probavi,
 815 non ut tela tamen, non ut contenderet arcum:
 adiuro Stygii caput implacabile fontis,
 una superstitio superis quae reddita divis.
 et nunc cedo equidem pugnasque exosa relinquo.
 illud te, nulla fati quod lege tenetur,
 820 pro Latio obtestor, pro maiestate tuorum:
 cum iam conubis pacem felicibus, esto,
 component, cum iam leges et foedera iungent,
 ne vetus indigenas nomen mutare Latinos
 neu Troas fieri iubeas Teucrosque vocari
 825 aut vocem mutare viros aut vertere vestem.
 sit Latium, sint Albani per saecula reges,
 sit Romana potens Itala virtute propago:
 occidit, occideritque sinas cum nomine Troia.”

2. (a) *ista ... Teucros* (lines 808–812). Outline what Juno says to Jupiter. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [4]
- (b) *Iuturnam ... arcum* (lines 813–815). Outline Juno’s advice to Juturna. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [3]
- (c) *adiuro Stygii caput* (line 816). Analyse this mythological reference. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [2]
- (d) *cum ... iungent* (lines 821–822). List **two** ways in which the peoples will unite. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [2]
- (e) Identify **two** figures of speech used in this extract **and** state their effect. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [4]

Turn over

Option B — History**Extract 3 Caesar, *De Bello Gallico* 7.68–70**

perspecto urbis situ perterritisque hostibus, quod equitatu, qua maxime parte exercitus confidebant, erant pulsi, adhortatus ad laborem milites circumvallare instituit. ipsum erat oppidum Alesia in colle summo admodum edito loco, ut nisi obsidione expugnari non posse videretur. cuius collis radices duo duabus ex partibus flumina subleebant. ante id oppidum
 5 planities circiter milia passuum tria in longitudinem patebat: reliquis ex omnibus partibus colles mediocri interiecto spatio pari altitudinis fastigio oppidum cingebant. sub muro, quae pars collis ad orientem solem spectabat, hunc omnem locum copiae Gallorum compleverant fossamque et maceriam sex in altitudinem pedum praeduxerant. eius munitionis quae ab Romanis instituebatur circuitus XI milia passuum tenebat. castra opportunis locis erant posita ibique
 10 castella viginti tria facta, quibus in castellis interdum stationes ponebantur, ne qua subito eruptio fieret: haec eadem noctu excubitoribus ac firmis praesidiis tenebantur. opere instituto fit equestre proelium in ea planitie, quam intermissam collibus tria milia passuum in longitudinem patere supra demonstravimus. summa vi ab utrisque contenditur. laborantibus nostris Caesar Germanos summittit legionesque pro castris constituit, ne qua subito irruptio ab hostium peditatu fiat.

3. (a) *perspecto ... instituit* (lines 1–2). Explain why the enemy is panic-stricken. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [2]
- (b) *ipsum ... patebat* (lines 2–5). Describe the location of the town. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [4]
- (c) *sub muro ... praeduxerant* (lines 6–8). Describe the Gauls' placement before the battle. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [3]
- (d) *eius munitionis ... tenebantur* (lines 8–11). Describe the defensive features and fortifications of the Roman camp. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [4]
- (e) *laborantibus ... fiat* (lines 13–14). Outline Caesar's response to the attack. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** necessary. [2]

Option B — History**Extract 4 Caesar, *De Bello Gallico* 7.88**

eius adventu ex colore vestitus cognito, quo insigni in proeliis uti consuerat, turmisque equitum et cohortibus visis quas se sequi iusserat, ut de locis superioribus haec declivia et devexa cernebantur, hostes proelium committunt. utrimque clamore sublato excipit rursus ex vallo atque omnibus munitionibus clamor. nostri omissis pilis gladiis rem gerunt. repente post tergum
 5 equitatus cernitur; cohortes aliae appropinquant. hostes terga vertunt; fugientibus equites occurrunt. fit magna caedes. Sedulius, dux et princeps Lemovicum, occiditur; Vercassivellaunus Arvernus vivus in fuga comprehenditur; signa militaria septuaginta quattuor ad Caesarem referuntur: pauci ex tanto numero se incolumes in castra recipiunt. conspicati ex oppido caedem et fugam suorum desperata salute copias a munitionibus reducunt. fit protinus hac re audita
 10 ex castris Gallorum fuga. quod nisi crebris subsidiis ac totius diei labore milites essent defessi, omnes hostium copiae deleri potuissent. de media nocte missus equitatus novissimum agmen consequitur: magnus numerus capitur atque interficitur; reliqui ex fuga in civitates discedunt.

4. (a) *eius ... committunt* (lines 1–3). Explain why the enemy attacked at that moment. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [3]
- (b) *repente ... caedes* (lines 4–6). Describe the course of the battle. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [4]
- (c) *conspicati ... reducunt* (lines 8–9). State what the Gauls did in response to the defeat **and** explain why. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [3]
- (d) *fit ... potuissent* (lines 9–11). Explain why the Romans did not destroy the Gauls entirely. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [2]
- (e) Translate *de media ... discedunt* (lines 11–12). [3]

Turn over

Option C — Love poetry

Extract 5 Catullus, *Carmina* 67.1–18

o dulci iucunda viro, iucunda parenti,
 salve, teque bona Iuppiter auctet ope,
 ianua, quam Balbo dicunt servisse benigne
 olim, cum sedes ipse senex tenuit,
 5 quamque ferunt rursus voto servisse maligne,
 postquam es porrecto facta marita sene,
 dic agedum nobis quare mutata feraris
 in dominum veterem deseruisse fidem.
 “non (ita Caecilio placeam, cui tradita nunc sum)
 10 culpa mea est, quamquam dicitur esse mea,
 nec peccatum a me quisquam pote dicere quicquam:
 verum istius populi ianua qui te facit!
 qui, quacumque aliquid reperitur non bene factum,
 ad me omnes clamant, 'Ianua, culpa tua est.'”
 15 non istuc satis est uno te dicere verbo,
 sed facere ut quivis sentiat et videat.
 “qui possum? nemo quaerit nec scire laborat.”
 nos volumus; nobis dicere ne dubita.

5. (a) Write out and scan *o ... ope* (lines 1–2). Indicate elisions where necessary. [2]
- (b) *quam ... sene* (lines 3–6). Contrast the door’s service to its two masters. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [4]
- (c) *dic ... fidem* (lines 7–8). State Catullus’s accusation. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [3]
- (d) *non ... tua est* (lines 9–14). Outline the door’s complaint. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [3]
- (e) Translate *non istuc ... laborat* (lines 15–17). [3]

Option C — Love poetry

Extract 6 Catullus, *Carmina* 99

subripui tibi, dum ludis, mellite Iuventi,
 saviolum dolci dulcius ambrosia.
 verum id non impune tuli: namque amplius horam
 suffixum in summa me memini esse cruce,
 5 dum tibi me purgo nec possum fletibus ullis
 tantillum vestrae demere saevitiae.
 nam simul id factum est, multis diluta labella
 guttis abstersisti omnibus articulis,
 ne quicquam nostro contractum ex ore maneret,
 10 tanquam commictae spurca saliva lupae.
 praeterea infesto miserum me tradere Amori
 non cessasti omnique excruciare modo,
 ut mi ex ambrosia mutatum iam fores illud
 saviolum tristi tristius elleboro.
 15 quam quoniam poenam misero proponis amori,
 nunquam iam posthac basia subripiam.

6. (a) *subripui ... ambrosia* (lines 1–2). Outline what made Iuventus angry. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [3]
- (b) *dum ... saevitiae* (lines 5–6). Outline Catullus's attempt to soothe Iuventus. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [2]
- (c) *nam ... lupae* (lines 7–10). State what Iuventus did after being kissed **and** explain why. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [4]
- (d) *elleboro* (line 14). Analyse this reference. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [2]
- (e) Identify **two** stylistic features used in this extract **and** state their effect. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [4]

Turn over

Option E — Social criticism**Extract 7 Horace, *Epodes* 16.1–22**

altera iam teritur bellis civilibus aetas,
 suis et ipsa Roma viribus ruit.
 quam neque finitimi valuerunt perdere Marsi
 minacis aut Etrusca Porsenae manus,
 5 aemula nec virtus Capuae nec Spartacus acer
 novisque rebus infidelis Allobrox
 nec fera caerulea domuit Germania pube
 parentibusque abominatus Hannibal:
 inopia perdemus devoti sanguinis aetas
 10 ferisque rursus occupabitur solum:
 barbarus heu cineres insistet victor et Urbem
 eques sonante verberabit ungula,
 quaeque carent ventis et solibus ossa Quirini,
 (nefas videre) dissipabit insolens.
 15 forte quid expediat communiter aut melior pars,
 malis carere quaeritis laboribus;
 nulla sit hac potior sententia: Phocaeorum
 velut profugit exsecrata civitas
 agros atque lares patrios habitandaque fana
 20 apris reliquit et rapacibus lupis,
 ire, pedes quocumque ferent, quocumque per undas
 Notus vocabit aut protervos Africus.

7. (a) *Spartacus* (line 5). Analyse the historical reference. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [2]
- (b) *barbarus ... insolens* (lines 11–14). Outline the events that Horace predicts. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [3]
- (c) *Phocaeorum ... lupis* (lines 17–20). Outline what the Phocaeans did in similar circumstances. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [4]
- (d) *Notus; Africus* (line 22). State the direction in which each of these winds blows. [2]
- (e) Identify **two** stylistic features used in this extract **and** state their effect. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [4]

Option E — Social criticism

Extract 8 Horace, *Satire 1.6.110–131*

110 hoc ego commodius quam tu, praeclare senator,
 milibus atque aliis vivo. quacumque libido est,
 incedo solus, percontor quanti holus ac far,
 fallacem Circum vespertinumque pererro
 saepe forum, adsisto divinis, inde domum me
 115 ad porri et ciceris refero laganique catinum;
 cena ministratur pueris tribus et lapis albus
 pocula cum cyatho duo sustinet, adstat echinus
 vilis, cum patera guttus, Campana supellex.
 deinde eo dormitum, non sollicitus, mihi quod cras
 120 surgendum sit mane, obeundus Marsya, qui se
 voltum ferre negat Noviorum posse minoris.
 ad quartam iaceo; post hanc vagor aut ego lecto
 aut scripto quod me tacitum iuuet unguor olivo,
 non quo fraudatis immundus Natta lucernis.
 125 ast ubi me fessum sol acrior ire lavatum
 admonuit, fugio campum lusumque trigonem.
 pransus non avide, quantum interpellet inani
 ventre diem durare, domesticus otior. haec est
 vita solutorum misera ambitione gravique;
 130 his me consolor victurum suavius ac si
 quaestor avus pater atque meus patruusque fuisset.

8. (a) *hoc ... catinum* (lines 110–115). Outline **four** ways in which Horace believes his life is better. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [4]
- (b) Translate *cena ... supellex* (lines 116–118). [3]
- (c) *deinde ... minoris* (lines 119–121). Explain why Horace goes to bed without anxiety. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [2]
- (d) Write out and scan *surgendum ... minoris* (lines 120–121). Indicate elisions where necessary. [2]
- (e) *post hanc ... otior* (lines 122–128). Outline what Horace does after he rises. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [4]

Turn over

Option G — Villains

Extract 9 Livy, *Ab Urbe Condita* 1.59.1–5

Brutus illis luctu occupatis cultrum ex vulnere Lucretiae extractum manantem cruore prae se tenens, 'per hunc' inquit 'castissimum ante regiam iniuriam sanguinem iuro vosque, dii, testes facio me L. Tarquinius Superbum cum scelerata coniuge et omni liberorum stirpe ferro, igni, quacumque dehinc vi possim, exsecuturum, nec illos nec alium quemquam regnare Romae
 5 passurum.' cultrum deinde Collatino tradit, inde Lucretio ac Valerio, stupentibus miraculo rei, unde novum in Bruti pectore ingenium. ut praeceptum erat iurant; totique ab luctu versi in iram, Brutum iam inde ad expugnandum regnum vocantem sequuntur ducem. elatum domo Lucretiae corpus in forum deferunt, concientque miraculo, ut fit, rei novae atque indignitate homines. pro se quisque scelus regium ac vim queruntur. movet cum patris maestitia, tum Brutus castigator
 10 lacrimarum atque inertium querellarum auctorque, quod viros, quod Romanos deceret, arma capiendi adversus hostilia ausos. ferocissimus quisque iuvenum cum armis voluntarius adest; sequitur et cetera iuventus. inde parte praesidio relicta Collatiae custodibusque ad portas locatis, ne quis eum motum regibus nuntiaret, ceteri armati duce Bruto Romam profecti.

9. (a) *per hunc ... passurum* (lines 2–5). Outline Brutus’s oath. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [3]
- (b) Translate *cultrum ... ingenium* (lines 5–6). [3]
- (c) *movet ... ausos* (lines 9–11). Contrast how the father and Brutus affect the crowd. Quotation of the Latin is **not** required. [2]
- (d) *inde ... profecti* (lines 12–13). State what precautions were taken when Brutus led the mob to Rome **and** explain why. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [3]
- (e) Identify **two** stylistic features used in this extract **and** state their effect. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [4]

Option G — Villains

Extract 10 Sallust, *Bellum Catilinae* 6

urbem Romam, sicuti ego accepi, condidere atque habuere initio Troiani, qui Aenea duce profugi sedibus incertis vagabantur, cumque iis Aborigines, genus hominum agreste, sine legibus, sine imperio, liberum atque solutum. hi postquam in una moenia convenere, dispari genere, dissimili lingua, alii alio more viventes, incredibile memoratu est, quam facile coaluerint:
 5 ita brevi multitudo dispersa atque vaga concordia civitas facta erat. sed postquam res eorum civibus, moribus, agris aucta, satis prospera satisque pollens videbatur, sicuti pleraque mortalium habentur, invidia ex opulentia orta est. igitur reges populique finitimi bello temptare, pauci ex amicis auxilio esse; nam ceteri metu percussi a periculis aberant. at Romani domi militiaeque
 10 armis tegere. post, ubi pericula virtute propulerant, sociis atque amicis auxilia portabant magisque dandis quam accipiundis beneficiis amicitias parabant.

10. (a) *urbem ... solutum* (lines 1–3). Outline what we learn about Rome from Sallust. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [4]
- (b) *hi postquam ... coaluerint* (lines 3–4). List **two** ways in which the Romans differed from the native peoples. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [2]
- (c) *sed postquam ... orta est* (lines 5–7). Explain why neighbouring tribes made war on Rome. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [2]
- (d) *at Romani ... tegere* (lines 8–10). List **four** actions that preserved the Romans in the face of their enemies. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [4]
- (e) *post ... parabant* (lines 10–11). Outline the conduct of the Romans after this victory. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [3]