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Latin
Higher level
Paper 2

Monday 17 May 2021 (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]**.

Section A

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

Option A — Vergil

Extract 1 Vergil, *Eclogues* 1.20–40

Tityrus
 20 urbem, quam dicunt Romam, Meliboee, putavi
 stultus ego huic nostrae similem, quo saepe solemus
 pastores ovium teneros depellere fetus:
 sic canibus catulos similis, sic matribus haedos
 noram, sic parvis componere magna solebam:
 25 verum haec tantum alias inter caput extulit urbes,
 quantum lenta solent inter viburna cupressi.

Meliboeus
 et quae tanta fuit Romam tibi causa videndi?

Tityrus
 30 libertas; quae sera, tamen respexit inertem,
 candidior postquam tondenti barba cadebat;
 respexit tamen, et longo post tempore venit,
 postquam nos Amaryllis habet, Galatea reliquit:
 namque, fatebor enim, dum me Galatea tenebat,
 nec spes libertatis erat, nec cura peculi:
 35 quamvis multa meis exiret victima saeptis,
 pinguis et ingratae premeretur caseus urbi,
 non umquam gravis aere domum mihi dextra redibat.

Meliboeus
 40 mirabar, quid maesta deos, Amarylli, vocares,
 cui pendere sua patereris in arbore poma:
 Tityrus hinc aberat. ipsae te, Tityre, pinus,
 ipsi te fontes, ipsa haec arbusta vocabant.

1. (a) *urbem ... solebam* (lines 20–24). List the comparisons Tityrus thinks are valid for understanding the relationship between *urbs* and *Roma*. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [3]
- (b) Write out and scan *verum ... cupressi* (lines 25–26). Indicate elisions where necessary. [2]
- (c) List **two** sources of income (however small) that Tityrus declares. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [2]
- (d) Translate *mirabar ... vocabant* (lines 37–40). [3]

Option A — Vergil

Extract 2 Vergil, *Aeneid* 12.829–844

830 olli subridens hominum rerumque repertor
“es germana Iovis Saturnique altera proles:
irarum tantos volvis sub pectore fluctus.
verum age et inceptum frustra submitte furorem
do quod vis, et me victusque volensque remitto.
sermonem Ausonii patrium moresque tenebunt,
835 utque est nomen erit; commixti corpore tantum
subsident Teucri. morem ritusque sacrorum
adiciam faciamque omnis uno ore Latinos.
hinc genus Ausonio mixtum quod sanguine surget,
supra homines, supra ire deos pietate videbis,
840 nec gens ulla tuos aequae celebrabit honores.”
adnuit his Iuno et mentem laetata retorsit.
interea excedit caelo nubemque relinquit.
his actis aliud genitor secum ipse volutat
Iuturnamque parat fratris dimittere ab armis.

2. (a) Explain why Jupiter suggests that Juno’s behaviour makes her a child of Saturn. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [2]
- (b) *sermonem ... honores* (lines 834–840). Outline how Jupiter will cause the Trojan influence to fade once the bloodlines of the Ausonians and Trojans are mixed. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [2]
- (c) Analyse how Vergil portrays the (future) Romans through his literary art in this extract. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [6]

Option B — History

Extract 3 Livy, *Ab Urbe Condita* 22.3

Flaminius, qui ne quieto quidem hoste ipse quieturus erat, tum vero, postquam res sociorum ante oculos prope suos ferri agique vidit, suum id dedecus ratus, per mediam iam Italiam vagari Poenum atque obsistente nullo ad ipsa Romana moenia ire oppugnanda, ceteris omnibus in consilio salutaria magis quam speciosa suadentibus—collegam exspectandum, ut coniunctis
 5 exercitibus communi animo consilioque rem gererent, interim equitatu auxiliisque levium armorum ab effusa praedandi licentia hostem cohibendum—iratus se ex consilio proripuit signumque simul itineris pugnaeque cum dedisset “immo Arreti ante moenia sedeamus” inquit; “hic enim patria et penates sunt. Hannibal emissus e manibus perpopuletur Italiam vastandoque et urendo omnia ad Romana moenia perveniat, nec ante nos hinc moverimus quam, sicut olim
 10 Camillum a Veis, C. Flaminium ab Arretio patres acciverint”. haec simul increpans cum ocus signa convelli iuberet et ipse in equum insilisset, equus repente corruit consulemque lapsum super caput effudit. territis omnibus qui circa erant velut foedo omine incipiendae rei, insuper nuntiatur signum omni vi moliente signifero convelli nequire. conversus ad nuntium “num litteras quoque” inquit “ab senatu adfers quae me rem gerere vetant? abi, nuntia, effodiant signum,
 15 si ad convellendum manus prae metu obtorpuerit.” incedere inde agmen coepit primoribus, superquam quod dissenserant ab consilio, territis etiam duplici prodigio, milite in volgus laeto ferocia ducis, cum spem magis ipsam quam causam spei intueretur.

3. (a) *Flaminius ... suadentibus* (lines 1–4). Outline what Flaminius felt to be a personal disgrace after he saw the destruction Hannibal had caused. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [3]
- (b) Translate *Hannibal ... acciverint* (lines 8–10). [3]
- (c) *haec ... effudit* (lines 10–12). Outline what Flaminius did after he gave his speech. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [2]
- (d) *incedere ... intueretur* (lines 15–17). Contrast the emotional state of the officers and the soldiers. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [2]

Option B — History

Extract 4 Caesar, *De Bello Gallico* 7.86–87

his rebus cognitis Caesar Labienum cum cohortibus sex subsidio laborantibus mittit: imperat, si sustinere non posset, deductis cohortibus eruptione pugnaret; id nisi necessario ne faciat. ipse adit reliquos, cohortatur ne labori succumbant; omnium superiorum dimicationum fructum in eo die atque hora docet consistere. interiores desperatis campestribus locis propter magnitudinem
 5 munitionum loca praerupta ex ascensu temptant: huc ea quae paraverant conferunt. multitudine telorum ex turribus propugnantes deturbant, aggere et cratibus fossas explent, falcibus vallum ac loricam rescindunt. mittit primo Brutum adulescentem cum cohortibus Caesar, post cum aliis Gaium Fabium legatum; postremo ipse, cum vehementius pugnaretur, integros subsidio adducit. restituto proelio ac repulsis hostibus eo quo Labienum miserat contendit; cohortes quattuor ex
 10 proximo castello deducit, equitum partem sequi, partem circumire exteriores munitiones et ab tergo hostes adoriri iubet. Labienus, postquam neque aggeres neque fossae vim hostium sustinere poterant, coactis una XL cohortibus, quas ex proximis praesidiis deductas fors obtulit, Caesarem per nuntios facit certiolem quid faciendum existimet. accelerat Caesar, ut proelio intersit.

4. (a) *his rebus cognitis ... mittit* (line 1). State what Caesar did **and** for what purpose. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [2]
- (b) *interiores ... rescindunt* (lines 4–7). Identify the unsuccessful approach and the successful approach the Gauls took to overcome the Roman fortifications. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [2]
- (c) Analyse how Caesar highlights his own leadership through his literary art in this extract. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [6]

Turn over

Option C — Love poetry

Extract 5 Ovid, *Amores* 1.6.1–20

ianitor — indignum! — dura religate catena,
 difficilem moto cardine pande forem!
 quod precor, exiguum est — aditu fac ianua parvo
 obliquum capiat semiadaperta latus.
 5 longus amor tales corpus tenuavit in usus
 aptaque subducto pondere membra dedit.
 ille per excubias custodum leniter ire
 monstrat: inoffensos derigit ille pedes.
 at quondam noctem simulacraque vana timebam;
 10 mirabar, tenebris quisquis iturus erat.
 risit, ut audirem, tenera cum matre Cupido
 et leviter “fies tu quoque fortis” ait.
 nec mora, venit amor — non umbras nocte volantis,
 non timeo strictas in mea fata manus.
 15 te nimium lentum timeo, tibi blandior uni;
 tu, me quo possis perdere, fulmen habes.
 adspice — uti videas, inmitia claustra relaxa —
 uda sit ut lacrimis ianua facta meis!
 certe ego, cum posita stares ad verbera veste,
 20 ad dominam pro te verba tremente tuli.

5. (a) Translate *ianitor ... latus* (lines 1–4). [3]
- (b) Explain why the poet only needs the door to be opened a small amount. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [2]
- (c) *at ... habes* (lines 9–16). Outline what the poet feared before he fell in love, **and** the one thing he fears now. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [3]
- (d) Write out and scan *certe ... tuli* (lines 19–20). Indicate elisions where necessary. [2]

Option C — Love poetry

Extract 6 Catullus, *Carmina* 13, 40

13.

cenabis bene, mi Fabulle, apud me
paucis, si tibi di favent, diebus,
si tecum attuleris bonam atque magnam
cenam, non sine candida puella
5 et vino et sale et omnibus cachinnis.
haec si, inquam, attuleris, venuste noster
cenabis bene; nam tui Catulli
plenus sacculus est aranearum.
sed contra accipies meros amores
10 seu quid suavius elegantiusve est:
nam unguentum dabo, quod meae puellae
donarunt Veneres Cupidinesque,
quod tu cum olfacies, deos rogabis
totum ut te faciant, Fabulle, nasum.

40.

quaenam te mala mens, miselle Ravide,
agit praecipitem in meos iambos?
quis deus tibi non bene advocatus
vecordem parat excitare rixam?
5 an ut pervenias in ora vulgi?
quid vis? qua libet esse notus optas?
eris, quandoquidem meos amores
cum longa voluisti amare poena.

6. (a) In poem 40, outline **two** reasons why the poet suggests Ravidus has come into conflict with him. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [2]
- (b) State **two** characteristics commonly associated with Catullus's iambic poetry (*iambi*). [2]
- (c) Analyse how Catullus highlights the object of his desire/his beloved in **both** poems through his literary art. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [6]

Turn over

Option E — Social criticism

Extract 7 Horace, *Satire 1.6.89–109*

nil me paeniteat sanum patris huius, eoque
90 non, ut magna dolo factum negat esse suo pars,
quod non ingenuos habeat clarosque parentes,
sic me defendam. longe mea discrepat istis
et vox et ratio. nam si natura iuberet
a certis annis aevum remeare peractum
95 atque alios legere, ad fastum quoscumque parentes
optaret sibi quisque, meis contentus honestos
fascibus et sellis nollem mihi sumere, demens
iudicio volgi, sanus fortasse tuo, quod
nollem onus haud umquam solitus portare molestum.
100 nam mihi continuo maior quaerenda foret res
atque salutandi plures, ducendus et unus
et comes alter, uti ne solus rusve peregreve
exirem, plures calones atque caballi
pascendi, ducenda petorrita. nunc mihi curto
105 ire licet mulo vel si libet usque Tarentum,
mantica cui lumbos onere ulceret atque eques armos.
obiciet nemo sordis mihi, quas tibi, Tulli,
cum Tiburte via praetorem quinque secuntur
te pueri, lasanum portantes oenophorumque.

7. (a) Translate *nil ... defendam* (lines 89–92). [3]
- (b) Write out and scan *atque ... honestos* (lines 95–96). Indicate elisions where necessary. [2]
- (c) *nam mihi ... petorrita* (lines 100–104). Outline why being from a nobler, wealthier family would be less desirable, according to the poet. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [3]
- (d) List what Tullus's slaves carry. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [2]

Option E — Social criticism

Extract 8 Martial, *Epigrams* 11.6

unctis falciferi senis diebus,
regnator quibus imperat fritillus,
versu ludere non laborioso
permittis, puto, pilleata Roma.
5 risisti; licet ergo, non vetamur.
pallentes procul hinc abite curae;
quidquid venerit obvium, loquamur
morosa sine cogitatione.
misce dimidios, puer, trientes,
10 quales Pythagoras dabat Neroni,
misce, Dindyme, sed frequentiores:
possum nil ego sobrius; bibenti
succurrent mihi quindecim poetae.
da nunc basia, sed Catulliana:
15 quae si tot fuerint, quot ille dixit,
donabo tibi Passerem Catulli.

8. (a) *unctis ... Roma* (lines 1–4). Outline how the references *falciferi senis* and *pilleata Roma* are relevant to the Saturnalia. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [2]
- (b) *Pythagoras* (line 10). Identify this individual in relation to Nero **and** list one more detail about him not found in the extract. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [2]
- (c) Analyse the way in which Martial uses his literary art to portray the Saturnalia in this extract. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [6]

Option G — Villains

Extract 9 Livy, *Ab Urbe Condita* 1.58

quo terrore cum vicisset obstinatam pudicitiam velut vi victrix libido, profectusque inde Tarquinius ferox expugnato decore muliebri esset, Lucretia maesta tanto malo nuntium Romam eundem ad patrem Ardeamque ad virum mittit, ut cum singulis fidelibus amicis veniant; ita facto maturatoque opus esse; rem atrocem incidisse. Sp. Lucretius cum P. Valerio Volesi filio, 5 Collatinus cum L. Iunio Bruto venit, cum quo forte Romam rediens ab nuntio uxoris erat conventus. Lucretiam sedentem maestam in cubiculo inveniunt. adventu suorum lacrimae obortae, quaerentique viro “satin salve?” “minime,” inquit; “quid enim salvi est mulieri amissa pudicitia? vestigia viri alieni, Collatine, in lecto sunt tuo; ceterum corpus est tantum violatum, animus insons; mors testis erit. sed date dexteras fidemque haud impune adultero fore. Sex. 10 est Tarquinius, qui hostis pro hospite priore nocte vi armatus mihi sibi, si vos viri estis, pestiferum hinc abstulit gaudium.” dant ordine omnes fidem; consolantur aegram animi avertendo noxam ab coacta in auctorem delicti: mentem peccare, non corpus, et unde consilium afuerit, culpam abesse. “vos,” inquit, “videritis, quid illi debeatur: ego me etsi peccato absolvo, supplicio non libero; nec ulla deinde impudica Lucretiae exemplo vivet.” cultrum, quem sub veste 15 abditum habebat, eum in corde defigit, prolapsaque in volnus moribunda cecidit.

9. (a) *Lucretia ... incidisse* (lines 2–4). Outline what Lucretia says is needed in her message to her father and husband. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [3]
- (b) Translate *Lucretiam ... pudicitia* (lines 6–8). [3]
- (c) Identify **two** consolations expressed to Lucretia by her family. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [2]
- (d) Identify **two** stylistic features in this extract and their effect. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [2]

Option G — Villains

Extract 10 Livy, *Ab Urbe Condita* 3.48

decemvir alienatus ad libidinem animo negat ex hesterno tantum convicio Icili violentiaque Vergini, cuius testem populum Romanum habeat, sed certis quoque indiciis compertum se habere nocte tota coetus in urbe factos esse ad movendam seditionem. itaque se haud inscium eius dimicationis cum armatis descendisse, non ut quemquam quietum violaret, sed ut turbantes
5 civitatis otium pro maiestate imperii coerceret. “proinde quiesse erit melius. i,” inquit, “lictor, submove turbam et da viam domino adprehendendum mancipium.” cum haec intonisset plenus irae, multitudo ipsa se sua sponte dimovit desertaque praeda iniuriae puella stabat. tum Verginius ubi nihil usquam auxilii vidit, “quaeso” inquit, “Appi, primum ignosce patrio dolori, si quo inclementius in te sum invectus; deinde sinas hic coram virgine nutricem percontari quid
10 hoc rei sit, ut si falso pater dictus sum aequiore hinc animo discedam.” data venia seducit filiam ac nutricem prope Cloacinae ad tabernas, quibus nunc Novis est nomen, atque ibi ab lanio cultro arrepto, “hoc te uno quo possum” ait, “modo, filia, in libertatem vindico.” pectus deinde puellae transfigit, respectansque ad tribunal “te” inquit, “Appi, tuumque caput sanguine hoc consecro.”

10. (a) Outline what the decemvir had ascertained through sure evidence. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [2]
- (b) *data ... consecro* (lines 10–13). State how Verginius killed his daughter **and** the reason he gives for it. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [2]
- (c) Analyse the ways in which the literary qualities of the extract emphasize its key themes. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [6]

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. Vergil's poetry is derivative*.

Option B — History

12. The value of historical writing depends on the value of its sources.

Option C — Love poetry

13. Love is the motion of the soul toward beauty.

Option E — Social criticism

14. Social criticism is a mirror in which we see our own faces (adapted from Jonathan Swift).

Option G — Villains

15. Villains are merely those written about by victors.

* derivative: imitative of the work of another artist, writer, etc; and usually disapproved of for that reason (Oxford English Dictionary)

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- Extract 3.** Livy. *Ab Urbe Condita, Books XXI–XXII With an English Translation*. B. O. Foster (ed.), 1929. [online] Available at: <http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Perseus%3Atext%3A1999.02.0200%3Abook%3D22%3Achapter%3D3> [accessed 25 September 2019]. Courtesy of Perseus Digital Library, Tufts University.
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