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Latin
Standard level
Paper 2

Tuesday 10 May 2022 (afternoon)

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]**.

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

Option A — Vergil

Extract 1 Vergil, Aeneid 12.869–886

at procul ut Dirae stridorem adgnovit et alas,
 870 infelix crinis scindit Iuturna solutos,
 unguibus ora soror foedans et pectora pugnīs:
 “quid nunc te tua, Turne, potest germana iuvare?
 aut quid iam durae superat mihi? qua tibi lucem
 arte morer? talin possum me opponere monstro?
 875 iam iam linquo acies. ne me terrete timentem,
 obscenae volucres: alarum verbera nosco
 letalemque sonum, nec fallunt iussa superba
 magnanimi Iovis. haec pro virginitate reponit?
 quo vitam dedit aeternam? cur mortis ademptast
 880 condicio? possem tantos finire dolores
 nunc certe et misero fratri comes ire per umbras!
 immortalis ego? aut quicquam mihi dulce meorum
 te sine, frater, erit? o quae satis ima dehiscet
 terra mihi Manisque deam demittet ad imos?”
 885 tantum effata caput glauco contextit amictu
 multa gemens et se fluvio dea condidit alto.

1. (a) *infelix crinis ... pectora pugnīs* (lines 870–871): List the **three** ways in which Iuturna harmed herself after the approach of the Dira. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [3]
- (b) Translate *ne me ... magnanimi Iovis* (lines 875–878). [3]
- (c) Write out and scan *magnanimi Iovis ... mortis ademptast* (lines 878–879). Indicate elisions where necessary. [2]
- (d) *possem tantos ... frater, erit* (lines 880–883). Outline the **four** questions Iuturna asks in these lines. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [4]
- (e) *tantum effata ... condidit alto* (lines 885–886). Outline the goddess’s actions. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [3]

Option A — Vergil

Extract 2 Vergil, *Aeneid* 12.919–938

920 cunctanti telum Aeneas fatale coruscat,
 sortitus fortunam oculis, et corpore toto
 eminus intorquet. murali concita numquam
 tormento sic saxa fremunt, nec fulmine tanti
 dissultant crepitus. volat atri turbinis instar
 exitium dirum hasta ferens orasque recludit
 925 loricae et clipei extremos septemplicis orbes.
 per medium stridens transit femur. incidit ictus
 ingens ad terram duplicato poplite Turnus.
 consurgunt gemitu Rutuli, totusque remugit
 mons circum, et vocem late nemora alta remittunt
 930 ille humilis supplexque oculos, dextramque precantem
 protendens, “equidem merui nec deprecor,” inquit:
 “utere sorte tua. miseri te siqua parentis
 tangere cura potest, oro (fuit et tibi talis
 Anchises genitor), Dauni miserere senectae
 935 et me seu corpus spoliatum lumine mavis
 redde meis. vicisti, et victum tendere palmas
 Ausonii videre; tua est Lavinia coniunx:
 ulterius ne tende odiis.”

2. (a) *murali concita ... septemplicis orbes* (lines 921–925). List the **three** things Aeneas’s spear is compared to in these lines. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [3]
- (b) *consurgunt gemitu ... alta remittunt* (lines 928–929). Identify **two** stylistic features in these lines **and** explain how they emphasize the despair that followed Turnus’s fall. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [4]
- (c) *ille humilis ... precantem protendens* (lines 930–931). List **two** details that show Turnus’s inferior position. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [2]
- (d) *miseri te ... miserere senectae* (lines 932–934). Explain why Turnus thought Aeneas might grant his request. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [2]
- (e) *vicisti, et ... tende odiis* (lines 936–938). Outline why Aeneas should not extend his hatred further. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [4]

Turn over

Option B — History

Extract 3 Caesar, *De Bello Gallico* 7.77.12–16

“quid ergo mei consili est? facere, quod nostri maiores nequaquam pari bello Cimbrorum Teutonumque fecerunt; qui in oppida compulsi ac simili inopia subacti eorum corporibus qui aetate ad bellum inutiles videbantur vitam toleraverunt neque se hostibus tradiderunt. cuius rei si exemplum non haberemus, tamen libertatis causa institui et posteris prodi pulcherrimum iudicarem. nam quid illi simile bello fuit? depopulata Gallia Cimbri magnaue illata calamitate finibus quidem nostris aliquando excesserunt atque alias terras petierunt; iura, leges, agros, libertatem nobis reliquerunt. Romani vero quid petunt aliud aut quid volunt, nisi invidia adducti, quos fama nobiles potentesque bello cognoverunt, horum in agris civitatibusque considerare atque his aeternam iniungere servitutem? neque enim ulla alia condicione bella gesserunt. quod si ea quae in longinquis nationibus geruntur ignoratis, respicite finitimam Galliam, quae in provinciam redacta, iure et legibus commutatis, securibus subiecta perpetua premitur servitute.”

3. (a) *quid ergo ... hostibus tradiderunt* (lines 1–3). Outline Critognatus’s advice. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [3]
- (b) *Cimbrorum Teutonumque* (lines 1–2). Identify where the Cimbri and Teutones were from **and** list an additional detail about them. [2]
- (c) Translate *cuius rei ... bello fuit?* (lines 3–5). [3]
- (d) *depopulata Gallia ... iniungere servitutem* (lines 5–9). Contrast what, according to Critognatus, the Cimbri did in war and what the Romans intend to do. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [4]
- (e) *respicite finitimam ... premitur servitute* (lines 10–11). Analyse the situation in the neighbouring area of Gaul according to Critognatus. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [3]

Option B — History

Extract 4 Caesar, *De Bello Gallico* 7.83

bis magno cum detrimento repulsi Galli quid agant consulunt; locorum peritos adhibent: ex his superiorum castrorum situs munitionesque cognoscunt. erat a septentrionibus collis, quem propter magnitudinem circuitus opere circumplecti non potuerant nostri: necessario paene iniquo loco et leniter declivi castra fecerunt. haec Gaius Antistius Reginus et Gaius Caninius Rebilus legati cum duabus legionibus obtinebant. cognitis per exploratores regionibus duces hostium LX milia ex omni numero deligunt earum civitatum quae maximam virtutis opinionem habebant; quid quoque pacto agi placeat occulte inter se constituunt; adeundi tempus definiunt, cum meridies esse videatur. his copiis Vercassivellaunum Arvernum, unum ex quattuor ducibus, propinquum Vercingetorigis, praeficiunt. ille ex castris prima vigilia egressus prope confecto sub lucem itinere post montem se occultavit militesque ex nocturno labore sese reficere iussit. cum iam meridies appropinquare videretur, ad ea castra quae supra demonstravimus contendit; eodemque tempore equitatus ad campestris munitiones accedere et reliquae copiae pro castris sese ostendere coeperunt.

4. (a) *erat a ... potuerant nostri* (lines 2–3). Describe the hill. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [3]
- (b) *cognitis per ... esse videatur* (lines 5–8). Describe the troops chosen for the attack. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [3]
- (c) *his copiis ... Vercingetorigis, praeficiunt* (lines 8–9). List the **three** details about Vercassivellaunus given in the text. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [3]
- (d) *ille ex ... reficere iussit* (lines 9–10). Outline Vercassivellaunus's actions. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [3]
- (e) *cum iam ... ostendere coeperunt* (lines 11–13). State what **three** things happened as the time approached noon. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [3]

Turn over

Option C — Love poetry

Extract 5 Horace, *Carmina* 4.1.1–20

intermissa, Venus, diu
 rursus bella moves? parce, precor precor.
 non sum qualis eram bonae
 sub regno Cinarae. desine, dulcium
 5 mater saeva Cupidinum,
 circa lustra decem flectere mollibus
 iam durum imperiis: abi,
 quo blandae iuvenum te revocant preces.
 tempestivius in domum
 10 Pauli purpureis ales oloribus
 comissabere Maximi,
 si torrere iecur quaeris idoneum;
 namque et nobilis et decens
 et pro sollicitis non tacitus reis
 15 et centum puer artium
 late signa feret militiae tuae
 et, quandoque potentior
 largi muneribus riserit aemuli,
 Albanos prope te lacus
 20 ponet marmoream sub trabe citrea.

5. (a) *parce, precor ... regno Cinarae* (lines 2–4). State what the poet begs Venus to do **and** explain why. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [3]
- (b) *desine, dulcium ... durum imperiis* (lines 4–7). State what makes the poet an unsuitable target for Venus. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [3]
- (c) *tempestivius in ... quaeris idoneum* (lines 9–12). State what Venus will do according to the poet. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [2]
- (d) *namque et ... trabe citrea* (lines 13–20). Identify **two** stylistic features in these lines and explain how they emphasize Paulus’s appropriateness as a target for Venus. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [4]
- (e) *et centum ... trabe citrea* (lines 15–20). List what Paulus will do. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [3]

Option C — Love poetry

Extract 6 Catullus, *Carmina* 51, 110

51.

ille mi par esse deo videtur,
ille, si fas est, superare divos
qui sedens adversus identidem te
spectat et audit

5 dulce ridentem, misero quod omnis
eripit sensus mihi: nam simul te,
Lesbia, adspexi, nihil est super mi
[line missing]

lingua sed torpet, tenuis sub artus
10 flamma demanat, sonitu suopte
tintinant aures, gemina teguntur
lumina nocte.

otium, Catulle, tibi molestum est:
otio exsultas nimiumque gestis.
15 otium et reges prius et beatas
perdidit urbes.

110.

Aufilena, bonae semper laudantur amicae:
accipiunt pretium quod facere instituunt.
tu, quod promisti mihi, quod mentita, inimica es;
quod nec das et fers saepe, facis facinus.
5 aut facere ingenuae est, aut non promisse pudicae,
Aufilena, fuit: sed data corripere
fraudando† efficit plus quam meretricis avarae,
quae sese toto corpore prostituit.

6. (a) State which famous poet's work poem 51 is an adaptation of and give **one** detail about this poet. [2]
- (b) *lingua sed ... lumina nocte* (poem 51, lines 9–12). Analyse the effect of love on Catullus's body. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [4]
- (c) *Aufilena, bonae ... inimica es* (poem 110, lines 1–3). Analyse how Catullus contrasts Aufilena and *bonae amicae*. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [4]
- (d) Translate *quod nec ... Aufilena, fuit* (poem 110, lines 4–6). [3]
- (e) *sed data corripere fraudando* (poem 110, lines 6–7). State what behaviour Catullus criticizes Aufilena for. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [2]

Turn over

Option E — Social criticism

Extract 7 Martial, *Epigrams* 10.20

nec doctum satis et parum severum,
 sed non rusticulum tamen libellum
 facundo mea Plinio Thalia
 i perfer: brevis est labor peractae
 5 altum vincere tramitem Suburae.
 illic Orphea protinus videbis
 udi vertice lubricum theatri
 mirantisque feras avemque regis,
 raptum quae Phryga pertulit Tonanti;
 10 illic parva tui domus Pedonis
 caelata est aquilae minore pinna.
 sed ne tempore non tuo disertam
 pulses ebria ianuam, videto:
 totos dat tetricae dies Minervae,
 15 dum centum studet auribus virorum
 hoc quod saecula posterique possint
 Arpinis quoque conparare chartis.
 seras tutior ibis ad lucernas:
 haec hora est tua, cum furit Lyaeus,
 20 cum regnat rosa, cum madent capilli:
 tunc me vel rigidi legant Catones.

7. (a) *nec doctum ... i perfer* (lines 1–4). Identify **three** ways in which Martial describes the book. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [3]
- (b) Translate *illic Orphea ... pertulit Tonanti* (lines 6–9). [3]
- (c) *illic parva ... minore pinna* (lines 10–11). Describe the house in which Pliny lived. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [3]
- (d) *Arpinis ... chartis* (line 17). Analyse the reference. [2]
- (e) Identify **two** stylistic features used in this extract **and** state their effects. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [4]

Option E — Social criticism

Extract 8 Horace, *Satires* 1.6.65–80

65 atqui si vitiis mediocribus ac mea paucis
mendosa est natura, alioqui recta, velut si
egregio inspertos reprendas corpore naevos,
si neque avaritiam neque sordes nec mala lustra
obiciet vere quisquam mihi, purus et insons,
70 ut me collaudem, si et vivo carus amicis,
causa fuit pater his; qui macro pauper agello
noluit in Flavi ludum me mittere, magni
quo pueri magnis e centurionibus orti
laevo suspensi loculos tabulamque lacerto
75 ibant octonos referentes Idibus aeris,
sed puerum est ausus Romam portare docendum
artis quas doceat quivis eques atque senator
semet prognatos. vestem servosque sequentis,
in magno ut populo, siqui vidisset, avita
80 ex re praeberi sumptus mihi crederet illos.

8. (a) *atqui si ... corpore naevos* (lines 65–67). Analyse the simile. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [4]
- (b) *causa fuit ... me mittere* (lines 71–72). Identify **two** details about Horace's father in these lines. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [2]
- (c) *noluit in ... Idibus aeris* (lines 72–75). State how Horace portrays the young men who went to Flavius's school. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [4]
- (d) Write out and scan *ibant octonos ... portare docendum* (lines 75–76). Indicate elisions where necessary. [2]
- (e) *vestem servosque ... crederet illos* (lines 78–80). State what a bystander would have believed, according to the poet. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [3]

Option G — Villains

Extract 9 Livy, *Ab Urbe Condita* 1.57.8–58.3

incaluerant vino; ‘age sane’ omnes; citatis equis avolant Romam. quo cum primis se intendentibus tenebris pervenissent, pergunt inde Collatiam, ubi Lucretiam haudquaquam ut regias nurus, quas in convivio luxuque cum aequalibus viderant tempus terentes sed nocte sera deditam
5 lanae inter lucubrantes ancillas in medio aedium sedentem inveniunt. muliebris certaminis laus penes Lucretiam fuit. adveniens vir Tarquiniique excepti benigne; victor maritus comiter invitat regios iuvenes. ibi Sex. Tarquinius mala libido Lucretiae per vim stuprandae capit; cum forma tum spectata castitas incitat. et tum quidem ab nocturno iuvenali ludo in castra redeunt. paucis interiectis diebus Sex. Tarquinius inscio Collatino cum comite uno Collatiam venit. ubi exceptus benigne ab ignaris consilii cum post cenam in hospitale cubiculum deductus esset, amore ardens,
10 postquam satis tuta circa sopitique omnes videbantur, stricto gladio ad dormientem Lucretiam venit sinistraque manu mulieris pectore oppresso ‘tace, Lucretia’ inquit; ‘Sex. Tarquinius sum; ferrum in manu est; moriere, si emiseris vocem.’

9. (a) *citatis equis ... inde Collatiam* (lines 1–2). Outline the route the men took. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [3]
- (b) *ubi Lucretiam ... sedentem inveniunt* (lines 2–4). Analyse the contrast between the king’s daughters-in-law and Lucretia. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [4]
- (c) *ibi Sex ... castitas incitat* (lines 6–7). State the **three** reasons, according to Livy, why Tarquin decided to rape Lucretia. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [3]
- (d) *ubi exceptus ... deductus esset* (lines 8–9). State how Tarquinius was treated when he returned to Collatia. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [2]
- (e) Translate *stricto gladio ... emiseris vocem* (lines 10–12). [3]

Option G — Villains

Extract 10 Sallust, *Bellum Catilinae* 6.7–7.5

imperium legitimum, nomen imperi regium habebant. delecti, quibus corpus annis infirmum, ingenium sapientia validum erat, rei publicae consultabant; hi vel aetate vel curae similitudine patres appellabantur. post, ubi regium imperium, quod initio conservandae libertatis atque augendae rei publicae fuerat, in superbiam dominationemque se convortit, inmutato more
5 annua imperia binosque imperatores sibi fecere: eo modo minime posse putabant per licentiam inolescere animum humanum. sed ea tempestate coepere se quisque magis extollere magisque ingenium in promptu habere. nam regibus boni quam mali suspectiores sunt semperque iis aliena virtus formidulosa est. sed civitas incredibile memoratu est, adepta libertate, quantum
10 brevi creverit: tanta cupido gloriae incesserat. iam primum iuventus, simul ac belli patiens erat, in castris per laborem usum militiae discebat magisque in decoris armis et militaribus equis quam in scortis atque conviviis lubidinem habebant. igitur talibus viris non labor insolitus, non locus ullus asper aut arduus erat, non armatus hostis formidulosus: virtus omnia domuerat.

10. (a) *delecti, quibus ... publicae consultabant* (lines 1–2). Describe the senators. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [4]
- (b) *post, ubi ... sibi fecere* (lines 3–5). Explain why there had originally been kings **and** why they were later replaced. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [3]
- (c) *nam regibus ... formidulosa est* (lines 7–8). State why virtue did not thrive under the monarchy according to these lines. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [2]
- (d) *sed civitas ... lubidinem habebant* (lines 8–11). State what the young men took pleasure in and what they enjoyed less. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [4]
- (e) *igitur talibus ... omnia domuerat* (lines 11–12). Identify **one** figure of speech in these lines **and** state its effect. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [2]

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References:

- Extract 1.** Vergil (n.d.), *Aeneid*. [online] Available at: <http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Perseus%3Atext%3A1999.02.0055%3Abook%3D12%3Acard%3D869> [Accessed 19 June 2022].
- Extract 2.** Vergil (n.d.), *Aeneid*. [online] Available at: <http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Perseus%3Atext%3A1999.02.0055%3Abook%3D12%3Acard%3D919> [Accessed 19 June 2022].
- Extract 3.** Caesar (n.d.), *De Bello Gallico*. [online] Available at: <http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Perseus%3Atext%3A1999.02.0002%3Abook%3D7%3Achapter%3D77%3Asection%3D12> [Accessed 19 June 2022].
- Extract 4.** Caesar (n.d.), *De Bello Gallico*. [online] Available at: <http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Perseus%3Atext%3A1999.02.0002%3Abook%3D7%3Achapter%3D83%3Asection%3D1> [Accessed 19 June 2022].
- Extract 5.** Horace (n.d.), *Carmina*. [online] Available at: <http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Perseus%3Atext%3A1999.02.0024%3Abook%3D4%3Apoem%3D1> [Accessed 19 June 2022].
- Extract 6.** Catullus (n.d.), *Carmina*. [online] Available at: <http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Perseus%3Atext%3A1999.02.0003%3Apoem%3D51>, <http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Perseus%3Atext%3A1999.02.0003%3Apoem%3D110> [Accessed 19 June 2022].
- Extract 7.** Martial (n.d.), *Epigrams*. [online] Available at: <http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Perseus%3Atext%3A2008.01.0506%3Abook%3D10%3Apoem%3D20> [Accessed 19 June 2022].
- Extract 8.** Horace (n.d.), *Satires*. [online] Available at: <http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Perseus%3Atext%3A1999.02.0062%3Abook%3D1%3Apoem%3D6> [Accessed 19 June 2022].
- Extract 9.** Livy (n.d.), *Ab Urbe Condita*. [online] Available at: <http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Perseus%3Atext%3A1999.02.0169%3Abook%3D1%3Achapter%3D57%3Asection%3D8> [Accessed 19 June 2022].
- Extract 10.** Sallust (n.d.), *Bellum Catalinae*. [online] Available at: <http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Perseus%3Atext%3A2008.01.0002%3Atext%3DCat.%3Achapter%3D6> [Accessed 19 June 2022].