Diploma Programme
Programme du diplôme
Programa del Diploma

**Latin**
**Standard level**
**Paper 2**

Tuesday 25 October 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]**.

11 pages

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

**Option A — Vergil**

**Extract 1**    **Vergil,** *Aeneid* **12.614–630**

> interea extremo bellator in aequore Turnus
> 615 palantis sequitur paucos iam segnior atque
> iam minus atque minus successu laetus equorum.
> attulit hunc illi caecis terroribus aura
> commixtum clamorem adrectasque impulit aures
> confusae sonus urbis et inlaetabile murmur.
> 620 "ei mihi! quid tanto turbantur moenia luctu?
> quisve ruit tantus diversa clamor ab urbe?"
> sic ait adductisque amens subsistit habenis.
> atque huic, in faciem soror ut conversa Metisci
> aurigae currumque et equos et lora regebat,
> 625 talibus occurrit dictis: "hac, Turne, sequamur
> Troiugenas, 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."

**1.** (a)  Translate *interea extremo … laetus equorum* (lines 614–616). [3]

(b)  *attulit hunc … inlaetabile murmur* (lines 617–619). List the **three** things that Turnus heard. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [3]

(c)  *atque huic … occurrit dictis* (lines 623–625). Describe what Turnus's sister was doing. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [3]

(d)  *hac, Turne … honore recedes* (lines 625–630). Identify **two** stylistic features used by Juturna in these lines to persuade Turnus **and** state their effect. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [4]

(e)  Write out and scan *sunt alii … proelia miscet* (lines 627–628). Indicate elisions where necessary. [2]

**Option A — Vergil**

**Extract 2**      **Vergil,** *Aeneid* **12.826–842**

> "sit Latium, sint Albani per saecula reges,
> sit Romana potens Itala virtute propago:
> occidit, occideritque sinas cum nomine Troia."
> olli subridens hominum rerumque repertor
> 830 "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 aeque celebrabit honores."
> adnuit his Iuno et mentem laetata retorsit.
> interea excedit caelo nubemque relinquit.

**2.**    (a)    *sit Latium … nomine Troia* (lines 826–828). State what Juno wishes for. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required.             [4]

       (b)    *verum age … volensque remitto* (lines 832–833). Explain why Jupiter says Juno should let go of her anger. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text.        [2]

       (c)    *sermonem Ausonii … nomen erit* (lines 834–835). Identify what Jupiter says will happen to the Ausonians. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text.        [2]

       (d)    *hinc genus … celebrabit honores* (lines 838–840). List the ways in which Jupiter states the new people will be exceptional. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required.        [3]

       (e)    *adnuit his … nubemque relinquit* (lines 841–842). Outline how Juno responded. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text.        [4]

**Turn over**

**Option B — History**

**Extract 3    Caesar, *De Bello Gallico* 7.77.5–11**

"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 nostrum auxilium
concitavimus. quid hominum milibus LXXX uno loco interfectis propinquis consanguineisque
5    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 dubitatis? quid ergo? Romanos in
illis ulterioribus munitionibus animine causa cotidie exerceri putatis? si illorum nuntiis confirmari
10    non potestis omni aditu praesaepto, his utimini testibus appropinquare eorum adventum; cuius rei
timore exterriti diem noctemque in opere versantur."

**3.**    (a)    Identify who is speaking **and** give **one** detail about this person that is not provided in
the extract. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required.    [2]

(b)    *qui se … patienter ferant* (line 1). Analyse the contrast the speaker is expressing.
Support your answer by quoting the Latin text.    [3]

(c)    *quid hominum … decertare cogentur?* (lines 4–5). Explain what the speaker is
concerned about in these lines. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required.    [3]

(d)    *nolite hos … servituti subicere* (lines 5–7). Identify **two** stylistic features used in these
lines **and** state their effect. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text.    [4]

(e)    *si illorum … opere versantur* (lines 9–11). Explain why the speaker thinks help is
forthcoming. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required.    [3]

**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 certiorem quid faciendum existimet. accelerat Caesar, ut proelio intersit.

**4.**    (a)    *his rebus … ne faciat* (lines 1–2). Identify what Caesar orders Labienus to do **and**
under what circumstances. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required.    [3]

(b)    *interiores desperatis … paraverant conferunt* (lines 4–5). Describe the tactics of the
Gauls **and** explain why they employed them. Support your answer by quoting the
Latin text.    [4]

(c)    Translate *mittit primo … subsidio adducit* (lines 7–8).    [3]

(d)    *cohortes quattuor … adoriri iubet* (lines 9–11). Outline what orders Caesar gives to
the cavalry. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text.    [3]

(e)    *Labienus, postquam … faciendum existimet* (lines 11–13). Identify what Labienus does
in response to the situation on the battlefield. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required.    [2]

**Turn over**

**Option C — Love poetry**

**Extract 5      Catullus, *Carmina* 40, 70, 87**

**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.

**70.**

nulli se dicit mulier mea nubere malle
    quam mihi, non si se Iuppiter ipse petat.
dicit: sed mulier cupido quod dicit amanti
    in vento et rapida scribere oportet aqua.

**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.

**5.**   (a)   *quaenam te … meos iambos?* (poem 40, lines 1–2). Identify what a diseased mind is
doing to Ravidus, according to the poet. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required.      [2]

(b)   *quid vis? … amare poena* (poem 40, lines 6–8). State what the poet says will happen
to Ravidus **and** why. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text.      [3]

(c)   Write out and scan *nulli se … ipse petat* (poem 70, lines 1–2). Indicate elisions
where necessary.      [2]

(d)   In poem 70, analyse the woman's claim **and** the poet's opinion of it. Quotation of the
Latin text is **not** required.      [4]

(e)   *nulla potest … mea es* (poem 87, lines 1–2). Outline how Catullus's love for Lesbia is
exceptional. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text.      [4]

**Option C — Love poetry**

**Extract 6      Horace, *Carmina* 4.1.21–40**

              illic plurima naribus
                  duces tura lyraeque et Berecyntiae
              delectabere tibiae
                  mixtis carminibus non sine fistula;

25      illic bis pueri die
                  numen cum teneris virginibus tuum
              laudantes pede candido
                  in morem Salium ter quatient humum.

              me nec femina nec puer
30          iam nec spes animi credula mutui
              nec certare iuvat mero
                  nec vincire novis tempora floribus.

              sed cur heu, Ligurine, cur
                  manat rara meas lacrima per genas?
35      cur facunda parum decoro
                  inter verba cadit lingua silentio?

              nocturnis ego somniis
                  iam captum teneo, iam volucrem sequor
              te per gramina Martii
40          campi, te per aquas, dure, volubilis.

**6.**  (a)  Translate *illic plurima … sine fistula* (lines 21–24).                                                    [3]

   (b)  *illic bis … quatient humum* (lines 25–28). Describe how Venus's divinity will be
         honoured. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required.                                    [3]

   (c)  *Salium* (line 28). Explain who this refers to **and** give **one** detail about them that is not
         provided in the extract. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required.                    [2]

   (d)  *me nec … tempora floribus* (lines 29–32). List **three** things the poet says cannot please
         him. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text.                                          [3]

   (e)  *sed cur … dure, volubilis* (lines 33–40). Identify **two** stylistic features in these lines **and**
         state how they emphasize the poet's emotional response to Ligurinus. Support your
         answer by quoting the Latin text.                                                            [4]

**Turn over**

**Option E — Social criticism**

**Extract 7        Horace, *Satires* 1.6.45–64**

45      nunc ad me redeo libertino patre natum,
        quem rodunt omnes libertino patre natum,
        nunc, quia, Maecenas, tibi sum convictor, at olim,
        quod mihi pareret legio Romana tribuno.
        dissimile hoc illi est, quia non, ut forsit honorem
50      iure mihi invideat quivis, ita te quoque amicum,
        praesertim cautum dignos adsumere, prava
        ambitione procul. felicem dicere non hoc
        me possim, casu quod te sortitus amicum;
        nulla etenim mihi te fors obtulit: optimus olim
55      Vergilius, post hunc Varius dixere, quid essem.
        ut veni coram, singultim pauca locutus —
        infans namque pudor prohibebat plura profari —
        non ego me claro natum patre, non ego circum
        me Satureiano vectari rura caballo,
60      sed quod eram narro. respondes, ut tuus est mos,
        pauca; abeo, et revocas nono post mense iubesque
        esse in amicorum numero. magnum hoc ego duco,
        quod placui tibi, qui turpi secernis honestum
        non patre praeclaro, sed vita et pectore puro.

**7.**   (a)   *nunc, quia … Romana tribuno* (lines 47–48). Identify the **two** contrasting explanations
               Horace gives for being taunted. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required.          [2]

        (b)   *dissimile hoc … ambitione procul* (lines 49–52). Explain why it is an honour to be a
               friend of Maecenas. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text.                          [2]

        (c)   Translate *felicem dicere … quid essem* (lines 52–55).                                       [3]

        (d)   *ut veni … eram narro* (lines 56–60). Outline Horace's behaviour when meeting
               Maecenas for the first time. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text.                 [4]

        (e)   *respondes, ut … pectore puro* (lines 60–64). Identify **two** stylistic features in these lines
               **and** explain how they help to present Maecenas in a good light. Support your answer
               by quoting the Latin text.                                                                  [4]

**Option E — Social criticism**

**Extract 8      Martial, *Epigrams* 6.64.18–32**

<div align="center">

ne valeam, si non multo sapit altius illud,
quod cum panticibus laxis et cum pede grandi
20   et rubro pulmone vetus nasisque timendum
omnia crudelis lanius per compita portat.
audes praeterea, quos nullus noverit, in me
scribere versiculos miseras et perdere chartas.
at si quid nostrae tibi bilis inusserit ardor,
25   vivet et haerebit totoque legetur in orbe,
stigmata nec vafra delebit Cinnamus arte.
sed miserere tui, rabido nec perditus ore
fumantem nasum vivi temptaveris ursi.
sit placidus licet et lambat digitosque manusque,
30   si dolor et bilis, si iusta coegerit ira,
ursus erit: vacua dentes in pelle fatiges
et tacitam quaeras, quam possis rodere, carnem.

</div>

**8.**   (a)   Write out and scan *ne valeam … pede grandi* (lines 18–19). Indicate elisions
        where necessary.                                                                                    [2]

     (b)   *ne valeam … compita portat* (lines 18–21). Describe the animal, giving **four** details.
        Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required.                                       [4]

     (c)   *audes praeterea … perdere chartas* (lines 22–23). Identify what the poet accuses his
        critic of. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text.                       [2]

     (d)   *sed miserere … temptaveris ursi* (lines 27–28). Analyse the metaphor **and** explain what
        it implies about the critic and the poet. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text.   [4]

     (e)   *sit placidus … ursus erit* (lines 29–31). Outline the contradiction expressed in these
        lines. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required.                          [3]

**Option G — Villains**

**Extract 9      Vergil, *Aeneid* 10.689–706**

<pre>
          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 genitori Amyco dedit et face praegnans
705    Cisseis regina Parin creat: urbe paterna
          occubat, ignarum Laurens habet ora Mimanta.
</pre>

**9.**   (a)   *at Iovis … sternit humi* (lines 689–697). Identify **two** stylistic features used in these lines **and** explain how they make the description of the battle more exciting. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text.                                                                              [4]

(b)   Write out and scan *vim cunctam … Dolichaonis Hebrum* (lines 695–696). Indicate elisions where necessary.                                                                              [2]

(c)   *cum quo … segnem sinit* (lines 697–700). Describe the deaths of Latagus **and** Palmus. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text.                                                  [4]

(d)   *nec non … Parin creat* (lines 702–705). List **three** details about the relationship between Mimas and Paris. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required.                      [3]

(e)   *urbe paterna … ora Mimanta* (lines 705–706). Contrast the fates of Paris and Mimas. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text.                                              [2]

**Option G — Villains**

**Extract 10    Sallust,** *Bellum Catilinae* **1–2.1**

> omnis homines, qui sese student praestare ceteris animalibus, summa ope niti decet, ne vitam
> silentio transeant veluti pecora, quae natura prona atque ventri oboedientia finxit. sed nostra omnis
> vis in animo et corpore sita est: animi imperio, corporis servitio magis utimur; alterum nobis
> cum dis, alterum cum beluis commune est. quo mihi rectius videtur ingeni quam virium opibus
> 5   gloriam quaerere et, quoniam vita ipsa, qua fruimur, brevis est, memoriam nostri quam maxume
> longam efficere. nam divitiarum et formae gloria fluxa atque fragilis est, virtus clara aeternaque
> habetur. sed diu magnum inter mortalis certamen fuit, vine corporis an virtute animi res militaris
> magis procederet. nam et, prius quam incipias, consulto et, ubi consulueris, mature facto opus est.
> ita utrumque per se indigens alterum alterius auxilio eget. igitur initio reges (nam in terris nomen
> 10  imperi id primum fuit) divorsi pars ingenium, alii corpus exercebant: etiam tum vita hominum sine
> cupiditate agitabatur; sua cuique satis placebant.

**10.**   (a)   *omnis homines … oboedientia finxit* (lines 1–2). Analyse what the author states people
             should do **and** why. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text.                          [3]

      (b)   Translate *sed nostra … commune est* (lines 2–4).                                               [3]

      (c)   *quo mihi … longam efficere* (lines 4–6). Outline what Sallust advises **and** why.
             Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required.                                               [4]

      (d)   *nam et … opus est* (line 8). Outline what **two** things are necessary to do in affairs of war,
             according to this line. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text.                          [2]

      (e)   *igitur initio … satis placebant* (lines 9–11). Outline how things were different in the age
             of kings, according to these lines. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required.            [3]

**References:**

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**Extract 2.**   Vergil, n.d. *Bucolics, Aeneid, and Georgics of Vergil.* J. B. Greenough (ed.), 1900. [online] Available at: http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Perseus%3Atext%3A1999.02.0055%3Abook%3D12%3Acard%3D791 [Accessed 16 December 2022].

**Extract 3.**   C. Julius Caesar, n.d. *C. Iuli Commentarii Rerum in Gallia Gestarum VII A. Hirti Commentarius VII*. T. Rice Holmes (ed.), 1914. [online] Available at: http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Perseus%3Atext%3A1999.02.0002%3Abook%3D7%3Achapter%3D77%3Asection%3D5 and http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Perseus%3Atext%3A1999.02.0002%3Abook%3D7%3Achapter%3D77%3Asection%3D11 [Accessed 16 December 2022].

**Extract 4.**   C. Julius Caesar, n.d. *C. Iuli Commentarii Rerum in Gallia Gestarum VII A. Hirti Commentarius VII*. T. Rice Holmes (ed.), 1914. [online] Available at: http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Perseus%3Atext%3A1999.02.0002%3Abook%3D7%3Achapter%3D86%3Asection%3D1 and http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Perseus%3Atext%3A1999.02.0002%3Abook%3D7%3Achapter%3D87%3Asection%3D3 [Accessed 16 December 2022].

**Extract 5.**   Catullus, n.d. *Carmina*. E. T. Merrill (ed.), 1893. [online] Available at: [Poem 40] http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Perseus%3Atext%3A1999.02.0003%3Apoem%3D40, [Poem 70] http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Perseus%3Atext%3A1999.02.0003%3Apoem%3D70 and [Poem 87] http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Perseus%3Atext%3A1999.02.0003%3Apoem%3D87 [Accessed 16 December 2022].

**Extract 6.**   Horace, n.d. *Horace, Odes and Epodes*. P. Shorey and G. J. Laing (eds.), 1919. [online] Available at: http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Perseus%3Atext%3A1999.02.0024%3Abook%3D4%3Apoem%3D1 [Accessed 16 December 2022].

**Extract 7.**   Horace, n.d. *The Works of Horace*. C. Smart (ed.), 1836. [online] Available at: http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Perseus%3Atext%3A1999.02.0062%3Abook%3D1%3Apoem%3D6 [Accessed 16 December 2022].

**Extract 8.**   Martial, n.d. *M. Valerii Martialis Epigrammaton libri*. W. Heraeus (ed.), 1925. [online] Available at: http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Perseus%3Atext%3A2008.01.0506%3Abook%3D6%3Apoem%3D64 [Accessed 16 December 2022].

**Extract 9.**   Vergil, n.d. *Bucolics, Aeneid, and Georgics of Vergil*. J. B. Greenough (ed.), 1900. [online] Available at: http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Perseus%3Atext%3A1999.02.0055%3Abook%3D10%3Acard%3D689 [Accessed 16 December 2022].

**Extract 10.**   Sallust, n.d. *C. Sallusti Crispi. Catilina, Iugurtha, Orationes Et Epistulae Excerptae De Historiis*. A. Ahlberg (ed.), 1919. [online] Available at: http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Perseus%3Atext%3A2008.01.0002%3Atext%3DCat.%3Achapter%3D1 and http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Perseus%3Atext%3A2008.01.0002%3Atext%3DCat.%3Achapter%3D2 [Accessed 16 December 2022].