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**Latin**  
**Higher level**  
**Paper 2**

10 May 2023

**Zone A** morning | **Zone B** afternoon | **Zone C** morning

2 hours

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**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* 6.64–86

tum canit, errantem Permessi ad flumina Gallum  
 65 Aonas in montis ut duxerit una sororum,  
 utque viro Phoebi chorus adsurrexerit omnis;  
 ut Linus haec illi, divino carmine pastor,  
 floribus atque apio crinis ornatus amaro,  
 dixerit: “hos tibi dant calamos, en accipe, Musae,  
 70 Ascraeo quos ante seni, quibus ille solebat  
 cantando rigidas deducere montibus ornos:  
 his tibi Grynei nemoris dicatur origo,  
 ne quis sit lucus, quo se plus iactet Apollo.”  
 quid loquar aut Scyllam Nisi, quam fama secuta est  
 75 candida succinctam latrantibus inguina monstribus  
 Dulichias vexasse rates, et gurgite in alto,  
 ah, timidos nautas canibus lacerasse marinis,  
 aut ut mutatos Terei narraverit artus;  
 quas illi Philomela dapes, quae dona pararit,  
 80 quo cursu deserta petiverit, et quibus ante  
 infelix sua tecta supervolitaverit alis?  
 omnia, quae Phoebus quondam meditante, beatus  
 audiit Eurotas, iussitque ediscere laurus,  
 ille canit: pulsae referunt ad sidera valles;  
 85 cogere donec ovis stabulis numerumque referri  
 iussit, et invito processit Vesper Olympo.

1. (a) Translate *tum canit ... adsurrexerit omnis* (lines 64–66). [3]
- (b) *Ascraeo ... seni* (line 70). Explain who this refers to, giving **two** details. [2]
- (c) Write out and scan *aut ut mutatos ... dona pararit* (lines 78–79). Indicate elisions where necessary. [2]
- (d) Outline Philomela’s deeds. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [3]

Option A — Vergil

Extract 2 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  
 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.”  
 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  
 Murranum, 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.  
 excindine 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.”

2. (a) State what Turnus accuses Juturna of. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [2]
- (b) Outline the fate of Murranus. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [2]
- (c) Discuss how Vergil depicts Turnus’s state of mind in this extract through his literary art. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [6]

Turn over

## Option B — History

Extract 3 Livy, *Ab Urbe Condita* 22.5.1–7

consul percussis omnibus ipse satis, ut in re trepida, impavidus turbatos ordines vertente se quoque ad dissonos clamores, instruit ut tempus locusque patitur, et quacumque adire audirique potest adhortatur ac stare ac pugnare iubet: nec enim inde votis aut imploratione deum, sed vi ac virtute evadendum esse; per medias acies ferro viam fieri, et quo timoris minus sit eo minus  
 5 ferme periculi esse. ceterum prae strepitu ac tumultu nec consilium nec imperium accipi poterat, tantumque aberat ut sua signa atque ordines et locum noscerent ut vix ad arma capienda aptandaque pugnae competeret animus opprimerenturque quidam onerati magis iis quam tecti. et erat in tanta caligine maior usus aurium quam oculorum. ad gemitus volnerum ictusque corporum aut armorum et mixtos terrentium paventiumque clamores circumferebant ora oculosque. alii fugientes  
 10 pugnantium globo inlati haerebant, alios redeuntes in pugnam avertibat fugientium agmen. deinde, ubi in omnes partes nequiquam impetus capti et ab lateribus montes ac lacus, a fronte et ab tergo hostium acies claudebant, apparuitque nullam nisi in dextera ferroque salutis spem esse, tum sibi quisque dux adhortatorque factus ad rem gerendam, et nova de integro exorta pugna est, non illa ordinata per principes hastatosque ac triarios, nec ut pro signis antesignani post signa alia pugnaret  
 15 acies, nec ut in sua legione miles aut cohorte aut manipulo esset.

3. (a) State what the consul did when everything was in disarray. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [3]
- (b) Translate *nec enim ... periculi esse* (lines 3–5). [3]
- (c) *deinde, ubi ... pugna est* (lines 10–13). Outline the results of the desperate situation. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [2]
- (d) State **two** features of a normal battle that the *nova pugna* lacked. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [2]

**Option B — History****Extract 4 Caesar, *De Bello Gallico* 7.70–71**

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. praesidio legionum addito nostris animus augetur: hostes in fugam  
 5 coniecti se ipsi multitudine impediunt atque angustioribus portis relictis coacervantur. Germani  
 acrius usque ad munitiones sequuntur. fit magna caedes: nonnulli relictis equis fossam transire et  
 maceriam transcendere conantur. paulum legiones Caesar quas pro vallo constituerat promoveri  
 iubet. non minus qui intra munitiones erant perturbantur Galli: veniri ad se confestim existimantes  
 10 ad arma conclamant; nonnulli perterriti in oppidum irrumpunt. Vercingetorix iubet portas  
 claudi, ne castra nudentur. multis interfectis, compluribus equis captis Germani sese recipiunt.  
 Vercingetorix, priusquam munitiones ab Romanis perficiantur, consilium capit omnem ab se  
 equitatum noctu dimittere. discedentibus mandat ut suam quisque eorum civitatem adeat omnesque  
 qui per aetatem arma ferre possint ad bellum cogant. sua in illos merita proponit obtestaturque ut  
 15 suae salutis rationem habeant neu se optime de communi libertate meritum in cruciatum hostibus  
 dedant. quod si indiligentiores fuerint, milia hominum delecta octoginta una secum interitura  
 demonstrat. ratione inita se exigue dierum triginta habere frumentum, sed paulo etiam longius  
 tolerari posse parcendo.

4. (a) Describe the plain. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [2]
- (b) *Vercingetorix, priusquam ... bellum cogant* (lines 11–13). Outline the orders Vercingetorix gave to his departing allies. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [2]
- (c) Discuss how Caesar highlights the desperate situation of the Gauls in this extract through his literary art. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [6]

**Turn over**

Option C — Love poetry

Extract 5 Ovid, *Amores* 1.3

iusta precor: quae me nuper praedata puella est,  
 aut amet aut faciat, cur ego semper amem!  
 a, nimium volui — tantum patiat<sup>ur</sup> 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 parcus 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, siqua 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.

5. (a) Translate *iusta precor ... patiat<sup>ur</sup> amari* (lines 1–3). [3]
- (b) List the **three** things that the poet states do not recommend him as a lover. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [3]
- (c) Write out and scan *te mihi ... digna sua* (lines 19–20). [2]
- (d) Analyse the comparison between the poet and the three mythological women. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [2]

Option C — Love poetry

Extract 6 Horace, *Carmina* 3.26

vixi puellis nuper idoneus  
et militavi non sine gloria;  
nunc arma defunctumque bello  
barbiton hic paries habebit,

5 laevum marinae qui Veneris latus  
custodit. hic, hic ponite lucida  
funalia et vectis et arcus  
oppositis foribus minacis.

o quae beatam diva tenes Cyprum et  
10 Memphin carentem Sithonia nive,  
regina, sublimi flagello  
tange Chloen semel arrogantem.

6. (a) State how the poet characterizes his career until recently. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [2]
- (b) Interpret what the poet asks of the goddess. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [2]
- (c) Discuss how Horace expresses his change of feelings towards love through his literary art in this extract. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [6]



Option E — Social criticism

Extract 7 Horace, *Carmina* 1.2 1–20

iam satis terris nivis atque dirae  
grandinis misit pater et rubente  
dextera sacras iaculatus arcis  
terrui urbem,

5 terruit gentis, grave ne rediret  
saeculum Pyrrhae nova monstra questae,  
omne cum Proteus pecus egit altos  
visere montis,

10 piscium et summa genus haesit ulmo,  
nota quae sedes fuerat columbis,  
et superiecto pavidae natarunt  
aequore dammae.

15 vidimus flavum Tiberim retortis  
litore Etrusco violenter undis  
ire deiectum monumenta regis  
templaque Vestae,

20 Iliae dum se nimium querenti  
iactat ultorem, vagus et sinistra  
labitur ripa Iove non probante u-  
xorius amnis.

7. (a) Identify the weather elements wielded by Jupiter. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [3]
- (b) Translate *terrui gentis ... visere montis* (lines 5–8). [3]
- (c) *piscium et ... templaque Vestae* (lines 9–16). Identify **two adynata** (impossibilities) in these lines. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [2]
- (d) *Iliae* (line 17). Identify this reference, giving **two** details. [2]

## Option E — Social criticism

Extract 8 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.

8. (a) Describe the *lacus Orphei*. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [2]
- (b) Identify when Thalia should arrive at Pliny's house **and** when she should not, according to the poet. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [2]
- (c) Discuss how Martial constructs his relationship with Pliny through his literary art in this extract. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [6]

Turn over

**Option G — Villains**

**Extract 9 Sallust, *Bellum Catilinae* 8–9**

sed profecto fortuna in omni re dominatur; ea res cunctas ex lubidine magis quam ex vero celebrat  
 obscuratque. Atheniensium res gestae, sicuti ego aestumo, satis amplae magnificaeque fuere, verum  
 aliquanto minores tamen, quam fama feruntur. sed quia provenere ibi scriptorum magna ingenia,  
 per terrarum orbem Atheniensium facta pro maxumis celebrantur. ita eorum, qui fecere, virtus tanta  
 5 habetur, quantum eam verbis potuere extollere praeclara ingenia. at populo Romano numquam ea  
 copia fuit, quia prudentissimus quisque maxume negotiosus erat: ingenium nemo sine corpore  
 exercebat, optumus quisque facere quam dicere, sua ab aliis bene facta laudari quam ipse aliorum  
 narrare malebat. igitur domi militiaeque boni mores colebantur; concordia maxuma, minuma  
 10 avaritia erat; ius bonumque apud eos non legibus magis quam natura valebat. iurgia, discordias,  
 similtates cum hostibus exercebant, cives cum civibus de virtute certabant. in suppliciis deorum  
 magnifici, domi parci, in amicos fideles erant. duabus his artibus, audacia in bello, ubi pax evenerat,  
 aequitate, seque remque publicam curabant. quarum rerum ego maxuma documenta haec habeo,  
 quod in bello saepius vindicatum est in eos, qui contra imperium in hostem pugnaverant quique  
 15 tardius revocati proelio excesserant, quam qui signa relinquere aut pulsi loco cedere ausi erant; in  
 pace vero, quod beneficiis magis quam metu imperium agitabant et accepta iniuria ignoscere quam  
 persequi malebant.

9. (a) Outline how Sallust characterizes *fortuna*. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [3]
- (b) Translate *ita eorum ... negotiosus erat* (lines 4–6). [3]
- (c) State the **two** virtues that, according to Sallust, helped the Romans to maintain themselves and the state. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [2]
- (d) Outline which soldiers the Romans punished. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [2]

**Option G — Villains****Extract 10 Livy, *Ab Urbe Condita* 3.45.4–11**

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. “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 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 libertatem vita citius deseret quam fides.”

10. (a) *adversus iniuriam ... Icilius interveniunt* (lines 1–2). Analyse the contrast. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [2]
- (b) *ferro hinc ... sponsa Icili* (lines 4–7). State what Appius will have to do according to Icilius. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [2]
- (c) Discuss how Livy makes Icilius’s speech persuasive through his literary art in this extract. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [6]

**Turn over**

## Section B

To what extent do you agree with 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. There is little but metre and language to praise in Vergil, since he lacks deep feeling.

### Option B — History

12. “History is the long struggle of man, by exercise of his reason, to understand his environment and to act upon it.” (Edward Hallet Carr)

### Option C — Love poetry

13. In Latin love poetry, the traditional gender roles are reversed.

### Option E — Social criticism

14. “Satire is the most effective weapon against power: power does not support humour, because laughter frees man from his fears.” (Dario Fo)

### Option G — Villains

15. Nobody is a villain in their own story.

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**References:**

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- Extract 3** Livy, n.d. *Ab Urbe Condita*. [online] Available at: <http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Perseus%3Atext%3A1999.02.0161%3Abook%3D22%3Achapter%3D5%3Asection%3D1> [Accessed 23 February 2022].
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- Extract 9** Sallust, n.d. *Bellum Catilinae*. [online]. Available at <http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Perseus%3Atext%3A2008.01.0002%3Atext%3DCat.%3Achapter%3D8> and <http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Perseus%3Atext%3A2008.01.0002%3Atext%3DCat.%3Achapter%3D9> [Accessed 17 May 2023].
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