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# Latin

## Higher level

### Paper 1

6 May 2025

Zone A afternoon | Zone B afternoon | Zone C afternoon

2 hours

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#### Instructions to candidates

- Do not open this examination paper until instructed to do so.
- Answer the questions relating to both extracts in one option.
- A dictionary is permitted for this examination paper.
- The maximum mark for this examination paper is **[40 marks]**.

Answer **one** option. Answer **all** questions relating to **both** extracts in that option.

### Option A

#### Extract 1: Prose — Seneca, *Letters* 1.3

Seneca writes to his friend Lucilius and explains what a true friendship should look like.

epistulas ad me perferendas tradidisti, ut scribis, amico tuo; deinde admones me, ne omnia cum  
eo ad te pertinentia communicem; ita in eadem epistula illum et dixisti amicum et negasti. itaque si  
illo verbo quasi publico<sup>1</sup> usus es et sic illum amicum vocasti, quomodo omnes candidatos “bonos  
viro” dicimus, hac abierit.<sup>2</sup> sed si aliquem amicum existimas, cui non tantundem credis quantum  
5 tibi, vehementer erras et non satis nosti vim verae amicitiae. tu vero omnia cum amico delibera,  
sed de ipso prius. post amicitiam credendum est, ante amicitiam iudicandum. diu cogita, an tibi  
in amicitiam aliquis recipiendus sit. cum placuerit fieri, toto illum pectore admitte; tam audaciter  
cum illo loquere quam tecum.

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<sup>1</sup> *publicus, a, um* (adj.): common, ordinary

<sup>2</sup> *hac abierit*: “let it go”, “so be it”

**(Option A continues on the following page)**

**(Option A continued)**

1. (a) *epistulas ad ... amico tuo* (line 1). Outline how Lucilius's letter made its way to Seneca. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [2]
- (b) *deinde admones ... pertinentia communicem* (lines 1–2). State what Lucilius had warned Seneca about. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [3]
- (c) *ita in ... et negasti* (line 2). Identify the contradiction that Seneca expresses and explain what he implies with it. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [3]
- (d) *itaque si ... hac abierit* (lines 2–4). Explain under what circumstances Seneca is prepared to let the matter go. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [2]
- (e) *sed si aliquem ... verae amicitiae* (lines 4–5). State what Seneca warns Lucilius about. Support your answer with **four** quotations from the Latin text. [4]
- (f) Translate *tu vero ... quam tecum* (lines 5–8). [16]

**(Option A continues on page 5)**

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(Option A continued)

**Extract 2: Verse — Ovid, *Tristia* 1.9.5–6, 17–24**

Ovid laments how his friends abandoned him when he fell from the emperor’s favour.

donec eris sospes, multos numerabis amicos:  
tempora si fuerint nubila, solus eris.  
dum stetimus, turbae quantum satis esset, habebat  
nota quidem, sed non ambitiosa domus.  
5 at simul impulsata est, omnes timere ruinam,  
cautaque communi terga dedere fugae.  
saeva neque admiror metuunt si fulmina, quorum  
ignibus adflari proxima quaeque solent.  
sed tamen in duris remanentem rebus amicum  
10 quamlibet in viso Caesar in hoste probat.

**Summary of Extract 2:**

While you’re safe, you’ll have lots of friends – but you’re on your own when trouble strikes. My house used to welcome many, but they all turned their backs in fright. However, the emperor approves of a person who stays by a friend in bad times.

The following question refers to Extract 1 **and** Extract 2.

2. Contrast how the nature of friendship is presented in Extract 1 and Extract 2. Support your answer by quoting **precise** evidence from the Latin text of **both** extracts. [4]

The following question refers **only** to Extract 2.

3. Analyse how Ovid presents his reversal of fortune in this extract through his literary art. Support your answer by quoting **precise** evidence from the Latin text. [6]

**End of Option A**

## Option B

### Extract 3: Verse — Silius Italicus, *Punica* 6.552–573

Silius Italicus describes the scenes in Rome after the army's defeat by the Carthaginians at Lake Trasimene.

interea, rapidas perfusa cruoribus alas,  
 sicut sanguinea Trasimenni tinxerat unda,  
 vera ac ficta simul spargebat Fama per Urbem.  
 Allia<sup>1</sup> et infandi Senones<sup>2</sup> captaeque recursat  
 5 attonitis arcis facies. excussit habenas  
 luctificus Pavor, et tempestas<sup>3</sup> aucta timendo.  
 hic<sup>4</sup> raptim ruit in muros: vox horrida fertur  
 “hostis adest”, iaciuntque sudes et inania tela.  
 ast aliae laceris canentes crinibus alta  
 10 verrunt tecta deum<sup>5</sup> et seris post fata suorum  
 sollicitant precibus. requiem tenebraeque diesque  
 amisere: iacent portis ululante dolore  
 dispersum vulgus<sup>6</sup>, remeantumque ordine longo  
 servat<sup>7</sup> turba gradus. pendent ex ore loquentum,  
 15 nec laetis sat certa fides, iterumque morantur  
 orando et, vultu interdum sine voce precati,  
 quod rogitant, audire pavent. hinc fletus, ubi aures  
 percussae graviore malo, metus inde, negatum  
 si scire, et dubius responsi nuntius haesit.

<sup>1</sup> *Allia, Alliae* (f): the Allia, the site of a battle where the Gauls had defeated the Romans

<sup>2</sup> *Senones, -um* (m pl.): the Senones, a Gallic tribe who had attacked the Romans

<sup>3</sup> *tempestas, atis* (f): disturbance, calamity

<sup>4</sup> *hic*: “this man” i.e., “some people”

<sup>5</sup> *tecta deum = tecta deorum*: “temples of the gods”

<sup>6</sup> *vulgus* (nom. sg.): subject of *iacent*

<sup>7</sup> *servo, servare, servavi, servatus*: to observe, watch

(Option B continues on the following page)

**(Option B continued)**

4. (a) *interea, rapidas ... per Urbem* (lines 1–3). Describe Fama as she spreads the news through the city. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [3]
- (b) *Allia et ... arcis facies* (lines 4–5). State what the astonished people recalled. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [2]
- (c) *excussit habenas ... aucta timendo* (lines 5–6). Outline how the situation in the city worsened. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [2]
- (d) *hic raptim ... sollicitant precibus* (lines 7–11). List what the people did in their fear. Support your answer with **four** quotations from the Latin text. [4]
- (e) *requiem tenebraeque ... turba gradus* (lines 11–14). State **three** ways in which the people showed their eagerness for news. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [3]
- (f) Translate *pendent ex ... nuntius haesit* (lines 14–19). [16]

**(Option B continues on the following page)**

**(Option B continued)****Extract 4: Prose — Sallust, *The Jugurthine War* 39.1**

During the war against King Jugurtha of Numidia, news of the Roman defeat in the Battle of the Suthul reaches Rome.

sed ubi ea Romae comperta sunt, metus atque maeror civitatem invasere: pars dolere pro gloria imperi, pars insolita rerum bellicarum timere libertati; Aulo<sup>1</sup> omnes infesti, ac maxime qui bello saepe praeclari fuerant, quod armatus dedecore potius quam manu salutem quaesiverat. ob ea consul Albinus<sup>2</sup> ex delicto fratris invidiam ac deinde periculum timens senatum de foedere  
5 consulebat, et tamen interim exercitui supplementum scribere, ab sociis et nomine Latino auxilia arcessere.

<sup>1</sup> *Aulus, i* (m): Aulus Postumius Albinus (the brother of Spurius Postumius Albinus)

<sup>2</sup> *Albinus, i* (m): Spurius Postumius Albinus (the consul at the time)

**Summary of Extract 4:**

When the people found out what had happened to the army at the battle of the Suthul, they felt grieved and blamed Aulus, the commander of the defeated army whose brother, Albinus, was the consul.

The following question refers to Extract 3 **and** Extract 4.

5. Contrast the ways in which people responded to the news of defeat in Extract 3 and Extract 4. Support your answer by quoting **precise** evidence from the Latin text of **both** extracts. [4]

The following question refers **only** to Extract 4.

6. Analyse how Sallust, through his literary art in this extract, creates a vivid picture of the disunity between the people and their rulers. Support your answer by quoting **precise** evidence from the Latin text. [6]

## End of Option B

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**References:**

- Extract 1** L. Annaeus Seneca, n.d. *Ad Lucilium Epistulae Morales*. R. M. Gummere (ed.), 1917. [online] Available at: <https://artflsrv03.uchicago.edu/philologic4/Latin/navigate/129/1/3/> [Accessed 8 July 2024]. Source adapted.
- Extract 2** P. Ovidius Naso, n.d. *Tristia*. A. L. Wheeler (ed.), 1939. [online] Available at: <https://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Perseus%3Atext%3A2008.01.0492%3Abook%3D1%3Apoem%3D9> [Accessed 8 July 2024]. Source adapted.
- Extract 3** Silius Italicus, n.d. *Punica*. W. C. Summers (ed.) 1905. [online] Available at: <https://artflsrv03.uchicago.edu/philologic4/Latin/navigate/159/6/> [Accessed 8 July 2024]. Source adapted.
- Extract 4** Sallust, n.d. *The Jugurthine War*. A. W. Axler (ed.) 1919. [online] Available at: <https://artflsrv03.uchicago.edu/philologic4/Latin/navigate/128/39/> [Accessed 8 July 2024]. Source adapted.