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Latin
Standard level
Paper 1

6 May 2025

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

1 hour 30 minutes

Instructions to candidates

- Do not open this examination paper until instructed to do so.
- Answer the questions in one option.
- A dictionary is permitted for this examination paper.
- The maximum mark for this examination paper is **[30 marks]**.

Answer **all** questions in **one** option.

Option A

Prose — Pliny the Elder, *Natural History* 15.43

Pliny explains the significance of the laurel tree to the Romans.

ipsa pacifera, ut quam praetendi etiam inter armatos hostes quietis¹ sit indicium. Romanis praecipue laetitiae victoriarumque nuntia additur litteris et militum lanceis pilisque, fasces imperatorum decorat. ex iis in gremio Iovis Optimi Maximique deponitur quotiens laetitiam nova victoria adtulit. idque non quia perpetuo viret, nec quia pacifera est (praeferenda ei utroque olea), sed

5 quia spectatissima² in monte Parnaso³ ideoque etiam grata Apollini visa, et quia manu satarum receptarumque⁴ in domos fulmine sola non icitur. ob has causas equidem crediderim honorem ei habitum in triumphis, potius quam quia suffimentum sit caedis hostium et purgatio. adeoque in profanis usibus pollui laurum et oleam fas non est, ut ne propitiandis quidem numinibus accendi ex iis altaria araeve debeant. laurus quidem manifesto abdicat ignes crepitu. Tiberium principem

10 tonante caelo coronari ea solitum ferunt contra fulminum metus.

¹ *quies, etis* (f): pause in fighting, temporary truce

² *spectatissimus, a, um* (adj.): most observed

³ *Parnasus, i* (m): Parnassus, a mountain in Greece sacred to Apollo

⁴ *satarum receptarumque*: “of the plants sown and received”

(Option A continues on the following page)

(Option A continued)

1. (a) *ipsa pacifera ... sit indicium* (line 1). State why the laurel is considered to bring peace. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [2]
- (b) *Romanis praecipue ... imperatorum decorat* (lines 1–3). Identify **three** uses of laurel. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [3]
- (c) *ex iis ... victoria adtulit* (lines 3–4). State when laurel is placed in the lap of Jupiter Optimus Maximus. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [2]
- (d) *idque non ... non icitur* (lines 4–6). Identify the four possible reasons for the laurel’s importance. Support your answer with **four** quotations from the Latin text. [4]
- (e) *ob has ... et purgatio* (lines 6–7). Explain what Pliny believes. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [3]
- (f) Translate *adeoque in ... fulminum metus* (lines 7–10). [16]

End of Option A

Option B

Verse — Vergil, *Georgics* 4.440–459

As Aristaeus has been suffering misfortunes, he travels to the prophetic sea-god Proteus to find out the cause. Aristaeus had been advised to hold the god down. Proteus attempts to escape by changing his shape.

ille suae contra non immemor artis
omnia transformat sese in miracula rerum,
ignemque horribilemque feram fluviumque liquentem.
verum ubi nulla fugam reperit fallacia, victus
5 in sese redit atque hominis tandem ore locutus:
“nam quis te, iuvenum confidentissime, nostras
iussit adire domos? quidve hinc petis?” inquit. at ille:
“scis, Proteu, scis ipse; neque est te fallere quicquam
sed tu desine velle. deum praecepta secuti
10 venimus hinc lapsis quaesitum oracula rebus.”
tantum effatus. ad haec vates vi denique multa
ardentes oculos intorsit lumine glauco
et graviter frendens sic fatis ora resolvit.
“non te nullius exercent numinis irae;
15 magna luis commissa*: tibi has miserabilis Orpheus
haudquaquam ob meritum poenas, ni fata resistant,
suscitat et rapta graviter pro coniuge saevit.
illa quidem, dum te fugeret per flumina praeceps,
immanem ante pedes hydram moritura puella
20 servantem ripas alta non vidit in herba.”

* *commissa* (n pl.): crimes

(Option B continues on the following page)

(Option B continued)

2. (a) *ille suae ... fluviumque liquentem* (lines 1–3). Outline the three wondrous things Proteus turns into. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [3]
- (b) *verum ubi ... ore locutus* (lines 4–5). State why Proteus returns to his normal form. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [2]
- (c) *“nam quis ... petis?” inquit* (lines 6–7). Outline what Proteus wants to know. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [2]
- (d) *at ille ... oracula rebus* (lines 7–10). State what Aristaeus says about Proteus **and** why he says he has come to his house. Support your answer with **four** quotations from the Latin text. [4]
- (e) *tantum effatus ... ora resolvit* (lines 11–13). Describe Proteus. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [2]
- (f) *non te ... numinis irae* (line 14). State the cause of Aristaeus’s misfortune according to Proteus. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [1]
- (g) Translate *magna luis ... in herba* (lines 15–20). [16]

End of Option B

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References:

- Option A** G. Plinius Secundus, n.d. *Naturalis Historia*. K. F. T. Mayhoff (ed.) 1906. [online] Available at: <https://artflsrv03.uchicago.edu/philologic4/Latin/navigate/113/16/44/> [Accessed 8 July 2024]. Source adapted.
- Option B** P. Vergilius Maro, n.d. *Bucolics, Aeneid, and Georgics of Vergil*, J. B. Greenough (ed.) 1900. [online] Available at: <https://artflsrv03.uchicago.edu/philologic4/Latin/navigate/183/4/18/6/> [Accessed 8 July 2024]. Source adapted.