

Section A: Virgil *Aeneid* Book 2

1 Read the following passage and answer the questions:

tempus erat, quo prima quies mortalibus aegris	1
incipit, et dono divum gratissima serpit.	2
in somnis, ecce, ante oculos maestissimus Hector	3
visus adesse mihi, largosque effundere fletus,	4
raptatus bigis, ut quondam, aterque cruento	5
pulvere, perque pedes traiectus lora tumentes.	6
ei mihi, qualis erat, quantum mutatus ab illo	7
Hectore, qui redit exuvias indutus Achilli,	8
vel Danaum Phrygios iaculatus puppibus ignes,	9
squalentem barbam et concretos sanguine crines	10
vulneraque illa gerens, quae circum plurima muros	11
accepit patrios. ultro flens ipse videbar	12
compellare virum et maestas expromere voces:	13
“o lux Dardaniae, spes o fidissima Teucrum,	14
quae tantae tenuere morae?”	15

(Virgil *Aeneid* 2, 268–282)

- (a) Write out and scan line 1 (*tempus ... aegris*), marking the long and short syllables and divisions between the feet. [2]
- (b) *in somnis ... tumentes* (lines 3–6): how does Virgil make his description vivid in these lines? You should discuss both what he says and how he says it, quoting Latin in your answer. [4]
- (c) *ei mihi ... patrios* (lines 7–12): how does Virgil create pathos in these lines? [4]
- (d) Translate lines 12–15 (*ultro flens ... morae*). [5]

[Total: 15]

2 Read the following passage and answer the questions:

at pater Anchises oculos ad sidera laetus extulit, et caelo palmas cum voce tetendit: “Iuppiter omnipotens, precibus si flecteris ullis, aspice nos; hoc tantum, et, si pietate meremur, da deinde auxilium, pater, atque haec omina firma.”	4 5 6 7 8
vix ea fatus erat senior, subitoque fragore intonuit laevum, et de caelo lapsa per umbras stella facem ducens multa cum luce cucurrit. illam summa super labentem culmina tecti cernimus Idaeae claram se condere silva signantemque vias; tum longo limite sulcus dat lucem, et late circum loca sulphure fumant. hic vero victus genitor se tollit ad auras, adfaturque deos et sanctum sidus adorat. “iam iam nulla mora est; sequor et qua ducitis adsum. di patrii, servate domum, servate nepotem. vestrum hoc augurium, vestroque in numine Troia est.”	9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17

(Virgil *Aeneid* 2, 687–703)

- (a) *at pater ... firma* (lines 1–5): how does Virgil show Anchises’ devotion to the gods in these lines? [3]
- (b) Translate lines 6–8 (*vix ... cucurrit*). [5]
- (c) *illam ... adorat* (lines 9–14):
- (i) give one detail of the comet’s appearance. [1]
 - (ii) what was its final destination? [1]
 - (iii) what do you think this destination might be suggesting to Aeneas and Anchises? [1]
- (d) *nepotem* (line 16): name him. [1]
- (e) *iam iam ... Troia est* (lines 15–17): for what reasons does Virgil use repetition of words in these lines? [3]

[Total: 15]

4

- 3 'Nothing but misery and too gloomy to be interesting.' How far do you agree with this statement based on the extract of the *Aeneid* you have read?

Support your answer with reference to the text.

You should write at least 100 words.

[Total: 10]

Section B: Two Centuries of Roman Prose

4 Read the following passage and answer the questions:

Quos quo facilius repellerent, si forte bellum renovare conarentur, ad classes
aedificandas exercitusque comparandos quantum pecuniae quaeque civitas daret, 2
Aristides delectus est qui constitueret, eiusque arbitrio quadringena et sexagena talenta 3
quotannis Delon sunt collata: id enim commune aerarium esse voluerunt. quae omnis 4
pecunia postero tempore Athenas translata est. hic qua fuerit abstinencia nullum est 5
certius indicium quam quod, cum tantis rebus praefuisset, in tanta paupertate decessit 6
ut qui efferretur vix reliquerit. quo factum est ut filiae eius publice alerentur et de 7
communi aerario dotibus datis collocarentur. decessit autem fere post annum quartum 8
quam Themistocles Athenis erat expulsus. 9

(Nepos *The Life of Aristides* 3, 1–3)

- (a) *bellum* (line 1): against whom were the Athenians and their allies fighting? [1]
- (b) *ad classes ... comparandos* (lines 1–2): for what exactly did the Athenians need the money? [2]
- (c) *eiusque ... voluerunt* (lines 3–4):
- (i) how much money did Aristides decide each city should pay? [1]
- (ii) why is the *aerarium* described as *commune*? [1]
- (d) *quae omnis ... translata est* (lines 4–5): what happened to the money later? [1]
- (e) *hic qua ... reliquerit* (lines 5–7): explain in your own words the contrast that Nepos is making in this sentence. [4]
- (f) Translate lines 7–9 (*quo factum ... expulsus*). [5]

[Total: 15]

5 Read the following passage and answer the questions:

Peream si est tam necessarium quam videtur silentium in studia seposito. ecce undique me varius clamor circumsonat: supra ipsum balneum habito. propono nunc tibi omnia genera vocum quae in odium possunt aures adducere: cum fortiores exercentur et manus plumbo graves iactant, cum aut laborant aut laborantem imitantur, gemitus audio, quotiens retentum spiritum remiserunt, sibilos et acerbissimas respiraciones; cum in aliquem inertem et hac plebeia unctione contentum incidi, audio crepitum illisae manus umeris, quae prout plana pervenit aut concava, ita sonum mutat. si vero pilicrepus supervenit et numerare coepit pilas, actum est. adice nunc scordalum et furem deprensum et illum cui vox sua in balineo placet, adice nunc eos qui in piscinam cum ingenti impulsae aquae sono saliunt. iam biberari varias exclamaciones et botularium et crustularium et omnes popinarum institores mercem sua quadam et insignita modulatione vendentes.

(Seneca *The Psychology of Noise* (56), 1–2)

- (a) *peream ... seposito* (line 1): what assertion does Seneca make in this sentence? [2]
- (b) *ecce ... habito* (lines 1–2): why is Seneca surrounded by such a lot of noise? [1]
- (c) *propono ... adducere* (lines 2–3): what effect does Seneca say that noises can have on people? [1]
- (d) *cum fortiores ... mutat* (lines 3–7): how does Seneca make this a vivid description of what went on at the bath house? Make **two** points and support your answer with evidence from these lines. [4]
- (e) Translate lines 7–10 (*si vero ... saliunt*). [5]
- (f) *iam biberari ... vendentes* (lines 10–12): give **two** examples of the sort of *mercem* referred to in these lines. [2]

[Total: 15]

7

- 6 'Hannibal: an excellent leader throughout.' How far do you agree with this statement based on your reading of *Hannibal at the Summit of the Alps*?

Support your answer with reference to the text.

You should write at least 100 words.

[Total: 10]

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