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# Latin
# Standard level
# Paper 2

Wednesday 15 May 2019 (morning)

1 hour 30 minutes

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**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]**.

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11 pages

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

**Option A — Vergil**

**Extract 1 Vergil, *Aeneid* 12.650–664**

650 vix ea fatus erat: medios volat ecce per hostis
vectus equo spumante Saces, adversa sagitta
saucius ora, ruitque implorans nomine Turnum:
"Turne, in te suprema salus: miserere tuorum.
fulminat Aeneas armis summasque minatur
655 deiecturum arces Italum exscidioque daturum;
iamque faces ad tecta volant. in te ora Latini,
in te oculos referunt; mussat rex ipse Latinus,
quos generos vocet aut quae sese ad foedera flectat.
praeterea regina, tui fidissima, dextra
660 occidit ipsa sua lucemque exterrita fugit.
soli pro portis Messapus et acer Atinas
sustentant aciem. circum hos utrimque phalanges
stant densae, strictisque seges mucronibus horret
ferrea: tu currum deserto in gramine versas."

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**1.** (a) Write out and scan *saucius … tuorum* (lines 652–653). Indicate elisions where necessary. [2]

(b) Translate *vix … Turnum* (lines 650–652). [3]

(c) *fulminat … volant* (lines 654–656). Outline what Saces tells Turnus. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [4]

(d) *mussat … flectat* (lines 657–658). Describe Latinus's state of mind. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [2]

(e) *praeterea … versas* (lines 659–664). Identify **two** figures of speech used in these lines **and** state their effect. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [4]

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**Option A — Vergil**

**Extract 2 Vergil, *Aeneid* 12.772–790**

hic hasta Aeneae stabat, huc impetus illam
detulerat fixam et lenta in radice tenebat.
incubuit voluitque manu convellere ferrum
775 Dardanides teloque sequi, quem prendere cursu
non poterat. tum vero amens formidine Turnus
"Faune, precor, miserere," inquit, "tuque optima ferrum
terra tene, colui vestros si semper honores,
quos contra Aeneadae bello fecere profanos."
780 dixit opemque dei non cassa in vota vocavit.
namque diu luctans lentoque in stirpe moratus
viribus haud ullis valuit discludere morsus
roboris Aeneas. dum nititur acer et instat,
rursus in aurigae faciem mutata Metisci
785 procurrit fratrique ensem dea Daunia reddit.
quod Venus audaci nymphae indignata licere
adcessit telumque alta ab radice revellit.
olli sublimes armis animisque refecti,
hic gladio fidens, hic acer et arduus hasta,
790 adsistunt contra certamina Martis anheli.

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**2.** (a) *hic … tenebat* (lines 772–773). State what has happened to Aeneas's spear. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [2]

(b) *incubuit … poterat* (lines 774–776). Explain why Aeneas has stopped. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [3]

(c) *Faune* (line 777). Analyse this mythological reference. [2]

(d) *rursus … revellit* (lines 784–787). Outline the goddesses' actions. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [4]

(e) *olli … anheli* (lines 788–790). Describe the heroes. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [4]

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**Option B — History**

**Extract 3 Caesar, *De Bello Gallico* 7.71**

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 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. his datis mandatis, qua opus erat intermissum, secunda vigilia silentio equitatum mittit. frumentum omne ad se referri iubet; capitis poenam eis qui non paruerint constituit: pecus, cuius magna erat copia ab Mandubiis compulsa, viritim distribuit; frumentum parce et paulatim metiri instituit; copias omnes quas pro oppido collocaverat in oppidum recepit. his rationibus auxilia Galliae exspectare et bellum parat administrare.

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**3.** (a) *Vercingetorix … dimittere* (lines 1–2). Outline Vercingetorix's plan. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [3]

(b) Translate *discedentibus … cogant* (lines 2–3). [3]

(c) *obtestaturque … demonstrat* (lines 4–6). Outline Vercingetorix's comments to his departing allies. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [4]

(d) *ratione … parcendo* (lines 6–7). State Vercingetorix's reasoning regarding the food supply. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [2]

(e) *frumentum … recepit* (lines 10–11). List **three** things Vercingetorix did to prepare for the seige. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [3]

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**Option B — History**

**Extract 4 Caesar, *De Bello Gallico* 7.74, 7.76**

his rebus perfectis regiones secutus quam potuit aequissimas pro loci natura quattuordecim milia passuum complexus pares eiusdem generis munitiones, diversas ab his, contra exteriorem hostem perfecit, ut ne magna quidem multitudine, si ita accidat, munitionum praesidia circumfundi possent; ac ne cum periculo ex castris egredi cogatur, dierum triginta pabulum frumentumque habere omnes convectum iubet.

huius opera Commi, ut antea demonstravimus, fideli atque utili superioribus annis erat usus in Britannia Caesar; quibus ille pro meritis civitatem eius immunem esse iusserat, iura legesque reddiderat atque ipsi Morinos attribuerat. tamen tanta universae Galliae consensio fuit libertatis vindicandae et pristinae belli laudis recuperandae, ut neque beneficiis neque amicitiae memoria moverentur, omnesque et animo et opibus in id bellum incumberent.

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**4.** (a) *his … possent* (lines 1–4). State what Caesar did **and** explain why. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [4]

(b) *ac ne … iubet* (lines 4–5). Outline what Caesar commanded **and** explain why. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [3]

(c) *huius … Commi* (line 6). List **two** details about Commius not provided in this extract. [2]

(d) *quibus … attribuerat* (lines 7–8). Outline how Caesar had rewarded Commius. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [2]

(e) *tamen … incumberent* (lines 8–10). State the nature of the Gauls' commitment to the war. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [4]

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**Option C — Love poetry**

**Extract 5 Catullus, *Carmina* 35**

poetae tenero, meo sodali
velim Caecilio, papyre, dicas,
Veronam veniat, Novi relinquens
Comi moenia Lariumque litus:
5 nam quasdam volo cogitationes
amici accipiat sui meique.
quare, si sapiet, viam vorabit,
quamvis candida milies puella
euntem revocet manusque collo
10 ambas iniciens roget morari,
quae nunc, si mihi vera nuntiantur,
illum deperit impotente amore:
nam quo tempore legit incohatam
Dindymi dominam, ex eo misellae
15 ignes interiorem edunt medullam.
ignosco tibi, Sapphica puella
Musa doctior: est enim venuste
Magna Caecilio incohata Mater.

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**5.** (a) Translate *poetae … litus* (lines 1–4). [3]

(b) *Larium* (line 4). Identify **and** locate this geographical reference. [2]

(c) *quamvis … morari* (lines 8–10). State how the *puella* might delay Caecilius's departure. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [3]

(d) *nunc … medullam* (lines 11–15). State what has happened to the *puella*. [3]

(e) Identify **two** stylistic features in this extract **and** state their effect. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [4]

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**Option C — Love poetry**

**Extract 6 Catullus, *Carmina* 62.1–19**

vesper adest: iuvenes, consurgite: vesper Olympo
exspectata diu vix tandem lumina tollit.
surgere iam tempus, iam pinguis linquere mensas;
iam veniet virgo, iam dicetur hymenaeus.
5 Hymen O Hymenaee, Hymen ades O Hymenaee.

cernitis, innuptae, iuvenes? consurgite contra:
nimirum Oetaeos ostendit Noctifer ignes.
sic certe est: viden ut perniciter exsiluere?
non temere exsiluere; canent quod vincere par est.
10 Hymen O Hymenaee, Hymen ades O Hymenaee.

non facilis nobis, aequales, palma parata est:
adspicite, innuptae secum ut meditata requirunt.
non frustra meditantur; habent memorabile quod sit.
nec mirum, penitus quae tota mente laborant.
15 nos alio mentes, alio divisimus aures:
iure igitur vincemur; amat victoria curam.
quare nunc animos saltem convertite vestros:
dicere iam incipient, iam respondere decebit.
Hymen o Hymenaee, Hymen ades o Hymenaee.

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**6.** (a) *vesper … hymenaeus* (lines 1–4). Outline the poet's comments about this evening. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [4]

(b) Write out and scan *nos … curam* (lines 15–16). Indicate elisions where necessary. [2]

(c) *cernitis … par est* (lines 6–9). Describe the female dancers. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [3]

(d) *non frustra … laborant* (lines 13–14). Explain why the young men fear that the maidens will win the contest. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [3]

(e) *nos … curam* (lines 15–16). Outline the criticisms against the young men. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [3]

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**Option E — Social criticism**

**Extract 7 Horace, *Satire* 1.6**

non quia, Maecenas, Lydorum quidquid Etruscos
incoluit finis, nemo generosior est te,
nec quod avus tibi maternus fuit atque paternus
olim qui magnis legionibus imperitarent,
5 ut plerique solent, naso suspendis adunco
ignotos, ut me libertino patre natum.
cum referre negas, quali sit quisque parente
natus, dum ingenuus, persuades hoc tibi vere,
ante potestatem Tulli atque ignobile regnum
10 multos saepe viros nullis maioribus ortos
et vixisse probos amplis et honoribus auctos;
contra Laevinum, Valeri genus, unde Superbus
Tarquinius regno pulsus fugit, unius assis
non umquam pretio pluris licuisse, notante
15 iudice quo nosti, populo, qui stultus honores
saepe dat indignis et famae servit ineptus,
qui stupet in titulis et imaginibus. quid oportet
nos facere a volgo longe longeque remotos?

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**7.** (a) *non … imperitarent* (lines 1–4). Outline what Horace asserts about Maecenas and his family. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [4]

(b) *ut plerique … natum* (lines 5–6). Explain Horace's social anxiety. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [2]

(c) *populo … imaginibus* (lines 15–17). Outline Horace's criticism of the mob. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [3]

(d) Write out and scan *qui … remotos* (lines 17–18). Indicate elisions where necessary. [2]

(e) Identify **two** stylistic features in this extract **and** state their effect. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [4]

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**Option E — Social criticism**

**Extract 8 Martial, *Epigrams* 1.35**

versus scribere me parum severos
nec quos praelegat in schola magister,
Corneli, quereris: sed hi libelli,
tamquam coniugibus suis mariti,
5 non possunt sine mentula placere.
quid si me iubeas talassionem
verbis dicere non talassionis?
quis Floralia vestit et stolatum
permittit meretricibus pudorem?
10 lex haec carminibus data est iocosis,
ne possint, nisi pruriant, iuvare.
quare deposita severitate
parcas lusibus et iocis rogamus,
nec castrare velis meos libellos.
15 Gallo turpius est nihil Priapo.

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**8.** (a) *versus … quereris* (lines 1–3). State Cornelius's complaint. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [3]

(b) *sed … placere* (lines 3–5). Analyse the comparison. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [3]

(c) *quid … iuvare* (lines 6–11). State the law (*lex*) for joking poems **and** outline the examples that support Martial's argument. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [4]

(d) Translate *quare … libellos* (lines 12–14). [3]

(e) *Gallo … Priapo* (line 15). Analyse the paradox of this reference. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [2]

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**Option G — Villains**

**Extract 9 Sallust, *Bellum Catilinae* 2**

quod si regum atque imperatorum animi virtus in pace ita ut in bello valeret, aequabilius atque constantius sese res humanae haberent neque aliud alio ferri neque mutari ac misceri omnia cerneres. nam imperium facile iis artibus retinetur, quibus initio partum est. verum ubi pro labore desidia, pro continentia et aequitate lubido atque superbia invasere, fortuna simul cum moribus inmutatur. Ita imperium semper ad optumum quemque a minus bono transferetur. quae homines arant, navigant, aedificant, virtuti omnia parent. sed multi mortales, dediti ventri atque somno, indocti incultique vitam sicuti peregrinantes transiere; quibus profecto contra naturam corpus voluptati, anima oneri fuit. eorum ego vitam mortemque iuxta aestumo, quoniam de utraque siletur. verum enim vero is demum mihi vivere atque frui anima videtur, qui aliquo negotio intentus praeclari facinoris aut artis bonae famam quaerit. sed in magna copia rerum aliud alii natura iter ostendit.

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**9.** (a) *quod … cerneres* (lines 1–3). Outline Sallust's judgment about virtue in peace and in war. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [3]

(b) *verum ubi … inmutatur* (lines 3–5). Explain why rule will pass from the lesser to the best men, according to Sallust. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [4]

(c) *is demum … quaerit* (lines 9–10). Outline what kind of man lives a good life. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [2]

(d) *sed … ostendit* (lines 10–11). State how people will know what to do in life. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [2]

(e) Identify **two** stylistic features in this extract **and** state their effect. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [4]

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**Option G — Villains**

**Extract 10 Vergil, *Aeneid* 10.729–746**

sic ruit in densos alacer Mezentius hostis.
730 sternitur infelix Acron et calcibus atram
tundit humum expirans infractaque tela cruentat.
atque idem fugientem haud est dignatus Oroden
sternere nec iacta caecum dare cuspide volnus:
obvius adversoque occurrit seque viro vir
735 contulit, haud furto melior, sed fortibus armis.
tum super abiectum posito pede nixus et hasta:
"pars belli haud temnenda, viri, iacet altus Orodes."
conclamant socii laetum paeana secuti.
ille autem exspirans: "non me, quicumque es, inulto,
740 victor, nec longum laetabere: te quoque fata
prospectant paria atque eadem mox arva tenebis."
ad quae subridens mixta Mezentius ira:
"nunc morere. ast de me divom pater atque hominum rex
viderit." hoc dicens eduxit corpore telum:
745 olli dura quies oculos et ferreus urget
somnus, in aeternam clauduntur lumina noctem.

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**10.** (a) Write out and scan *sic … atram* (lines 729–730). Indicate elisions where necessary. [2]

(b) *sternitur … cruentat* (lines 730–731). Describe Acron's death. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [3]

(c) *ille … tenebis* (lines 739–741). Outline Orodes's dying words to Mezentius. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [4]

(d) *ad quae … viderit* (lines 742–744). Outline Mezentius's reaction to Orodes's words. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [3]

(e) Translate *hoc dicens … noctem* (lines 744–746). [3]