

**Latin**  
**Standard level**  
**Paper 2**

Wednesday 4 November 2015 (morning)

1 hour 30 minutes

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**Instructions to candidates**

- Do not open this examination paper until instructed to do so.
- Answer three questions from two genres only. Each question is worth **[15 marks]**.
- The maximum mark for this examination paper is **[45 marks]**.

Answer **three** questions from **two** genres **only**. These questions should be taken from the **two** genres you have studied.

**Genre: elegiac and lyric poetry**

**Question 1. Catullus 31**

paene insularum, Sirmio, insularumque  
 ocelle, quascumque in liquentibus stagnis  
 marique vasto fert uterque Neptunus,  
 quam te libenter quamque laetus in viso,  
 5 vix mi ipse credens Thyniam atque Bithynos  
 liquisse campos et videre te in tuto!  
 o quid solutis est beatius curis,  
 cum mens onus reponit, ac peregrino  
 labore fessi venimus larem ad nostrum  
 10 desideratoque adquiescimus lecto?  
 hoc est quod unum est pro laboribus tantis.  
 salve, o venusta Sirmio, atque ero gaude;  
 gaudete vosque, o Lydiae lacus undae;  
 ridete, quidquid est domi cachinnorum.

- (a) Identify the **two** prevailing emotions experienced by the poet in this poem, and support your answer by giving, for each of them, **one** detail from the Latin text. [4]
- (b) Locate each of the places named in lines 1–6 as precisely as possible. [3]
- (c) From where is Catullus returning? What was he doing there? [2]
- (d) Explain the reference to *Lydiae lacus undae* (line 13). [3]
- (e) Identify **three** examples of Catullus’s poetic style from the last three lines of the poem. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [3]

Genre: elegiac and lyric poetry

Question 2. Horace *Odes* 3.6.33–48

non his iuventus orta parentibus  
 infecit aequor sanguine Punico  
 35 Pyrrhumque et ingentem cecidit  
 Antiochum Hannibalemque dirum,

sed rusticorum mascula militum  
 proles, Sabellis docta ligonibus  
 versare glaebas et severae  
 40 matris ad arbitrium recisos

portare fustis, sol ubi montium  
 mutaret umbras et iuga demeret  
 bubus fatigatis amicum  
 tempus agens abeunte curru.

45 damnosa quid non inminuit dies?  
 aetas parentum, peior avis, tulit  
 nos nequiores, mox daturos  
 progeniem vitiosiore.

- (a) Translate *non his ... dirum* (lines 33–36). [3]
- (b) Briefly describe the **four** military achievements of the Romans mentioned in this poem, giving, for each of them, **one** detail that is **not** mentioned in the extract. [4]
- (c) Give **three** details from the Latin text that show the pessimistic mood of this poem. [3]
- (d) Explain the expression *amicum tempus* (lines 43–44). Support your answer by giving **two** further details from the extract. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [3]
- (e) *damnosa ... vitiosiore* (lines 45–48). Identify **two** stylistic devices used in these lines. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [2]

Genre: epic

Question 3. Virgil *Aeneid* 4.347–361

“si te Karthaginis arces,  
Phoenissam, Libycaeque aspectus detinet urbis,  
quae tandem, Ausonia Teucros considerare terra,  
350 invidia est? et nos fas extera quaerere regna.  
me patris Anchisae, quotiens umentibus umbris  
nox operit terras, quotiens astra ignea surgunt,  
admonet in somnis et turbida terret imago;  
me puer Ascanius capitisque iniuria cari,  
355 quem regno Hesperiae fraudo et fatalibus arvis.  
nunc etiam interpretis divum, Iove missus ab ipso—  
testor utrumque caput—celeris mandata per auras  
detulit; ipse deum manifesto in lumine vidi  
intransem muros, vocemque his auribus hausit.  
360 desine meque tuis incendere teque querelis:  
Italiam non sponte sequor.”

- (a) *si te ... invidia est* (lines 347–350). Outline the argument presented by Aeneas. [2]
- (b) Translate *me patris ... imago* (lines 351–353). [3]
- (c) Outline **three** reasons Aeneas gives in lines 350–361 to justify his actions. [3]
- (d) Give **two** examples of stylistic devices used by Virgil in this extract and explain their effect. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [4]
- (e) Identify **three** different places alluded to in this extract and identify their modern location. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [3]

Genre: epic

Question 4. Virgil *Aeneid* 4.397–415

tum vero Teucri incumbunt, et litore celsas  
 deducunt toto naves: natat uncta carina;  
 frondentisque ferunt remos et robora silvis  
 400 infabricata, fugae studio.  
 migrantis cernas, totaque ex urbe ruentis.  
 ac velut ingentem formicae farris acervum  
 cum populant, hiemis memores, tectoque reponunt;  
 it nigrum campis agmen, praedamque per herbas  
 405 convectant calle angusto; pars grandia trudunt  
 obnixae frumenta umeris; pars agmina cogunt  
 castigantque moras; opere omnis semita fervet.  
 quis tibi tum, Dido, cernenti talia sensus?  
 quosve dabas gemitus, cum litora fervere late  
 410 prospiceres arce ex summa, totumque videres  
 misceri ante oculos tantis clamoribus aequor?  
 improbe Amor, quid non mortalia pectora cogis?  
 ire iterum in lacrimas, iterum temptare precando  
 cogitur, et supplex animos submittere amori,  
 415 ne quid inexpertum frustra moritura relinquat.

- (a) Write out and scan *tum vero ... carina* (lines 397–398). Indicate elisions where necessary. [2]
- (b) What characteristics of the ants are highlighted in the simile of lines 402–407? Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [4]
- (c) Where, respectively, are Dido and the Trojans? Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [2]
- (d) Translate *ire iterum ... relinquat* (lines 413–415). [3]
- (e) Outline the way Virgil conveys a sense of drama in describing how Dido reacts to the Trojans' preparations. Support your answer by quoting **four** details from the Latin text. [4]

**Genre: historiography****Question 5. Tacitus *Annals* 14.5**

noctem sideribus inlustrem et placido mari quietam quasi convincendum ad scelus dii  
 praebuere. nec multum erat progressa navis, duobus e numero familiarium Agrippinam  
 comitantibus, ex quis Crepereius Gallus haud procul gubernaculis adstabat, Acerronia  
 super pedes cubitantis reclinis paenitentiam filii et reciperatam matris gratiam per gaudium  
 5 memorabat, cum dato signo ruere tectum loci multo plumbo grave, pressusque Crepereius et  
 statim exanimatus est: Agrippina et Acerronia eminentibus lecti parietibus ac forte validioribus  
 quam ut oneri cederent protectae sunt. nec dissolutio navigii sequebatur, turbatis omnibus  
 et quod plerique ignari etiam conscios impediabant. visum dehinc remigibus unum in latus  
 10 inclinare atque ita navem submergere: sed neque ipsis promptus in rem subitam consensus,  
 et alii contra nitentes dedere facultatem lenioris in mare iactus. verum Acerronia, imprudentia  
 dum se Agrippinam esse utque subveniretur matri principis clamitat, contis et remis et quae fors  
 obtulerat navalibus telis conficitur: Agrippina silens eoque minus adgnita (unum tamen vulnus  
 umero exceptit) nando, deinde occursu lenunculorum Lucrinum in lacum vecta villae  
 suae infertur.

- (a) Explain the phrase *paenitentiam filii et reciperatam matris gratiam* (line 4). To what is it referring? [2]
- (b) From what **three** details, excluding the collapse of the roof, do we understand that Tacitus considers at least part of the crew to be involved in the plot? Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [3]
- (c) List **four** circumstances that allow Agrippina to escape the attempted murder. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [4]
- (d) Translate *sed neque ... iactus* (lines 9–10). [3]
- (e) What do Agrippina's actions after the collapse of the roof tell us about her character? Support your answer with **three** quotations from the Latin text. [3]

Genre: historiography

Question 6. Tacitus *Annals* 14.14

nec iam sisti poterat, cum Senecae ac Burro visum ne utraque pervinceret alterum concedere. clausumque valle Vaticana spatium in quo equos regeret haud promisco spectaculo: mox ultro vocari populus Romanus laudibusque extollere, ut est vulgus cupiens voluptatum et, si eodem princeps trahat, laetum. ceterum evulgatus pudor non satietatem, ut rebantur, sed  
 5 incitamentum attulit. ratusque dedecus molliri, si plaris foedasset, nobilium familiarum posteros egestate venalis in scaenam deduxit; quos fato perfunctos ne nominatim tradam, maioribus eorum tribuendum puto. nam et eius flagitium est qui pecuniam ob delicta potius dedit quam ne delinquerent. notos quoque equites Romanos operas arenae promittere subegit donis ingentibus, nisi quod merces ab eo qui iubere potest vim necessitatis adfert.

- (a) *ne utraque pervinceret alterum concedere* (line 1). What **two** pastimes of Nero is Tacitus referring to with these words? [2]
- (b) *Senecae ac Burro* (line 1). Describe their role in the government and explain how they try to manage Nero. [3]
- (c) Explain why, in Tacitus's opinion, Nero succeeded in lowering the standards of morality during his principate. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [4]
- (d) Translate *ratusque ... deduxit* (lines 5–6). [3]
- (e) *quos ... adfert* (lines 6–9). Give **three** reasons why Tacitus does not name the noblemen involved in Nero's wicked deeds. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [3]

Genre: letters

Question 7. Pliny the Younger *Letters* 5.9.5–7

hoc facto Nepotis commotus praetor qui centumviralibus praesidet, deliberaturus an sequeretur exemplum, inopinatum nobis otium dedit. interim tota civitate Nepotis edictum carpitur laudatur. multi: “invenimus, qui curva corrigeret! quid? ante hunc praetores non fuerunt? quis autem hic est, qui emendet publicos mores?” alii contra: “rectissime fecit; initurus magistratum iura  
5 cognovit, senatus consulta legit, reprimit foedissimas pactiones, rem pulcherrimam turpissime venire non patitur.” tales ubique sermones, qui tamen alterutram in partem ex eventu praevalent. est omnino iniquum, sed usu receptum, quod honesta consilia vel turpia, prout male aut prospere cedunt, ita vel probantur vel reprehenduntur. inde plerumque eadem facta modo diligentiae modo vanitatis, modo libertatis modo furoris nomen accipiunt.

- (a) *praetor qui centumviralibus praesidet* (line 1). Who were the centumviri and what functions were they responsible for? [2]
- (b) What were, in the opinion of many people, the faults of Nepos? Outline their criticisms and support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [3]
- (c) *initurus ... patitur* (lines 4–6). Describe in detail the **four** actions for which Nepos is praised. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [4]
- (d) *est omnino ... accipiunt* (lines 7–9). What does Pliny conclude about the way people form their opinion of public policies? How would you describe Pliny’s attitude in this regard? [3]
- (e) Translate *est omnino ... reprehenduntur* (lines 7–8). [3]



Genre: letters

Question 8. Pliny the Younger *Letters* 7.17.7–10

nec vero ego dum recito laudari, sed dum legor cupio. itaque nullum emendandi genus omitto. ac primum quae scripsi mecum ipse pertracto; deinde duobus aut tribus lego; mox aliis trado adnotanda, notasque eorum, si dubito, cum uno rursus aut altero pensito; novissime pluribus recito, ac si quid mihi credis tunc acerrime emendo; nam tanto diligentius quanto sollicitius  
 5 intendo. optime autem reverentia pudor metus iudicant, idque adeo sic habe: nonne si locuturus es cum aliquo quamlibet docto, uno tamen, minus commoveris quam si cum multis vel indoctis? nonne cum surgis ad agendum, tunc maxime tibi ipse diffidis, tunc commutata non dico plurima sed omnia cupis? utique si latior scaena et corona diffusior; nam illos quoque sordidos pullatosque reveremur. nonne si prima quaeque improbari putas, debilitaris et  
 10 concidis? opinor, quia in numero ipso est quoddam magnum collatumque consilium, quibusque singulis iudicii parum, omnibus plurimum.

- (a) Translate *nec vero ... pertracto* (lines 1–2). [3]
- (b) Outline the **four** incentives to an effective revision of texts according to Pliny. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [4]
- (c) Give **two** ways in which Pliny gets feedback about his texts. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [2]
- (d) What examples does Pliny give to illustrate the fear of speaking in front of a wide audience? Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [4]
- (e) Identify **two** stylistic devices used by Pliny in this extract. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [2]

Genre: philosophy

Question 9. Lucretius 3.237–257

iam triplex animi est igitur natura reperta;  
 nec tamen haec sat sunt ad sensum cuncta creandum,  
 nil horum quoniam recipit mens posse creare  
 240 sensiferos motus, quae denique mente volutat.  
 quarta quoque his igitur quaedam natura necessest  
 adtribuatur. east omnino nominis expers;  
 qua neque mobilius quicquam neque tenuius extat  
 nec magis e parvis et levibus ex elementis;  
 245 sensiferos motus quae didit prima per artus.  
 prima cietur enim, parvis perfecta figuris,  
 inde calor motus et venti caeca potestas  
 accipit, inde aër, inde omnia mobilitantur,  
 concutitur sanguis, tum viscera persentiscunt  
 250 omnia, postremis datur ossibus atque medullis  
 sive voluptas est sive est contrarius ardor.  
 nec temere huc dolor usque potest penetrare neque acre  
 permanare malum, quin omnia perturbentur  
 usque adeo ut vitae desit locus atque animai  
 255 diffugiant partes per caulas corporis omnis.  
 sed plerumque fit in summo quasi corpore finis  
 motibus: hanc ob rem vitam retinere valemus.

- (a) Identify the **four** “natures” of the soul mentioned in this extract, giving their Latin name and English translation. [4]
- (b) Explain why it is the fourth “nature” of the soul that produces sensation. Support your answer with **four** details from the Latin text. [4]
- (c) How does Lucretius describe the motions (*motus*) of the soul? Give **three** details. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [3]
- (d) Identify **one** feature of Lucretius’s poetic style, and explain the effect produced. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [2]
- (e) Write out and scan *nec ... perturbentur* (lines 252–253). Indicate elisions where necessary. [2]

Genre: philosophy

Question 10. Lucretius 3.323–343

haec igitur natura tenetur corpore ab omni  
 ipsaque corporis est custos et causa salutis;  
 325 nam communibus inter se radicibus haerent  
 nec sine pernicie divelli posse videntur.  
 quod genus e thuris glaebis evellere odorem  
 haud facile est, quin intereat natura quoque eius,  
 sic animi atque animae naturam corpore toto  
 330 extrahere haut facile est, quin omnia dissoluantur.  
 inplexis ita principiis ab origine prima  
 inter se fiunt consorti praedita vita,  
 nec sibi quaeque sine alterius vi posse videtur  
 corporis atque animi seorsum sentire potestas,  
 335 sed communibus inter eas conflatur utrimque  
 motibus accensus nobis per viscera sensus.  
 praeterea corpus per se nec gignitur umquam  
 nec crescit neque post mortem durare videtur.  
 non enim, ut umor aquae dimittit saepe vaporem,  
 340 qui datus est, neque ea causa convellitur ipse,  
 sed manet incolumis, non, inquam, sic animai  
 discidium possunt artus perferre relictii,  
 sed penitus pereunt convulsi conque putrescunt.

- (a) Translate *haec ... haerent* (lines 323–325). [3]
- (b) *quod genus ... dissoluantur* (lines 327–330). Analyse the simile, making clear how its elements are compared. [4]
- (c) Describe the relationship between the soul and body according to this extract. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [4]
- (d) To what does *ea causa* (line 340) refer? [2]
- (e) Write out and scan *non enim ... ipse* (lines 339–340). Indicate elisions where necessary. [2]
-