



International Baccalaureate®  
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# **Latin**

## **Higher level and standard level**

**Specimen paper 1s and 2s**

**For first examinations in 2010**

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**LATIN  
HIGHER LEVEL  
PAPER 1**

SPECIMEN PAPER

1 hour 30 minutes

Candidate session number

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**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

- Write your session number in the boxes above.
- Do not open this examination paper until instructed to do so.
- Answer question 1 or question 2 in the spaces provided.
- The use of dictionaries is permitted for this paper.

Answer question 1 **or** question 2.

Translate into English the section of the passage indicated between the asterisks. A translation of the rest of the passage appears on the facing page.

1. **Cicero is defending Milo who is charged with murder because he had killed Clodius in a brawl. In this passage he is giving Milo's side of the incident.**

Fit obviam Clodio ante fundum eius hora fere undecima, aut non multo secus.

- \* Statim complures cum telis in hunc faciunt de loco superiore impetum: adversi<sup>1</sup> raedarium occidunt. Cum autem hic<sup>2</sup> de raeda reiecta paenula desilisset, seque acri animo defenderet, illi qui erant cum Clodio, gladiis eductis, partim recurrere ad raedam, ut a tergo  
5 Milonem adorirentur; partim, quod hunc iam interfectum putarent, caedere incipiunt eius servos, qui post erant: ex quibus qui animo fideli in dominum et praesenti fuerunt, partim occisi sunt, partim, cum ad raedam pugnari viderent, domino succurrere prohiberentur, Milonem occisum et ex ipso Clodio audirent et re vera putarent, fecerunt id servi Milonis—dicam enim aperte,  
10 quod suos quisque servos in tali re facere voluisset. \*

Haec, sicuti exposui, ita gesta sint, iudices: insidiator superatus est, vi victa vis, vel potius oppressa virtute audacia est.

Cicero *pro Milone* 10-11.29-30

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<sup>1</sup> *adversus*, -i: an opponent

<sup>2</sup> *hic*: Milo



2. **Midas (the Berecyntian hero) chooses as his reward from Liber (Bacchus) the ability to turn everything he touches to gold, and comes to regret his decision.**

laetus abit gaudetque malo Berecyntius heros  
pollicitique fidem tangendo singula temptat.

- \* ilice detraxit virgam: virga aurea facta est;  
110 tollit humo saxum: saxum quoque palluit auro;  
contigit et glaebam: contactu glaeba potenti  
massa fit; arentes Cereris decerpsit aristas:  
aurea messis erat; demptum tenet arbore pomum:  
Hesperidas donasse putes; si postibus altis  
115 admovit digitos, postes radiare videntur,  
ille etiam liquidis palmas ubi laverat undis,  
unda fluens palmis Danaën eludere posset.  
vix spes ipse suas animo capit aurea fingens  
omnia. gaudenti mensas posuere ministri  
120 exstructas dapibus nec tostae frugis egentes.  
tum vero, sive ille sua Cerealia dextra  
munera contigerat, Cerealia dona rigeabant;  
sive dapes avido convellere dente parabat,  
lammina fulva dapes admoto dente premebat;  
125 miscuerat puris auctorem muneris undis:  
fusile per rictus aurum fluitare videres.  
attonitus novitate mali diuesque miserque  
effugere optat opes et quae modo voverat odit. \*
- 130 copia nulla famem relevat, sitis arida guttur  
urit, et invisio meritus torquetur ab auro.









# **MARKSCHEME**

## **SPECIMEN**

### **LATIN**

#### **Higher Level**

##### **Paper 1**

Each word is assigned 0 or 1 or 2 points. Those worth 1 or 2 points indicate this value immediately following the word, while those with zero points have no numerical indication.

A 1-point word (for example, an adverb or conjunction) needs only a correct translation to get the point. For a 2-point word, if the translation persuades you that the candidate understands the meaning of the word, one point is awarded; if the candidate persuades you that the grammar of the word is understood, then the second point is awarded. Thus, with reference to the beginning of the Cicero passage, if *Statim complures ... faciunt ... impetum* is translated “Immediately very many men will make a desire,” *statim* will get its point, *complures* will get two points (correct meaning and grammar), *faciunt* will get one point (correct meaning, incorrect tense) and *impetum* will get one point (incorrect meaning in this context, but correct grammar).

When two words are joined by “\_” they are to be treated as one word. A two-word phrase worth two points includes one point for vocabulary and one point for grammar. The vocabulary point is awarded only if both words are translated correctly in context; a vocabulary error in either or both words results in no points for vocabulary. The grammar point is awarded if the phrase’s grammar is understood correctly. Thus, again with reference to the beginning of the Cicero passage, if *cum telis* is translated “with looms,” it gets no point for vocabulary and one point for grammar.

The maximum number of points is 175.

1.

Statim <sup>1</sup> complures <sup>2</sup> cum_telis <sup>2</sup> in <sup>1</sup> hunc <sup>2</sup> faciunt <sup>2</sup> de_loco <sup>2</sup> superiore <sup>2</sup> impetum: <sup>2</sup> adversi raedarium <sup>2</sup> occidunt. <sup>2</sup>	20
Cum <sup>1</sup> autem <sup>1</sup> hic de <sup>1</sup> raeda <sup>2</sup> reiecta <sup>2</sup> paenula <sup>2</sup> desilisset, <sup>2</sup> seque <sup>2</sup> acri <sup>2</sup> animo <sup>2</sup> defenderet, <sup>2</sup>	19
illi <sup>2</sup> qui <sup>2</sup> erant <sup>2</sup> cum <sup>1</sup> Clodio, gladiis <sup>2</sup> eductis, <sup>2</sup> partim <sup>1</sup> recurrere <sup>2</sup> ad_raedam, <sup>2</sup> ut <sup>1</sup> a <sup>1</sup> tergo <sup>2</sup> Milonem adorirentur. <sup>2</sup>	22
partim, quod <sup>1</sup> hunc <sup>2</sup> iam <sup>1</sup> interfectum <sup>2</sup> putarent, <sup>2</sup> caedere <sup>2</sup> incipiunt <sup>2</sup> eius <sup>2</sup> servos, <sup>2</sup> qui <sup>2</sup> post <sup>1</sup> erant: <sup>2</sup>	21
ex_quibus <sup>2</sup> qui <sup>2</sup> animo <sup>2</sup> fideli <sup>2</sup> in <sup>1</sup> dominum <sup>2</sup> et <sup>1</sup> praesenti <sup>2</sup> fuerunt, <sup>2</sup> partim occisi_sunt, <sup>2</sup>	18
partim, cum <sup>1</sup> ad_raedam <sup>2</sup> pugnari <sup>2</sup> viderent, <sup>2</sup> domino <sup>2</sup> succurrere <sup>2</sup> prohiberentur, <sup>2</sup>	13
Milonem occisum <sup>2</sup> et <sup>1</sup> ex <sup>1</sup> ipso <sup>2</sup> Clodio audirent <sup>2</sup> et <sup>1</sup> re <sup>2</sup> vera <sup>2</sup> putarent, <sup>2</sup>	15
fecerunt <sup>2</sup> id <sup>2</sup> servi <sup>2</sup> Milonis—	6
dicam <sup>2</sup> enim <sup>1</sup> aperte, <sup>1</sup> non <sup>1</sup> derivandi <sup>2</sup> criminis <sup>2</sup> causa, <sup>2</sup> sed <sup>1</sup> ut <sup>1</sup> factum_est— <sup>2</sup>	15
nec <sup>1</sup> imperante <sup>2</sup> nec sciente <sup>2</sup> nec praesente <sup>2</sup> domino, <sup>2</sup>	9
quod <sup>2</sup> suos <sup>2</sup> quisque <sup>2</sup> servos <sup>2</sup> in <sup>1</sup> tali <sup>2</sup> re <sup>2</sup> facere <sup>2</sup> voluisset. <sup>2</sup>	17

TOTAL: 175

2.		
	ilice <sup>2</sup> detraxit <sup>2</sup> virgam: <sup>2</sup> virga aurea <sup>2</sup> facta_est; <sup>2</sup>	10
	tollit <sup>2</sup> humo <sup>2</sup> saxum: <sup>2</sup> saxum quoque <sup>1</sup> palluit <sup>2</sup> auro; <sup>2</sup>	11
	contigit <sup>2</sup> et glaebam: <sup>2</sup> contactu <sup>2</sup> glaeba potenti <sup>2</sup>	
	massa <sup>2</sup> fit; <sup>2</sup> arentes <sup>2</sup> Cereris <sup>2</sup> decerpsit <sup>2</sup> aristas: <sup>2</sup>	20
	aurea messis <sup>2</sup> erat; <sup>2</sup> demptum <sup>2</sup> tenet <sup>2</sup> arbore <sup>2</sup> pomum: <sup>2</sup>	
	Hesperidas donasse <sup>2</sup> putes; <sup>2</sup> si postibus <sup>2</sup> altis	18
	admovit <sup>2</sup> digitos, <sup>2</sup> postes <sup>2</sup> radiare <sup>2</sup> videntur, <sup>2</sup>	10
	ille etiam liquidis <sup>2</sup> palmas <sup>2</sup> ubi <sup>1</sup> laverat <sup>2</sup> undis, <sup>2</sup>	
	unda fluens <sup>2</sup> palmis Danaën eludere <sup>2</sup> posset. <sup>2</sup>	15
	vix <sup>1</sup> spes <sup>2</sup> ipse suas animo <sup>2</sup> capit <sup>2</sup> aurea fingens <sup>2</sup>	
	omnia. <sup>2</sup>	11
	gaudenti <sup>2</sup> mensas <sup>2</sup> posuere <sup>2</sup> ministri <sup>2</sup>	
	exstructas <sup>2</sup> dapibus <sup>2</sup> nec tostae <sup>2</sup> frugis <sup>2</sup> egentes. <sup>2</sup>	18
	tum vero, sive ille sua Cerealia <sup>2</sup> dextra	
	munera <sup>2</sup> contigerat, <sup>2</sup> Cerealia dona <sup>2</sup> rigebant; <sup>2</sup>	10
	sive dapes avido <sup>2</sup> convellere <sup>2</sup> dente <sup>2</sup> parabat, <sup>2</sup>	
	lammina <sup>2</sup> fulva <sup>2</sup> dapes admoto <sup>2</sup> dente premebat; <sup>2</sup>	16
	miscuerat <sup>2</sup> puris <sup>2</sup> auctorem <sup>2</sup> muneris undis:	
	fusile <sup>2</sup> per_rictus <sup>2</sup> aurum fluitare <sup>2</sup> videres <sup>2</sup>	14
	attonitus <sup>2</sup> novitate <sup>2</sup> mali <sup>2</sup> diuesque <sup>2</sup> miserque <sup>2</sup>	
	effugere <sup>2</sup> optat <sup>2</sup> opes <sup>2</sup> et quae <sup>2</sup> modo voverat <sup>2</sup> odit. <sup>2</sup>	22

**TOTAL: 175**

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**LATIN  
HIGHER LEVEL  
PAPER 2**

SPECIMEN PAPER

2 hours

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**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

- Do not open this examination paper until instructed to do so.
- Answer four questions from two genres only.

Answer **four** 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 12**

Marrucine Asini, manu sinistra  
 non belle uteris: in ioco atque vino  
 tollis lintea neglegentiorum.  
 hoc salsum esse putas? fugit te, inepte:  
 5 quamvis sordida res et invenusta est.  
 non credis mihi? crede Pollioni  
 fratri, qui tua furta vel talento  
 mutari velit: est enim leporum  
 differtus puer ac facetiarum.  
 10 quare aut hendecasyllabos trecentos  
 exspecta, aut mihi linteum remitte,  
 quod me non movet aestimatione,  
 verum est mnemosynum mei sodalis.  
 nam sudaria Saetaba ex Hiberis  
 15 miserunt mihi muneri Fabullus  
 et Veranius: haec amem necesse est  
 ut Veraniolum meum et Fabullum.

- (a) Translate *Marrucine ... neglegentiorum* (lines 1–3). [3 marks]
- (b) *est enim ... facetiarum* (lines 8–9). What do we learn about Pollio from these words, and how does it strengthen Catullus' argument? [2 marks]
- (c) *quod me ... aestimatione* (line 12). What point is Catullus making in this line? [2 marks]
- (d) *verum est ... Fabullum* (lines 13–17). What is the connection among Catullus and Fabullus and Veranius? How have they acknowledged the connection? What obligation does their attitude place on Catullus? [3 marks]

**Genre: Elegiac and Lyric poetry****Question 2. Catullus 76.1–26**

siqua recordanti benefacta priora voluptas  
 est homini, cum se cogitat esse pium,  
 nec sanctam violasse fidem, nec foedere nullo  
 divum ad fallendos numine abusum homines,  
 5 multa parata manent in longa aetate, Catulle,  
 ex hoc ingrato gaudia amore tibi.  
 nam quaecumque homines bene cuiquam aut dicere possunt  
 aut facere, haec a te dictaque factaque sunt.  
 omnia quae ingratae perierunt credita menti.  
 10 quare iam te cur amplius excrucies?  
 quin tu animo offirmas atque istinc teque reducis,  
 et dis invitis desinis esse miser?  
 difficile est longum subito deponere amorem,  
 difficile est, verum hoc qua lubet efficias:  
 15 una salus haec est. hoc est tibi pervincendum,  
 hoc facias, sive id non pote sive pote.  
 o di, si vestrum est misereri, aut si quibus umquam  
 extremam iam ipsa in morte tulistis opem,  
 me miserum aspiciate et, si vitam puriter egi,  
 20 eripite hanc pestem perniciemque mihi,  
 quae mihi subrepens imos ut torpor in artus  
 expulit ex omni pectore laetitias.  
 non iam illud quaero, contra me ut diligat illa,  
 aut, quod non potis est, esse pudica velit:  
 25 ipse valere opto et taetrum hunc deponere morbum.  
 o di, reddite mi hoc pro pietate mea.

- (a) Translate *difficile est ... amorem* and comment on the effect of *longum* and *subito* (line 13). [2 marks]
- (b) Scan lines 15–16 (*una salus ... sive pote*). [2 marks]
- (c) What is the effect Catullus is seeking to achieve in this poem, and how does he achieve it? You should find that your answers to (a) and (b) contribute to your answer. [8 marks]

**Genre: Epic****Question 3. Virgil *Aeneid* 6.156–74**

Aeneas maesto defixus lumina vultu  
 ingreditur, linquens antrum, caecosque volutat  
 eventus animo secum. cui fidus Achates  
 it comes et paribus curis vestigia figit.  
 160 multa inter sese vario sermone serebant,  
 quem socium exanimum vates, quod corpus humanum  
 diceret. atque illi Misenum in litore sicco,  
 ut venire, vident indigna morte peremptum,  
 Misenum Aeoliden, quo non praestantior alter  
 165 aere ciere viros Martemque accendere cantu.  
 Hectoris hic magni fuerat comes, Hectora circum  
 et lituo pugnans insignis obibat et hasta.  
 postquam illum vita victor spoliavit Achilles,  
 Dardanio Aeneae sese fortissimus heros  
 170 addiderat socium, non inferiora secutus.  
 sed tum, forte cava dum personat aequora concha,  
 demens, et cantu vocat in certamina divos,  
 aemulus exceptum Triton, si credere dignum est,  
 inter saxa virum spumosa immerserat unda.

- (a) Scan lines 156–157 (*Aeneas ... volutat*). [2 marks]
- (b) *Misenum ... Misenum Aeoliden* (lines 162–164). Explain the effect of the repetition here, of the addition of *Aeoliden* and of another repetition elsewhere in the passage. [3 marks]
- (c) Translate *postquam ... socium* (lines 168–170). [3 marks]
- (d) Discuss the placing of *demens* (line 172) and its function in this passage. [2 marks]



**Genre: Epic****Question 4. Virgil *Aeneid* 6.867–87**

tum pater Anchises lacrimis ingressus obortis:  
 ‘o gnate, ingentem luctum ne quaere tuorum;  
 ostendent terris hunc tantum fata nec ultra  
 870 esse sinent. nimium vobis Romana propago  
 visa potens, superi, propria haec si dona fuissent.  
 quantos ille virum magnam Mavortis ad urbem  
 campus aget gemitus! vel quae, Tiberine, videbis  
 funera, cum tumulum praeterlabere recentem!  
 875 nec puer Iliaca quisquam de gente Latinos  
 in tantum spe tollet avos, nec Romula quondam  
 ullo se tantum tellus iactabit alumno.  
 heu pietas, heu prisca fides invictaque bello  
 dextera! non illi se quisquam impune tulisset  
 880 obvius armato, seu cum pedes iret in hostem  
 seu spumantis equi foderet calcaribus armos.  
 heu, miserande puer, si qua fata aspera rumpas,  
 tu Marcellus eris. manibus date lilia plenis  
 purpureos spargam flores animamque nepotis  
 885 his saltem accumulem donis, et fungar inani  
 munere.’ sic tota passim regione vagantur  
 aeris in campis latis atque omnia lustrant.

- (a) Briefly explain the context of this passage. [2 marks]
- (b) Discuss the significance, if any, of the placing of this passage within book 6 of the *Aeneid*. [2 marks]
- (c) Choose **four** words or phrases that, in your opinion, contribute to the pathos of the passage and explain how they do so. [8 marks]

**Genre: Historiography****Question 5. Livy 1.6.4–7.3**

quoniam gemini essent nec aetatis verecundia discrimen facere posset, ut di  
 quorum tutelae ea loca essent auguriis legerent qui nomen novae urbi daret, qui  
 conditam imperio regeret, Palatium Romulus, Remus Aventinum ad inaugurandum  
 templa capiunt. priori Remo augurium venisse fertur, sex voltures; iamque  
 5 nuntiatio augurio cum duplex numerus Romulo se ostendisset, utrumque regem sua  
 multitudo consalutaverat: tempore illi praecepto, at hi numero avium  
 regnum trahebant. inde cum altercatione congressi certamine irarum ad  
 caedem vertuntur; ibi in turba ictus Remus cecidit. volgatior fama est ludibrio  
 fratris Remum novos transiluisse muros; inde ab irato Romulo, cum verbis  
 10 quoque increpitans adiecisset, “sic deinde, quicumque alius transiliet moenia  
 mea,” interfectum. ita solus potitus imperio Romulus; condita urbs conditoris  
 nomine appellata.

- (a) *Palatium Romulus, Remus Aventinum* (line 3). Name or describe the rhetorical device used here. What is its effect in context? [2 marks]
- (b) Who were *illi* and who were *hi* (line 6)? [2 marks]
- (c) Translate *inde cum ... cecidit* (lines 7–8). [3 marks]
- (d) Describe briefly the difference between the two versions of the story and show how we know which version Livy prefers. [3 marks]

**Genre: Historiography**

**Question 6. Livy 1.57.6–9**

forte potantibus his apud Sex. Tarquinius, ubi et Collatinus cenabat Tarquinius,  
Egeri filius, incidit de uxoribus mentio. suam quisque laudare miris modis;  
inde certamine accenso Collatinus negat verbis opus esse; paucis id quidem  
horis posse sciri quantum ceteris praestet Lucretia sua. “quin, si vigor  
5 iuventae inest, conscendimus equos invisimusque praesentes nostrarum ingenia?  
id cuique spectatissimum sit quod necopinato viri adventu occurrerit oculis.”  
incaluerant vino; “age sane” omnes; citatis equis avolant Romam. quo cum primis  
se intendentibus tenebris pervenissent, pergunt inde Collatiam, ubi Lucretiam  
haudquaquam ut regias nurus, quas in convivio luxuque cum aequalibus viderant  
10 tempus terentes sed nocte sera deditam lanae inter lucubrantes ancillas in medio  
aedium sedentem inveniunt. muliebris certaminis laus penes Lucretiam fuit.

- (a) *forte potantibus his* (line 1). Why, in your opinion, did Livy include this detail? [2 marks]
- (b) Explain the assumptions about the proper conduct of Roman wives that lie at the bottom of this story. [2 marks]
- (c) Select from this passage **four** words or phrases that, in your opinion, contribute to the quality of the narrative and show how they do so. Do not repeat any material from your responses to (a) or (b). [8 marks]

**Genre: Letters****Question 7. Pliny *Epistulae* 1.6**

ridebis, et licet rideas. ego, ille quem nosti, apros tres et quidem pulcherrimos cepi. ‘ipse?’ inquis. ipse; non tamen ut omnino ab inertia mea et quiete discederem. ad retia sedebam; erat in proximo non venabulum aut lancea, sed stilus et pugillares; meditabar aliquid enotabamque, ut si manus vacuas, plenas tamen ceras reportarem.

5 non est quod contemnas hoc studendi genus; mirum est ut animus agitatione motuque corporis excitetur; iam undique silvae et solitudo ipsumque illud silentium quod venationi datur, magna cogitationis incitamenta sunt. proinde cum venabere, licebit auctore me ut panarium et lagunculam sic etiam pugillares feras: experieris non Dianam magis montibus quam Minervam inerrare. vale.

- (a) *ridebis* (line 1). Suggest **three** words or phrases from this letter to Tacitus which, in your opinion, were likely to make him laugh. [3 marks]
- (b) What feature of Roman hunting technique made it possible for Pliny to do as he claims? [2 marks]
- (c) *ut si manus vacuas, plenas tamen ceras reportarem* (line 4). What does Pliny mean by these words? [2 marks]
- (d) Translate *proinde cum...inerrare* (lines 7–9). [3 marks]

**Genre: Letters**

**Question 8. Pliny *Epistulae* 9.23**

frequenter agenti mihi evenit, ut centumviri cum diu se intra iudicum auctoritatem gravitatemque tenuissent, omnes repente quasi victi coactique consurgerent laudarentque; frequenter e senatu famam qualem maxime optaveram rettuli: numquam tamen maiorem cepi voluptatem, quam nuper ex sermone  
5 Corneli Taciti. narrabat sedisse secum circensibus proximis equitem Romanum. hunc post varios eruditosque sermones requisisse: ‘Italicus es an provincialis?’ se respondisse: ‘nosti me, et quidem ex studiis.’ ad hoc illum: ‘Tacitus es an Plinius?’ exprimere non possum, quam sit iucundum mihi quod nomina nostra quasi litterarum propria, non hominum, litteris redduntur, quod uterque nostrum  
10 his etiam e studiis notus, quibus aliter ignotus est. accidit aliud ante pauculos dies simile. recumbebat mecum vir egregius, Fadius Rufinus, super eum municeps ipsius, qui illo die primum venerat in urbem; cui Rufinus demonstrans me: ‘vides hunc?’ multa deinde de studiis nostris; et ille ‘Plinius est’ inquit.

- (a) Describe the **two** recent incidents referred to in this passage that have especially pleased Pliny. [2 marks]
  
- (b) Without comment, give **two** examples of Pliny’s use of a very fast narrative in this passage. [2 marks]
  
- (c) Discuss Pliny’s use of varying speed of narrative in this passage and suggest reasons for it. [8 marks]

**Genre: Satire****Question 9. Juvenal 1.1–17**

semper ego auditor tantum? numquamne reponam  
vexatus totiens rauci Theseide Cordi?  
inpune ergo mihi recitaverit ille togatas,  
hic elegos? inpune diem consumpserit ingens  
5 Telephus aut summi plena iam margine libri  
scriptus et in tergo necdum finitus Orestes?  
nota magis nulli domus est sua quam mihi lucus  
Martis et Aeoliis vicinum rupibus antrum  
Vulcani; quid agant venti, quas torqueat umbras  
10 Aeacus, unde alius furtivae devehat aurum  
pelliculae, quantas iaculetur Monychus ornos,  
Frontonis platani convolsaque marmora clamant  
semper et adsiduo ruptae lectore columnae.  
expectes eadem a summo minimoque poeta.  
15 et nos ergo manum ferulae subduximus, et nos  
consilium dedimus Sullae, privatus ut altum  
dormiret.

- (a) Translate *semper ego ... Cordi* (lines 1–2). [3 marks]
- (b) Identify **three** mythical characters from this passage and give a very brief account of their story. [3 marks]
- (c) Scan lines 14–15 (*expectes ... et nos*). [2 marks]
- (d) *et nos ... dormiret* (lines 15–17). What **two** experiences is Juvenal claiming in the last section of this passage? [2 marks]

**Genre: Satire****Question 10. Juvenal 16.7–25**

commoda tractemus primum communia, quorum  
 haut minimum illud erit, ne te pulsare togatus  
 audeat, immo, etsi pulsetur, dissimulet nec  
 10 audeat excussos praetori ostendere dentes  
 et nigram in facie tumidis livoribus offam  
 atque oculum medico nil promittente relictum.  
 Bardaicus iudex datur haec punire volenti  
 calceus et grandes magna ad subsellia surae  
 15 legibus antiquis castrorum et more Camilli  
 servato, miles ne vallum litiget extra  
 et procul a signis. iustissima centurionum  
 cognitio est igitur de milite, nec mihi derit  
 ultio, si iustae defertur causa querellae.  
 20 tota cohors tamen est inimica, omnesque manipuli  
 consensu magno efficiunt curabilis ut sit  
 vindicta et gravior quam iniuria. dignum erit ergo  
 declamatoris mulino corde Vagelli,  
 cum duo crura habeas, offendere tot caligas, tot  
 25 milia clavorum.

- (a) *pulsare ... pulsetur* (lines 8–9). Show how Juvenal’s word play here helps him to make his point. [2 marks]
- (b) *nec audeat ... relictum* (lines 9–12). Identify briefly the rhetorical device used here. [2 marks]
- (c) Explain **four** examples of Juvenal’s use of rhetoric taken from this passage. Do not use material from your responses to (a). [8 marks]
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# **MARKSCHEME**

## **SPECIMEN**

### **LATIN**

#### **Higher Level**

#### **Paper 2**

**Elegiac and Lyric poetry**

1. (a) Award **[3 marks]** for a correct answer, or for an answer with no more than one minor error (tense, number *etc.*). Answers with two or three minor errors or one major error should be awarded **[2 marks]**. With two major errors (or the equivalent) award **[1 mark]**. Otherwise, no mark should be awarded.
- (b) That Marrucinus makes a habit of this sort of thing **[1 mark]** makes it easier for Catullus to complain **[1 mark]**.
- (c) That the item is not valuable **[1 mark]** conventionally **[1 mark]**.
- (d) They were friends **[1 mark]**; at least one of them had given Catullus a napkin **[1 mark]**, which obliged Catullus to look after them **[1 mark]**.

**[10 marks]**

2. (a) For the translation, award **[1 mark]** for a correct answer, or for an answer with one minor error. Answers with more than one minor error should not have the mark awarded. For the commentary, award **[1 mark]** for a recognition that the juxtaposition (term not necessary) of *longum* and *subito* enhances their effect.
- (b) Mark only for length of syllables. **[1 mark]** per line if all correct, no mark otherwise.
- (c) Mark as brief essay **[8 marks]**.

**[12 marks]****Epic**

3. (a) Mark only for length of syllables. **[1 mark]** per line if all correct, no mark otherwise.
- (b) The repetition of *Misenum* increases the pathos **[1 mark]** as does the addition of the patronymic **[1 mark]**; the repetition of Hector (line 166) reminds the Trojans of how they had relied on him **[1 mark]**; other responses on their merits.
- (c) Award **[3 marks]** for a correct answer, or for an answer with no more than one minor error (tense, number *etc.*). Answers with two or three minor errors or one major error should be awarded **[2 marks]**. With two major errors (or the equivalent) award **[1 mark]**. Otherwise, no mark should be awarded.
- (d) Its enjambment (or description if they do not know the term) **[1 mark]** draws attention to the word **[1 mark]**.

**[10 marks]**

4. (a) Aeneas has encountered his father **[1 mark]** in the Underworld **[1 mark]**.
- (b) A very wide range of possibilities; mark on merits **[2 marks]**.
- (c) Mark on merits **[8 marks]**.

**[12 marks]**

**Historiography**

5. (a) Chiasmus [*1 mark*] suggests fairness [*1 mark*].
- (b) *illi* = Remus' side; *hi* Romulus' [*2 marks*].
- (c) Award [*3 marks*] for a correct answer, or for an answer with no more than one minor error (tense, number *etc.*). Answers with two or three minor errors or one major error should be awarded [*2 marks*]. With two major errors (or the equivalent) [*1 mark*]. Otherwise, no mark should be awarded.
- (d) Mark on merits [*3 marks*].
- [10 marks]*
6. (a) Any reasonable response [*2 marks*].
- (b) Any reasonable response [*2 marks*].
- (c) Mark on merits [*8 marks*].
- [12 marks]*

**Letters**

7. (a) Judge on merits [*3 marks*].
- (b) Catch them in nets [*1 mark*], then kill them with spears [*1 mark*].
- (c) It is a joke; if his game dries up [*1 mark*] he will at least have literature to bring home [*1 mark*].
- (d) Award [*3 marks*] for a correct answer, or for an answer with no more than one minor error (tense, number *etc.*). Answers with two or three minor errors or one major error should be awarded [*2 marks*]. With two major errors (or the equivalent) award [*1 mark*]. Otherwise, no mark should be awarded.
- [10 marks]*
8. (a) Tacitus had had a conversation with a learned eques who associated Pliny with Tacitus [*1 mark*]; Pliny himself had been associated at a dinner party with Tacitus [*1 mark*].
- (b) Judge on merits [*2 marks*].
- (c) Judge on merits [*8 marks*].
- [12 marks]*

**Satire**

9. (a) Award [**3 marks**] for a correct answer, or for an answer with no more than one minor error (tense, number *etc.*). Answers with two or three minor errors or one major error should be awarded [**2 marks**]. With two major errors (or the equivalent) award [**1 mark**]. Otherwise, no mark.
- (b) Judge on merits [**3 marks**].
- (c) Mark only for length of syllables. [**1 mark**] per line if all correct, no mark otherwise.
- (d) Writing *suasoria* (term not required) and being strictly taught at school [**2 marks**].
- [10 marks]**
10. (a) His complaint is that thugs assault one with impunity [**1 mark**]; the repetition emphasises the point [**1 mark**].
- (b) “Rising tricolon”; but a description will suffice [**2 marks**].
- (c) Judge on merits [**8 marks**].
- [12 marks]**
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**LATIN  
STANDARD LEVEL  
PAPER 1**

SPECIMEN PAPER

1 hour 15 minutes

Candidate session number

0	0								
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**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

- Write your session number in the boxes above.
- Do not open this examination paper until instructed to do so.
- Answer question 1 or question 2 in the spaces provided.
- The use of dictionaries is permitted for this paper.

Answer question 1 **or** question 2.

Translate into English the section of the passage indicated between the asterisks. A translation of the rest of the passage appears on the facing page.

**1. Cicero is demanding that the war against Mithridates needs a new general and that Pompey should be that general.**

causa quae sit videtis: nunc quid agendum sit considerate. primum mihi videtur de genere belli, deinde de magnitudine, tum de imperatore deligendo esse dicendum. genus est belli eius modi, quod maxime vestros animos excitare atque inflammare ad persequendi studium debeat:

- 5           \* in quo agitur<sup>1</sup> populi Romani gloria, quae vobis a maioribus cum magna in omnibus rebus tum<sup>2</sup> summa in re militari tradita est; agitur salus sociorum atque amicorum, pro qua multa maiores vestri magna et gravia bella gesserunt; aguntur certissima populi Romani vectigalia et maxima quibus amissis et pauca ornamenta et subsidia belli requiretis; aguntur bona multorum civium quibus est a vobis et ipsorum causa et rei publicae consulendum. \*
- 10 et quoniam semper appetentes gloriae praeter ceteras gentis atque avidi laudis fuistis, delenda vobis est illa macula Mithridatico bello superiore concepta.

Cicero *pro Lege Manilia* 2.6-7

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<sup>1</sup> *agitur*: “is at stake”

<sup>2</sup> *cum...tum*: “both...and”



2. **Medea goes out at night to practise her wicked magical powers and to call upon all the dark forces to help her.**

egreditur tectis vestes induta recinctas,  
 nuda pedem, nudos umeris infusa capillos,  
 fertque vagos mediae per muta silentia noctis  
 incommitata gradus. homines volucresque ferasque  
 185 solverat<sup>1</sup> alta quies, nullo cum murmure saepes,  
 inmotaeque silent frondes, silet umidus aer,  
 sidera sola micant:

\* ad quae sua bracchia tendens  
 ter se convertit, ter sumptis flumine crinem  
 190 inroravit aquis<sup>2</sup> ternisque ululatibus ora  
 solvit et in dura submisso poplite terra  
 ‘Nox’ ait ‘arcanis fidissima, quaeque diurnis  
 aurea cum luna succeditis ignibus astra,  
 tuque, triceps Hecate, quae coeptis conscia nostris  
 195 adiutrixque venis cantusque artisque magorum,  
 quaeque magos, Tellus, pollentibus instruis herbis,  
 auraeque et venti montesque amnesque lacusque,  
 dique omnes nemorum, dique omnes noctis adeste. \*

quorum ope, cum volui, ripis mirantibus amnes  
 200 in fontes rediere suos, concussaue sisto,  
 stantia concutio cantu freta, nubila pello  
 nubilaque induco, ventos abigoque vocoque,  
 vipereas rumpo verbis et carmine fauces,  
 vivaque saxa sua convulsaue robora terra  
 205 et silvas moveo iubeoque tremescere montis  
 et mugire solum manesque exire sepulcris!’

Ovid *Metamorphoses* 7.181-206

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<sup>1</sup> *solverat*: “had relaxed” transitive

<sup>2</sup> take *sumptis flumine ... aquis* as one phrase









# **MARKSCHEME**

## **SPECIMEN**

### **LATIN**

#### **STANDARD LEVEL**

##### **Paper 1**

Each word is assigned 0 or 1 or 2 points. Those worth 1 or 2 points indicate this value immediately following the word, while those with zero points have no numerical indication.

A 1-point word (for example, an adverb or conjunction) needs only a correct translation to get the point. For a 2-point word, if the translation persuades you that the candidate understands the meaning of the word, one point is awarded; if the candidate persuades you that the grammar of the word is understood, then the second point is awarded. Thus, in the first line of the Cicero passage, a candidate who wrote for *quod maxime vestros animos excitare* “because, O greatest one, I am exciting your breaths” would be awarded zero points for getting *quod* wrong, one point for seeing that *maxime* means “greatest,” two points for the meaning and grammar of *vestros* and one each for *animos* (grammar right, meaning wrong) and *excitare* (meaning right, grammar wrong).

When two words are joined by “\_” they are to be treated as one word. A 2-word phrase worth two points includes one point for vocabulary and one point for grammar. The vocabulary point is awarded only if both words are translated correctly in context; a vocabulary error in either or both words results in no points for vocabulary. The grammar point is awarded if the phrase’s grammar is understood correctly. Thus, in line 193 of the Ovid passage, if *cum luna* is translated “with a she-wolf,” it gets no point for vocabulary and one point for grammar.

The maximum number of points is 105.

1.		
in-quo	agitur	popul- Romani
gloria	, quae	vobis
a-maioribus		
		14
cum	magna	in-omnibus
rebus	tum summa	in
re	militari	tradita-est
		16
agitur	salus	sociorum
atque	amicorum	, pro
qua	multa	maiores
vestri	magna	
		20
et	gravia	bella
gesserunt	aguntur	certissima
populi-Romani	vectigalia	
		15
et	maxima	quibus
amissis	et pauca	ornamenta
et subsidia	belli	requiretis
		17
aguntur	bona	multorum
civium	quibus	est
a-vobis		
		14
et	ipsorum	causa
et rei-publicae	consulendum	
		9

**TOTAL: 105**

2.	
ad <sup>1</sup> quae <sup>2</sup> sua bracchia <sup>2</sup> tendens <sup>2</sup>	7
ter se convertit, <sup>2</sup> ter sumptis <sup>2</sup> flumine <sup>2</sup> crinem <sup>2</sup>	8
inroravit <sup>2</sup> aquis <sup>2</sup> ternis <sup>2</sup> que ululatus <sup>2</sup> ora <sup>2</sup>	10
solvit <sup>2</sup> et in dura <sup>2</sup> submisso <sup>2</sup> poplite <sup>2</sup> terra <sup>2</sup>	10
‘Nox’ <sup>2</sup> ait <sup>2</sup> ‘arcanis <sup>2</sup> fidissima, <sup>2</sup> quae-que <sup>2</sup> diurnis <sup>2</sup>	12
aurea <sup>2</sup> cum-luna <sup>2</sup> succeditis <sup>2</sup> ignibus <sup>2</sup> astra, <sup>2</sup>	10
tuque, <sup>2</sup> triceps Hecate, <sup>2</sup> quae coeptis <sup>2</sup> conscia <sup>2</sup> nostris <sup>2</sup>	10
adiutrix-que <sup>2</sup> venis <sup>2</sup> cantu-sque <sup>2</sup> artis-que <sup>2</sup> magorum, <sup>2</sup>	10
quaeque magos, <sup>2</sup> Tellus, <sup>2</sup> pollentibus <sup>2</sup> instruis <sup>2</sup> herbis, <sup>2</sup>	10
aurae-que <sup>2</sup> et venti <sup>2</sup> montes-que <sup>2</sup> amnes-que <sup>2</sup> lacus-que <sup>2</sup>	10
di-que <sup>2</sup> omnes nemorum, <sup>2</sup> dique omnes noctis <sup>2</sup> adeste <sup>2</sup>	8
	<b>TOTAL: 105</b>

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**LATIN  
STANDARD LEVEL  
PAPER 2**

SPECIMEN PAPER

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.

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 14.1–23**

ni te plus oculis meis amarem,  
iucundissime Calve, munere isto  
odissem te odio Vatiniano:  
nam quid feci ego quidve sum locutus,  
5 cur me tot male perderes poetis?  
isti di mala multa dent clienti,  
qui tantum tibi misit impiorum.  
quod si, ut suspicor, hoc novum ac repertum  
munus dat tibi Sulla litterator,  
10 non est mi male, sed bene ac beate,  
quod non dispereunt tui labores.  
di magni, horribilem et sacrum libellum!  
quem tu scilicet ad tuum Catullum  
misti, continuo ut die periret,  
15 Saturnalibus, optimo dierum!  
non non hoc tibi, false, sic abibit.  
nam si luxerit ad librariorum  
curram scrinia, Caesios, Aquinos,  
Suffenum, omnia colligam venena.  
20 ac te his suppliciis remunerabor.  
vos hinc interea valete abite  
illuc, unde malum pedem attulistis,  
saecli incommoda, pessimi poetae.

- (a) Translate *ni te plus ... Vatiniano* (lines 1–3). [4 marks]
- (b) What do we learn from this poem about book writing, publication and circulation among Catullus' contemporaries? [4 marks]
- (c) *Saturnalibus, optimo dierum* (line 15). What point is Catullus making by including this phrase? [2 marks]
- (d) What action does Catullus say he will take against Calvus? [2 marks]
- (e) In your opinion, is Catullus serious in this poem? Give **three** reasons to support your view. [3 marks]



**Genre: Elegiac and Lyric poetry**

**Question 2. Horace *Odes* 3.9**

‘donec gratus eram tibi  
nec quisquam potior bracchia candidae  
cervici iuvenis dabat,  
Persarum vigui rege beatior.’

5 ‘donec non alia magis  
arsisti neque erat Lydia post Chloen,  
multi Lydia nominis,  
Romana vigui clarior Iliā.’

10 ‘me nunc Thressa Chloe regit,  
dulcis docta modos et citharae sciens,  
pro qua non metuam mori,  
si parcent animae fata superstiti.’

15 ‘me torret face mutua  
Thurini Calais filius Ornyti,  
pro quo bis patiar mori,  
si parcent puero fata superstiti.’

20 ‘quid si prisca redit Venus  
diductosque iugo cogit aeneo,  
si flava excutitur Chloe  
reiectaeque patet ianua Lydiae?’

‘quamquam sidere pulchrior  
ille est, tu levior cortice et inprobo  
iracundior Hadria,  
tecum vivere amem, tecum obeam lubens.’

- (a) Translate *donec gratus ... beatior* (lines 1–4). [4 marks]
- (b) What are the **three** stages in the plot of this poem? [3 marks]
- (c) Name the alternative lover of Lydia, and his father. [2 marks]
- (d) Who was *Romana ... Iliā* (line 8) and why is she apparently preferred to *Persarum ... rege* (line 4)? [2 marks]
- (e) Offer a personal opinion as to whether this poem gives an insight into human nature or is no more than clever rhetoric. You should base your answer on at least **three** words or phrases. [4 marks]

**Genre: Epic****Question 3. Virgil *Aeneid* 6.183–200**

nec non Aeneas opera inter talia primus  
 hortatur socios paribusque accingitur armis.  
 185 atque haec ipse suo tristi cum corde volutat  
 aspectans silvam immensam, et sic forte precatur:  
 ‘si nunc se nobis ille aureus arbore ramus  
 ostendat nemore in tanto! quando omnia vere  
 heu nimium de te vates, Misene, locuta est.’  
 190 vix ea fatus erat, geminae cum forte columbae  
 ipsa sub ora viri caelo venere volantes,  
 et viridi sedere solo. tum maximus heros  
 maternas agnovit avis laetusque precatur:  
 ‘este duces, o, si qua via est, cursumque per auras  
 195 derigite in lucos ubi pinguem dives opacat  
 ramus humum. tuque, o, dubiis ne defice rebus,  
 diva parens.’ sic effatus vestigia pressit  
 observans quae signa ferant, quo tendere pergant.  
 pascentes illae tantum prodire volando  
 200 quantum acie possent oculi servare sequentum.

- (a) Scan lines 183–184 (*nec non ... armis*). [2 marks]
- (b) Translate *si nunc se ... locuta est* (lines 187–189). [4 marks]
- (c) *vix ea fatus erat ... cum* (line 190). Discuss the effect these words have on the narrative. [2 marks]
- (d) Identify from this passage **three** things which should have encouraged Aeneas and his companions. [3 marks]
- (e) Give an account of **two** of the problems suffered by Aeneas elsewhere in *Aeneid* 6 and of his overcoming of them. [4 marks]

**Genre: Epic****Question 4. Virgil *Aeneid* 6.456–71**

‘infelix Dido, verus mihi nuntius ergo  
 venerat extinctam ferroque extrema secutam?  
 funeris heu tibi causa fui? per sidera iuro,  
 per superos et si qua fides tellure sub ima est,  
 460 invitus, regina, tuo de litore cessi.  
 sed me iussa deum, quae nunc has ire per umbras,  
 per loca senta situ cogunt noctemque profundam,  
 imperiis egere suis; nec credere quivi  
 hunc tantum tibi me discessu ferre dolorem.  
 465 siste gradum teque aspectu ne subtrahe nostro.  
 quem fugis? extremum fato quod te adloquor hoc est.’  
 talibus Aeneas ardentem et torva tuentem  
 lenibat dictis animum lacrimasque ciebat.  
 illa solo fixos oculos aversa tenebat  
 470 nec magis incepto vultum sermone movetur  
 quam si dura silex aut stet Marpesia cautes.

- (a) From Aeneas’ words and the narrator’s report, construct an account of the actions of both Dido and Aeneas when they meet in the Underworld. [3 marks]
- (b) Discuss **three** words or phrases from this passage that, in your view, show **either** that Aeneas’ speech is sincere **or** that it is not. [3 marks]
- (c) Briefly tell the story of Dido in sufficient detail to make her actions here understandable. [2 marks]
- (d) On the evidence of this passage alone, who is now the happier, Aeneas or Dido? [3 marks]
- (e) Translate *illa solo ... cautes* (lines 469–471). [4 marks]

**Genre: Historiography****Question 5. Livy 1.2.1–4**

- bello deinde Aborigines Troianique simul petiti. Turnus rex Rutulorum, cui pacta Lavinia ante adventum Aeneae fuerat, praelatum sibi advenam aegre patiens simul Aeneae Latinoque bellum intulerat. neutra acies laeta ex eo certamine abiit: victi Rutuli: victores Aborigines Troianique ducem Latinum amisere. inde
- 5 Turnus Rutulique diffisi rebus ad florentes opes Etruscorum Mezentiumque regem eorum confugiunt, qui Caere opulento tum oppido imperitans, iam inde ab initio minime laetus novae origine urbis et tum nimio plus quam satis tutum esset accolis rem Troianam crescere ratus, haud gravatim socia arma Rutulis iunxit. Aeneas adversus tanti belli terrorem ut animos Aboriginum sibi conciliaret
- 10 nec sub eodem iure solum sed etiam nomine omnes essent, Latinos utramque gentem appellavit.

- (a) Translate *bello deinde ... intulerat* (lines 1–3). [4 marks]
- (b) Why did Turnus go to war against Aeneas' people and against those of Latinus? [2 marks]
- (c) Name the people and the city and the king to whom Turnus fled after his defeat. [3 marks]
- (d) *opulento tum oppido* (line 6). Why does Livy include this detail in his account? [2 marks]
- (e) Why is this part of the narrative important for Livy's Roman readers? [4 marks]

**Genre: Historiography****Question 6. Livy 1.55.5–9**

hoc perpetuitatis auspicio accepto, secutum aliud magnitudinem imperii portendens prodigium est: caput humanum integra facie aperientibus fundamenta templi dicitur apparuisse. quae visa species haud per ambages arcem eam imperii caputque rerum fore portendebat; idque ita cecinere vates quique in urbe erant  
 5 quosque ad eam rem consultandam ex Etruria acciverant. augebatur ad impensas regis animus; itaque Pometinae manubiae, quae perducendo ad culmen operi destinatae erant, vix in fundamenta suppeditavere. eo magis Fabio, praeterquam quod antiquior est, crediderim quadraginta ea sola talenta fuisse, quam Pisoni, qui quadraginta milia pondo argenti seposita in eam rem scribit, summam  
 10 pecuniae neque ex unius tum urbis praeda sperandam et nullius ne horum quidem operum fundamenta non exsuperaturam.

- (a) Translate *hoc perpetuitatis ... apparuisse* (lines 1–3). [4 marks]
- (b) *hoc perpetuitatis auspicio accepto* (line 1). Explain what Livy is referring to here. [2 marks]
- (c) By what single word does Livy withhold his authority for the fact of the human head portent? But what **two** reasons does he give for accepting the interpretation of the portent? [3 marks]
- (d) State briefly the **two** different versions of this story given by Fabius and Piso. Which of them does Livy prefer? What reason does he give for his preference? [4 marks]
- (e) On the basis of this passage alone, briefly assess Livy’s competence as a historian, giving **two** reasons to support your judgement. [2 marks]

**Genre: Letters****Question 7. Pliny *Epistulae* 4.19.1–4**

cum sis pietatis exemplum, fratremque optimum et amantissimum tui pari caritate dilexeris, filiamque eius ut tuam diligas, nec tantum amitae ei affectum verum etiam patris amissi repraesentes, non dubito maximo tibi gaudio fore cum cognoveris dignam patre dignam te dignam avo evadere. sumnum est acumen  
 5 summa frugalitas; amat me, quod castitatis indicium est. accedit his studium litterarum, quod ex mei caritate concepit. meos libellos habet lectitat ediscit etiam. qua illa sollicitudine cum videor acturus, quanto cum egi gaudio afficitur! disponit qui nuntient sibi quem assensum quos clamores excitarim, quem  
 10 eventum iudicii tulerim. eadem, si quando recito, in proximo discreta velo sedet, laudesque nostras avidissimis auribus excipit. versus quidem meos cantat etiam formatque cithara non artifice aliquo docente, sed amore qui magister est optimus.

- (a) What is the relationship between the subject of this letter and Pliny and also between the subject of this letter and the person to whom it is addressed? [2 marks]
- (b) *amat me, quod castitatis indicium est* (line 5). Discuss briefly whether, in your opinion, Pliny is aware of the humour of these words. [3 marks]
- (c) Translate *meos libellos ... tulerim* (lines 6–9). [4 marks]
- (d) *eadem ... excipit* (lines 9–10). Give **two** facts about Pliny’s wife that emerge from this sentence. [2 marks]
- (e) “From this letter, we learn more about Pliny than about his wife.” Discuss this statement. [4 marks]

**Genre: Letters****Question 8. Pliny *Epistulae* 6.16.7–11**

magnum propiusque noscendum ut eruditissimo viro visum. iubet liburnicam  
 aptari; mihi si venire una vellem facit copiam; respondi studere me malle, et forte  
 ipse quod scriberem dederat. egrediebatur domo; accipit codicillos Rectinae  
 Tasci imminenti periculo exterritae (nam villa eius subiacebat, nec ulla nisi  
 5 navibus fuga): ut se tanto discrimini eriperet orabat. vertit ille consilium et quod  
 studioso animo incohaverat obit maximo. deducit quadriremes, ascendit ipse non  
 Rectinae modo sed multis (erat enim frequens amoenitas orae) laturus auxilium.  
 properat illuc unde alii fugiunt, rectumque cursum recta gubernacula in periculum  
 tenet adeo solutus metu, ut omnes illius mali motus omnes figuras ut deprenderat  
 10 oculis dictaret enotaretque. iam navibus cinis incidebat, quo propius accederent,  
 calidior et densior; iam pumices etiam nigrique et ambusti et fracti igne lapides;  
 iam vadum subitum ruinaque montis litora obstantia. cunctatus paulum an  
 retro flecteret, mox gubernatori ut ita faceret monenti ‘fortes’ inquit ‘fortuna iuvat:  
 Pomponianum pete.’

- (a) Translate *magnum ... dederat* (lines 1–3). [4 marks]
- (b) *egrediebatur* (line 3). Comment on the use of the imperfect here. [2 marks]
- (c) *vertit ille consilium ... obit maximo* (lines 5–6). What had caused this? What do we learn about Pliny’s uncle from it? [2 marks]
- (d) *iam ... iam ... iam* (lines 10–12). What is the effect of this repetition? [3 marks]
- (e) Describe the ways in which the character of Pliny and that of his uncle, as described in this passage, differ from one another. How would you account for these differences? [4 marks]

**Genre: Satire****Question 9. Juvenal 3.21–40**

hic tunc Umbricius ‘quando artibus’ inquit ‘honestis  
 nullus in urbe locus, nulla emolumenta laborum,  
 res hodie minor est here quam fuit atque eadem cras  
 deteret exiguis aliquid, proponimus illuc  
 25 ire, fatigatas ubi Daedalus exuit alas,  
 dum nova canities, dum prima et recta senectus,  
 dum superest Lachesi quod torqueat et pedibus me  
 porto meis nullo dextram subeunte bacillo.  
 cedamus patria. vivant Artorius istic  
 30 et Catulus, maneant qui nigrum in candida vertunt,  
 quis facile est aedem conducere, flumina, portus,  
 siccandam eluviem, portandum ad busta cadaver,  
 et praebere caput domina venale sub hasta.  
 quondam hi cornicines et municipalis harenae  
 35 perpetui comites notaeque per oppida buccae  
 munera nunc edunt et, verso pollice vulgus  
 cum iubet, occidunt populariter; inde reversi  
 conducunt foricas, et cur non omnia? cum sint  
 quales ex humili magna ad fastigia rerum  
 40 extollit quotiens voluit Fortuna iocari.’

- (a) Scan lines 21–22 (*hic tunc ... laborum*). [2 marks]
- (b) What did Daedalus make (line 25), how did he use what he made, and what is the relevance here? [3 marks]
- (c) *dum superest Lachesi quod torqueat* (line 27). Explain what is meant by these words. [2 marks]
- (d) Translate *inde reversi ... iocari* (lines 37–40). [4 marks]
- (e) Give an account, based on this passage, as to why Umbricius is leaving Rome, and why he is doing so now. [4 marks]



**Genre: Satire****Question 10. Juvenal 3.268–285**

respice nunc alia ac diversa pericula noctis:  
 quod spatium tectis sublimibus unde cerebrum  
 270 testa ferit, quotiens rimosa et curta fenestris  
 vasa cadant, quanto percussum pondere signent  
 et laedant silicem. possis ignavus haberi  
 et subiti casus improvidus, ad cenam si  
 intestatus eas: adeo tot fata, quot illa  
 275 nocte patent vigiles te praetereunte fenestrae.  
 ergo optes votumque feras miserabile tecum,  
 ut sint contentae patulas defundere pelves.  
 ebrius ac petulans, qui nullum forte cecidit,  
 dat poenas, noctem patitur lugentis amicum  
 280 Pelidae, cubat in faciem, mox deinde supinus:  
 ergo non aliter poterit dormire; quibusdam  
 somnum rixa facit. sed quamvis improbus annis  
 atque mero fervens cavet hunc quem coccina laena  
 vitari iubet et comitum longissimus ordo,  
 285 multum praeterea flammaram et aenea lampas.

- (a) *alia ... pericula* (line 268). Identify **two** dangers referred to immediately before this passage. [2 marks]
- (b) Scan lines 273–274 (*et subiti ... quot illa*). Explain how the scansion helps to identify the case of *casus* (line 273). [3 marks]
- (c) Translate *possis ... fenestrae* (lines 272–275). [4 marks]
- (d) *lugentis amicum Pelidae* (lines 279–280). Name the **two** men (*Pelidae* and *amicum*) involved here and explain their story and their relevance. [4 marks]
- (e) Briefly indicate **two** examples of humour and/or irony to be found in this passage. You may use material from your responses to (c) or (d). [2 marks]
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# **MARKSCHEME**

## **SPECIMEN**

### **LATIN**

#### **Standard Level**

#### **Paper 2**

### Elegiac and Lyric poetry

1. (a) Award **[4 marks]** for a correct answer, or for an answer with no more than one minor error (tense, number *etc.*). Answers with two or three minor errors or one major error should be awarded **[3 marks]**. With two major errors (or the equivalent) award **[2 marks]**. With three major errors (or the equivalent) award **[1 mark]**. Otherwise, no mark should be awarded.
- (b) Any **four** points: *e.g.* poets circulated their work with friends before publication. There were book sellers to aid circulation. The poets of the day were passionately divided on what did and did not constitute true literature. Poets would destroy poems of which they did not approve **[4 marks]**.
- (c) Dreadful that Calvus should send something so awful on the Saturnalia **[1 mark]**, a holiday associated with gift giving **[1 mark]**.
- (d) He will go to the booksellers (if implicit award **[1 mark]**) and buy up worthless poetry and send it to Calvus **[1 mark]**.
- (e) Yes: other poems in the collection, the *ni* clause suggests loyalty to his friend; Catullus keeps exaggerating which makes it seem comical. Individual examples can each count for **[1 mark]** up to a maximum of **[3 marks]**.

**[15 marks]**

2. (a) Award **[4 marks]** for a correct answer, or for an answer with no more than one minor error (tense, number *etc.*). Answers with two or three minor errors or one major error should be awarded **[3 marks]**. With two major errors (or the equivalent) award **[2 marks]**. With three major errors (or the equivalent) award **[1 mark]**. Otherwise, no mark should be awarded.
- (b) The lovers were together **[1 mark]**, estranged **[1 mark]**, together again **[1 mark]**.
- (c) Calais **[1 mark]**, son of Ornytus **[1 mark]**.
- (d) *Romana Ilia* was the mother of Romulus and Remus **[1 mark]** hence, in Roman eyes, far more important than any foreign queen **[1 mark]**.
- (e) Candidates will choose either words or phrases to suggest an insight into human nature. **[1 mark]** each for **three** good choices, a fourth mark for a good conclusion.

**[15 marks]**

## Epic

3. (a) Mark only for length of syllables. *[1 mark]* per line if all correct, no mark otherwise.
- (b) Award *[4 marks]* for a correct answer, or for an answer with no more than one minor error (tense, number *etc.*). Answers with two or three minor errors or one major error should be awarded *[3 marks]*. With two major errors (or the equivalent) award *[2 marks]*. With three major errors (or the equivalent) award *[1 mark]*. Otherwise, no mark should be awarded.
- (c) It marks a shift from one topic to another *[1 mark]*, thereby increasing the tension *[1 mark]*. Other responses on their merits.
- (d) Any **three** of the arrival of doves (Venus' birds) *[1 mark]*, the fulfilment of the predictions by Misenus *[1 mark]*, the birds feeding *[1 mark]* and "leading" *[1 mark]*. Judge others on their merits.
- (e) There is a wide scope; *[1 mark]* each for the problems and *[2 marks]* for the discussion.  
*[15 marks]*
4. (a) They meet *[1 mark]*, Aeneas tries to speak with Dido *[1 mark]* but she ignores him *[1 mark]*. Other suggestions on their merits.
- (b) There is a good choice of words/phrases. To gain each mark candidates should explain why they have been chosen.
- (c) Aeneas was saved by Dido and she fell in love with him *[1 mark]*; he led her on but abandoned her which led to her suicide *[1 mark]*.
- (d) Judge on merits using at least two quotations to support the case made *[3 marks]*.
- (e) Award *[4 marks]* for a correct answer, or for an answer with no more than one minor error (tense, number *etc.*). Answers with two or three minor errors or one major error should be awarded *[3 marks]*. With two major errors (or the equivalent) award *[2 marks]*. With three major errors (or the equivalent) award *[1 mark]*. Otherwise, no mark should be awarded.  
*[15 marks]*

### Historiography

5. (a) Award **[4 marks]** for a correct answer, or for an answer with no more than one minor error (tense, number *etc.*). Answers with two or three minor errors or one major error should be awarded **[3 marks]**. With two major errors (or the equivalent) award **[2 marks]**. With three major errors (or the equivalent) award **[1 mark]**. Otherwise, no mark should be awarded.
- (b) Because Latinus had promised his daughter to him **[1 mark]** but had changed his mind and offered her to Aeneas instead **[1 mark]**.
- (c) Caere, **[1 mark]**, the Etruscans **[1 mark]**, king Mezentius **[1 mark]**.
- (d) Its present poverty and insignificance **[1 mark]** will be of interest to Livy's readers **[1 mark]**.
- (e) Judge on merits **[4 marks]**.

**[15 marks]**

6. (a) Award **[4 marks]** for a correct answer, or for an answer with no more than one minor error (tense, number *etc.*). Answers with two or three minor errors or one major error should be awarded **[3 marks]**. With two major errors (or the equivalent) award **[2 marks]**. With three major errors (or the equivalent) award **[1 mark]**. Otherwise, no mark should be awarded.
- (b) The refusal of the birds **[1 mark]** to oppose the temple of Jupiter Terminus **[1 mark]**.
- (c) *dicitur* withholds Livy's authority **[1 mark]**; candidates should give any **two** out of the following three reasons for accepting the portent: that it portends the status of the temple as citadel of the empire **[1 mark]**, that the Roman *vates* (soothsayers) agreed to that interpretation **[1 mark]**, as did the Etruscan ones **[1 mark]**.
- (d) Fabius thought that the spoils allocated to the temple amounted to 40 talents **[1 mark]** whereas Piso suggests 40 000 pounds **[1 mark]**. Livy prefers Fabius' version **[1 mark]** because Fabius was older **[1 mark]**.
- (e) Willingness to consider more than one version of a story, and to treat some elements of the tradition with greater respect will figure prominently in responses. Judge on merits **[2 marks]**.

**[15 marks]**

**Letters**

7. (a) Husband and wife [*1 mark*] niece and aunt [*1 mark*].
- (b) He cannot possibly mean, as the text suggests, that Pliny thinks that loving him [*1 mark*] is something possible only in a very virtuous girl [*2 marks*].
- (c) Award [*4 marks*] for a correct answer, or for an answer with no more than one minor error (tense, number *etc.*). Answers with two or three minor errors or one major error should be awarded [*3 marks*]. With two major errors (or the equivalent) award [*2 marks*]. With three major errors (or the equivalent) award [*1 mark*]. Otherwise, no mark should be awarded.
- (d) She sits behind a curtain when he recites for an audience [*1 mark*]; she delights in hearing any applause he receives [*1 mark*]. Other ideas on their merits.
- (e) Answers will vary; for [*4 marks*] four points should be made.

[*15 marks*]

8. (a) Award [*4 marks*] for a correct answer, or for an answer with no more than one minor error (tense, number *etc.*). Answers with two or three minor errors or one major error should be awarded [*3 marks*]. With two major errors (or the equivalent) award [*2 marks*]. With three major errors (or the equivalent) award [*1 mark*]. Otherwise, no mark should be awarded.
- (b) It suggests an activity interrupted by another activity. [*1 or 2 marks*] depending on the sharpness of the reply. Other ideas on their merits.
- (c) The news from Rectina caused it [*1 mark*]; Pliny the Elder's courage is made clear [*1 mark*].
- (d) It draws attention to the manner [*1 mark*] and danger [*1 mark*] of the eruption as it accelerated [*1 mark*].
- (e) The younger Pliny is timid, or studious or priggish; the elder is courageous, generous, inquisitive. Perhaps the difference of age is crucial. [*1 mark*] each for up to **four** valid points, these or others.

[*15 marks*]

## Satire

9. (a) Mark only for length of syllables. *[1 mark]* per line if all correct, no mark otherwise.
- (b) Daedalus made wings *[1 mark]* and flew to Cumae *[1 mark]* where Umbricius is planning to go *[1 mark]*.
- (c) Lachesis was one of the Fates *[1 mark]* who cut your thread when you die *[1 mark]*.
- (d) Award *[4 marks]* for a correct answer, or for an answer with no more than one minor error (tense, number *etc.*). Answers with two or three minor errors or one major error should be awarded *[3 marks]*. With two major errors (or the equivalent) award *[2 marks]*. With three major errors (or the equivalent) award *[1 mark]*. Otherwise, no mark should be awarded.
- (e) Four good points for *[4 marks]*.

*[15 marks]*

10. (a) There is a wide choice, *e.g.* bullying by the rich and death from falling masonry; but there is much more. *[1 mark]* for each valid point up to two.
- (b) Mark only for length of syllables. *[1 mark]* per line if all correct, no mark otherwise. Scansion reveals that *Casus* is genitive singular (or nominative or accusative plural) *[1 mark]*.
- (c) Award *[4 marks]* for a correct answer, or for an answer with no more than one minor error (tense, number *etc.*). Answers with two or three minor errors or one major error should be awarded *[3 marks]*. With two major errors (or the equivalent) award *[2 marks]*. With three major errors (or the equivalent) award *[1 mark]*. Otherwise, no mark should be awarded.
- (d) *Pelidae i.e.* Achilles *[1 mark]* lost all control when told of the death *[1 mark]* of his *amicum i.e.* Patroclus *[1 mark]*. The drunken lout's bodily movements when frustrated are similar to those of Achilles *[1 mark]*.
- (e) There is much to say, *e.g.* the notion that one should write a will before attending a dinner party, or count yourself lucky if only fluids *etc.* fall on you from the windows rather than objects *[2 marks]*.

*[15 marks]*

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