Diploma Programme
Programme du diplôme
Programa del Diploma

**Latin
Higher level
Paper 2**

Tuesday 26 October 2021 (afternoon)

2 hours

Instructions to candidates

- Do not open this examination paper until instructed to do so.
- Section A: Answer all questions on four extracts taken from two options studied. Each extract is worth **[10 marks]**.
- Section B: Give a written response based on one prompt **[12 marks]**.
- The maximum mark for this examination paper is **[52 marks]**.

International Baccalaureate
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Section A

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

Option A — Vergil

Extract 1   Vergil, *Eclogues* 6.23–40

> ille dolum ridens, "quo vincula nectitis?" inquit;
> "solvite me, pueri; satis est potuisse videri:
> 25 carmina, quae voltis, cognoscite; carmina vobis,
> huic aliud mercedis erit." simul incipit ipse.
> tum vero in numerum Faunosque ferasque videres
> ludere, tum rigidas motare cacumina quercus;
> nec tantum Phoebo gaudet Parnasia rupes,
> 30 nec tantum Rhodope miratur et Ismarus Orphea.
> namque canebat, uti magnum per inane coacta
> semina terrarumque animaeque marisque fuissent,
> et liquidi simul ignis; ut his exordia primis
> omnia et ipse tener mundi concreverit orbis;
> 35 tum durare solum et discludere Nerea ponto
> coeperit, et rerum paulatim sumere formas;
> iamque novum terrae stupeant lucescere solem,
> altius atque cadant submotis nubibus imbres;
> incipiant silvae cum primum surgere, cumque
> 40 rara per ignaros errent animalia montis.

1. (a) Translate *solvite me … incipit ipse* (lines 24–26).   [3]

(b) *Ismarus* (line 30). Analyse this geographical reference.   [2]

(c) *namque canebat … sumere formas* (lines 31–36). Outline Silenus's song. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required.   [3]

(d) Write out and scan *incipiant silvae … animalia montis* (lines 39–40). Indicate elisions where necessary.   [2]

Option A — Vergil

Extract 2   **Vergil,** *Aeneid* **12.875–895**

875   "iam iam linquo acies. ne me terrete timentem,
         obscenae volucres: alarum verbera nosco
         letalemque sonum, nec fallunt iussa superba
         magnanimi Iovis. haec pro virginitate reponit?
         quo vitam dedit aeternam? cur mortis adempta est
880   condicio? possem tantos finire dolores
         nunc certe et misero fratri comes ire per umbras!
         immortalis ego? aut quicquam mihi dulce meorum
         te sine, frater, erit? o quae satis ima dehiscet
         terra mihi Manisque deam demittet ad imos?"
885   tantum effata caput glauco contexit amictu
         multa gemens et se fluvio dea condidit alto.
         Aeneas instat contra telumque coruscat
         ingens arboreum et saevo sic pectore fatur:
         "quae nunc deinde mora est? aut quid iam, Turne, retractas?
890   non cursu, saevis certandum est comminus armis.
         verte omnis tete in facies et contrahe quidquid
         sive animis sive arte vales; opta ardua pennis
         astra sequi clausumve cava te condere terra."
         ille caput quassans "non me tua fervida terrent
895   dicta, ferox: di me terrent et Iuppiter hostis."

2.   (a)   Outline Aeneas's criticism of Turnus. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text.   [2]

      (b)   Outline Turnus's response to Aeneas's challenge. Support your answer by quoting
            the Latin text.   [2]

      (c)   Analyse how, through his literary art, Vergil emphasizes fate and mortality in this
            final encounter between Turnus and Aeneas. Support your answer by quoting
            the Latin text.   [6]

Turn over

Option B — History

Extract 3   Livy, *Ab Urbe Condita* 22.3.1–6

multis hominibus iumentisque foede amissis cum tandem e paludibus emersisset, ubi primum
in sicco potuit, castra locat, certumque per praemissos exploratores habuit exercitum Romanum
circa Arreti moenia esse. consulis deinde consilia atque animum et situm regionum itineraque
et copias ad commeatus expediendos et cetera quae cognosse in rem erat summa omnia cum
5   cura inquirendo exsequebatur. regio erat in primis Italiae fertilis, Etrusci campi, qui Faesulas
inter Arretiumque iacent, frumenti ac pecoris et omnium copia rerum opulenti; consul ferox
ab consulatu priore et non modo legum aut patrum maiestatis sed ne deorum quidem satis
metuens; hanc insitam ingenio eius temeritatem fortuna prospero civilibus bellicisque rebus
successu aluerat. itaque satis apparebat nec deos nec homines consulentem ferociter omnia ac
10   praepropere acturum; quoque pronior esset in vitia sua, agitare eum atque inritare Poenus parat,
et laeva relicto hoste Faesulas praeteriens medio Etruriae agro praedatum profectus, quantam
maximam vastitatem potest caedibus incendiisque consuli procul ostendit.

3. (a) Outline what Hannibal learned from the scouts. Quotation of the Latin text is
not required.   [2]

(b) List **three** things Hannibal sought to ascertain. Support your answer by quoting
the Latin text.   [3]

(c) Translate *consul ferox … successu aluerat* (lines 6–9).   [3]

(d) Describe how Hannibal tried to provoke the consul. Support your answer by
quoting the Latin text.   [2]

Option B — History

Extract 4   Caesar, *De Bello Gallico* 7.81.3–82

eodem tempore clamore exaudito dat tuba signum suis Vercingetorix atque ex oppido educit.
nostri, ut superioribus diebus, ut cuique erat locus attributus, ad munitiones accedunt; fundis
librilibus sudibusque quas in opere disposuerant ac glandibus Gallos proterrent. prospectu
tenebris adempto multa utrimque vulnera accipiuntur. Complura tormentis tela coniciuntur. at
5   Marcus Antonius et Gaius Trebonius legati, quibus hae partes ad defendendum obvenerant, qua
ex parte nostros premi intellexerant, his auxilio ex ulterioribus castellis deductos summittebant.
dum longius ab munitione aberant Galli, plus multitudine telorum proficiebant; posteaquam
propius successerunt, aut se stimulis inopinantes induebant aut in scrobes delati transfodiebantur
aut ex vallo ac turribus traiecti pilis muralibus interibant. multis undique vulneribus acceptis
10   nulla munitione perrupta, cum lux appeteret, veriti ne ab latere aperto ex superioribus castris
eruptione circumvenirentur, se ad suos receperunt. at interiores, dum ea quae a Vercingetorige ad
eruptionem praeparata erant proferunt, priores fossas explent, diutius in his rebus administrandis
morati prius suos discessisse cognoverunt, quam munitionibus appropinquarent. ita re infecta in
oppidum reverterunt.

4.   (a)   *dum longius … muralibus interibant* (lines 7–9). Outline **two** adverse outcomes suffered
by the Gauls after their approach. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text.   [2]

(b)   Explain why the Gauls withdrew at daybreak. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required.   [2]

(c)   Analyse how Caesar highlights the discipline and/or valour of the Roman troops in this
extract through his literary art. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text.   [6]

Option C — Love poetry

Extract 5   Ovid, *Amores* 1.6.55–74

55   urbe silent tota, vitreoque madentia rore
             tempora noctis eunt; excute poste seram!
      aut ego iam ferroque ignique paratior ipse,
             quem face sustineo, tecta superba petam.
      Nox et Amor vinumque nihil moderabile suadent;
60   illa pudore vacat, Liber Amorque metu.
      omnia consumpsi, nec te precibusque minisque
             movimus, o foribus durior ipse tuis.
      non te formosae decuit servare puellae
             limina, sollicito carcere dignus eras.
65   iamque pruinosus molitur Lucifer axes,
             inque suum miseros excitat ales opus.
      at tu, non laetis detracta corona capillis,
             dura super tota limina nocte iace!
      tu dominae, cum te proiectam mane videbit,
70   temporis absumpti tam male testis eris.
      qualiscumque vale sentique abeuntis honorem;
             lente nec admisso turpis amante, vale!
      vos quoque, crudeles rigido cum limine postes
             duraque conservae ligna, valete, fores!

5.   (a)   Write out and scan *urbe silent … poste seram!* (lines 55–56). Indicate elisions
              where necessary.   [2]

        (b)   Translate *aut ego … Amorque metu* (lines 57–60).   [3]

        (c)   List the means by which the poet attempts to persuade the doorman to open the door.
              Support your answer by quoting the Latin text.   [2]

        (d)   *at tu … testis eris* (lines 67–70). Identify to what the poet speaks in these lines, **and**
              outline what he fears will happen in the morning. Support your answer by quoting
              the Latin text.   [3]

Option C — Love poetry

Extract 6   Horace, *Carmina* 1.22

<div style="text-align:center">

integer vitae scelerisque purus
non eget Mauris iaculis neque arcu
nec venenatis gravida sagittis,
      Fusce, pharetra,
5   sive per Syrtis iter aestuosas
sive facturus per inhospitalem
Caucasum vel quae loca fabulosus
      lambit Hydaspes.
namque me silva lupus in Sabina,
10 dum meam canto Lalagen et ultra
terminum curis vagor expeditis,
      fugit inermem;
quale portentum neque militaris
Daunias latis alit aesculetis
15 nec Iubae tellus generat, leonum
      arida nutrix.
pone me pigris ubi nulla campis
arbor aestiva recreatur aura,
quod latus mundi nebulae malusque
20   Iuppiter urget;
pone sub curru nimium propinqui
solis in terra domibus negata:
dulce ridentem Lalagen amabo,
      dulce loquentem.

</div>

6. (a) *fabulosus lambit Hydaspes* (lines 7–8). Analyse this reference.   [2]

    (b) Describe where Horace was wandering. Support your answer by quoting the
        Latin text.   [2]

    (c) Analyse how Horace presents the relationship between morality and misfortune in
        this extract through his literary art. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text.   [6]

Option E — Social criticism

Extract 7   Martial, *Epigrams* 11.32

> nec toga nec focus est nec tritus cimice lectus
> > nec tibi de bibula sarta palude teges,
> nec puer aut senior, nulla est ancilla nec infans,
> > nec sera nec clavis nec canis atque calix.
> 5   tu tamen adfectas, Nestor, dici atque videri
> > pauper, et in populo quaeris habere locum.
> mentiris vanoque tibi blandiris honore.
> > non est paupertas, Nestor, habere nihil.

7.   (a)   List **three** things Nestor lacks. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text.   [3]

(b)   *Nestor* (line 5). Analyse this reference. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required.   [2]

(c)   Translate *tu tamen … blandiris honore* (lines 5–7).   [3]

(d)   Write out and scan *mentiris vanoque … habere nihil* (lines 7–8). Indicate elisions where necessary.   [2]

Option E — Social criticism

Extract 8   Martial, *Epigrams* 12.61

> versus et breve vividumque carmen
> in te ne faciam, times, Ligurra,
> et dignus cupis hoc metu videri.
> sed frustra metuis cupisque frustra.
> 5   in tauros Libyci ruunt leones,
> non sunt papilionibus molesti.
> quaeras, censeo, si legi laboras,
> nigri fornicis ebrium poetam,
> qui carbone rudi putrique creta
> 10   scribit carmina, quae legunt cacantes.
> frons haec stigmate non meo notanda est.

8.   (a)   *versus et … metu videri* (lines 1–3). Outline Ligurra's fear. Support your answer by
quoting the Latin text.   [2]

   (b)   Outline what kind of poet Martial advises Ligurra to seek out. Quotation of the Latin
text is **not** required.   [2]

   (c)   Analyse how Martial emphasizes Ligurra's arrogance in this extract through his
literary art. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text.   [6]

Option G — Villains

Extract 9   Livy, *Ab Urbe Condita* 3.46.7–10

cum instaret adsertor puellae ut vindicaret sponsoresque daret, atque id ipsum agi diceret
Icilius, sedulo tempus terens dum praeciperent iter nuntii missi in castra, manus tollere undique
multitudo et se quisque paratum ad spondendum Icilio ostendere. atque ille lacrimabundus
"gratum est" inquit; "crastina die vestra opera utar; sponsorum nunc satis est." ita vindicatur
5 Verginia spondentibus propinquis. Appius paulisper moratus ne eius rei causa sedisse videretur,
postquam omissis rebus aliis prae cura unius nemo adibat, domum se recepit collegisque in castra
scribit, ne Verginio commeatum dent atque etiam in custodia habeant. improbum consilium
serum, ut debuit, fuit et iam commeatu sumpto profectus Verginius prima vigilia erat, cum
postero die mane de retinendo eo nequiquam litterae redduntur.

9.   (a)   Explain why Icilius delayed his plea. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required.   [2]

(b)   Analyse what the crowd's raised hands signified. Support your answer by quoting
the Latin text.   [2]

(c)   Translate *atque ille … spondentibus propinquis* (lines 3–5).   [3]

(d)   Outline what Appius did upon finding that no other suitors had appeared **and**
explain why. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text.   [3]

Option G — Villains

Extract 10   Vergil, *Aeneid* 10.719–735

> venerat antiquis Corythi de finibus Acron,
> 720 Graius homo, infectos linquens profugus hymenaeos.
> hunc ubi miscentem longe media agmina vidit,
> purpureum pennis et pactae coniugis ostro:
> impastus stabula alta leo ceu saepe peragrans
> (suadet enim vesana fames), si forte fugacem
> 725 conspexit capream aut surgentem in cornua cervum,
> gaudet, hians immane, comasque arrexit et haeret
> visceribus super accumbens; lavit improba taeter
> ora cruor—
> sic ruit in densos alacer Mezentius hostis.
> 730 sternitur infelix Acron et calcibus atram
> tundit humum exspirans infractaque tela cruentat.
> atque idem fugientem haud est dignatus Oroden
> sternere nec iacta caecum dare cuspide vulnus;
> obvius adversoque occurrit seque viro vir
> 735 contulit, haud furto melior, sed fortibus armis.

10. (a)   List **two** details about Acron. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text.   [2]

(b)   Write out and scan *gaudet, hians … improba taeter* (lines 726–727). Indicate elisions where necessary.   [2]

(c)   Analyse how Vergil emphasizes Mezentius's qualities in this extract through his literary art. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text.   [6]

Section B

To what extent do you agree with any **one** of the following prompts? Your answer should demonstrate your understanding of the prescribed authors, knowledge of broader contexts, and critical analysis. [12]

Option A — Vergil

11. Vergil's Aeneas is a uniquely Augustan figure.

Option B — History

12. "A lie often repeated becomes history." (Nick Tosches, *King of the Jews*)

Option C — Love poetry

13. Roman love poetry is "an obstinately male-voiced genre". (Nick Lowe, 1988)

Option E — Social criticism

14. True social critics stand outside of society but are connected to it.

Option G — Villains

15. A villain defines humanity by embodying its opposite.

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Extract 4. Caesar, n.d. *De Bello Gallico* 7.81.3–82. [online] Perseus under PhiloLogic. Available at: http://artflsrv02.uchicago.edu/cgi-bin/perseus/citequery3.pl?dbname=LatinSept18&getid=0&query=Caes.%20Gal.%207.81 and http://artflsrv02.uchicago.edu/cgi-bin/perseus/citequery3.pl?dbname=LatinSept18&getid=0&query=Caes.%20Gal.%207.82 [Accessed 7 December 2020]. Courtesy of Perseus Digital Library, Tufts University.

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