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Latin
Higher level
Paper 2

Tuesday 25 October 2022 (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]**.

Section A

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

Option A — Vergil

Extract 1 Vergil, *Eclogues* 1.65–84

Meliboeus

65 at nos hinc alii sitientis ibimus Afros,
 pars Scythiam et rapidum Cretae veniemus Oaxen,
 et penitus toto divisos orbe Britannos.
 en umquam patrios longo post tempore finis,
 pauperis et tuguri congestum caespite culmen,
 70 post aliquot mea regna videns mirabor aristas?
 impius haec tam culta novalia miles habebit,
 barbarus has segetes? en, quo discordia civis
 produxit miseros! his nos consevimus agros!
 insere nunc, Meliboee, puros, pone ordine vitis.
 75 ite meae, felix quondam pecus, ite capellae.
 non ego vos posthac, viridi proiectus in antro,
 dumosa pendere procul de rupe videbo;
 carmina nulla canam; non, me pascente, capellae,
 florentem cytisum et salices carpetis amaras.

Tityrus

80 hic tamen hanc mecum poteras requiescere noctem
 fronde super viridi: sunt nobis mitia poma,
 castanae molles, et pressi copia lactis;
 et iam summa procul villarum culmina fumant,
 maioresque cadunt altis de montibus umbrae.

1. (a) Translate *en umquam ... mirabor aristas?* (lines 68–70). [3]
- (b) *impius haec ... has segetes?* (lines 71–72). Explain, with reference to the historical context, why Meliboeus is concerned that he might lose his lands. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [2]
- (c) Identify what Meliboeus's goats like to do. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [3]
- (d) Describe the setting according to Tityrus. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [2]

Option A — Vergil

Extract 2 Vergil, *Aeneid* 12.650–671

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.”
 665 obstipuit varia confusus imagine rerum
 Turnus et obtutu tacito stetit. aestuat ingens
 uno in corde pudor mixtoque insania luctu
 et furiis agitatus amor et conscia virtus.
 ut primum discussae umbrae et lux reddita menti,
 670 ardentis oculorum orbis ad moenia torsit
 turbidus eque rotis magnam respexit ad urbem.

2. (a) Describe Saces, giving **two** details. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [2]
- (b) Write out and scan *uno in ... conscia virtus* (lines 667–668). Indicate elisions where necessary. [2]
- (c) Discuss how Vergil uses his literary art in this extract to depict the desperation of the Latins. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [6]

Option B — History

Extract 3 Caesar, *De Bello Gallico* 7.80

Caesar omni exercitu ad utramque partem munitio-
 num disposito, ut, si usus veniat, suum quisque
 locum teneat et noverit, equitatum ex castris
 educi et proelium committi iubet. erat ex omni-
 bus castris, quae summum undique iugum tenebant,
 despectus, atque omnes milites intenti pugnae
 5 proventum exspectabant. Galli inter equites
 raros sagittarios expeditosque levis armaturae
 interiecerant, qui suis cedentibus auxilio succurrerent
 et nostrorum equitum impetus sustinerent. ab
 his complures de improvise vulnerati proelio
 excedebant. cum suos pugna superiores esse Galli
 confiderent et nostros multitudine premi viderent,
 ex omnibus partibus et ei qui munitio-
 nibus continebantur et hi qui ad auxilium convenerant
 clamore et ululatu suorum animos confirmabant.
 10 quod in conspectu omnium res gerebatur neque
 recte ac turpiter factum celari poterat, utrosque
 et laudis cupiditas et timor ignominiae ad
 virtutem excitabant. cum a meridie prope ad
 solis occasum dubia victoria pugnaretur, Germani
 una in parte confertis turmis in hostes impetum
 fecerunt eosque propulerunt; quibus in fugam
 coniectis sagittarii circumventi interfectique
 sunt. item ex reliquis partibus nostri cedentes
 usque ad castra insecuti sui colligendi facultatem
 non dederunt. at ei qui ab Alesia processerant
 maesti prope victoria desperata se in oppidum
 receperunt.

3. (a) *Galli inter ... proelio excedebant* (lines 4–6). Describe the tactic adopted by the Gauls on the battlefield **and** state what happened as a result. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [3]
- (b) Translate *quod in ... virtutem excitabant* (lines 9–10). [3]
- (c) Outline how the Germans defeated the enemy archers. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [2]
- (d) Contrast the state of mind of the Gallic soldiers before and after the battle. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [2]

Option B — History

Extract 4 Livy *Ab Urbe Condita* 22.6.8–7.4

sex milia ferme primi agminis per adversos hostes eruptione impigre facta, ignari omnium quae post se agerentur, ex saltu evasere; et cum in tumulto quodam constitissent, clamorem modo ac sonum armorum audientes, quae fortuna pugnae esset neque scire nec perspicere prae caligine poterant. inclinata denique re cum incalescente sole dispulsa nebula aperuisset diem, tum liquida iam

5 luce montes campique perditas res stratamque ostendere foede Romanam aciem. itaque ne in conspectos procul immitteretur eques, sublatis raptim signis quam citatissimo poterant agmine sese abriperunt. postero die cum super cetera extrema fames etiam instaret, fidem dante Maharbale, qui cum omnibus equestribus copiis nocte consecutus erat, si arma tradidissent, abire cum singulis vestimentis passurum, sese dederunt; quae Punica religione servata fides ab Hannibale est, atque

10 in vincula omnes coniecti. haec est nobilis ad Trasumennum pugna atque inter paucas memorata populi Romani clades. quindecim milia Romanorum in acie caesa; decem milia sparsa fuga per omnem Etruriam diversis itineribus urbem petiere; duo milia quingenti hostium in acie, multi postea ex vulneribus periere. multiplex caedes utrimque facta traditur ab aliis; ego, praeterquam quod nihil auctum ex vano velim, quo nimis inclinant ferme scribentium animi, Fabium, aequalem

15 temporibus huiusce belli, potissimum auctorem habui.

4. (a) *sex milia ... caligine poterant* (lines 1–3). State the predicament in which the soldiers found themselves **and** explain why. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [2]
- (b) Explain what the expression *Punica religione* (line 9) implies with reference to the extract. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [2]
- (c) Analyse how Livy makes his account in this extract believable through the use of his literary art. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [6]

Option C — Love poetry

Extract 5 Catullus, *Carmina* 62.39–66

puellae

40 ut flos in saeptis secretus nascitur hortis,
ignotus pecori, nullo convulsus aratro,
quem mulcent aurae, firmat sol, educat imber,
multi illum pueri, multae optavere puellae;
idem cum tenui carptus defloruit ungui,
nulli illum pueri, nullae optavere puellae:
45 sic virgo, dum intacta manet, dum cara suis est;
cum castum amisit polluto corpore florem,
nec pueris iucunda manet nec cara puellis.
Hymen o Hymenaeae, Hymen ades o Hymenaeae.

iuvenes

50 ut vidua in nudo vitis quae nascitur arvo
nunquam se extollit, nunquam mitem educat uvam,
sed tenerum pronò deflectens pondere corpus
iam iam contingit summum radice flagellum,
hanc nulli agricolae, nulli accollere iuveni;
at si forte eadem est ulmo coniuncta marito,
55 multi illam agricolae, multi accollere iuveni:
sic virgo, dum intacta manet, dum inculta senescit;
cum par conubium maturo tempore adepta est,
cara viro magis et minus est invisã parenti.
et tu ne pugna cum tali coniuge, virgo.
60 non aequum est pugnare, pater cui tradidit ipse,
ipse pater cum matre, quibus parere necesse est.
virginitas non tota tua est, ex parte parentum est:
tertia pars patri, pars est data tertiã matri,
tertia sola tua est. noli pugnare duobus,
65 qui genero sua iura simul cum dote dederunt.
Hymen o Hymenaeae, Hymen ades o Hymenaeae.

5. (a) Translate *ut flos ... optavere puellae* (lines 39–42). [3]
- (b) *sic virgo ... cara puellis* (lines 45–47). State what happens to a girl when she has lost her chastity, according to the extract. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [2]
- (c) *ut vidua ... invisã parenti* (lines 49–58). State, in this order, to whom the *vitis*, the *agricolae* and the *ulmo* in the simile correspond. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [3]
- (d) Write out and scan *ipse pater ... parentum est* (lines 61–62). Indicate elisions where necessary. [2]

Option C — Love poetry

Extract 6 Ovid, *Amores* 1.1.1–20

arma gravi numero violentaque bella parabam
 edere, materia conveniente modis.
 par erat inferior versus: risisse Cupido
 dicitur atque unum surripuisse pedem.
 5 “quis tibi, saeve puer, dedit hoc in carmina iuris?
 Pieridum vates, non tua turba sumus.
 quid, si praeripiat flavae Venus arma Minervae,
 ventilet accensas flava Minerva faces?
 quis probet in silvis Cererem regnare iugosis,
 10 lege pharetratae virginis arva coli?
 crinibus insignem quis acuta cuspide Phoebum
 instruat, Aoniam Marte movente lyram?
 sunt tibi magna, puer, nimiumque potentia regna;
 cur opus adfectas, ambitiose, novum?
 15 an, quod ubique, tuum est? tua sunt Heliconia tempe?
 vix etiam Phoebo iam lyra tuta sua est?
 cum bene surrexit versu nova pagina primo,
 attenuat nervos proximus ille meos;
 nec mihi materia est numeris levioribus apta,
 20 aut puer aut longas compta puella comas.”

6. (a) *quis probet ... arva coli?* (lines 9–10). Analyse the *adynaton* (impossibility) that the poet is expressing in these lines. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [2]
- (b) *sunt tibi ... ambitiose, novum?* (lines 13–14). Identify the accusations the poet makes against the boy. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [2]
- (c) Discuss how Ovid characterizes the genre of love poetry through his literary art in this extract. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [6]

Option E — Social criticism

Extract 7 Horace, *Epodes* 16.1–22

altera iam teritur bellis civilibus aetas,
 suis et ipsa Roma viribus ruit.
 quam neque finitimi valuerunt perdere Marsi
 minacis aut Etrusca Porsenae manus,
 5 aemula nec virtus Capuae nec Spartacus acer
 novisque rebus infidelis Allobrox
 nec fera caerulea domuit Germania pube
 parentibusque abominatus Hannibal:
 inopia perdemus devoti sanguinis aetas
 10 ferisque rursus occupabitur solum:
 barbarus heu cineres insistet victor et Urbem
 eques sonante verberabit ungula,
 quaeque carent ventis et solibus ossa Quirini,
 (nefas videre) dissipabit insolens.
 15 forte quid expediat communiter aut melior pars,
 malis carere quaeritis laboribus;
 nulla sit hac potior sententia: Phocaeorum
 velut profugit exsecrata civitas
 agros atque lares patrios habitandaque fana
 20 apris reliquit et rapacibus lupis,
 ire, pedes quocumque ferent, quocumque per undas
 Notus vocabit aut protervus Africus.

7. (a) *Porsenae* (line 4). Analyse the historical reference **and** explain what it implies. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [2]
- (b) *novisque rebus ... abominatus Hannibal* (lines 6–8). Outline how the enemies of Rome are characterized. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [3]
- (c) Translate *barbarus heu ... dissipabit insolens* (lines 11–14). [3]
- (d) State the places where the poet proposes that the Roman people should go. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [2]

Option E — Social criticism

Extract 8 Horace, *Epodes* 7

quo, quo scelesti ruitis? aut cur dexteris
aptantur enses conditi?
parumne campis atque Neptuno super
fusum est Latini sanguinis,
5 non ut superbas invidae Karthaginis
Romanus arces ureret,
intactus aut Britannus ut descenderet
sacra catenatus via,
sed ut secundum vota Parthorum sua
10 Urbs haec periret dextera?
neque hic lupis mos nec fuit leonibus
umquam nisi in dispar feris.
furorne caecus an rapit vis acrior
an culpa? responsum date.
15 tacent et albus ora pallor inficit
mentesque percussae stupent.
sic est: acerba fata Romanos agunt
scelusque fraternae necis,
ut inmerentis fluxit in terram Remi
20 sacer nepotibus cruor.

8. (a) *sed ut ... periret dextera?* (lines 9–10). Analyse how the poet describes a civil war in these lines. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [2]
- (b) *responsum date* (line 14). State how the Romans react to the poet's interjection. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [2]
- (c) Discuss how Horace characterizes the Romans in this extract through his literary art. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [6]

Option G — Villains

Extract 9 Sallust, *Bellum Catilinae* 6

urbem Romam, sicuti ego accepi, condidere atque habuere initio Troiani, qui Aenea duce profugi
sedibus incertis vagabantur, cumque iis Aborigines, genus hominum agreste, sine legibus, sine
imperio, liberum atque solutum. hi postquam in una moenia convenere, dispari genere, dissimili
lingua, alii alio more viventes, incredibile memoratu est, quam facile coaluerint: ita brevis multitudo
5 dispersa atque vaga concordia civitas facta erat. sed postquam res eorum civibus, moribus, agris
aucta, satis prospera satisque pollens videbatur, sicuti pleraque mortalium habentur, invidia ex
opulentia orta est. igitur reges populique finitimi bello temptare, pauci ex amicis auxilio esse; nam
ceteri metu perculsi a periculis aberant. at Romani domi militiaeque intenti festinare, parare, alius
alium hortari, hostibus obviam ire, libertatem, patriam, parentisque armis tegere. post, ubi pericula
10 virtute propulerant, sociis atque amicis auxilia portabant, magisque dandis quam accipiendis
beneficiis amicitias parabant. imperium legitimum, nomen imperi regium habebant. delecti, quibus
corpus annis infirmum, ingenium sapientia validum erat, rei publicae consultabant; hi vel aetate
vel curae similitudine patres appellabantur. post, ubi regium imperium, quod initio conservandae
libertatis atque augendae rei publicae fuerat, in superbiam dominationemque se convortit, inmutato
15 more annua imperia binosque imperatores sibi fecere: eo modo minime posse putabant per
licentiam insolescere animum humanum.

9. (a) Translate *urbem Romam ... atque solutum* (lines 1–3). [3]
- (b) *hi postquam ... facile coaluerint* (lines 3–4). Analyse what was extraordinary about the formation of the new state. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [2]
- (c) *sed postquam ... orta est* (lines 5–7). Identify the ways in which the state flourished. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [3]
- (d) Outline how Rome’s allies responded to the city being attacked. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [2]

Option G — Villains

Extract 10 Livy, *Ab Urbe Condita* 3.44.1–6

sequitur aliud in urbe nefas ab libidine ortum, haud minus foedo eventu quam quod per stuprum caedemque Lucretiae urbe regnoque Tarquinius expulerat, ut non finis solum idem decemviris qui regibus sed causa etiam eadem imperii amittendi esset. Ap. Claudium virginis plebeiae stuprandae libido cepit. pater virginis, L. Verginius, honestum ordinem in Algido ducebat, vir exempli recti
5 domi militiaeque. perinde uxor instituta fuerat liberique instituebantur. desponderat filiam L. Icilio tribunicio, viro acri et pro causa plebis expertae virtutis. hanc virginem adultam forma excellentem Appius amore amens pretio ac spe perlicere adortus, postquam omnia pudore saepta animadvertit, ad crudelem superbamque vim animum convertit. M. Claudio clienti negotium dedit ut virginem in
10 servitatem adsereret neque cederet secundum libertatem postulantibus vindicias, quod pater puellae abesset locum iniuriae esse ratus. virgini venienti in forum —ibi namque in tabernaculis litterarum ludi erant— minister decemviri libidinis manum iniecit, serva sua natam servamque appellans, sequique se iubebat: cunctantem vi abstracturum.

10. (a) Describe why Verginius deserved to be admired. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [2]
- (b) Outline how M. Claudius conducted himself in the forum. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [2]
- (c) Analyse how Livy portrays the characters 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 characters lack true depth.

Option B — History

12. Roman historical writing is nothing but hyperbole and simplification.

Option C — Love poetry

13. Roman love poetry constructs its own unique concept of romantic love.

Option E — Social criticism

14. “The satirist sees the world as a battlefield between a definite, clearly understood good, which he represents, and an equally clear-cut evil.” (A. B. Kernan, *The Cankered Muse*)

Option G — Villains

15. “Most [people] deserve to be forgotten. The best and the worst will always be remembered. And a few who were a bit of both.” (adapted from G. R. R. Martin, *A Feast for Crows*)

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