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Latin
Standard level
Paper 2

25 October 2023

Zone A morning | **Zone B** morning | **Zone C** morning

1 hour 30 minutes

Instructions to candidates

- Do not open this examination paper until instructed to do so.
- Answer all questions on three extracts taken from two options studied.
- Each extract is worth **[15 marks]**.
- The maximum mark for this examination paper is **[45 marks]**.

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

Option A — Vergil

Extract 1 Vergil, *Aeneid* 12.684–703

ac veluti montis saxum de vertice praeceps
 685 cum ruit avulsum vento, seu turbidus imber
 proluit aut annis solvit sublapsa vetustas;
 fertur in abruptum magno mons improbus actu
 exsultatque solo, silvas armenta virosque
 involvens secum: disiecta per agmina Turnus
 690 sic urbis ruit ad muros, ubi plurima fuso
 sanguine terra madet striduntque hastilibus aurae,
 significatque manu et magno simul incipit ore:
 “parcite iam, Rutuli, et vos tela inhibete, Latini;
 quaecumque est Fortuna, mea est: me verius unum
 695 pro vobis foedus luere et decernere ferro.”
 discessere omnes medii spatiumque dedere.
 at pater Aeneas audito nomine Turni
 deserit et muros et summas deserit arces
 praecipitatque moras omnis, opera omnia rumpit,
 700 laetitia exsultans, horrendumque intonat armis;
 quantus Athos aut quantus Eryx aut ipse coruscis
 cum fremit ilicibus quantus gaudetque nivali
 vertice se attollens pater Appenninus ad auras.

1. (a) *ac veluti... involvens secum* (lines 684–689). Outline the trajectory of the rock. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [4]
- (b) *sic urbis... hastilibus aurae* (lines 690–691). Describe the situation at the city walls. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [2]
- (c) *at pater... intonat armis* (lines 697–700). Identify **two** stylistic features in these lines **and** explain how they convey Aeneas’s eagerness for the fight. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [4]
- (d) *quantus Athos... ad auras* (lines 701–703). Analyse the simile. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [3]
- (e) *Appenninus* (line 703). Locate this geographical reference **and** explain its effect. [2]

Option A — Vergil

Extract 2 Vergil, *Aeneid* 12.896–918

nec plura effatus saxum circumspicit ingens,
 saxum antiquum ingens, campo quod forte iacebat,
 limes agro positus, litem ut discerneret arvis.
 vix illud lecti bis sex cervice subirent,
 900 qualia nunc hominum producit corpora tellus:
 ille manu raptum trepida torquebat in hostem
 altior insurgens et cursu concitus heros.
 sed neque currentem se nec cognoscit euntem
 tollentemve manus saxumve immane moventem;
 905 genua labant, gelidus concrevit frigore sanguis.
 tum lapis ipse viri, vacuum per inane volutus,
 nec spatium evasit totum neque pertulit ictum.
 ac velut in somnis, oculos ubi languida pressit
 nocte quies, nequiquam avidos extendere cursus
 910 velle videmur et in mediis conatibus aegri
 succidimus, non lingua valet, non corpore notae
 sufficiunt vires, nec vox aut verba sequuntur:
 sic Turno, quacumque viam virtute petivit,
 successum dea dira negat. tum pectore sensus
 915 vertuntur varii. Rutulos aspectat et urbem
 cunctaturque metu letumque instare tremescit;
 nec quo se eripiat, nec qua vi tendat in hostem,
 nec currus usquam videt aurigamve sororem.

2. (a) Write out and scan *limes agro... cervice subirent* (lines 898–899). Indicate elisions where necessary. [2]
- (b) *vix illud... corpora tellus* (lines 899–900). Analyse the weight of the rock. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [2]
- (c) Translate *ille manu... cognoscit euntem* (lines 901–903). [3]
- (d) *ac velut... verba sequuntur* (lines 908–912). Outline the powerlessness we experience in dreams. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [4]
- (e) *Rutulos aspectat... aurigamve sororem* (lines 915–918). Outline how Turnus reacts. Quotation of the Latin text is not required. [4]

Option B — History

Extract 3 Caesar, *De Bello Gallico* 7.76

huius opera Commi, ut antea demonstravimus, fideli atque utili superioribus annis erat usus in Britannia Caesar; quibus ille pro meritis civitatem eius immunem esse iusserat, iura legesque reddiderat atque ipsi Morinos attribuerat. tamen tanta universae Galliae consensio fuit libertatis vindicandae et pristinae belli laudis recuperandae, ut neque beneficiis neque amicitiae memoria
 5 moverentur, omnesque et animo et opibus in id bellum incumberent. coactis equitum VIII milibus et peditum circiter CCL haec in Aeduorum finibus recensebantur, numerusque inibatur, praefecti constituebantur. Commio Atrebat, Viridomaro et Eporedorigi Aeduis, Vercassivellauno Arverno, consobрино Vercingetorigis, summa imperi traditur. his delecti ex civitatibus attribuuntur, quorum consilio bellum administraretur. omnes alacres et fiduciae pleni ad Alesiam proficiscuntur, neque
 10 erat omnium quisquam qui aspectum modo tantae multitudinis sustineri posse arbitraretur, praesertim ancipiti proelio, cum ex oppido eruptione pugnaretur, foris tantae copiae equitatus peditatusque cernerentur.

3. (a) *huius opera... Britannia Caesar* (lines 1–2). Describe how Commius had assisted Caesar. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [3]
- (b) *Morinos* (line 3). List **two** details about the Morini not provided in this extract. [2]
- (c) Translate *tamen tanta... bellum incumberent* (lines 3–5). [3]
- (d) *coactis equitum... praefecti constituebantur* (lines 5–7). Outline how the Gallic forces were organized. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [4]
- (e) *omnes alacres... peditatusque cernerentur* (lines 9–12). Explain why the Gauls were full of confidence. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [3]

Option B — History

Extract 4 Caesar, *De Bello Gallico* 7.84–85

Vercingetorix ex arce Alesiae suos conspicatus ex oppido egreditur; crates, longurios, musculos, falces reliquaque quae eruptionis causa paraverat profert. pugnatur uno tempore omnibus locis, atque omnia temptantur: quae minime visa pars firma est, huc concurritur. Romanorum manus tantis munitionibus distinetur nec facile pluribus locis occurrit. multum ad terrendos nostros
5 valet clamor, qui post tergum pugnantibus exstitit, quod suum periculum in aliena vident salute constare: omnia enim plerumque quae absunt vehementius hominum mentes perturbant. Caesar idoneum locum nactus quid quaque ex parte geratur cognoscit; laborantibus summittit. utrisque ad animum occurrit unum esse illud tempus, quo maxime contendere conveniat: Galli, nisi
10 perfregerint munitiones, de omni salute desperant; Romani, si rem obtinuerint, finem laborum omnium exspectant. maxime ad superiores munitiones laboratur, quo Vercassivellaunum missum demonstravimus. iniquum loci ad declivitatem fastigium magnum habet momentum. alii tela coniciunt, alii testudine facta subeunt; defatigatis in vicem integri succedunt. agger ab universis in munitionem coniectus et ascensum dat Gallis et ea quae in terra occultaverant Romani contegit; nec iam arma nostris nec vires suppetunt.

4. (a) *Vercingetorix ex... paraverat profert* (lines 1–2). Describe Vercingetorix’s actions. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [3]
- (b) *Romanorum manus... locis occurrit* (lines 3–4). Explain the difficulty the Roman army had **and** what the result was. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [3]
- (c) *Caesar idoneum... laborantibus summittit* (lines 6–7). Identify the advantage of Caesar’s chosen spot. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [2]
- (d) *utrisque ad... omnium exspectant* (lines 7–10). Analyse why each side felt this was the time to make the greatest effort. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [4]
- (e) *iniquum loci... integri succedunt* (lines 11–12). State what allowed the Gauls to reach the Roman fortifications so easily. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [3]

Option C — Love poetry

Extract 5 Horace, *Carmina* 1.22

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.

5. (a) *integer vitae... lambit Hydaspes* (lines 1–8). State the places the “man of unblemished life” may freely go. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [3]
- (b) *namque me... fugit inermem* (lines 9–12). State what surprising thing happened to Horace while he wandered in the woods. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [2]
- (c) Translate *quale portentum... arida nutrix* (lines 13–16). [3]
- (d) *pone me... domibus negata* (lines 17–22). Describe the plain referenced in these lines. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [4]
- (e) *pone sub... dulce loquentem* (lines 21–24). State what Horace will always do **and** why. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [3]

Option C — Love poetry

Extract 6 Catullus, *Carmina* 62.20–38

puellae

- 20 Hespere, qui caelo fertur crudelior ignis?
qui natam possis complexu avellere matris,
complexu matris retinentem avellere natam
et iuveni ardenti castam donare puellam.
quid faciunt hostes capta crudelius urbe?
25 Hymen o Hymenaeae, Hymen ades o Hymenaeae.

iuvenes

- Hespere, qui caelo lucet iucundior ignis?
qui desponsa tua firmes conubia flamma,
quae pepigere viri, pepigerunt ante parentes,
nec iunxere prius quam se tuus extulit ardor.
30 quid datur a divis felici optatius hora?
Hymen o Hymenaeae, Hymen ades o Hymenaeae.

puellae

Hesperus e nobis, aequales, abstulit unam...

iuvenes

- namque tuo adventu vigilat custodia semper.
nocte latent fures, quos idem saepe revertens,
35 Hespere, mutato comprehendis nomine eosdem.
at libet innuptis ficto te carpere questu.
quid tum, si carpunt tacita quem mente requirunt?
Hymen o Hymenaeae, Hymen ades o Hymenaeae.

6. (a) *qui natam... donare puellam* (lines 21–23). Outline Hesperus's cruel actions. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [3]
- (b) Write out and scan *et iuveni... crudelius urbe?* (lines 23–24). Indicate elisions where necessary. [2]
- (c) *quid faciunt... crudelius urbe?* (line 24). Analyse the comparison. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [3]
- (d) *namque tuo... nomine eosdem* (lines 33–35). Outline what happens at Hesperus's arrival **and** when he returns. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [4]
- (e) *at libet... mente requirunt?* (lines 36–37). Identify the accusations the *iuvenes* make against the *puellae*. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [3]

Option E — Social criticism

Extract 7 Horace, *Satires* 1.6.110–131

- 110 hoc ego commodius quam tu, praeclare senator,
 milibus atque aliis vivo. quacumque libido est,
 incedo solus, percontor quanti holus ac far,
 fallacem Circum vespertinumque pererro
 saepe forum, adsisto divinis, inde domum me
 115 ad porri et ciceris refero laganique catinum;
 cena ministratur pueris tribus et lapis albus
 pocula cum cyatho duo sustinet, adstat echinus
 vilis, cum patera guttus, Campana supellex.
 deinde eo dormitum, non sollicitus, mihi quod cras
 120 surgendum sit mane, obeundus Marsya, qui se
 voltum ferre negat Noviorum posse minoris.
 ad quartam iaceo; post hanc vagor aut ego lecto
 aut scripto quod me tacitum iuvet unguor olivo,
 non quo fraudatis inmundus Natta lucernis.
 125 ast ubi me fessum sol acrior ire lavatum
 admonuit, fugio Campum lusumque trigonem.
 pransus non avide, quantum interpellet inani
 ventre diem durare, domesticus otior. haec est
 vita solutorum misera ambitione gravique;
 130 his me consolor victurum suavius ac si
 quaestor avus pater atque meus patruusque fuisset.

7. (a) *inde domum... Campana supellex* (lines 114–118). Outline the simplicity of the poet's mealtime. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [3]
- (b) Translate *deinde eo... posse minoris* (lines 119–121). [3]
- (c) *ad quartam... ambitione gravique* (lines 122–129). Identify **two** stylistic features used in these lines **and** explain how they emphasize Horace's leisurely lifestyle. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [4]
- (d) *ast ubi... domesticus otior* (lines 125–128). Identify what Horace avoids during the heat of the day **and** what he likes to do instead. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [3]
- (e) Write out and scan *admonuit, fugio... interpellet inani* (lines 126–127). Indicate elisions where necessary. [2]

Option E — Social criticism

Extract 8 Martial, *Epigrams* 10.10

cum tu, laurigeris annum qui fascibus intras,
 mane saluator limina mille teras,
 hic ego quid faciam? quid nobis, Paule, relinquis,
 qui de plebe Numae densaque turba sumus?
 5 qui me respiciet, dominum regemque vocabo?
 hoc tu—sed quanto blandius!—ipse facis.
 lecticam sellamve sequar? nec ferre recusas,
 per medium pugnās et prior ire lutum.
 saepius adsurgam recitanti carmina? tu stas
 10 et pariter geminas tendis in ora manus.
 quid faciet pauper, cui non licet esse clienti?
 dimisit nostras purpura vestra togas.

8. (a) *cum tu... mille teras* (lines 1–2). Identify the actions of the magistrate, according to the poet. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [2]
- (b) *hic ego... regemque vocabo?* (lines 3–5). Outline the **three** questions posed by the poet. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [3]
- (c) *plebe Numae* (line 4). Analyse the reference **and** explain what is suggested by it. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [2]
- (d) *qui me... ora manus* (lines 5–10). Explain how Paulus exceeds the expectations of a client in these lines. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [4]
- (e) *quid faciet... vestra togas* (lines 11–12). Analyse the accusation the poet makes. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [4]

Option G — Villains

Extract 9 Sallust, *Bellum Catilinae* 7

sed civitas incredibile memoratu est, adepta libertate, quantum brevi creverit: tanta cupido gloriae
 incesserat. iam primum iuventus, simul ac belli patiens erat, in castris per laborem usum militiae
 discebat magisque in decoris armis et militaribus equis quam in scortis atque conviviiis lubidinem
 habebant. igitur talibus viris non labor insolitus, non locus ullus asper aut arduus erat, non armatus
 5 hostis formidulosus: virtus omnia domuerat. sed gloriae maxumum certamen inter ipsos erat: se
 quisque hostem ferire, murum ascendere, conspici, dum tale facinus faceret, properabat. eas divitias,
 eam bonam famam magnamque nobilitatem putabant. laudis avidi, pecuniae liberales erant, gloriam
 ingentem, divitias honestas volebant. memorare possum, quibus in locis maxumas hostium copias
 10 populus Romanus parva manu fuderit, quas urbis natura munitas pugnando ceperit, ni ea res
 longius nos ab incepto traheret.

9. (a) *sed civitas... gloriae incesserat* (lines 1–2). Explain what happened once liberty had been won. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [2]
- (b) *igitur talibus... omnia domuerat* (lines 4–5). Identify how the dominance of virtue affected the men. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [3]
- (c) *sed gloriae... faceret, properabat* (lines 5–6). Identify what the men competed at. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [3]
- (d) *eas divitias... honestas volebant* (lines 6–8). Outline how Sallust characterizes the Roman men. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [3]
- (e) *memorare possum... incepto traheret* (lines 8–10). Outline the extraordinary achievements of the Roman people that Sallust decided not to recount. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [4]

Option G — Villains

Extract 10 Livy, *Ab Urbe Condita* 1.57.1–7

Ardeam Rutuli habebant, gens, ut in ea regione atque in ea aetate, divitiis praepollens; eaque ipsa causa belli fuit, quod rex Romanus cum ipse ditari, exhaustus magnificentia publicorum operum, tum praeda delenire popularium animos studebat, praeter aliam superbiam regno infestos etiam quod se in fabrorum ministeriis ac servili tam diu habitos opere ab rege indignabantur. temptata
 5 res est, si primo impetu capi Ardea posset: ubi id parum processit, obsidione munitionibusque coepti premi hostes. in his stativis, ut fit longo magis quam acri bello, satis liberi commeatus erant, primoribus tamen magis quam militibus; regii quidem iuvenes interdum otium conviviiis comisationibusque inter se terebant. forte potantibus his apud Sex. Tarquinius, ubi et Collatinus cenabat Tarquinius, Egerii filius, incidit de uxoribus mentio. suam quisque laudare miris
 10 modis; inde certamine accenso Collatinus negat verbis opus esse; paucis id quidem horis posse sciri quantum ceteris praestet Lucretia sua. ‘quin, si vigor iuventae inest, conscendimus equos invisimusque praesentes nostrarum ingenia? id cuique spectatissimum sit quod necopinato viri adventu occurrerit oculis.’

10. (a) *tum praeda... rege indignabantur* (lines 3–4). Explain why the Roman people resented the king. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [4]
- (b) *temptata res... premi hostes* (lines 4–6). Outline how the Romans attempted to capture Ardea. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [4]
- (c) Translate *in his... se terebant* (lines 6–8). [3]
- (d) *suam quisque... Lucretia sua* (lines 9–11). State why Collatinus claims there is no need for further arguments. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [2]
- (e) *quin, si... nostrarum ingenia?* (lines 11–12). State what Collatinus suggests they should do. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [2]
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References:

- Extract 1** Vergil. *Bucolics, Aeneid, and Georgics Of Vergil*. J. B. Greenough. Boston. Ginn & Co. 1900. Available at: <https://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Perseus%3Atext%3A1999.02.0055%3Abook%3D12%3Acard%3D650>.
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- Extract 3** C. Julius Caesar. *C. Iuli Commentarii Rerum in Gallia Gestarum VII A. Hirti Commentarius VII*. T. Rice Holmes. Oxonii. e Typographeo Clarendoniano. 1914. Scriptorum Classicorum Bibliotheca Oxoniensis. Available at: <https://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Perseus%3Atext%3A1999.02.0002%3Abook%3D7%3Achapter%3D76%3Asection%3D1>.
- Extract 4** C. Julius Caesar. *C. Iuli Commentarii Rerum in Gallia Gestarum VII A. Hirti Commentarius VII*. T. Rice Holmes. Oxonii. e Typographeo Clarendoniano. 1914. Scriptorum Classicorum Bibliotheca Oxoniensis. Available at: <https://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Perseus%3Atext%3A1999.02.0002%3Abook%3D7%3Achapter%3D84%3Asection%3D1>.
- Extract 5** Horace. *Horace, Odes and Epodes*. Paul Shorey and Gordon J. Laing. Chicago. Benj. H. Sanborn & Co. 1919. Available at: <https://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Perseus%3Atext%3A1999.02.0024%3Abook%3D1%3Apoem%3D22>.
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- Extract 7** Horace. *The Works of Horace*. C. Smart. Philadelphia. Joseph Whetham. 1836. Available at: <https://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Perseus%3Atext%3A1999.02.0062%3Abook%3D1%3Apoem%3D6>.
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- Extract 9** Sallust. *Bellum Catilinae (The Catilinarian Conspiracy)*. Excerpt from chapter 7 available at: <https://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Perseus%3Atext%3A1999.02.0123%3Achapter%3D7>.
- Extract 10** Livy. *Ab urbe condita*, book 1. Edited by Robert Seymour Conway and Charles Flamstead Walters. Oxford. Oxford University Press, 1914. Available at: <https://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Perseus%3Atext%3A1999.02.0160%3Abook%3D1%3Achapter%3D57%3Asection%3D1>.