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Latin
Standard level
Paper 2

7 May 2024

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 the questions in one option.
- The maximum mark for this examination paper is **[32 marks]**.

Answer **all** questions in **one** option.

Option A

Answer **all** parts of the following question based on the provided extract.

Prescribed core text: Prose — Cicero, *Pro Caelio* 31.2–32.5

- necare eandem voluit; quaesivit venenum, sollicitavit servos, potionem paravit, locum constituit, clam attulit. magnum rursus odium video cum crudelissimo discidio exstitisse. res est omnis in hac causa nobis, iudices, cum Clodia, muliere non solum nobili verum etiam nota; de qua ego nihil dicam nisi depellendi criminis causa. sed intellegis pro tua praestanti prudentia, Cn. Domiti,
- 5 cum hac sola rem esse nobis. quae si se aurum Caelio commodasse non dicit, si venenum ab hoc sibi paratum esse non arguit, petulanter facimus, si matrem familias secus quam matronarum sanctitas postulat nominamus. sin ista muliere remota nec crimen ullum nec opes ad oppugnandum M. Caelium illis relinquuntur, quid est aliud quod nos patroni facere debeamus, nisi ut eos qui insectantur repellamus? quod quidem facerem vehementius, nisi intercederent mihi inimicitiae
- 10 cum istius mulieris viro — fratrem volui dicere; semper hic erro. nunc agam modice nec longius progrediar quam me mea fides et causa ipsa coget: nec enim muliebris umquam inimicitias mihi gerendas putavi, praesertim cum ea quam omnes semper amicam omnium potius quam cuiusquam inimicam putaverunt.

(Option A continues on the following page)

(Option A continued)

1. (a) *necare eandem ... criminis causa* (lines 1–4). State Cicero’s opinion of the accusations against Caelius. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [2]
- (b) *sed intellegis ... postulat nominamus* (lines 4–7). Explain how Cicero claims to be justified in his attack on Clodia. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [3]
- (c) *sin ista ... insectantur repellamus?* (lines 7–9). Outline what would happen to the case if Clodia was disregarded. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [3]
- (d) *quod quidem ... hic erro* (lines 9–10). Explain the implied accusation. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [2]
- (e) *nec enim ... inimicam putaverunt* (lines 11–13). Explain Cicero’s opinion of Clodia. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [2]
- (f) Analyse how Cicero portrays the character of Clodia in a negative light in this extract. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [8]

Answer **either** part (a) **or** part (b).

Support your answer with evidence from **one prose** prescribed core text and **at least one** other source.

Either

2. (a) “Latin prose texts are more effective when they are not embellished by rhetorical elements.” Discuss. [12]

Or

2. (b) To what extent do Latin prose texts construct Roman identity? [12]

End of Option A

Option B

Answer **all** parts of the following question based on the provided extract.

Prescribed core text: Prose — Livy, *Ab Urbe Condita* 2.10.1–7

- cum hostes adessent, pro se quisque in urbem ex agris demigrant; urbem ipsam saepiunt praesidiis. alia muris, alia Tiberi obiecto videbantur tuta: Pons Sublicius iter paene hostibus dedit, ni unus vir fuisset, Horatius Cocles; id munimentum illo die fortuna urbis Romanae habuit. qui positus forte in statione pontis cum captum repentino impetu Ianiculum atque inde citatos decurrere hostes
- 5 vidisset trepidamque turbam suorum arma ordinesque relinquere, reprehensans singulos, obsistens obtestansque deum et hominum fidem testabatur nequiquam deserto praesidio eos fugere; si transitum pontem a tergo reliquissent, iam plus hostium in Palatio Capitolioque quam in Ianiculo fore. itaque monere, praedicere ut pontem ferro, igni, quacumque vi possint, interrumpant: se impetum hostium, quantum corpore uno posset obsisti, excepturum. vadit inde in primum aditum
- 10 pontis, insignisque inter conspecta cedentium pugna terga obversis comminus ad ineundum proelium armis, ipso miraculo audaciae obstupescit hostes. duos tamen cum eo pudor tenuit, Sp. Larcium ac T. Herminium, ambos claros genere factisque. cum his primam periculi procellam et quod tumultuosissimum pugnae erat parumper sustinuit

(Option B continues on the following page)

(Option B continued)

3. (a) *cum hostes ... Romanae habuit* (lines 1–3). Explain why the fleeing Romans thought the city would be safe. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [2]
- (b) *qui positus ... ordinesque relinquere* (lines 3–5). Describe what Horatius saw from his post. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [3]
- (c) *reprehensans singulos ... Ianiculo fore* (lines 5–8). Explain Horatius’s argument to prevent his guards from fleeing. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [3]
- (d) *vadit inde ... proelium armis* (lines 9–11). Analyse the contrast between Horatius and the other Romans. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [2]
- (e) *ipso miraculo ... parumper sustinuit* (lines 11–13). Outline the reactions to Horatius’s bravery. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [2]
- (f) Analyse how Livy depicts Horatius as a hero in this extract. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [8]

Answer **either** part (a) **or** part (b).

Support your answer with evidence from **one prose** prescribed core text and **at least one** other source.

Either

4. (a) “Latin prose texts are more effective when they are not embellished by rhetorical elements.” Discuss. [12]

Or

4. (b) To what extent do Latin prose texts construct Roman identity? [12]

End of Option B

Option C

Answer **all** parts of the following question based on the provided extract.

Prescribed core text: Verse — Vergil, *Aeneid* 2.460–485

- 460 turrim in praecipiti stantem summisque sub astra
 eductam tectis, unde omnis Troia videri
 et Danaum solitae naves et Achaia castra,
 adgressi ferro circum, qua summa labantis
 iuncturas tabulata dabant, convellimus altis
 465 sedibus, impulimusque; ea lapsa repente ruinam
 cum sonitu trahit et Danaum super agmina late
 incidit: ast alii subeunt, nec saxa, nec ullum
 telorum interea cessat genus.
 vestibulum ante ipsum primoque in limine Pyrrhus
 470 exsultat, telis et luce coruscus aëna;
 qualis ubi in lucem coluber mala gramina pastus
 frigida sub terra tumidum quem bruma tegebat,
 nunc, positis novus exuviis nitidusque iuventa,
 lubrica convolvit sublato pectore terga
 475 arduus ad solem, et linguis micat ore trisulcis.
 una ingens Periphas et equorum agitator Achillis,
 armiger Automedon, una omnis Scyria pubes
 succedunt tecto, et flammās ad culmina iactant.
 ipse inter primos correpta dura bipenni
 480 limina perrumpit, postisque a cardine vellit
 aeratos; iamque excisa trabe firma cavavit
 robora, et ingentem lato dedit ore fenestram.
 adparet domus intus, et atria longa patescunt;
 adparent Priami et veterum penetralia regum,
 485 armatosque vident stantis in limine primo

(Option C continues on the following page)

(Option C continued)

5. (a) *adgressi ferro ... sedibus, impulimusque* (lines 463–465). Outline what Aeneas and his men did to the tower. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [2]
- (b) *ea lapsa ... cessat genus* (lines 465–468). Analyse to what extent Aeneas's actions were a success. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [2]
- (c) *vestibulum ante ... ore trisulcis* (lines 469–475). Analyse the simile. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [3]
- (d) *equorum agitator ... armiger Automedon* (lines 476–477). Identify the relationship between Automedon, Achilles and Pyrrhus **and** explain what the reference suggests about Pyrrhus. [2]
- (e) *ipse inter ... ore fenestram* (lines 479–482). Outline how Pyrrhus breached the palace. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [3]
- (f) Analyse how Vergil highlights the strength and ferocity of the Greeks in this extract. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [8]

Answer **either** part (a) **or** part (b).

Support your answer with evidence from **one verse** prescribed core text and **at least one** other source.

Either

6. (a) "All good Roman poets broke the conventions of their genre." Discuss with reference to Latin verse texts. [12]

Or

6. (b) "Poetry might be defined as the clear expression of mixed feelings." (W. H. Auden) Discuss with reference to Latin verse texts. [12]

End of Option C

Option D

Answer **all** parts of the following question based on the provided extract.

Prescribed core text: Verse — Ovid, *Amores* 1.11

- colligere incertos et in ordine ponere crines
docta neque ancillas inter habenda Nape,
inque ministeriis furtivae cognita noctis
utilis et dandis ingeniosa notis
- 5 saepe venire ad me dubitantem hortata Corinnam,
saepe laboranti fida reperta mihi —
accipe et ad dominam peraratas mane tabellas
perfer et obstantes sedula pelle moras!
nec silicum venae nec durum in pectore ferrum,
- 10 nec tibi simplicitas ordine maior adest.
credibile est et te sensisse Cupidinis arcus —
in me militiae signa tuere tuae!
si quaeret quid agam, spe noctis vivere dices;
cetera fert blanda cera notata manu.
- 15 dum loquor, hora fugit. vacuae bene redde tabellas,
verum continuo fac tamen illa legat.
adspicias oculos mando frontemque legentis;
et tacito vultu scire futura licet.
nec mora, perlectis rescribat multa, iubeto;
- 20 odi, cum late splendida cera vacat.
conprimat ordinibus versus, oculosque moretur
margine in extremo littera rasa meos.
quid digitos opus est graphio lassare tenendo?
hoc habeat scriptum tota tabella “veni!”
- 25 non ego victrices lauro redimire tabellas
nec Veneris media ponere in aede morer.
subscribam: “Veneri fidas sibi Naso ministras
dedicat, at nuper vile fuistis acer.”

(Option D continues on the following page)

(Option D continued)

7. (a) Write out and scan *colligere incertos ... habenda Nape* (lines 1–2). Indicate elisions where necessary. [2]
- (b) *colligere incertos ... reperta mihi* (lines 1–6). Identify what the poet is grateful to Nape for. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [3]
- (c) *nec silicum ... Cupidinis arcus* (lines 9–11). Explain why the poet believes Nape might help him. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [3]
- (d) *in me militiae signa tuere tuae!* (line 12). Identify which trope of love poetry is referred to **and** explain the effect of this allusion. [2]
- (e) *vacuae bene ... illa legat* (lines 15–16). Analyse the contradiction. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [2]
- (f) Analyse how Ovid depicts the urgency and intensity of the poet's feelings in this extract. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [8]

Answer **either** part (a) **or** part (b).

Support your answer with evidence from **one verse** prescribed core text and **at least one** other source.

Either

8. (a) "All good Roman poets break the conventions of their genre." Discuss with reference to Latin verse texts. [12]

Or

8. (b) "Poetry might be defined as the clear expression of mixed feelings." (W. H. Auden) Discuss with reference to Latin verse texts. [12]

End of Option D

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- Option A** M. Tullius Cicero, n.d. *Pro Caelio Oratio*. A. C. Clark (ed.) 1908. [online] Available at: <https://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Perseus%3Atext%3A1999.02.0010%3Atext%3DCael.%3Achapter%3D13%3Asection%3D31#note-link2> [Accessed 15 May 2024].
- Option B** T. Livius, n.d. *Ab Urbe Condita*. R. S. Conway and C. F. Walters (ed.) 1914. [online] Available at: <https://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Perseus%3Atext%3A1999.02.0160%3Abook%3D2%3Achapter%3D10%3Asection%3D1> [Accessed 15 May 2024].
- Option C** P. Vergilius Maro, n.d. *Aeneid*. J. B. Greenough (ed.) 1900. [online] Available at: <https://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Perseus%3Atext%3A1999.02.0055%3Abook%3D2%3Acard%3D453> [Accessed 15 May 2024].
- Option D** P. Ovidius Naso, n.d. *Amores*. R. Ehwald (ed.) 1907. [online] Available at: <https://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Perseus%3Atext%3A1999.02.0068%3Atext%3DAm.%3Abook%3D1%3Apoem%3D11> [Accessed 15 May 2024].