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**Latin**  
**Higher level**  
**Paper 2**

Wednesday 28 October 2020 (morning)

2 hours

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**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** the questions on **four** extracts taken from **two** options studied.

### Option A — Vergil

#### Extract 1 Vergil, *Aeneid* 12.735–757

735 fama est praecipitem, cum prima in proelia iunctos  
 conscendebat equos, patrio mucrone relicto,  
 dum trepidat, ferrum aurigae rapuisse Metisci.  
 idque diu, dum terga dabant palantia Teucri,  
 suffecit: postquam arma dei ad Volcania ventumst,  
 740 mortalis mucro glacies ceu futilis ictu  
 dissiluit; fulva resplendent fragmina harena.  
 ergo amens diversa fuga petit aequora Turnus  
 et nunc huc, inde huc incertos implicat orbis  
 undique enim densa Teucri inclusere corona,  
 745 atque hinc vasta palus, hinc ardua moenia cingunt.  
 nec minus Aeneas, quamquam tardata sagitta  
 interdum genua impediunt cursumque recusant,  
 insequitur trepidique pedem pede fervidus urget:  
 inclusum veluti siquando flumine nactus  
 750 cervum aut puniceae saeptum formidine pinnae  
 venator cursu canis et latratibus instat;  
 ille autem, insidiis et ripa territus alta,  
 mille fugit refugitque vias; at vividus Umber  
 haeret hians, iam iamque tenet similisque tenenti  
 755 increpuit malis morsuque elusus inani est.  
 tum vero exoritur clamor, ripaeque lacusque  
 responsant circa et caelum tonat omne tumultu.

1. (a) *fama ... Metisci* (lines 735–737). Explain why Turnus forgot his father's sword as he went into battle. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [2]
- (b) List **three** things that limited Turnus's flight from Aeneas. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [3]
- (c) Translate *nec ... urget* (lines 746–748). [3]
- (d) Write out and scan *tum ... tumultu* (lines 756–757). Indicate elisions where necessary. [2]

## Option A — Vergil

Extract 2 Vergil, *Eclogues* 6.41–63

hinc lapides Pyrrhae iactos, Saturnia regna,  
 Caucasiasque refert volucres, furtumque Promethei:  
 his adiungit, Hylan nautae quo fonte relictum  
 clamassent, ut litus “Hyla, Hyla!” omne sonaret.  
 45 et fortunatam, si numquam armenta fuissent,  
 Pasiphaen nivei solatur amore iuveni.  
 ah, virgo infelix, quae te dementia cepit!  
 Proetides inplerunt falsis mugitibus agros:  
 at non tam turpis pecudum tamen ulla secuta est  
 50 concubitus, quamvis collo timuisset aratrum,  
 et saepe in levi quaesisset cornua fronte.  
 ah, virgo infelix, tu nunc in montibus erras:  
 ille, latus niveum molli fultus hyacintho,  
 ilice sub nigra pallentis ruminat herbas,  
 55 aut aliquam in magno sequitur grege. “claudite, nymphae,  
 Dictaeae nymphae, nemorum iam claudite saltus,  
 si qua forte ferant oculis sese obvia nostris  
 errabunda bovis vestigia; forsitan illum,  
 aut herba captum viridi, aut armenta secutum,  
 60 perducant aliquae stabula ad Gortynia vaccae.”  
 tum canit Hesperidum miratam mala puellam;  
 tum Phaethontides musco circumdat amaro  
 corticis, atque solo proceras erigit alnos.

2. (a) *ah, virgo ... grege* (lines 47–55). Contrast the fates of Pasiphae and the bull. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [2]
- (b) Outline the command given to the Dictaeian nymphs. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [2]
- (c) Analyse how Vergil makes Silenus’s song vivid in this extract through his literary art. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [6]

## Option B — History

Extract 3 Caesar, *De Bello Gallico* 7.72–73

quibus rebus cognitis ex perfugis et captivis, Caesar haec genera munitionis instituit. fossam pedum viginti directis lateribus duxit, ut eius fossae solum tantundem pateret quantum summae fossae labra distarent. reliquas omnes munitiones ab ea fossa pedes quadringentos reduxit, id hoc consilio, quoniam tantum esset necessario spatium complexus, nec facile totum corpus corona  
 5 militum cingeretur, ne de improvise aut noctu ad munitiones hostium multitudo advolaret aut interdiu tela in nostros operi destinatos conicere possent. hoc intermisso spatio duas fossas quindecim pedes latas, eadem altitudine perduxit, quarum anteriorem campestribus ac demissis locis aqua ex flumine derivata complevit. post eas aggerem ac vallum duodecim pedum extruxit. huic loricae pinnasque adiecit grandibus cervis eminentibus ad commissuras pluteorum atque  
 10 aggeris, qui ascensum hostium tardarent, et turres toto opere circumdedit, quae pedes LXXX inter se distarent. erat eodem tempore et materiari et frumentari et tantas munitiones fieri necesse deminutis nostris copiis quae longius ab castris progrediebantur: ac non numquam opera nostra Galli temptare atque eruptionem ex oppido pluribus portis summa vi facere conabantur.

3. (a) Describe the trench that Caesar ordered to be built. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [3]
- (b) Explain why Caesar placed the siege works 400 feet behind the trench. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [2]
- (c) Translate *hoc ... complevit* (lines 6–8). [3]
- (d) Outline the circumstances under which the Gauls would make an attack. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [2]

## Option B — History

Extract 4 Livy, *Ab Urbe Condita* 22.5.1–5

consul percussis omnibus ipse satis ut in re trepida impavidus, turbatos ordines, vertente se quoque ad dissonos clamores, instruit ut tempus locusque patitur, et quacumque adire audiri que potest, adhortatur ac stare ac pugnare iubet: nec enim inde votis aut imploratione deum sed vi ac virtute evadendum esse; per medias acies ferro viam fieri et quo timoris minus sit, eo minus  
 5 ferme periculi esse. ceterum prae strepitu ac tumultu nec consilium nec imperium accipi poterat, tantumque aberat ut sua signa atque ordines et locum noscerent, ut vix ad arma capienda aptandaque pugnae competeret animus, opprimerenturque quidam onerati magis iis quam tecti. et erat in tanta caligine maior usus aurium quam oculorum. ad gemitus volnerum ictusque  
 10 corporum aut armorum et mixtos terrentium paventiumque clamores circumferebant ora oculosque. alii fugientes pugnantium globo inlati haerebant; alios redeuntes in pugnam avertibat fugientium agmen. deinde, ubi in omnes partes nequiquam impetus capti et ab lateribus montes ac lacus, a fronte et ab tergo hostium acies claudebat apparuitque nullam nisi in dextera ferroque salutis spem esse, tum sibi quisque dux adhortatorque factus ad rem gerendam, et nova de  
 15 integro exorta pugna est, non illa ordinata per principes hastatosque ac triarios nec ut pro signis antesignani, post signa alia pugnaret acies nec ut in sua legione miles aut cohorte aut manipulo esset [...].

4. (a) *nec enim ... esse* (lines 3–5). Outline the **two** exhortations given by the consul to give courage to his troops. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [2]
- (b) Describe the effect of the fog on the soldiers. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [2]
- (c) Analyse how Livy highlights the confusion of the situation in this extract through his literary art. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [6]

Option C — Love poetry

Extract 5 Catullus, *Carmina* 62.20–38

Maidens  
 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.

Youths  
 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.

Maidens  
 Hesperus e nobis, aequales, abstulit unam [...]

Youths  
 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.

5. (a) Translate *qui ... puellam* (lines 20–23). [3]
- (b) List **two** things that happen when Hesperus rises. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [2]
- (c) Outline how the marriage ceremony is affected by Hesperus’s influence. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [3]
- (d) Identify **two** stylistic features in this extract and their effect. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [2]

Option C — Love poetry

Extract 6 Ovid, *Amores* 1.1.13–30

“[...] sunt tibi magna, puer, nimiumque potentia regna;  
 cur opus adfectas, ambitiose, novum?  
 15 an, quod ubique, tuum est? tua sunt Heliconia tempe?  
 vix etiam Phoebus 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.”  
 questus eram, pharetra cum protinus ille soluta  
 legit in exitium spicula facta meum,  
 lunavitque genu sinuosum fortiter arcum,  
 “quod” que “canas, vates, accipe” dixit “opus!”  
 25 me miserum! certas habuit puer ille sagittas.  
 uror, et in vacuo pectore regnat Amor.  
 sex mihi surgat opus numeris, in quinque residat:  
 ferrea cum vestris bella valet modis!  
 cingere litorea flaventia tempora myrto,  
 30 musa, per undenos emodulanda pedes!

6. (a) Write out and scan *an, quod ... sua est?* (lines 15–16). Indicate elisions where necessary. [2]
- (b) *Heliconia tempe* (line 15). Analyse this mythological reference **and** state its literary significance. [2]
- (c) Analyse how Ovid highlights his experience of poetic inspiration under Cupid/Amor. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [6]



Option E — Social criticism

Extract 7 Horace, *Satires* 1.6.38–64

“tunc, Syri Damae aut Dionysi filius, audes  
deicere de saxo civis aut tradere Cadmo?”  
40 “at Novius collega gradu post me sedet uno;  
namque est ille, pater quod erat meus.” “hoc tibi Paulus  
et Messalla videris? at hic, si plostra ducenta  
concurrantque foro tria funera, magna sonabit,  
cornua quod vincatque tubas: saltem tenet hoc nos.”  
45 nunc ad me redeo libertino patre natum,  
quem rodunt omnes libertino patre natum,  
nunc, quia, Maecenas, tibi sum convictor, at olim,  
quod mihi pareret legio Romana tribuno.  
dissimile hoc illi est, quia non, ut forsit honorem  
50 iure mihi invadeat quivis, ita te quoque amicum,  
praesertim cautum dignos adsumere, prava  
ambitione procul. felicem dicere non hoc  
me possim, casu quod te sortitus amicum;  
nulla etenim mihi te fors obtulit: optimus olim  
55 Vergilius, post hunc Varius dixere, quid essem.  
ut veni coram, singultim pauca locutus —  
infans namque pudor prohibebat plura profari —  
non ego me claro natum patre, non ego circum  
me Satureiano vectari rura caballo,  
60 sed quod eram narro. respondes, ut tuus est mos,  
pauca; abeo, et revocas nono post mense iubesque  
esse in amicorum numero. magnum hoc ego duco,  
quod placui tibi, qui turpi secernis honestum  
non patre praeclaro, sed vita et pectore puro.

7. (a) List **two** biographical details revealed about the poet in this extract. Support your response by quoting the Latin text. [2]
- (b) Write out and scan *me ... olim* (lines 53–54). Indicate elisions where necessary. [2]
- (c) Identify **three** stages in the poet’s relationship with Maecenas. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [3]
- (d) Translate *magnum ... puro* (lines 62–64). [3]

Option E — Social criticism

Extract 8      Martial, *Epigrams* 11.56

quod nimium mortem, Chaeremon Stoice, laudas,  
vis animum mirer suspiciamque tuum?  
hanc tibi virtutem fracta facit urceus ansa,  
et tristis nullo qui tepet igne focus,  
5 et teges et cimex et nudi sponda grabati,  
et brevis atque eadem nocte dieque toga.  
o quam magnus homo es, qui faece rubentis aceti  
et stipula et nigro pane carere potes!  
Leuconicis agedum tumeat tibi culcita lanis  
10 constringatque tuos purpura pexa toros,  
dormiat et tecum, modo qui dum Caecuba miscet  
convivas roseo torserat ore puer:  
o quam tu cupies ter vivere Nestoris annos  
et nihil ex ulla perdere luce voles!  
15 rebus in angustis facile est contemnere vitam:  
fortiter ille facit, qui miser esse potest.

8. (a) *quod ... tuum?* (lines 1–2). Outline the poet’s complaint. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [2]
- (b) *Nestoris annos* (line 13). Analyse this mythological reference and explain its significance. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [2]
- (c) Analyse the way in which Martial emphasizes Chaeremon’s hypocrisy 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* 1.59.6–9**

ubi eo ventum est, quacumque incedit armata multitudo, pavorem ac tumultum facit; rursus  
ubi anteire primores civitatis vident, quidquid sit haud temere esse rentur. nec minorem motum  
animorum Romae tam atrox res facit quam Collatae fecerat; ergo ex omnibus locis urbis in  
forum curritur. quo simul ventum est, praeco ad tribunum celerum, in quo tum magistratu forte  
5 Brutus erat, populum advocavit. ibi oratio habita nequaquam eius pectoris ingenique quod  
simulatum ad eam diem fuerat, de vi ac libidine Sex. Tarquini, de stupro infando Lucretiae et  
miserabili caede, de orbitate Tricipitini cui morte filiae causa mortis indignior ac miserabilior  
esset. addita superbia ipsius regis miseriaeque et labores plebis in fossas cloacasque exhauriendas  
demersae; Romanos homines, victores omnium circa populorum, opifices ac lapidas pro  
10 bellatoribus factos.

9. (a) Outline the initial reaction of the people on seeing Brutus leading armed men **and** explain why this reaction changed. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [2]
- (b) Translate *nec minorem ... curritur* (lines 2–4). [3]
- (c) *ibi ... esset* (lines 5–8). Outline the beginning of Brutus's speech. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [3]
- (d) Outline the transforming effect that Tarquinius's rule has had on the Romans according to Brutus. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [2]

**Option G — Villains**

**Extract 10 Livy, *Ab Urbe Condita* 3.47.4–8**

adversus quae omnia obstinato animo Appius—tanta vis amentiae verius quam amoris mentem turbaverat—in tribunal escendit, et ultro querente pauca petitorum quod ius sibi pridie per ambitionem dictum non esset, priusquam aut ille postulatum perageret aut Verginio respondendi daretur locus, Appius interfatur. quem decreto sermonem praetenderit, forsitan aliquem verum auctores antiqui tradiderint: quia nusquam ullum in tanta foeditate decreti veri similem invenio, id quod constat nudum videtur proponendum, deesse vindicias secundum servitutem. primo stupor omnes admiratione rei tam atrocis defixit; silentium inde aliquamdiu tenuit. dein cum M. Claudius, circumstantibus matronis, iret adprehendendam virginem, lamentabilisque eum mulierum comploratio excepisset, Verginius intentans in Appium manus, “Icilio” inquit, “Appi, non tibi filiam despondi et ad nuptias, non ad stuprum educavi. placet pecudum ferarumque ritu promisce in concubitus ruere? passurine haec isti sint nescio: non spero esse passuros illos qui arma habent.” cum repelleretur adsertor virginis a globo mulierum circumstantiumque advocatorum, silentium factum per praeconem.

10. (a) Describe Appius’s state of mind. Support your response by quoting the Latin text. [2]
- (b) Outline the sentence/judgment delivered by Appius. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [2]
- (c) Analyse the ways in which Livy emphasizes the horror and distress of the situation in this extract through his literary art. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [6]

## Section B

**Discuss** 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 is a uniquely Roman poet.

### Option B — History

12. “Each new writer is invariably persuaded that he will either attain greater truth from his sources or surpass the coarseness of older writers with his elegant style.” (Livy)

### Option C — Love poetry

13. Roman love poetry has a single purpose: to impress the reader with the poet’s literary excellence.

### Option E — Social criticism

14. “Good satire goes beyond the specific point it is trying to make and teaches you how to think critically.” (Aaron McGruder)

### Option G — Villains

15. A sympathetic villain is one who commits atrocious acts with noble intentions.

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## References:

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