

LATIN SECOND ADDITIONAL LANGUAGE: PAPER I

Time: 3 hours

200 marks

PLEASE READ THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY

1. This question paper consists of 10 pages and an Answer Sheet of 2 pages (i–ii). Please check that your question paper is complete.
 2. Please ensure that you fill in your examination number accurately, both on your Answer Book and on your Answer Sheet.
 3. The paper has three sections:
 - Section A (Prose)
 - Section B (Poetry)
 - Section C (Language)
 4. In Section A and Section B, answer all the questions. In Section C, answer Question 5 **OR** Question 6.
 5. Read the questions carefully.
 6. Number your answers exactly as the questions are numbered.
 7. Scansion: answers must be completed on the Answer Sheet provided, according to the instructions.

Please ensure that you hand in the Scansion Answer Sheet together with your Answer Book.
 8. It is in your own interest to write legibly and to present your work neatly.
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SECTION A PROSE: SET TEXTS**QUESTION 1 CICERO – IN VERREM**

Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow.

<p>quae vox, quae latera, quae vires huius unius criminis querimoniam possunt sustinere? rex Antiochus, qui Romae ante oculos omnium nostrum biennium fere comitatu regio atque ornatu fuisset, is cum amicus et socius populi Romani esset, amicissimo patre, avo, maioribus, antiquissimis et clarissimis regibus, opulentissimo et maximo regno,</p> <p>praeceps provincia populi Romani exturbatus est. quem ad modum hoc accepturas nationes exteras, quem ad modum huius tui facti famam in regna aliorum atque in ultimas terras perventuram putasti,</p> <p>cum audirent a praetore populi Romani in provincia violatum regem, spoliatum hospitem, eiectum socium populi Romani atque amicum?</p>	<p>5</p> <p>10</p>
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[Source: Cicero *In Verrem* iv, 67–68]

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|-----|---|------|
| 1.1 | Translate from "rex Antiochus" to "putasti" (lines 2 to 8), printed in bold . Write your translation on alternate lines. | (20) |
| 1.2 | 1.2.1 With what specific crime against Antiochus had Verres been charged? | (2) |
| | 1.2.2 Explain how the time Cicero had spent in Sicily had led to his being asked to prosecute Verres. | (2) |
| 1.3 | 1.3.1 How did the intended audience of this part of the <i>In Verrem</i> differ from that of the first part? | (2) |
| | 1.3.2 What evidence is there in this extract that Cicero's style does not reflect that difference? Quote to support your answer. | (3) |
| | 1.3.3 To what strong patriotic emotion in his audience does Cicero appeal in the last sentence of this extract ("quem ad modum ... amicum") (lines 7–10), and how does he use the repetition of "quem ad modum" to help to accomplish this? | (4) |
| 1.4 | "... cum audirent a praetore populi Romani in provincia violatum regem, spoliatum hospitem, eiectum socium populi Romani atque amicum?" (lines 9–10)

How does Cicero use the "tricolon crescens"* here to good effect? | (4) |
| 1.5 | In the second sentence of this extract ("rex Antiochus ... exturbatus est") Cicero makes use of a number of superlatives. How do these words contribute to his characterisation of Verres? Quote to support your answer. | (3) |

*tricolon crescens: the use of three phrases, increasing in magnitude or intensity

QUESTION 2 LIVY – HANNIBAL

Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow.

"atque utinam pro decore tantum hoc vobis et non pro salute esset certamen! **non de possessione Siciliae et Sardiniae, de quibus quondam agebatur, sed pro Italia vobis est pugnandum.** Nec est alius ab tergo exercitus qui, nisi nos vincimus, hosti obstat, nec Alpes aliae sunt, quas dum superant, comparari nova possint praesidia; **hic est obstandum,** 5 **milites, velut si ante Romana moenia pugnemus. unusquisque se non corpus suum sed coniugem ac liberos parvos armis protegere putet; nec domesticas solum agitet curas sed identidem hoc animo reputet nostras nunc intueri manus senatum populumque Romanum: qualis nostra vis virtusque fuerit, talem deinde fortunam illius urbis ac** 10 **Romani imperii fore."**

[Source: Livy Book 21.41]

- 2.1 Translate from "non de possessione" to "pugnandum" (lines 2–3), and from "hic est" to "fore" (lines 5–11), printed in **bold**.
Write your translation on alternate lines. (20)
- 2.2 Identify fully the speaker in this speech, and describe the historical context in which the speech is being made. (4)
- 2.3 2.3.1 Explain why the speaker sees it as important to refer to Sicily and Sardinia in lines 2–3 of the extract ("non de possessione ... pugnandum"). (3)
- 2.3.2 What evidence is there in this extract, and in Livy's other historical texts that you have read, that Sicily remained under Rome's colonial rule for several centuries? (2)
- 2.3.3 For what purpose did both the Carthaginians and the Romans need Sicily? (1)
- 2.4 In this speech, as in Question 1, an appeal is being made to the listeners' patriotic feeling. How does this appeal differ in **purpose** from that of the speaker in Question 1? (2)
- 2.5 One could argue that neither in this speech, nor in the speech in Question 1, are the words exactly those spoken by the orator. Explain why this statement would be accurate. (4)
- 2.6 How does Livy order the phrases in the last sentence of this extract ("unusquisque ... fore") to create a powerful climax? Refer to the text to support your answer. (4)

[40]

80 marks

SECTION B POETRY SET TEXTS

QUESTION 3

Read the text below and answer the questions that follow.

"actum" inquit "nihil est, nisi Poeno milite portas frangimus et media vexillum pono Subura."	
o qualis facies et quali digna tabella	30
cum Gaetula ducem portaret belua luscum!	
exitus ergo quis est? o gloria, vincitur idem	
nempe et in exsilium praeceps fugit atque ibi magnus	
mirandusque cliens sedet ad praetoria regis,	
donec Bithyno libeat vigilare tyranno.	35
finem animae, quae res humanas miscuit olim,	
non gladii, non saxa dabunt nec tela, sed ille	
Cannarum vindex et tanti sanguinis ultor	
anulus. i demens et saevas curre per Alpes	
ut pueris placeas et declamatio fias!	40

[Source: Juvenal Satires]

- 3.1 Translate from "o gloria" to "fias" (lines 32 to 40), printed in **bold**.
Write your translation on alternate lines. (15)
- 3.2 Scan lines 33 and 34 ("nempe ... regis") on the Answer Sheet provided, marking elisions and quantities, and showing the metrical feet and the main caesura in each line. (5)
- Please remember to place the completed Answer Sheet inside the front cover of your Answer Book.**
- 3.3 What exactly was the "Gaetula belua" referred to in line 31? (1)
- 3.4 What would the Romans have understood from the reference in line 29, "media vexillum pono Subura"? (3)
- 3.5 3.5.1 How does the tone of the first two lines of this extract ("actum" inquit, "nihil ... Subura") compare with the tone of the last sentence ("i, demens ... declamatio fias!") (2)
- 3.5.2 What does the difference in tone reflect about Juvenal's attitude to Hannibal? (2)
- 3.6 Select two words or phrases that reveal Juvenal's respect for Hannibal's leadership. Explain what each one reveals. (4)

- 3.7 Juvenal creates a sudden anticlimax between lines 37–38, and line 39. Explain how the anticlimax reveals the irony and disgrace of Hannibal's death. (4)
- 3.8 Do you think Livy would have approved of the way in which Juvenal depicts Hannibal in this satire? Give clear reasons for your answer. (4)
- [40]**

QUESTION 4

Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow.

quo magis inceptum peragat lucemque relinquat, vidit, turicremis cum dona imponeret aris (horrendum dictu), latices nigrescere sacros fusaque in obscenum se vertere vina cruorem.	455
hoc visum nulli, non ipsi effata sorori. praeterea fuit in tectis de marmore templum coniugis antiqui, miro quod honore colebat, velleribus niveis et festa fronde revinctum:	
hinc exaudiri voces et verba vocantis	460
visa viri, nox cum terras obscuras teneret, solaque culminibus ferali carmine bubo saepe queri et longas in fletum ducere voces; multaque praeterea vaturn praedicta priorum terribili monitu horrificant.	465

[Source: Virgil *Aeneid* IV, lines 452–465]

- 4.1 Translate from "quo" to "revinctum" (lines 452 to 459) printed in **bold**. Write your translation on alternate lines. (15)
- 4.2 4.2.1 To what does the word "inceptum" (line 1) refer? (2)
- 4.2.2 Briefly describe the events that have caused the character spoken of here to make the arrangements described in lines 452–455. (3)
- 4.3 4.3.1 To whom does the phrase "coniugis antiqui" (line 458) refer? (2)
- 4.3.2 What is the connection between the person whose actions are described in this extract, and Hannibal? (3)

- 4.4 Scan lines 460 and 461 ("hinc ... teneret") on the Answer Sheet provided, marking elisions and quantities, and showing the metrical feet and the main caesura in each line. (5)

Please remember to place the completed Answer Sheet inside the front cover of your Answer Book.

- 4.5 How do rhythm and alliteration contribute to the tone and meaning of the two lines that you scanned? (4)

- 4.6 4.6.1 Why does Vergil use the image of "sola ... bubo" in line 462? (2)

- 4.6.2 From elsewhere in this extract, quote any two words or phrases describing events or situations that evoke the same feelings and ideas as the reference to "bubo" (line 462).

Give a reason for each of your choices.

(4)
[40]

80 marks

SECTION C LANGUAGE**EITHER:**

Question 5 – Questions based on the language in the texts you have translated in Questions 1–4.

OR

Question 6 – Translation of sentences from English to Latin.

QUESTION 5**PROSE TEXTS**

Read the passages below that you translated in Questions 1 and 2. Then answer the LANGUAGE questions that follow each one.

Rex Antiochus, qui Romae ante oculos omnium nostrum biennium fere comitatu regio atque ornatu fuisset, is cum amicus et socius populi Romani esset, amicissimo patre, avo, maioribus, antiquissimis et clarissimis regibus, opulentissimo et maximo regno, praeceps provincia populi Romani exturbatus est. quem ad modum hoc accepturas nationes externas, quem ad modum huius 5
tui facti famam in regna aliorum atque in ultimas terras perventuram putasti,(?)

[Source: Cicero *In Verrem* iv, 67–68]

- 5.1 From the extract given here, identify and write down an example of each of the following:
- 5.1.1 a verb in the perfect indicative active (1)
 - 5.1.2 a verb in the perfect indicative passive (1)
- 5.2 State which one of the following labels you would attach to the phrase "accepturas nationes externas" (line 5), and give a reason for your choice:
- A participial phrase
 - B indirect statement
 - C indirect question (3)
- 5.3 Explain the use of the ablative case in each of the following:
- 5.3.1 comitatu (line 2) (1)
 - 5.3.2 amicissimo patre (line 3) (1)
 - 5.3.3 provincia (line 4) (1)

5.4 Explain why the subjunctive mood has been used in each of the following verbs:

5.4.1 fuisset (line 2) (1)

5.4.2 esset (line 3) (1)

non de possessione Siciliae et Sardiniae, de quibus quondam agebatur, sed pro Italia vobis est pugnandum. *** hic est obstandum, milites, velut si ante Romana moenia pugnemus. unusquisque se non corpus suum sed coniugem ac liberos parvos armis protegere putet; nec domesticas solum agitet curas sed identidem hoc animo reputet nostras nunc intueri manus 5 senatum populumque Romanum: qualis nostra vis virtusque fuerit, talem deinde fortunam illius urbis ac Romani imperii fore."

[Source: Livy Book 21.41]

5.5 State and explain the case of each of the following:

5.5.1 Siciliae (line 1) (2)

5.5.2 vobis (line 2) (2)

5.6 Name the grammatical construction used in the phrase "est obstandum" (line 2). (1)

5.7 State and explain the mood of each of the following verbs:

5.7.1 pugnemus (line 3) (2)

5.7.2 putet (line 4) (2)

5.8 What part of speech is "fore" (line 7)? (1)

POETRY TEXTS

Read the passage below that you translated in Question 3. Then answer the LANGUAGE questions that follow.

o gloria, vincitur idem
nempe et in exsilium praeceps fugit atque ibi magnus
mirandusque cliens sedet ad praetoria regis,
donec Bithyno libeat vigilare tyranno.
finem animae, quae res humanas miscuit olim, 5
non gladii, non saxa dabunt nec tela, sed ille
Cannarum vindex et tanti sanguinis ultor
anulus. i demens et saevas curre per Alpes
ut pueris placeas et declamatio fias!

[Source: Juvenal Satires]

5.9 State and explain the case of each of the following phrases:

5.9.1 regis (line 3) (2)

5.9.2 tyranno (line 4) (2)

5.9.3 animae (line 5) (2)

5.10 State and explain the mood of "fias" (line 9). (2)

5.11 Which of the following phrases would best reflect the meaning of "mirandus" (line 3)?

- A laude dignus
- B qui laudare debet
- C miratus (1)

5.12 State the mood of "curre" (line 8) (1)

Read the passage below that you translated in Question 4. Then answer the LANGUAGE questions that follow.

quo magis inceptum peragat lucemque relinquat,
vidit, turicremis cum dona imponeret aris
(horrendum dictu), latices nigrescere sacros
fusaque in obscenum se vertere vina cruorem.
hoc visum nulli, non ipsi effata sorori.
praeterea fuit in tectis de marmore templum
coniugis antiqui, miro quod honore colebat,
velleribus niveis et festa fronde revinctum:

5

[Source: Virgil *Aeneid* IV, lines 452–465]

5.13 State and explain the case of each of the following words:

- | | | | |
|--------|--------|----------|-----|
| 5.13.1 | nulli | (line 5) | (2) |
| 5.13.2 | honore | (line 7) | (2) |
| 5.13.3 | fronde | (line 8) | (2) |

5.14 State and explain the mood of the following verbs:

- | | | | |
|--------|------------|----------|-----|
| 5.14.1 | peragat | (line 1) | (2) |
| 5.14.2 | nigrescere | (line 3) | (2) |
- [40]**

QUESTION 6 SENTENCES FOR TRANSLATION INTO LATIN

ANSWER THIS QUESTION ONLY IF YOU HAVE NOT ANSWERED QUESTION 5.

Translate the following sentences into Latin. Pay attention to correct word order and accidence.

- | | | |
|-----|--|------|
| 6.1 | The boy begged his father to set the slave free without delay. | (7) |
| 6.2 | Once all these things had been said, the soldiers drew up a battle line. | (7) |
| 6.3 | Surely you believe that Tarquinius Superbus was the worst king in ancient times? | (7) |
| 6.4 | Although he could not see where the man was, he threw his javelin with great force. | (10) |
| 6.5 | If you had worked diligently for many years, you would now be worthy of the greatest praise. | (9) |
- [40]**

40 marks

Total: 200 marks