



## LATIN STANDARD LEVEL PAPER 1

Thursday 20 May 2010 (afternoon)

1 hour 15 minutes

Candidate session number									
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## **INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

- Write your session number in the boxes above.
- Do not open this examination paper until instructed to do so.
- Answer question 1 or question 2 in the spaces provided.
- The use of dictionaries is permitted for this paper.



Answer question 1 or question 2.

Translate into English the section of the passage indicated between the asterisks. A translation of the rest of the passage appears on the facing page.

## 1. Cicero defends himself against the charge that he was involved in Caesar's assassination.

at quem ad modum me coarguerit homo acutus, recordamini. "Caesare interfecto", inquit, "statim cruentum alte extollens Brutus pugionem Ciceronem nominatim exclamavit atque ei recuperatam libertatem est gratulatus".

- \* cur mihi potissimum? quia sciebam? vide, ne illa causa fuerit adpellandi mei, quod, cum rem gessisset consimilem rebus iis, quas ipse gesseram, me potissimum testatus est se aemulum mearum laudium extitisse. tu autem, omnium stultissime, non intellegis, si, id quod me arguis, voluisse interfici Caesarem crimen sit, etiam laetatum esse morte Caesaris crimen esse? quid enim interest inter suasorem facti et probatorem? \*
- aut quid refert, utrum voluerim fieri an gaudeam factum? ecquis est igitur exceptis iis, qui illum regnare gaudebant, qui illud aut fieri noluerit aut factum improbarit? omnes ergo in culpa.

Cicero Philippics 2.28-29



But remember how this clever man proved that I was guilty. "When Caesar was killed," he said, "Marcus Brutus immediately lifted up the bloody dagger and called on Cicero by name and congratulated him on the recovery of liberty."			
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What does it matter whether I wanted it done or rejoiced that it was done? Apart from those who enjoyed Caesar's despotism, is there anyone who did not			
want the thing done or who disapproved that it was done? In that case, all are to blame.	Tota	al mark	KS
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- 2. Orpheus, promised that he could take his wife, Eurydice, away from the Underworld if he did not look back, failed to meet the condition.
  - tunc primum lacrimis victarum carmine fama est Eumenidum maduisse genas, nec regia coniunx sustinet oranti nec, qui regit ima, negare, Eurydicenque vocant: umbras erat illa recentes inter et incessit passu de vulnere tardo.
  - \* hanc simul et legem Rhodopeius accipit heros, ne flectat retro sua lumina, donec Avernas exierit valles; aut inrita dona futura.

     carpitur adclivis per muta silentia trames, arduus, obscurus, caligine densus opaca,

    nec procul afuerunt telluris margine summae:
  - 55 nec procul afuerunt telluris margine summae: hic, ne deficeret, metuens avidusque videndi flexit amans oculos, et protinus illa relapsa est, bracchiaque intendens prendique et prendere certans nil nisi cedentes infelix arripit auras. \*\*
  - 60 iamque iterum moriens non est de coniuge quicquam questa suo (quid enim nisi se quereretur amatam?) supremumque "vale," quod iam vix auribus ille acciperet, dixit revolutaque rursus eodem est.

Ovid Metamorphoses 10.45-63



The story is that the Eumenides were conquered by the song and that it was then, for the first time, that their cheeks grew wet with tears; the ruler's wife could not bear to refuse his prayer nor could he who rules the depths, and they called Eurydice. She was among the recent shades and advanced at a slow pace because of her wound.		
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And now, dying once more, she did not complain at all about her husband (for what could she complain of except that she was loved?), and she spoke her last "farewell" which now scarcely reached his ears and turned back to the same place again.	Total mar	·ks

