Latin
Standard level
Paper 2

Tuesday 26 October 2021 (afternoon)

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* 12.725–741

725   Iuppiter ipse duas aequato examine lances
       sustinet et fata imponit diversa duorum,
       quem damnet labor et quo vergat pondere letum;
       emicat hic, impune putans, et corpore toto
       alte sublatum consurgit Turnus in ensem
730   et ferit: exclamant Troes trepidique Latini,
       arrectaeque amborum acies. at perfidus ensis
       frangitur in medioque ardentem deserit ictu...
       ni fuga subsidio subeat. fugit ocior Euro,
       ut capulum ignotum dextramque aspexit inermem.
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 ventum est,
740   mortalis mucro glacies ceu futilis ictu
       dissiluit; fulva resplendent fragmina harena.

1. (a) Translate *Iuppiter ipse … pondere letum* (lines 725–727).   [3]

   (b) *emicat hic … et ferit* (lines 728–730). Identify the actions Turnus took. Quotation of
        the Latin text is **not** required.   [3]

   (c) Write out and scan *fama est … mucrone relicto* (lines 735–736). Indicate elisions
        where necessary.   [2]

   (d) *fama est … Teucri, suffecit* (lines 735–739). Outline the story told about Turnus and
        the sword. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text.   [4]

   (e) *mortalis mucro … fragmina harena* (lines 740–741). Outline what happened when
        Turnus attacked Aeneas. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text.   [3]

Option A — Vergil

Extract 2   Vergil, *Aeneid* **12.758–773**

> ille simul fugiens Rutulos simul increpat omnis,
> nomine quemque vocans, notumque efflagitat ensem.
> 760   Aeneas mortem contra praesensque minatur
> exitium, si quisquam adeat, terretque trementis
> excisurum urbem minitans et saucius instat.
> quinque orbis explent cursu totidemque retexunt
> huc illuc; neque enim levia aut ludicra petuntur
> 765   praemia, sed Turni de vita et sanguine certant.
> forte sacer Fauno foliis oleaster amaris
> hic steterat, nautis olim venerabile lignum,
> servati ex undis ubi figere dona solebant
> Laurenti divo et votas suspendere vestes,
> 770   sed stirpem Teucri nullo discrimine sacrum
> sustulerant, puro ut possent concurrere campo.
> hic hasta Aeneae stabat, huc impetus illam
> detulerat fixam et lenta in radice tenebat.

2. (a)   *ille simul … efflagitat ensem* (lines 758–759). Outline Turnus's actions. Quotation of
the Latin text is **not** required.   [4]

   (b)   *Aeneas mortem … quisquam adeat* (lines 760–761). Outline the nature of Aeneas's
threat. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text.   [2]

   (c)   *Aeneas mortem … sanguine certant* (lines 760–765). Identify **two** figures of speech
used in these lines. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text.   [2]

   (d)   *forte sacer … hic steterat* (lines 766–767). Describe the tree. Quotation of the Latin
text is **not** required.   [3]

   (e)   *servati ex … concurrere campo* (lines 768–771). Analyse the reverence shown by
the sailors. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text.   [4]

Turn over

Option B — History

Extract 3   Caesar, *De Bello Gallico* 7.77.1–5

at ei, qui Alesiae obsidebantur praeterita die, qua auxilia suorum exspectaverant, consumpto
omni frumento, inscii quid in Aeduis gereretur, concilio coacto de exitu suarum fortunarum
consultabant. ac variis dictis sententiis, quarum pars deditionem, pars, dum vires suppeterent,
eruptionem censebat, non praetereunda oratio Critognati videtur propter eius singularem
5   et nefariam crudelitatem. hic summo in Arvernis ortus loco et magnae habitus auctoritatis,
"nihil," inquit, "de eorum sententia dicturus sum, qui turpissimam servitutem deditionis nomine
appellant, neque hos habendos civium loco neque ad concilium adhibendos censeo. cum his mihi
res sit, qui eruptionem probant; quorum in consilio omnium vestrum consensu pristinae residere
virtutis memoria videtur. animi est ista mollitia, non virtus, paulisper inopiam ferre non posse.
10   qui se ultro morti offerant facilius reperiuntur quam qui dolorem patienter ferant."

3. (a) *at ei … fortunarum consultabant* (lines 1–3). Outline the circumstances that led to the
decision to hold a council. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text.   [4]

(b) *ac variis … nefariam crudelitatem* (lines 3–5). Outline what happened in the council.
Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required.   [3]

(c) *Arvernis* (line 5). Locate the territory of this Gallic tribe, giving **two** specific details.
Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required.   [2]

(d) Translate *"nihil," inquit … adhibendos censeo* (lines 6–7).   [3]

(e) *animi est … non posse* (line 9). Outline Critognatus's criticism. Support your answer
by quoting the Latin text.   [3]

Option B — History

Extract 4   **Caesar, *De Bello Gallico* 7.79**

> interea Commius reliquique duces quibus summa imperi permissa erat cum omnibus copiis
> ad Alesiam perveniunt et colle exteriore occupato non longius mille passibus ab nostris
> munitionibus considunt. postero die equitatu ex castris educto omnem eam planitiem, quam in
> longitudinem tria milia passuum patere demonstravimus, complent pedestresque copias paulum
> 5   ab eo loco abditas in locis superioribus constituunt. erat ex oppido Alesia despectus in campum.
> concurrunt his auxiliis visis; fit gratulatio inter eos, atque omnium animi ad laetitiam excitantur.
> itaque productis copiis ante oppidum considunt et proximam fossam cratibus integunt atque
> aggere explent seque ad eruptionem atque omnes casus comparant.

4.   (a)   *interea Commius … munitionibus considunt* (lines 1–3). State what Commius did.
Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required.   [3]

   (b)   *postero die … superioribus constituunt* (lines 3–5). Outline what Commius's
troops did. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text.   [3]

   (c)   *quam in … patere demonstravimus* (lines 3–4). Describe the plain. Quotation of the
Latin text is **not** required.   [2]

   (d)   *erat ex … laetitiam excitantur* (lines 5–6). Explain how the besieged Gauls knew the
reinforcements had arrived **and** describe their reaction. Support your answer
by quoting the Latin text.   [4]

   (e)   *itaque productis … casus comparant* (lines 7–8). Outline the Gauls' actions in response
to the arrival of the reinforcements. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required.   [3]

Turn over

Option C — Love poetry

Extract 5   Catullus, *Carmina* 62.56–66

> Youths
> > sic virgo, dum intacta manet, dum inculta senescit;
> > cum par conubium maturo tempore adepta est,
> > cara viro magis et minus est invisa parenti.
> > et tu ne pugna cum tali coniuge, virgo.
> 60 > non aequum est pugnare, pater cui tradidit ipse,
> > ipse pater cum matre, quibus parere necesse est.
> > virginitas non tota tua est, ex parte parentum est:
> > tertia pars patri, pars est data tertia matri,
> > tertia sola tua est. noli pugnare duobus,
> 65 > qui genero sua iura simul cum dote dederunt.
> > Hymen o Hymenaee, Hymen ades o Hymenaee.

5. (a) Translate *sic virgo … invisa parenti* (lines 56–58). [3]

(b) Write out and scan *cum par … invisa parenti* (lines 57–58). Indicate elisions
where necessary. [2]

(c) *et tu … necesse est* (lines 59–61). Explain why it is not right for the young woman to
fight with her husband. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [3]

(d) *virginitas non … dote dederunt* (lines 62–65). Outline what the poet claims about the
young woman's virginity. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [3]

(e) Identify **two** stylistic features used in this extract **and** state their effect. Support your
answer by quoting the Latin text. [4]

Option C — Love poetry

Extract 6   Horace, *Odes* 1.5

> quis multa gracilis te puer in rosa
> perfusus liquidis urget odoribus
>   grato, Pyrrha, sub antro?
>   cui flavam religas comam
>
> 5   simplex munditiis? heu quotiens fidem
> mutatosque deos flebit et aspera
>   nigris aequora ventis
>   emirabitur insolens
>
> qui nunc te fruitur credulus aurea,
> 10 qui semper vacuam, semper amabilem
>   sperat, nescius aurae
>   fallacis. miseri, quibus
>
> intemptata nites. me tabula sacer
> votiva paries indicat uvida
> 15   suspendisse potenti
>   vestimenta maris deo.

6. (a)   *quis multa … sub antro* (lines 1–3). Describe the scene. Support your answer by
          quoting the Latin text.   [4]

  (b)   *heu quotiens … emirabitur insolens* (lines 5–8). Outline the young man's response
        to Pyrrha's charms. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required.   [4]

  (c)   *qui nunc … amabilem sperat* (lines 9–11). Outline how the poet suggests the young
        man is naïve. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text.   [3]

  (d)   *miseri* (line 12). Explain why the poet calls Pyrrha's lovers "pitiable". Quotation of the
        Latin text is **not** required.   [2]

  (e)   *votiva paries … maris deo* (lines 14–16). Analyse this ritual practice. Quotation of the
        Latin text is **not** required.   [2]

Turn over

Option E — Social criticism

Extract 7   Horace, *Epodes* 16.23–41

> sic placet? an melius quis habet suadere? secunda
>   ratem occupare quid moramur alite?
> 25 sed iuremus in haec: "simul imis saxa renarint
>   vadis levata, ne redire sit nefas;
> neu conversa domum pigeat dare lintea, quando
>   Padus Matina laverit cacumina,
> in mare seu celsus procurrerit Appenninus
> 30   novaque monstra iunxerit libidine
> mirus amor, iuvet ut tigris subsidere cervis,
>   adulteretur et columba miluo,
> credula nec ravos timeant armenta leones
>   ametque salsa levis hircus aequora."
> 35 haec et quae poterunt reditus abscindere dulcis
>   eamus omnis exsecrata civitas
> aut pars indocili melior grege; mollis et exspes
>   inominata perpremat cubilia.
> vos, quibus est virtus, muliebrem tollite luctum,
> 40   Etrusca praeter et volate litora.
> nos manet Oceanus circum vagus.

7.   (a)   *sic placet … moramur alite* (lines 23–24). Analyse the poet's criticism. Quotation of
the Latin text is **not** required.   [2]

    (b)   *sed iuremus … sit nefas* (lines 25–26). Outline the oath the poet demands.
Support your answer by quoting the Latin text.   [2]

    (c)   *quando Padus … procurrerit Appenninus* (lines 27–29). Analyse these two *adynata*
(impossibilities) with reference to their geographical details. Quotation of the Latin
text is **not** required.   [4]

    (d)   *novaque monstra … hircus aequora* (lines 30–34). Outline the instances of strange
desire. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text.   [4]

    (e)   Translate *vos, quibus … circum vagus* (lines 39–41).   [3]

Option E — Social criticism

Extract 8   Horace, *Satires* 1.6.81–99

> ipse mihi custos incorruptissimus omnis
> circum doctores aderat. quid multa? pudicum,
> qui primus virtutis honos, servavit ab omni
> non solum facto, verum opprobrio quoque turpi
> 85   nec timuit, sibi ne vitio quis verteret, olim
> si praeco parvas aut, ut fuit ipse, coactor
> mercedes sequerer; neque ego essem questus. at hoc nunc
> laus illi debetur et a me gratia maior.
> nil me paeniteat sanum patris huius, eoque
> 90   non, ut magna dolo factum negat esse suo pars,
> quod non ingenuos habeat clarosque parentes,
> sic me defendam. longe mea discrepat istis
> et vox et ratio. nam si natura iuberet
> a certis annis aevum remeare peractum
> 95   atque alios legere, ad fastum quoscumque parentes
> optaret sibi quisque, meis contentus honestos
> fascibus et sellis nollem mihi sumere, demens
> iudicio volgi, sanus fortasse tuo, quod
> nollem onus haud umquam solitus portare molestum.

8.   (a)   *ipse mihi … doctores aderat* (lines 81–82). Identify the role Horace's father played. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required.   [3]

(b)   *quid multa … quoque turpi* (lines 82–84). Identify the **two** ways in which innocence might be harmed. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required.   [2]

(c)   Write out and scan *nec timuit … ipse, coactor* (lines 85–86). Indicate elisions where necessary.   [2]

(d)   *nam si … meis contentus* (lines 93–96). Outline Horace's assertion about his parentage. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text.   [4]

(e)   Identify **two** stylistic features used in this extract **and** state their effect. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text.   [4]

Option G — Villains

Extract 9   Vergil, *Aeneid* 10.702–718

> nec non Euanthen Phrygium Paridisque Mimanta
> aequalem comitemque, una quem nocte Theano
> in lucem genitori Amyco dedit et face praegnans
> 705   Cisseis regina Parin creat: urbe paterna
> occubat, ignarum Laurens habet ora Mimanta.
> ac velut ille canum morsu de montibus altis
> actus aper, multos Vesulus quem pinifer annos
> defendit multosve palus Laurentia, silva
> 710   pastus harundinea, postquam inter retia ventum est,
> substitit infremuitque ferox et inhorruit armos,
> nec cuiquam irasci propiusque accedere virtus,
> sed iaculis tutisque procul clamoribus instant;
> haud aliter, iustae quibus est Mezentius irae,
> 715   non ulli est animus stricto concurrere ferro;
> missilibus longe et vasto clamore lacessunt:
> ille autem impavidus partis cunctatur in omnis,
> dentibus infrendens, et tergo decutit hastas.

9. (a) *Mimanta aequalem … Amyco dedit* (lines 702–704). Outline what we learn about Mimas in these lines. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text.   [3]

    (b) Write out and scan *ac velut … pinifer annos* (lines 707–708). Indicate elisions where necessary.   [2]

    (c) *multos Vesulus … pastus harundinea* (lines 708–710). Explain why, in this simile, the boar had flourished. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required.   [4]

    (d) *nec cuiquam … clamore lacessunt* (lines 712–716). Analyse how the Trojans were similar to the hunters. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required.   [4]

    (e) *ille autem … decutit hastas* (lines 717–718). Identify **two** ways in which Mezentius showed that he was fearless. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text.   [2]

Option G — Villains

Extract 10   Livy, *Ab Urbe Condita* 1.59.10–1.60.1

> indigna Ser. Tulli regis memorata caedes et invecta corpori patris nefando vehiculo filia,
> invocatique ultores parentum di. his atrocioribusque, credo, aliis, quae praesens rerum indignitas
> haudquaquam relatu scriptoribus facilia subicit, memoratis incensam multitudinem perpulit
> ut imperium regi abrogaret exsulesque esse iuberet L. Tarquinium cum coniuge ac liberis.
> 5   ipse iunioribus qui ultro nomina dabant lectis armatisque, ad concitandum inde adversus regem
> exercitum Ardeam in castra est profectus: imperium in urbe Lucretio, praefecto urbis iam ante
> ab rege instituto, relinquit. inter hunc tumultum Tullia domo profugit exsecrantibus quacumque
> incedebat invocantibusque parentum furias viris mulieribusque. harum rerum nuntiis in castra
> perlatis cum re nova trepidus rex pergeret Romam ad comprimendos motus, flexit viam Brutus—
> 10   senserat enim adventum—ne obvius fieret.

10.   (a)   *indigna Ser. … parentum di* (lines 1–2). List what Brutus recalled. Support your
            answer by quoting the Latin text.   [4]

        (b)   *aliis, quae … subicit, memoratis* (lines 2–3). Explain why Livy does not elaborate
            on the examples Brutus provided. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text.   [2]

        (c)   *memoratis incensam … ac liberis* (lines 3–4). List the punishments delivered by the
            assembled crowd. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required.   [3]

        (d)   *ipse iunioribus … instituto, relinquit* (lines 5–7). Outline what Brutus did after the
            decision of the assembled crowd. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text.   [3]

        (e)   Translate *inter hunc … pergeret Romam* (lines 7–9).   [3]

References:

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Extract 2. Vergil, n.d. *Aeneid* 12.758–773. [online] Perseus under PhiloLogic. Available at: http://artflsrv02.uchicago.edu/cgi-bin/perseus/citequery3.pl?dbname=LatinSept18&getid=0&query=Verg.%20A.%2012.755 [Accessed 14 December 2020]. Courtesy of Perseus Digital Library, Tufts University.

Extract 3. Caesar, n.d. *De Bello Gallico* 7.77.1–5. [online] Perseus under PhiloLogic. Available at: http://artflsrv02.uchicago.edu/cgi-bin/perseus/citequery3.pl?dbname=LatinSept18&getid=0&query=Caes.%20Gal.%207.77 [Accessed 14 December 2020]. Courtesy of Perseus Digital Library, Tufts University.

Extract 4. Caesar, n.d. *De Bello Gallico* 7.79. [online] Perseus under PhiloLogic. Available at: http://artflsrv02.uchicago.edu/cgi-bin/perseus/citequery3.pl?dbname=LatinSept18&getid=0&query=Caes.%20Gal.%207.79 [Accessed 14 December 2020]. Courtesy of Perseus Digital Library, Tufts University.

Extract 5. Catullus, n.d. *Carmina* 62.56–66. [online] Perseus under PhiloLogic. Available at: http://artflsrv02.uchicago.edu/cgi-bin/perseus/citequery3.pl?dbname=LatinSept18&getid=0&query=Catul.%2062 [Accessed 14 December 2020]. Courtesy of Perseus Digital Library, Tufts University.

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Extract 9. Vergil, n.d. *Aeneid* 10.702–718. [online] Perseus under PhiloLogic. Available at: http://artflsrv02.uchicago.edu/cgi-bin/perseus/citequery3.pl?dbname=LatinSept18&getid=0&query=Verg.%20A.%2010.700 [Accessed 14 December 2020]. Courtesy of Perseus Digital Library, Tufts University.

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