

Latin
Higher level
Paper 1

Tuesday 3 November 2015 (afternoon)

Candidate session number

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1 hour 30 minutes

Instructions to candidates

- Write your session number in the boxes above.
- Do not open this examination paper until instructed to do so.
- Translate text 1 or text 2 in the boxes provided. Each text is worth **[175 marks]**.
- The use of dictionaries is permitted for this paper.
- The maximum mark for this examination paper is **[175 marks]**.

Translate text 1 or text 2.

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

Text 1

Cicero discusses the mutually-felt hatred between himself and Clodius.

tum, inquam, tum vidi ac multo ante prospexi quanta tempestas excitaretur, quanta impenderet procella rei publicae.

- * videbam illud scelus tam importunum, audaciam tam immanem adulescentis furentis, nobilis, vulnerati non posse arceri otī finibus: erupturum illud malum aliquando, si impunitum fuisset, ad perniciem civitatis. non multum mihi sane post ad odium accessit. nihil enim contra me fecit odio mei, sed odio severitatis, odio dignitatis, odio rei publicae: non me magis violavit quam senatum, quam equites Romanos, quam omnis bonos, quam Italiam cunctam: non denique in me sceleratior fuit quam in ipsos deos immortalis. etenim illos eo scelere violavit quo nemo antea: in me fuit eodem animo quo etiam eius familiaris Catilina, si vicisset, fuisset.
- 10 itaque eum numquam a me esse accusandum putavi, non plus quam stipitem illum qui quorum hominum esset nesciremus, nisi se Ligurem* ipse esse diceret. *

quid enim hunc persequar, pecudem ac beluam, pabulo inimicorum meorum et glande corruptum?

Cicero, De Haruspicum Responso 4–5

* Ligus, uris: Ligurian (from Liguria, a country in Cisalpine Gaul)



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will not be marked.



08EP07

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08EP08

Markscheme

November 2015

Latin

Higher level

Paper 1

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Each word is assigned 0 or 1 or 2 points. Those worth 1 or 2 points indicate this value immediately following the word, while those with zero points have no numerical indication.

A one point word (for example an adverb or conjunction) needs only a correct translation to be awarded the point. For a two point word, if the translation persuades you that the candidate understands the meaning of the word, one point is awarded; if the candidate persuades you that the grammar of the word is understood, the second point is awarded.

When two or three words are joined by “_” they are to be treated as one word or two words. A two word phrase worth two points includes one point for vocabulary and one point for grammar. The vocabulary point is awarded only if both words are translated correctly in context; a vocabulary error in either or both words results in no points for vocabulary. The grammar point is awarded only if the phrase’s grammar is understood correctly. In the case of a three word phrase award two points if the translation is perfect, one if there is one error.

The maximum number of points is 175.

Text 1

videbam ² illud ² scelus ² tam ¹ importunum ² , audaciam ² tam immanem ² adolescentis ²	[15]
furentis ² , nobilis ² , vulnerati ² non ¹ posse ² arceri ² oti ² finibus ² : erupturum ² illud ²	[19]
malum ² aliquando ¹ , si ¹ impunitum ² fuisset ² , ad_perniciem ² civitatis ² . non multum ²	[14]
mihi ² sane ¹ post ¹ ad_odium ² accessit ² . nihil ² enim ¹ contra_me ² fecit ² odio ² mei ² ,	[19]
sed ¹ odio ¹ severitatis ² , odio ¹ dignitatis ² , odio ¹ rei_publicae ² : non me ² magis ¹	[13]
violavit ² quam ¹ senatum ² , quam equites ² Romanos ² , quam omnis ² bonos ² ,	[13]
quam Italiam ¹ cunctam ² : non denique ¹ in_me ² sceleratior ² fuit ² quam ¹ in_ipsos ²	[13]
deos ² immortalis ² . etenim ¹ illos ² eo_scelere ² violavit ¹ quo ² nemo ² antea ¹ : in_me fuit ²	[17]
eodem ² animo ² quo ² etiam ¹ eius ² familiaris ² Catilina ¹ , si vicisset ² , fuisset ² . itaque ¹	[17]
eum ² numquam ¹ a_me ² esse_accusandum ² putavi ² , non plus_quam ² stipitem ² illum ²	[15]
qui ² quorum ² hominum ² esset ² nesciremus ² , nisi ¹ se ² Ligurem ¹ ipse ² esse ²	[18]
diceret ² .	[2]

Total: [175]

Text 2

“diva, dei miserere, precor! nam sola levare	[11]
tu potes hunc,” dixit “videar modo dignus, amorem.	[12]
quanta sit herbarum, Titani, potentia, nulli	[10]
quam mihi cognitius, qui sum mutatus ab illis.	[10]
neve mei non nota tibi sit causa furoris:	[12]
litore in Italico, Messenia moenia contra,	[7]
Scylla mihi visa est. pudor est promissa preces	[9]
que blanditias que meas contempta que verba referre;	[10]
at tu, sive aliquid regni est in carmine, carmen	[11]
ore move sacro, sive expugnacior herba est,	[12]
utere temptatis operosae viribus herbae.	[9]
nec medeare mihi sanes que haec vulnera mando,	[12]
(fine nihil opus est!): partem ferat illa calor.”	[13]
at Circe (neque enim flammis habet aptius ulla	[9]
talibus ingenium, seu causa est huius in ipsa,	[11]
seu Venus indicio facit hoc offensa paterno,)	[11]
talia verba refert:	[6]

Total: [175]
Latin
Higher level
Paper 2

Wednesday 4 November 2015 (morning)

2 hours

Instructions to candidates

- Do not open this examination paper until instructed to do so.
- Answer four questions from two genres only.
- The maximum mark for this examination paper is **[44 marks]**.

Answer **four** questions from **two** genres **only**. These questions should be taken from the **two** genres you have studied.

Genre: elegiac and lyric poetry

Question 1. Horace Odes 3.24.25–54

25 o quisquis volet inpias
caedis et rabiem tollere civicam,
si quaeret pater urbium
subscribi statuis, indomitam audeat

refrenare licentiam,
30 clarus postgenitis: quatenus, heu nefas
virtutem incolumem odimus,
sublatam ex oculis quaerimus invidi.

quid tristes querimoniae,
si non supplicio culpa reciditur,
35 quid leges sine moribus
vanae proficiunt, si neque fervidis

pars inclusa caloribus
mundi nec Boreae finitimum latus
durataeque solo nives
40 mercatorem abigunt, horrida callidi

vincunt aequora navitae,
magnum pauperies opprobrium iubet
quidvis et facere et pati
virtutisque viam deserit arduae?

45 vel nos in Capitolium,
quo clamor vocat et turba faventium,
vel nos in mare proximum
gemmas et lapides aurum et inutile,

summi materiem mali,
50 mittamus, scelerum si bene paenitet.
eradenda cupidinis
pravi sunt elementa et tenerae nimis

mentes asperioribus
formandae studiis.

- (a) Explain the significance of the expression *pater urbium* (line 27). Give **two** details. [2]
- (b) *quisquis ... invidi* (lines 25–32). Identify the elements that stress the importance of recognizing virtue in public. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [3]
- (c) Considering this extract as a whole, outline **two** obstacles to attaining virtue. [2]
- (d) Translate *eradenda ... studiis* (lines 51–54). [3]

Genre: elegiac and lyric poetry

Question 2. Horace Odes 3.10

extremum Tanain si biberes, Lyce,
saevo nupta viro, me tamen asperas
porrectum ante foris obicere incolis
plorares Aquilonibus

5 audis, quo strepitu ianua, quo nemus
inter pulcra satum tecta remugiat
ventis et positas ut glaciet nives
puro numine Iuppiter?

ingratam Veneri pone superbiam,
10 ne currente retro funis eat rota:
non te Penelopen difficilem procis
Tyrrhenus genuit parens.

o quamvis neque te munera nec preces
nec tinctus viola pallor amantium
15 nec vir Pieria paelice saucius
curvat, supplicibus tuis

parcas, nec rigida mollior aesculo
nec Mauris animum mitior anguibus:
non hoc semper erit liminis aut aquae
20 caelestis patiens latus.

- (a) *extremum Tanain* (line 1). Locate Tanais as precisely as possible and explain its literary purpose in this extract. [2]
- (b) *ne ... parens* (lines 10–12). Explain this reference. [2]
- (c) Discuss how Horace uses his poetic technique to support the theme of the “excluded lover” in this poem. Support your argument by quoting precise details from the Latin text. [8]

Genre: epic

Question 3. Virgil *Aeneid* 4.105–128

105 olli—sensit enim simulata mente locutam,
 quo regnum Italiae Libycas averteret oras—
 sic contra est ingressa Venus: “quis talia demens
 abnuat, aut tecum malit contendere bello,
 si modo, quod memoras, factum fortuna sequatur.
 110 sed fatis incerta feror, si Iuppiter unam
 esse velit Tyrii urbem Troiaque profectis,
 miscerive probet populos, aut foedera iungi.
 tu coniunx tibi fas animum temptare precando.
 perge; sequar.” tum sic exceperit regia Iuno:
 115 “mecum erit iste labor: nunc qua ratione, quod instat
 confieri possit, paucis, adverte, docebo.
 venatum Aeneas unaque miserrima Dido
 in nemus ire parant, ubi primos crastinus ortus
 extulerit Titan, radiisque retexerit orbem.
 120 his ego nigrantem commixta grandine nimum,
 dum trepidant alae, saltusque indagine cingunt,
 desuper infundam, et tonitru caelum omne ciebo.
 diffugient comites et nocte tegentur opaca:
 speluncam Dido dux et Troianus eandem
 125 devenient; adero, et, tua si mihi certa voluntas,
 conubio iungam stabili propriamque dicabo,
 hic hymenaeus erit.”—non adversata petenti
 adnuit, atque dolis risit Cytherea repertis.

- (a) Write out and scan *olli ... oras* (lines 105–106). Indicate elisions where necessary. [2]
- (b) *quis ... iungi* (lines 107–112). About what is Venus doubtful? [2]
- (c) *nunc ... erit* (lines 115–127). Outline the **three** stages of Juno’s plan. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [3]
- (d) Translate *conubio ... repertis* (lines 126–128). [3]

Genre: epic

Question 4. Virgil *Aeneid* 4.74–97

nunc media Aenean secum per moenia ducit,
 75 Sidoniasque ostentat opes urbemque paratam;
 incipit effari, mediaque in voce resistit;
 nunc eadem labente die conviviam quaerit,
 Iliacosque iterum demens audire labores
 exposcit, pendetque iterum narrantis ab ore.
 80 post, ubi digressi, lumenque obscura vicissim
 luna premit suadentque cadentia sidera somnos,
 sola domo maeret vacua, stratisque relictis
 incubat, illum absens absentem auditque videtque;
 aut gremio Ascanium, genitoris imagine capta,
 85 detinet, infandum si fallere possit amorem.
 non coeptae adsurgunt turrets, non arma iuventus
 exercet, portusve aut propugnacula bello
 tuta parant; pendent opera interrupta, minaeque
 murorum ingentes aequataque machina caelo.
 90 quam simul ac tali persensit peste teneri
 cara Iovis coniunx, nec famam obstare furori,
 talibus adgreditur Venerem Saturnia dictis:
 “egregiam vero laudem et spolia ampla refertis
 tuque puerque tuus, magnum et memorabile numen,
 95 una dolo divum si femina victa duorum est!
 nec me adeo fallit veritatem te moenia nostra
 suspectas habuisse domos Karthaginis altae.

- (a) *nunc ... ore* (lines 74–79). Outline Dido’s contrasting wishes. [2]
- (b) *post ... amorem* (lines 80–85). Outline **two** ways in which Dido gets relief from her desire for Aeneas when they are not together. [2]
- (c) Discuss how Virgil uses his poetic technique to highlight Dido’s passion for Aeneas. Support your argument by quoting precise details from the Latin text. [8]

Genre: historiography

Question 5. Tacitus *Annals* 14.44–45

libet argumenta conquirere in eo quod sapientioribus deliberatum est? sed et si nunc primum statuendum haberemus, creditisne servum interficiendi domini animum sumpsisse ut non vox minax excideret, nihil per temeritatem proloqueretur? sane consilium occultavit, telum inter ignaros paravit: num excubias transire, cubiculi foris recludere, lumen inferre, caedem 5 patrare poterat omnibus nesciis? multa sceleris indicia praeveniunt: servi si prodant possumus singuli inter pluris, tuti inter anxios, postremo, si pereundum sit, non inulti inter nocentis agere. suspecta maioribus nostris fuerunt ingenia servorum etiam cum in agris aut domibus isdem nascerentur caritatemque dominorum statim acciperent. postquam vero nationes in familiis 10 habemus, quibus diversi ritus, externa sacra aut nulla sunt, conluviem istam non nisi metu coercueris. at quidam insontes peribunt. nam et ex fuso exercitu cum decimus quisque fusti feritur, etiam strenui sortiuntur. habet aliquid ex iniquo omne magnum exemplum quod contra singulos utilitate publica rependitur". sententiae Cassii ut nemo unus contra ire ausus est, ita dissonae voces respondebant numerum aut aetatem aut sexum ac plurimorum indubiam innocentiam miserantium: praevaluit tamen pars quae supplicium decernebat. sed obtemperari 15 non poterat, conglobata multitudine et saxa ac faces minante.

- (a) Who are the speaker and the addressee of this speech? [2]
- (b) Translate *sed ... proloqueretur* (lines 1–3). [3]
- (c) *creditisne ... rependitur* (lines 2–12). Outline **three** arguments in favour of punishing the entire slave household. [3]
- (d) *sententiae ... minante* (lines 12–15). Give **two** objections raised by the other senators. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [2]

Genre: historiography

Question 6. Tacitus *Annals* 14.15

ne tamen adhuc publico theatro dehonestaretur, instituit ludos Iuvenalium vocabulo, in quos passim nomina data. non nobilitas cuiquam, non aetas aut acti honores impedimento, quo minus Graeci Latine histrionis artem exercerent usque ad gestus modosque haud virilis. quin et feminae inlustres deformia meditari; extractaque apud nemus, quod navali stagno 5 circumposuit Augustus, conventicula et cauponae et posita veno inritamenta luxui. dabanturque stipes quas boni necessitate, intemperantes gloria consumerent. inde gliscere flagitia et infamia, nec ulla moribus olim corruptis plus libidinum circumdedit quam illa conluvia. vix artibus honestis pudor retinetur, nedum inter certamina vitiorum pudicitia aut modestia aut quicquam probi moris reservaretur. postremus ipse scaenam incedit, multa cura temptans 10 citharam et praemeditans adsistentibus phonascis. accesserat cohors militum, centuriones tribunique et maerens Burrus ac laudans. tuncque primum conscripti sunt equites Romani cognomento Augustianorum, aetate ac robore conspicui et pars ingenio procaces, alii in spem potentiae. ii dies ac noctes plausibus personare, formam principis vocemque deum vocabulis appellantes; quasi per virtutem clari honoratique agere.

- (a) *instituit ... meditari* (lines 1–4). Outline **two** ways in which Tacitus shows his disapproval of the participation of nobles in the Juvenalia. [2]
- (b) *navali stagno* (line 4). Give **two** details **not** mentioned in this extract about this place. [2]
- (c) Describe Tacitus's historical method and narrative technique in relating the public response to the games. Support your argument by quoting precise details from the Latin text. [8]

Genre: letters**Question 7. Pliny the Younger *Letters* 1.12.5–9**

hunc abstinētia sanctitate, quoad viridis aetas, vicit et fregit; novissime cum senectute ingravescētem viribus animi sustinebat, cum quidem incredibiles cruciatus et indignissima tormenta pateretur. iam enim dolor non pedibus solis ut prius insidebat, sed omnia membra pervagabatur. veni ad eum Domitiani temporibus in suburbano iacentem. servi e cubiculo
 5 recesserunt – habebat hoc moris, quotiens intrasset fidelior amicus –; quin etiam uxor quamquam omnis secreti capacissima digrediebatur. circumtulit oculos et “cur” inquit “me putas hos tantos dolores tam diu sustinere? – ut scilicet isti latroni vel uno die supersim.” dedisses huic animo par corpus, fecisset quod optabat. adfuit tamen deus voto, cuius ille compos ut iam securus liberque moriturus, multa illa vitae sed minora retinacula abruptit. increverat valetudo,
 10 quam temperantia mitigare temptavit; perseverantem constantia fugit. iam dies alter tertius quartus: abstinebat cibo.

- (a) *hunc ... sustinebat* (lines 1–2). In what ways did Corellius Rufus attempt to deal with his illness at different times? [2]
- (b) Translate *iam ... iacentem* (lines 3–4). [3]
- (c) *veni ... digrediebatur* (lines 4–6). Give **three** details about the circumstances of Pliny’s visit on this occasion. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [3]
- (d) *increverat ... cibo* (lines 9–11). How did Corellius Rufus deal with his illness as it worsened at the end of his life? Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [2]

Genre: letters**Question 8. Pliny the Younger *Letters* 7.33.6–10**

tum ego: “si fixum tibi istud ac deliberatum, sequar te ut, si qua ex hoc invidia, non tantum tua.” venimus ad consules; dicit Senecio quae res ferebat, aliqua subiungo. vixdum conticueramus, et Massa questus Senecionem non advocati fidem sed inimici amaritudinem implesse, impietatis reum postulat. horror omnium; ego autem “vereor” inquam, “clarissimi consules,
 5 ne mihi Massa silentio suo praevaricationem obiecerit, quod non et me reum postulavit.” quae vox et statim excepta, et postea multo sermone celebrata est. divus quidem Nerva – nam privatus quoque attendebat his quae recte in publico fierent – missis ad me gravissimis litteris non mihi solum, verum etiam saeculo est gratulatus, cui exemplum – sic enim scripsit – simile antiquis contigisset. haec, utcumque se habent, notiora clariora maiora tu facies;
 10 quamquam non exigo ut excedas actae rei modum. nam nec historia debet egredi veritatem, et honeste factis veritas sufficit.

- (a) Give **two** details **not** found in this extract about the legal action Pliny and Senecio take against Massa. [2]
- (b) Give **two** reasons why Pliny is proud to have received the letter from Nerva. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [2]
- (c) Describe how Pliny’s literary style enhances his portrayal of the events presented in the extract. Support your argument by quoting precise details from the Latin text. [8]

Genre: philosophy

Question 9. Lucretius 3.370–390

370 illud in his rebus nequaquam sumere possis,
Democriti quod sancta viri sententia ponit,
corporis atque animi primordia singula primis
adposita alternis, variare ac nectere membra.
nam cum multo sunt animae elementa minora
375 quam quibus e corpus nobis et viscera constant,
tum numero quoque concedunt et rara per artus
dissita sunt, dum taxat ut hoc promittere possis,
quantula prima queant nobis iniecta ciere
corpora sensiferos motus in corpore, tanta
380 intervalla tenere exordia prima animai.
nam neque pulveris inter dum sentimus adhaesum
corpore nec membris incussam sidere cretam,
nec nebulam noctu neque arani tenvia fila
obvia sentimus, quando obretimur euntes,
385 nec supera caput eiusdem cecidisse vietam
vestem nec plumas avium papposque volantis,
qui nimia levitate cadunt plerumque gravatim,
nec repentis itum cuiusvis cumque animantis
sentimus nec priva pedum vestigia quaeque,
390 corpore quae in nostro culices et cetera ponunt.

- (a) Identify **one** similarity and **one** difference between Lucretius's and Democritus's doctrine of the soul. [2]
- (b) Write out and scan *corporis ... membra* (lines 372–373). Indicate elisions where necessary. [2]
- (c) *nam ... animai* (lines 374–380). Outline the ways in which the atoms of the soul differ from those of the body. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [3]
- (d) Translate *nam neque ... sentimus* (lines 381–384). [3]

Genre: philosophy

Question 10. Lucretius 3.459–483

huc accedit uti videamus, corpus ut ipsum
460 suscipere inmanis morbos durumque dolorem,
sic animum curas acris luctumque metumque;
quare participem leti quoque convenit esse.
quin etiam morbis in corporis avius errat
saepe animus; dementit enim deliraque fatur,
465 inter dumque gravi lethargo fertur in altum
aeternumque soporem oculis nutuque cadenti;
unde neque exaudit voces nec noscere voltus
illorum potis est, ad vitam qui revocantes
circum stant lacrimis rorantes ora genasque.
470 quare animum quoque dissolui fateare necessest,
quandoquidem penetrant in eum contagia morbi;
nam dolor ac morbus leti fabricator uterquest,
multorum exitio perdocti quod sumus ante.
et quoniam mentem sanari corpus ut aegrum
475 et pariter mentem sanari corpus inani
denique cor, hominem cum vini vis penetravit
acris et in venas discessit diditus ardor,
consequitur gravitas membrorum, praepediuntur
crura vacillanti, tardescit lingua, madet mens,
480 nant oculi, clamor singultus iurgia gliscunt,
et iam cetera de genere hoc quae cumque secuntur,
cur ea sunt, nisi quod vehemens violentia vini
conturbare animam consuevit corpore in ipso?

- (a) *huc ... esse* (lines 459–462). Outline the premises behind the conclusion that the soul dies. [2]
- (b) Write out and scan *nam ... ante* (lines 472–473). Indicate elisions where necessary. [2]
- (c) Describe how Lucretius's poetic technique enhances the discussion of the diseases of the soul in this extract. Support your argument by quoting precise details from the Latin text. [8]

Markscheme

November 2015

Latin

Higher level

Paper 2

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General notes:

- The following are to be considered suggestions rather than prescriptions, that is, all points made by candidates to be marked on their merits.
- Any attempt to answer should be acknowledged as such; that should be followed especially in translation, when some candidates depart from literal in favour of a more poetic rendition, faithful, of course, to the original idea.
- The second use of the same figure of speech to answer a style question should be penalized, by not being taken into account: for example, double mention of alliteration.

Genre: elegiac and lyric poetry

- Award **[1]** each up to **[2]** for answers such as: *pater urbiūm* is an honorific title; used to denote someone who gives extraordinary service to a community; similar to other titles such as *pater patriae*; etc. Also accept references to other examples (Cicero, Caesar).
 - Award **[1]** up to **[3]** for any of the following: virtue is recognized in public spaces (*subscribi statuis*); virtue will survive into posterity (*clarus postgenitis*); Horace is critical of virtue that is not brought before others (*heu nefas virtutem incolumem odimus; sublatam ex oculis quaerimus invidi*).
 - Desire for wealth, or investment of time and/or energy in acquiring more wealth (instead of pursuing virtue) **[1]**; (fear of) poverty causes people to behave shamefully **[1]**. Other responses on their merits.
 - Award **[3]** for a correct answer, or for an answer with no more than one minor error. **[2]** for answers with up to two or three minor errors or one major error. **[1]** for answers with two major errors (or four minor errors). Otherwise, no mark should be awarded. **[10 marks]**
- Scythia/Russia/border between Europe and Asia/modern river Don **[1]**; it serves as a literary topos for a very distant/inhospitable place **[1]**.
 - This refers to weaving/spinning **[1]**, which is a married woman's occupation **[1]**; responses that detail the context of Penelope's weaving should be awarded marks.
 - Accept a range of substantiated answers, awarding **[1]** each up to **[6]** for stylistic remarks or any detail such as:
 - dramatic location of the lover (*ante foris obicere*)
 - emphasis on adverse elements that contribute to his misery (*incolis ... Aquilonibus; ut ... Iuppiter*)
 - topos of the savage/cruel husband (*saevo nupta viro*)
 - topos of the enduring faithfulness (*me tamen ... obicere*)
 - repetition (anaphora) that emphasizes the sound of the wind (*quo ... quo*)
 - use of the compound *remugiat* to emphasize the inclemency of weather
 - use of mythological exemplum of faithfulness in contrast (*Penelopen*)
 - allusion to the hubris inherent in rejected Venus/love (*ingratam Veneri pone superbiam*)
 - poetic description of the physical effects of love (*tinctus viola pallor amantium*)
 - quasi-religious devotion of lover to beloved (*munera; preces; supplicibus tuis parcas*)
 - be wary of accepting points based on line 10 (*ne ... rota*).

Award up to **[2]** for the coherence and clarity of the argument; **[2]** if very coherent and well-argued; **[1]** if coherent and well-argued; no marks if incoherent and poorly argued.

[12 marks]

Genre: epic

- Mark only for length of syllables. Award **[1]** per line if all correct; no mark otherwise.
 - Venus is unsure whether or not Jupiter **[1]** will allow Trojans and Tyrians to live in one city in harmony (or similar, *eg* their peoples to be mingled, to make a treaty, *etc*) **[1]**.
 - Responses and quotations may vary but the essential outline must include: raising of the storm (*tonitru ... ciebo*) **[1]**; reunion of Dido and Aeneas (*speluncam eandem devenient*) **[1]**; joining in "marriage" (*coniubio iungam*, *etc*) **[1]**. No marks should be awarded for details not supported by quotation.
 - Award **[3]** for a correct answer, or for an answer with no more than one minor error. **[2]** for answers with up to two or three minor errors or one major error. **[1]** for answers with two major errors (or four minor errors). Otherwise, no mark should be awarded. **[10 marks]**
- Dido wishes to speak of her accomplishments **[1]**; but longs to hear of his accomplishments **[1]**. Accept answers with different wording, also closer to the original, on the condition that they make the contrast clear.
 - She imagines he is there **[1]**; she clutches Ascanius as a kind of surrogate **[1]**; or similar.
 - Accept a range of substantiated answers, awarding **[1]** each up to **[6]** for stylistic remarks or any detail such as:
 - line end placement of key terms (*ducit; paratam; voce restitit; quaerit*; *etc*)
 - assonance of a specified sound (*suadentque cadentia*), alliteration of a specified sound (*sidera somnos*; *etc*) to create verbal effects that imitate mood or action
 - chiasmus (*lumen ... somnos; luna ... sidera*)
 - polysyndeton (*auditque videtque*)
 - repetition/polyptoton (*absens absentem*)
 - word choice evocative of constant desire (*iterum; vicissim; incubat*)
 - emphasis on the role of the gods (*eg* through polysyndeton *tuque puerque tuus*)
 - asyndeton/anaphora emphasizing wider effect of her desire's intensity (*non coeptaes adsurgunt turres, non arma iuventus exercet*).

Award up to **[2]** for the coherence and clarity of the argument; **[2]** if very coherent and well-argued; **[1]** if coherent and well-argued; no marks if incoherent and poorly argued.

[12 marks]

Genre: historiography

5. (a) This speech is being made by Gaius Cassius [1] to the Senate [1].
- (b) Award [3] for a correct answer, or for an answer with no more than one minor error. [2] for answers with up to two or three minor errors or one major error. [1] for answers with two major errors (or four minor errors). Otherwise, no mark should be awarded.
- (c) Award [1] each up to [3] for any relevant answer. Points may include:
- secrecy among the slave household about the plan to kill would be very unlikely
 - carrying out the murder in secrecy would be impossible
 - extreme measures are a necessary consequence of being a minority in power, or similar
 - even among the free, such failure meets with a similar punishment (eg decimation)
 - individual suffering must be measured against the benefit to the community.
- (d) Award [1] each up to [2] for any of the following: objections were raised on the basis of the number (*numerum*), age (*aetatem*), gender (*sexum*) and evident innocence (*indubiam innocentiam*).
- [10 marks]**
6. (a) Their performance was unfit for men [1]; even noble women took part or took on indecent roles [1]. Other answers on their merits.
- (b) Award [1] each up to [2] for details such as: Augustus gave a naval battle there; when he dedicated the temple of Mars Ultor; in 2BCE; it was a manmade basin; next to the Tiber; used for staging naval battles; also known as the *Naumachia Augusti*, etc. Other answers on their merits.
- (c) Tacitus presents a corrupt public eager and willing to engage in reckless behaviour, with a small minority of individuals who appear to oppose Nero's choices but who keep silent. Moral valuation of motivations and actions as well as juxtapositions between good and bad behaviours are part of his method; criticism is latent in expressions and word choices. Accept a range of substantiated answers along these lines, awarding [1] each up to [6] for stylistic remarks or any detail such as:
- Nero's motivation for the games as surrogate for going onto the stage himself (*ne tamen adhuc publico theatro dehonestaretur*)
 - Volunteers were many (*in quos passim nomina data*)
 - contrast between games held in the same place (*apud nemus, quod navali stagno circumposuit*)
 - tricolon to emphasize the character of the events (naval battle *navali*; *conventicula et cauponae et posita veno inritamenta luxui*)
 - word choice/diction focused on moral valuation (eg *luxui*, etc)
 - hendiadys (*flagitia et infamia*)
 - use of repetition/polyptoton/etc (*quem ... quem ... cui ...*)
 - juxtapositions of moral terms (eg *inlustres deformia*)
 - juxtapositions of behaviours, either of individuals to crowds or within one person (eg *accesserat cohors militum, centuriones tribunique et maerens Burrus ac laudans*)
 - parallelism to present moral dissonance between acting and the celebration of manly virtue (*ii dies ac noctes plausibus personare, formam principis vocemque deum vocabulis appellantes; quasi per virtutem clari honoratique agere*).

Award up to [2] for the coherence and clarity of the argument; [2] if very coherent and well-argued; [1] if coherent and well-argued; no marks if incoherent and poorly argued.

[12 marks]

Genre: letters

7. (a) He attempted to deal with it through his diet [1]; then later through his strength of spirit (to endure) [1].
- (b) Award [3] for a correct answer, or for an answer with no more than one minor error. [2] for answers with up to two or three minor errors or one major error. [1] for answers with two major errors (or four minor errors). Otherwise, no mark should be awarded.
- (c) Award [1] each up to [3] for any of the following: He went to Corellius's chamber in his suburban villa (*veni ad eum in suburbano iacentem*); during Domitian's reign (*Domitiani temporibus*); the slaves withdrew/they were left in private (*servi e cubiculo recesserunt*); other answers on their merits.
- (d) He kept to a careful diet (*temperantia mitigare*) [1]; he finally resolved to starve himself (*abstinebat cibo*) [1]. Accept: he made a decision to die (*constantia fugit*).
- [10 marks]**
8. (a) Herennius and Pliny prosecuted Massa (in 93CE) [1]; for improprieties during his administration (in Baetica) [1]. The details given in brackets are not required, but must count as a detail if given.
- (b) Nerva expressed joy for Pliny (*non mihi solum, verum etiam saeculo est gratulatus*) [1]; Pliny acted as one would have in the past (*exemplum ... simile antiquis*) [1].
- (c) Pliny elevates the importance and/or significance of events described in the text. Accept a range of substantiated answers, awarding [1] each up to [6] for stylistic remarks or any detail such as:
- use of direct speech for vividness (eg "*si fixum ...*")
 - epigrammatic statement/sententia focused on his achievement (eg *quae vox et statim excepta, et postea multo sermone celebrata est*)
 - parenthetical statements for emphasis (eg *sic enim scripsit*)
 - polysyndeton (*et statim ... et postea*)
 - use of tricolon (*notiora clariora maiora*)
 - word choice/diction that elevates the significance of people or events (eg *divus Nerva, gravissimis litteris*)
 - asyndeton (eg *notiora clariora maiora*)
 - hyperbole (*verum etiam saeculo est gratulatus*).

Award up to [2] for the coherence and clarity of the argument; [2] if very coherent and well-argued; [1] if coherent and well-argued; no marks if incoherent and poorly argued.

[12 marks]

Genre: philosophy

9. (a) For both the soul consists of atoms [1]; for Democritus there was one specific kind of soul atom or for Lucretius the soul atoms are smaller and scarcer [1]. Also accept references to Lucretius's doctrine of the *animus* within the *anima*.
- (b) Mark only for length of syllables. Award [1] per line if all correct; no mark otherwise.
- (c) The soul is made of smaller atoms than the body (*animae elementa minora quam quibus e corpus nobis et viscera constant*) [1]; they are fewer in number (*numero quoque concedunt*) [1]; and they are spread thinly/sparsely throughout the body/limbs (*rara per artus dissita sunt*) [1].
- (d) Award [3] for a correct answer, or for an answer with no more than one minor error. [2] for answers with up to two or three minor errors or one major error. [1] for answers with two major errors (or four minor errors). Otherwise, no mark should be awarded.
- [10 marks]**
10. (a) Just as the body can become severely diseased, so too the soul [1]; the body can die, so therefore the soul [1], or similar explanation based on the same premises.
- (b) Mark only for length of syllables. Award [1] per line if all correct; no mark otherwise.
- (c) Accept a range of substantiated answers, awarding [1] each up to [6] for stylistic remarks or any detail such as:
- comparison with diseases of the body (*corpus ut ipsum ... durumque dolorem*)
 - analogy of wine (*cum vini vis penetravit*)
 - assonance or alliteration (eg *vini vis; inmanis ... dolorem*)
 - repetition/anaphora/with variatio to reinforce comparison (*et quoniam mentem sanari corpus ut aegrum et pariter mentem sanari corpus inani*)
 - enjambment (*praepediuntur crura*)
 - polysyndeton (*et quoniam ... et pariter, luctumque metumque*).

Award up to [2] for the coherence and clarity of the argument; [2] if very coherent and well-argued; [1] if coherent and well-argued; no marks if incoherent and poorly argued.

[12 marks]

**Latin
 Higher level
 Paper 1**

Thursday 17 November 2016 (afternoon)

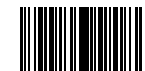
Candidate session number

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1 hour 30 minutes

Instructions to candidates

- Write your session number in the boxes above.
- Do not open this examination paper until instructed to do so.
- Translate one text in the box provided.
- A dictionary is permitted for this examination paper.
- The maximum mark for this examination paper is **[180 marks]**.



Translate **one** text into English.

1. **Cicero criticizes the Senate for not supporting Lucius Piso while Cicero himself was absent from Rome.**

de reliquis rei publicae malis licetne dicere? mihi vero licet et semper licebit dignitatem tueri,
mortem contemnere. potestas modo veniendi in hunc locum sit: dicendi periculum non
recuso. atque utinam, patres conscripti, Kalendis Sextilibus adesse potuissem! non quo profici
potuerit aliquid, sed ne unus modo consularis, quod tum accidit, dignus illo honore, dignus re
5 publica inveniretur. qua quidem ex re magnum accipio dolorem, homines amplissimis populi
Romani beneficiis usos L. Pisonem ducem optimae sententiae non secutos. idcircone nos
populus Romanus consules fecit, ut in altissimo gradu dignitatis locati rem publicam pro nihilo
haberemus? non modo voce nemo L. Pisoni consulari, sed ne voltu quidem adsensus est.
quae, malum, est ista voluntaria servitus? fuerit quaedam necessaria; neque ego hoc ab omnibus
10 eis desidero, qui sententiam consulari loco dicunt.

Cicero, *Philippicae* 1.14–15



A large rectangular area containing horizontal dotted lines for writing the translation.



Turn over

2. Pallas Athena weaves her tapestry in the contest with Arachne.

70 Cecropia Pallas scopulum Mavortis in arce
pingit et antiquam de terrae nomine litem.
bis sex caelestes medio Iove sedibus altis
augusta gravitate sedent. sua quemque deorum
inscribit facies: Iovis est regalis imago.

75 stare deum pelagi longoque ferire tridente
aspera saxa facit, medioque e vulnere saxi
exsiluisse fretum, quo pignore vindicet urbem;
at sibi dat clipeum, dat acutae cuspidis hastam,
dat galeam capiti, defenditur aegide pectus,

80 percussamque sua simulat de cuspidis terram
edere cum bacis fetum canentis olivae
mirarique deos: operis Victoria finis.
ut tamen exemplis intellegat aemula laudis,
quod pretium speret pro tam furialibus ausis

85 quattuor in partes certamina quattuor addit,
clara colore suo, brevibus distincta sigillis.

Ovid, *Metamorphoses* 6.70–86



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Answers written on this page
will not be marked.



Please **do not** write on this page.
Answers written on this page
will not be marked.



Latin
Higher level
Paper 2

Monday 21 November 2016 (morning)

2 hours

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]**.

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Answers written on this page
will not be marked.



08EP08

12 pages

Section A

Answer all questions on four extracts taken from two options studied.

Option A: Vergil

Extract 1 Vergil, *Aeneid* 1.8–22

Musa, mihi causas memora, quo numine laeso,
 quidve dolens, regina deum tot volvere casus
 10 insignem pietate virum, tot adire labores
 impulerit. tantaene animis caelestibus irae?
 urbs antiqua fuit, Tyrii tenuere coloni,
 Karthago, Italiam contra Tiberinaque longe
 ostia, dives opum studiisque asperrima belli;
 15 quam Iuno fertur terris magis omnibus unam
 posthabita coluisse Samo; hic illius arma,
 hic currus fuit; hoc regnum dea gentibus esse,
 si qua fata sinant, iam tum tenditque fovetque.
 progeniem sed enim Troiano a sanguine duci
 20 audierat, Tyrias olim quae verteret arcus;
 hinc populum late regem belloque superbum
 venturum excidio Libyae: sic volvere Parcas.

1. (a) Translate *Musa ... impulerit* (lines 8–11). [3]
- (b) Write out and scan *Karthago ... belli* (lines 13–14). Indicate elisions where necessary. [2]
- (c) *Samo* (line 16). Locate this place with **two** precise geographical references. [2]
- (d) Discuss **three** words or expressions in the extract that refer to central themes of the *Aeneid*. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [3]

Option A: Vergil

Extract 2 Vergil, *Georgics* 4.516–529

520 nulla Venus, non ulli animum flexere hymenaei.
 solus Hyperboreas glacies Tanaimque nivalem
 arvaque Rhipaeis numquam viduata pruinis
 lustrabat raptam Eurydicen atque inrita Ditis
 dona querens; spretae Ciconum quo munere matres
 inter sacra deum nocturnique orgia Bacchi
 discerptum latos iuvenem sparsere per agros.
 tum quoque marmorea caput a cervice revulsum
 525 gurgite cum medio portans Oeagrius Hebrus
 volveret, Eurydicen vox ipsa et frigida lingua
 “ah miseram Eurydicen!” anima fugiente vocabat:
 “Eurydicen” toto referebant flumine ripae.”
 haec Proteus, et se iactu dedit aequor in altum,
 quaque dedit, spumantem undam sub vertice torsit.

2. (a) Analyse the reference *inrita Ditis dona* (lines 519–520). [2]
- (b) Describe what Vergil tells us about Orpheus’s head after his death. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [2]
- (c) Discuss how Vergil uses his literary art to create pathos in this extract. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [6]

Option B: History**Extract 3 Tacitus, *Annals* 2.71**

Caesar paulisper ad spem erectus, dein fesso corpore, ubi finis aderat, adsisentis amicos in hunc modum adloquitur: “si fato concederem, iustus mihi dolor etiam adversus deos esset, quod me parentibus liberis patriae intra iuventam praematurato exitu raperent: nunc scelere Pisonis et Plancinae interceptus ultimas preces pectoribus vestris relinquo: referatis patri ac fratri, quibus
5 acerbitatibus dilaceratus, quibus insidiis circumventus miserrimam vitam pessima morte finierim. si quos spes meae, si quos propinquus sanguis, etiam quos invidia erga viventem movebat, inlacrimabunt quondam florentem et tot bellorum superstitem muliebri fraude cecidisse. erit vobis locus querendi apud senatum, invocandi leges. non hoc praecipuum amicorum munus est, prosequi defunctum ignavo questu, sed quae voluerit meminisse, quae mandaverit exequi. [...]”

3. (a) *si fato ... relinquo* (lines 2–4). Explain why an untimely death might lead to different responses. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [3]
- (b) Translate *si quos spes ... cecidisse* (lines 6–7). [3]
- (c) *inlacrimabunt ... cecidisse* (line 7). Identify the dramatic contrast expressed in this comment. [2]
- (d) *non hoc ... exequi* (lines 8–9). Identify the principal duties of friendship. [2]

Option B: History**Extract 4 Suetonius, *Tiberius* 24.1–2**

principatum, quamvis neque occupare confestim neque agere dubitasset, et statione militum, hoc est vi et specie dominationis assumpta, diu tamen recusavit, impudentissimo mimo nunc adhortantis amicos increpans ut ignaros, quanta belva esset imperium, nunc precantem senatum et procumbentem sibi ad genua ambiguis responsis et callida cunctatione suspendens, ut quidam
5 patientiam rumperent atque unus in tumultu proclamaret: “aut agat aut desistat!” alter coram exprobraret ceteros, quod polliciti sint tarde praestare, sed ipsum, quod praestet tarde polliceri. tandem quasi coactus et querens miseram et onerosam iniungi sibi servitutem, recepit imperium; nec tamen aliter, quam ut depositurum se quandoque spem faceret. ipsius verba sunt: “dum veniam ad id tempus, quo vobis aequum possit videri dare vos aliquam senectuti meae requiem.”

4. (a) Identify **and** translate into English the **two** Latin words used in this extract to describe the principate. [2]
- (b) *dum ... requiem* (lines 8–9). State when Tiberius, in his own words, will lay down his power. [2]
- (c) Discuss how Suetonius uses his literary art to present his own understanding of Tiberius’s motives. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [6]

Option C: Love poetry

Extract 5 Tibullus, *Elegies* 1.1.1–18

divitias alius fulvo sibi congerat auro
 et teneat culti iugera multa soli,
 quem labor adsiduus vicino terreat hoste,
 Martia cui somnos classica pulsa fugent:
 5 me mea paupertas vita traducat inertī,
 dum meus adsiduo luceat igne focus.
 ipse seram teneras maturo tempore vites
 rusticus et facili grandia poma manu;
 nec spes destituat, sed frugum semper acervos
 10 praebeat et pleno pinguia musta lacu.
 nam veneror, seu stipes habet desertus in agris
 seu vetus in trivio florida sarta lapis,
 et quodcumque mihi pomum novus educat annus,
 libatum agricolae ponitur ante deo.
 15 flava Ceres, tibi sit nostro de rure corona
 spicea, quae templi pendeat ante fores,
 pomosisque ruber custos ponatur in hortis,
 terreat ut saeva falce Priapus aves.

5. (a) Contrast the **two** words *paupertas* and *inerti* with the concepts expressed in lines 1–4. [2]
- (b) Write out and scan *et quodcumque ... deo* (lines 13–14). Indicate elisions where necessary. [2]
- (c) List the **three** material things Tibullus wishes for himself. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [3]
- (d) Translate *flava ... hortis* (lines 15–17). [3]

Option C: Love poetry

Extract 6 Catullus, *Carmina* 45

Acmen Septimius suos amores
 tenens in gremio “mea,” inquit, “Acme,
 ni te perdit amo atque amare porro
 omnes sum adsidue paratus annos
 5 quantum qui pote plurimum perire,
 solus in Libya Indiaque tosta
 caesio veniam obvius leoni.”
 hoc ut dixit, Amor, sinistra ut ante,
 dextra sternuit adprobationem.
 10 at Acme leviter caput reflectens
 et dulcis pueri ebrios ocellos
 illo purpureo ore saviata
 “sic,” inquit, “mea vita, Septimille,
 huic uni domino usque serviamus,
 15 ut multo mihi maior acriorque
 ignis mollibus ardet in medullis.”
 hoc ut dixit, Amor, sinistra ut ante,
 dextra sternuit adprobationem.
 nunc ab auspicio bono profecti
 20 mutuis animis amant amantur.
 unam Septimius misellus Acmen
 mavult quam Syrias Britanniasque:
 uno in Septimio fidelis Acme
 facit delicias libidinesque.
 25 quis ullos homines beatiores
 vidit, quis Venerem auspiciorem?

6. (a) Analyse the expression *maior acriorque ignis mollibus ardet in medullis* (lines 15–16). [2]
- (b) Explain why the mention of Syria and Britannia (line 22) may refer to contemporary events in Roman history. [2]
- (c) Discuss the tone of the poem by analysing how the language is typical of Catullus's love poetry. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [6]

Option D: Women

Extract 7 Vergil, *Aeneid* 11.705–724

705 “quid tam egregium, si femina forti
fidis equo? dimitte fugam et te comminus aequo
mecum crede solo pugnaeque adcinge pedestri:
iam nosces, ventosa ferat cui gloria fraudem.”
dixit, at illa furens acricque adensa dolore
710 tradit equum comiti paribusque resistit in armis,
ense pedes nudo puraque interrita parma.
at iuvenis, vicisse dolo ratus, avolat ipse,
haud mora, conversisque fugax aufertur habenis
quadrupedemque citum ferrata calce fatigat.
715 “vane Ligus frustra que animis elate superbis,
nequiquam patrias temptasti lubricus artis,
nec fraus te incolumem fallaci perferet Auno,”
haec fatur virgo et pernicibus ignea plantis
transit equum cursu frenisque adversa prehensis
720 congregitur poenasque inimico ex sanguine sumit:
quam facile accipiter saxo sacer ales ab alto
consequitur pennis sublimem in nube columbam
comprehensamque tenet pedibusque eviscerat uncis;
tum cruor et vulsae labuntur ab aethere plumae.

7. (a) Illustrate Camilla’s sense of honour in fighting. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [2]
- (b) Analyse the meaning of *vicisse dolo* (line 712) in this context. [2]
- (c) Translate *at iuvenis ... fatigat* (lines 712–714) [3]
- (d) Identify **three** words or expressions from the simile in lines 721–724 that express similarities between the fights of Camilla and the hawk, **and** explain why they are relevant. [3]

Option D: Women

Extract 8 Catullus, *Carmina* 64.50–70

50 haec vestis priscis hominum variata figuris
heroum mira virtutes indicat arte.
namque fluentisono prospectans litore Diae
Thesea cedentem celeri cum classe tuetur
indomitos in corde gerens Ariadna furores,
55 necdum etiam sese quae visit visere credit,
ut pote fallaci quae tunc primum excita somno
desertam in sola miseram se cernat harena.
immemor at iuvenis fugiens pellit vada remis,
irrita ventosae linquens promissa procellae.
60 quem procul ex alga maestis Minois ocellis
saxea ut effigies bacchantis prospicit, eheu,
prospicit et magnis curarum fluctuat undis,
non flavo retinens subtilem vertice mitram,
non contacta levi velatum pectus amictu,
65 non tereti strophio lactentis vincta papillas,
omnia quae toto delapsa e corpore passim
ipsius ante pedes fluctus salis adludabant.
sic neque tum mitrae neque tum fluitantis amictus
illa vicem curans toto ex te pectore, Theseu,
70 toto animo, tota pendebat perdita mente.

8. (a) *haec vestis* (line 50). Outline how this episode fits within the poem **and** state its literary purpose. [2]
- (b) Write out and scan *indomitos ... credit* (lines 54–55). Indicate elisions where necessary. [2]
- (c) Discuss how Catullus depicts Ariadne’s anguish as both mental and physical distress. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [6]

Option F: Good living**Extract 9 Seneca, *De Tranquillitate Animi* 3.6–8**

si te ad studia revocaveris, omne vitae fastidium effugeris nec noctem fieri optabis taedio
 lucis, nec tibi gravis eris nec aliis supervacuis; multos in amicitiam adtrahes adfluetque ad te
 optumus quisque. numquam enim quamvis obscura virtus latet, sed mittit sui signa; quisquis
 dignus fuerit, vestigiis illam colliget. nam si omnem conversationem tollimus et generi humano
 5 renuntiamus vivimusque in nos tantum conversi, sequetur hanc solitudinem omni studio
 carentem inopia rerum agendarum. incipiemus aedificia alia ponere, alia subvertere et mare
 summovere et aquas contra difficultatem locorum educere et male dispensare tempus, quod nobis
 natura consumendum dedit. alii parce illo utimur, alii prodige; alii sic impendimus, ut possimus
 rationem reddere, alii, ut nullas habeamus reliquias, qua re nihil turpius est. saepe grandis natu
 10 senex nullum aliud habet argumentum, quo se probet diu vixisse, praeter aetatem.

9. (a) List **two** positive effects that result from living a philosophical life. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [2]
- (b) Explain why devoting oneself to a life of study (*studia*) will not prevent a person from having a social life. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [2]
- (c) *incipiemus ... dedit* (lines 6–8). Compare the examples mentioned in these lines, **and** explain why the conditions given in the previous sentence cause this situation. [3]
- (d) Translate *alii parce ... turpius est* (lines 8–9). [3]

Option F: Good living**Extract 10 Lucretius, *De Rerum Natura* 1.80–101**

80 illud in his rebus vereor, ne forte rearis
 impia te rationis inire elementa viamque
 indugredi sceleris. quod contra saepius illa
 religio peperit scelerosa atque impia facta:
 Aulide quo pacto Triviai virginis aram
 85 Iphianassai turparunt sanguine foede
 ductores Danaum delecti, prima virorum.
 cui simul infula virgineos circumdata comptus
 ex utraque pari malarum parte profusast,
 et maestum simul ante aras adstare parentem
 90 sensit et hunc propter ferrum celare ministros
 aspectuque suo lacrimas effundere civis,
 muta metu terram genibus summissa petebat.
 nec miserae prodesse in tali tempore quibat,
 quod patrio princeps donarat nomine regem;
 95 nam sublata virum manibus tremibundaque ad aras
 deductast, non ut sollemni more sacrorum
 perfecto posset claro comitari Hymenaeo,
 sed casta inceste nubendi tempore in ipso
 hostia concideret mactatu maesta parentis,
 100 exitus ut classi felix faustusque daretur.
 tantum religio potuit suadere malorum.

10. (a) Define the **two** senses of the word *scelus* in this extract. [2]
- (b) Write out and scan *sed casta ... parentis* (lines 98–99). Indicate elisions where necessary. [2]
- (c) Discuss how Lucretius's poetic style creates a sense of pathos in describing the evil effects of religious superstition. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [6]

Section B

Give a written response of **indicatively** no more than 300 words based on 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. The notion of *pietas* is no less relevant for the *Georgics* than it is for the *Aeneid*.

Option B: History

12. Our knowledge of the Roman imperial period is distorted by the political views of its ancient historians.

Option C: Love poetry

13. In Latin poetry, love is primarily a destructive force.

Option D: Women

14. The understanding we can gain from literary sources about the condition of women in the ancient world is extremely limited.

Option F: Good living

15. For the ancient authors, peace of mind can only be found in one's own self.
-

Markscheme

November 2016

Latin

Higher level

Paper 2

Section A

Option A: Vergil

Extract 1 Vergil, *Aeneid* 1.8–22

1. (a) Award **[3]** if the meaning has been fully communicated, and vocabulary and grammar are rendered correctly. Award **[2]** if the meaning has been communicated, and vocabulary and grammar are rendered adequately despite inaccuracies. Award **[1]** if the meaning has not been communicated adequately, and vocabulary and grammar are not rendered adequately. Award **[0]** if the work does not reach a standard described by the descriptors above.
- (b) Mark only for length of syllables. Award **[1]** per line if all correct; **[0]** otherwise.
- (c) Samos is an island off the coast of Asia Minor **[1]**; award **[1]** for a more specific reference, eg near Mycale; south of Chios; etc.
- (d) Award **[1]** each up to **[3]** for discussion, with quotation from the extract, of a central theme of the *Aeneid*, such as: the anger of Juno (*numine laeso*); the nature of the hero Aeneas (*insignem pietate virum*); the labour of Aeneas to reach Italy (*labores*); the warlike nature of Carthage (*Karthago ... asperrima belli*); fate (*si qua fata sinant*); other answers on their merits.

Total: **[10]**

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Option A: Vergil

Extract 2 Vergil, *Georgics* 4.516–529

2. (a) Award **[1]** each up to **[2]** for relevant points, such as: it was an offer to the Underworld deities; to return Eurydice to life; it was of no use because Orpheus looked back.
- (b) The head is carried down the Hebros river (*gurgite cum medio portans Oeagrius Hebrus*) **[1]**; it is crying out the name “Eurydice” (*ah miseram Eurydicen! ... vocabat*) **[1]**.
- (c) The intensity of Orpheus’s love is matched by the horror of his death. Vergil enhances the pathos of the scene by stressing the most poignant moments with rhetorical devices. Accept a range of substantiated answers, awarding **[1]** each up to **[4]** for stylistic remarks or any detail such as:
 - anaphora/repetition: *Eurydicen*
 - assonance: *nulla ... non ulli*
 - ekphrasis (a vivid description of a scene or, more commonly, a work of art) of the death of Orpheus
 - alliteration and/or assonance eg of -v-, -m-, and -o- sounds
 - asyndeton: *nulla ... non ulli*
 - hyperbolic imagery of the head of Orpheus: *marmorea caput a cervice revulsum*
 - exclamation: *ah miseram Eurydicen!*

Award up to **[2]** for the coherence and clarity of the argument: **[2]** if very coherent and well-argued; **[1]** if coherent and partially argued; **[0]** if incoherent and poorly argued.

Total: **[10]**

Option B: History**Extract 3 Tacitus, *Annals* 2.71**

3. (a) An untimely death by natural causes (*si fato concederem*) [1] would lead to anger against the gods (*iustus mihi dolor etiam adversus deos*) [1]; but he was being killed (*scelere ... interceptus*) [1].
- (b) Award [3] if the meaning has been fully communicated, and vocabulary and grammar are rendered correctly. Award [2] if the meaning has been communicated, and vocabulary and grammar are rendered adequately despite inaccuracies. Award [1] if the meaning has not been communicated adequately, and vocabulary and grammar are not rendered adequately. Award [0] if the work does not reach a standard described by the descriptors above.
- (c) That a successful soldier did not die in war [1] but by the treachery of a woman [1].
- (d) To remember the wishes of the dead [1]; and to do what was asked [1].

Total: [10]

Option B: History**Extract 4 Suetonius, *Tiberius* 24.1–2**

4. (a) *belva*: monstrous thing (or similar) [1]; *servitutem*: slavery [1].
- (b) When the Senate deems it appropriate [1] to grant him repose [1].
- (c) Suetonius gives a negative portrayal of Tiberius by stressing the clever dissimulation of his desire to access imperial power. Accept a range of substantiated answers, awarding [1] each up to [4] for stylistic remarks or any detail such as:
- *principatum* at beginning of sentence followed by concessive (*quamvis ... dubitasset*)
 - explicit judgement: *impudentissimo mimo*
 - symmetric sentences: *nunc ... increpans ... nunc ... suspendens*
 - climax leading to exclamation *aut agat*, etc.
 - chiasmus *quod polliciti ... praestare ... quod praestet ... polliceri*
 - quotation of Tiberius's own words: *dum veniam*, etc.

Award up to [2] for the coherence and clarity of the argument: [2] if very coherent and well-argued; [1] if coherent and partially argued; [0] if incoherent and poorly argued.

Total: [10]

Option C: Love poetry**Extract 5 Tibullus, *Elegies* 1.1, 1–18**

5. (a) Tibullus is of little means (*paupertas*) in contrast with those who accumulate riches or land [1]. His life is inactive (*iners*) in contrast with those who have to look after their land or are committed to military life [1].
- (b) Mark only for length of syllables. Award [1] per line if all correct; [0] otherwise.
- (c) An endless/perpetual fire (*adsiduo igne focus*) [1]; piles of products (*frugum acervos*) [1]; good/sweet/dense must in abundance (*pinguia musta*) [1].
- (d) Award [3] if the meaning has been fully communicated, and vocabulary and grammar are rendered correctly. Award [2] if the meaning has been communicated, and vocabulary and grammar are rendered adequately despite inaccuracies. Award [1] if the meaning has not been communicated adequately, and vocabulary and grammar are not rendered adequately. Award [0] if the work does not reach a standard described by the descriptors above.

Total: [10]

Option C: Love poetry**Extract 6 Catullus, *Carmina* 45**

6. (a) The flame of love burning [1] is greater/sharper than the heat of Libya and India [1]. Accept similar analyses as long as the elements of the comparison are made explicit.
- (b) In the same year (probably around the date of composition of the poem) Caesar invaded Britain [1] and Crassus took command in Syria [1].
- (c) The poem describes a situation of reciprocal, fulfilled and auspicious love, displaying many features typical of Catullus's love poems. Award [1] each up to [4] for stylistic remarks or any detail such as:
- use of plural for singular: *suos amores*
 - word-order: *omnes ... annos*
 - alliteration: *pote plurimum perire*, etc.
 - formulaic repetition *hoc ... adprobationem*
 - use of diminutives: *Septimille*
 - metaphor of love as fire: *ignis*
 - anaphora/repetition: *unam ... uno*.

Award up to [2] for the coherence and clarity of the argument: [2] if very coherent and well-argued; [1] if coherent and partially argued; [0] if incoherent and poorly argued.

Total: [10]

Option D: Women**Extract 7 Vergil, Aeneid 11.705–724**

7. (a) *furens* or *adcensa dolore* because of the unjust reproach [1]; *trahit equum* in order to fight on equal terms [1]. Other answers to be marked on their merits.
- (b) Winning in the sense of escaping her/gaining his end [1] through trickery [1]. Accept any answer that conveys these two elements.
- (c) Award [3] if the meaning has been fully communicated, and vocabulary and grammar are rendered correctly. Award [2] if the meaning has been communicated, and vocabulary and grammar are rendered adequately despite inaccuracies. Award [1] if the meaning has not been communicated adequately, and vocabulary and grammar are not rendered adequately. Award [0] if the work does not reach a standard described by the descriptors above.
- (d) *consequitur pennis*: pursues in flight like Camilla overcomes his adversary with rapid feet [1]. *sublimem*: because he was far away or high on his horse [1]. *cruror*: blood like the blood from which she takes her vengeance [1]. Other answers to be marked on their merits.

Total: [10]

Option D: Women**Extract 8 Catullus, Carmina 64.50–70**

8. (a) The episode of Ariadne is a story/epic/epyllion enclosed within the major story or it is an ekphrasis (a vivid description of a scene or, more commonly, a work of art) [1]; its purpose is to contrast the happy union of Peleus and Thetis with the unhappy story of Ariadne [1].
- (b) Mark only for length of syllables. Award [1] per line if all correct; [0] otherwise.
- (c) Through his poetic technique Catullus stresses how Ariadne's anguish is reflected in her mind and her body. Award [1] each up to [4], for stylistic remarks or any detail such as the points listed below with a maximum of [3] if only mental or physical distress is discussed.
- alliteration/repetition/consonance/polyptoton *visit visere*
 - alliteration *maestis Minois*
 - imagery *saxea ut effigies* of the bacchante “frozen” in her exaltation
 - metaphor *magnis curarum ... undis*
 - anaphora *non* (lines 63–65)
 - physicality of description *flavo ... vertice; non contacta ... pectus; lactentis ... papillas*
 - anaphora *toto corpore ... pectore ... animo ... mente*.

Award up to [2] for the coherence and clarity of the argument: [2] if very coherent and well-argued; [1] if coherent and partially argued; [0] if incoherent and poorly argued.

Total: [10]

Option F: Good living**Extract 9 Seneca, De Tranquillitate Animi 3.6–8**

9. (a) Award [1] each up to [2] for answers such as: overcoming the disgust of life (*omne vitae fastidium effugeris*); living each day fully (*nec noctem fieri optabis taedio lucis*); not being a burden to yourself (*nec tibi gravis eris*); etc.
- (b) The following two aspects are the most likely to be highlighted, but all answers should be marked on their merits: people will come to you (*multos in amicitiam adtrahes*; or *adfluet ad te optumus quisque*) [1] because virtue cannot be hidden (*numquam virtus latet*) [1].
- (c) They are all examples of useless activities/bad use of time, etc [1]; people are driven to this when they live in themselves [1]; and lack any worthy occupation [1].
- (d) Award [3] if the meaning has been fully communicated, and vocabulary and grammar are rendered correctly. Award [2] if the meaning has been communicated, and vocabulary and grammar are rendered adequately despite inaccuracies. Award [1] if the meaning has not been communicated adequately, and vocabulary and grammar are not rendered adequately. Award [0] if the work does not reach a standard described by the descriptors above.

Total: [10]

Option F: Good living**Extract 10 Lucretius, De Rerum Natura 1.80–101**

10. (a) It refers to the impiety to which reason/philosophy/atheism could lead [1] and to the impious acts committed in the name or religion [1]. Different wordings to be accepted as long as the references are clear.
- (b) Mark only for length of syllables. Award [1] per line if all correct; [0] otherwise.
- (c) Lucretius creates a very pathetic and dramatic scene in order to stress the deleterious effects of religion/superstition. Award [1] each up to [4] for stylistic remarks or any detail such as:
- repetition (in chiasmus) of *impia ... sceleris/scelerosa*
 - stress of *illa religio* through enjambement
 - alliteration *ductores Danaum delecti*
 - parallel *virginis ... virgineos*
 - word position *maestum ... parentem*
 - alliteration *patrio princeps*
 - juxtaposition *casta inceste*
 - juxtaposition *maesta ... felix*
 - double sense of *exitus*.

Award up to [2] for the coherence and clarity of the argument: [2] if very coherent and well-argued; [1] if coherent and partially argued; [0] if incoherent and poorly argued.

Total: [10]

Section B

Instructions

Section B is assessed by the assessment criteria found below and published in the subject guide.

Criterion A (Range of evidence) assesses to what extent the evidence represents both prescribed passages and supplementary reading. A candidate is expected to:

- use relevant examples from the prescribed passages to support the response (candidates are not expected to provide exact quotes)
- demonstrate knowledge of historical, political and cultural contexts beyond those embedded in the prescribed passages.

Criterion B (Understanding and argument) assesses how well the response demonstrates understanding of the chosen option. Ideally, a candidate will:

- build a critical analysis that responds directly to the prompt in a clear, logical and imaginative way
- fully address the contexts and background knowledge pertinent to the examples related to the chosen option.

Total: **[12]**

Criterion A: Range of evidence

- To what extent does the evidence represent both prescribed passages and supplementary reading?

Marks	Level descriptor
0	The work does not reach a standard described by the descriptors below.
1	The response includes weak evidence from the prescribed passages only.
2	The response includes specific evidence from the prescribed passages only.
3	The response includes evidence from both the prescribed passages and supplementary reading.
4	The response includes specific evidence from both the prescribed passages and supplementary reading.

Criterion B: Understanding and argument

- How well does the response demonstrate understanding of the chosen option?
- How well is the argument constructed?

Marks	Level descriptor
0	The work does not reach a standard described by the descriptors below.
1–2	The response demonstrates a limited understanding of the chosen option without addressing contexts and background knowledge pertinent to the examples. The argument has limited focus, coherence and development.
3–4	The response demonstrates limited understanding of the contexts and background knowledge pertinent to the chosen examples. The argument has focus but has limited coherence and is not developed.
5–6	The response demonstrates an understanding of the chosen option by addressing contexts and background knowledge pertinent to the examples in a limited way. The argument has focus and coherence but is not developed.
7–8	The response demonstrates an understanding of the chosen option by addressing contexts and background knowledge pertinent to the examples. The argument has focus and coherence, and is developed.

Latin
Higher level
Paper 1

Monday 6 November 2017 (afternoon)

1 hour 30 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.
- Translate one text.
- Your translation must be written within the answer box provided.
- A dictionary is permitted for this examination paper.
- The maximum mark for this examination paper is **[180 marks]**.

Translate **one** text into English. Your translation must be written within the answer box provided.

1. Cicero describes the wickedness of T Roscius, who acquired his property by trickery.

recte igitur maiores eum qui socium fefellisset in virorum bonorum numero non putarunt haberi oportere. at vero T. Roscius non unum rei pecuniariae socium fefellit, quod, tametsi grave est, tamen aliquo modo posse ferri videtur, verum novem homines honestissimos, eiusdem muneris, legationis, officii mandatorumque socios, induxit, decepit, destituit, adversariis tradidit, omni fraude et perfidia fefellit; qui de scelere suspicari eius nihil potuerunt, socium officii metuere non debuerunt, eius malitiam non viderunt, orationi vanae crediderunt. itaque nunc illi homines honestissimi propter istius insidias parum putantur cauti providique fuisse; iste qui initio proditor fuit, deinde perfuga, qui primo sociorum consilia adversariis enuntiavit, deinde societatem cum ipsis adversariis coit, terret etiam nos ac minatur tribus praediis, hoc est praemiis sceleris, ornatus.

Cicero, *Pro Q. Roscio Amerino* 116–117



Please **do not** write on this page.

Answers written on this page
will not be marked.



08EP07

Please **do not** write on this page.

Answers written on this page
will not be marked.



08EP08

Markscheme

November 2017

Latin

Higher level

Paper 1

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The translation is assessed in its basic units of clause and sentence. To this end, the original text is chunked in a fixed number of sections (or "sense units"), 15 at SL and 30 at HL. Every section is awarded two separate marks according to the two descriptors outlined below.

Each section is awarded 0 to 3 marks for descriptor A (Meaning) and 0 to 3 marks for descriptor B (Vocabulary & Grammar).

The range of marks for each section is therefore 0 to 6, while the maximum number of marks for the whole text is 180 at HL (30 sections · 6 marks).

Criterion A (Meaning) assesses how well the meaning of each sense unit has been communicated.

Criterion B (Vocabulary & Grammar) assesses how correctly vocabulary and grammar have been rendered in relation to each sense unit. The term 'grammar' here includes syntax and accidence.

As a guideline, criterion A tends to look at the translation as a whole (eg stylistic, literal and idiomatic meanings conveyed), while criterion B tends to assess the conformity of the single section with the original text (eg grammatical accuracy of translation, apparent understanding of source language syntax and vocabulary).

While it may not always be possible to give the full range of marks for a single sense unit, the range of marks necessary for differentiation is present over the whole exam.

By way of example, the marking of different translations of the sense unit *omnia tela totius accusationis in Oppianicum coniciebantur*, found in an Ovid passage (HL specimen papers), would be as follows:

- "The entire force of the whole accusation was hurled against Oppianicus": A=3, B=3.
- "The strength of the accusation was fully directed against Oppianicus": A=3, B=2 (grammar is rendered adequately despite inaccuracies).
- "The weapons of the accuser were hurled against Oppianicus": A=2 (the meaning has been partially communicated; errors impair the translation), B=2 (grammar is rendered adequately despite inaccuracies).
- "Every bit of the accusation was aimed into Oppianicus": A=2 (the meaning has been partially communicated), B=1 (limited grammar is rendered accurately).
- "The attack of the accusation was focused intently on Oppianicus": A=1 (the translation conveys some meaning), B=1 (little grammar is rendered appropriately).

Square brackets [] indicate that the words in the sense unit have been inserted out of the order of the text.

(A) Meaning	
How well has the student communicated the meaning of each sense unit?	
Marks	Level descriptors
0	The work does not reach a standard described by the descriptors below.
1	The meaning has not been communicated adequately. The translation conveys some meaning; errors impair the translation significantly.
2	The meaning has been partially communicated. The translation is mostly logical; errors impair the translation.
3	The meaning has been fully communicated. The translation is logical; errors do not impair the translation.

(B) Vocabulary & Grammar	
How correctly has the student rendered vocabulary and grammar in relation to each sense unit?	
Marks	Level descriptors
0	The work does not reach a standard described by the descriptors below.
1	Vocabulary and grammar are not rendered adequately. Limited vocabulary is rendered appropriately for the context. Limited grammar is rendered accurately.
2	Vocabulary and grammar are rendered adequately despite inaccuracies. Some vocabulary is rendered appropriately for the context. Some grammar is rendered accurately and effectively.
3	Vocabulary and grammar are rendered correctly. Most vocabulary is rendered appropriately for the context. Most grammar is rendered accurately and effectively.

Text 1	A	B
1. recte igitur maiores ... non putarunt		
2. eum ... haberi oportere.		
3. in virorum bonorum numero		
4. qui socium fefellisset		
5. at vero T. Roscius ... rei pecuniariae ... fefellit,		
6. non unum ... socium		
7. quod, ... tamen ... posse ferri videtur,		
8. tametsi grave est,		
9. aliquo modo		
10. verum novem homines honestissimos,		
11. eiusdem muneris, legationis, officii mandatorumque socios,		
12. induxit, decepit, destituit,		
13. adversariis tradidit,		
14. omni fraude et perfidia fefellit;		
15. qui ... suspicari ... nihil potuerunt,		
16. de scelere ... eius		
17. socium officii metuere non debuerunt,		
18. eius malitiam non viderunt,		
19. orationi vanae crediderunt.		
20. itaque nunc illi homines honestissimi ... parum putantur		
21. propter istius insidias		
22. cauti providique fuisse;		
23. iste ... terret etiam nos		
24. qui initio proditor fuit, deinde perfuga,		
25. qui primo sociorum consilia adversariis enuntiavit,		
26. deinde societatem ... coitit,		
27. cum ipsis adversariis		
28. ac minatur		
29. tribus praediis, ... ornatus.		
30. hoc est praemiis sceleris,		

	90	90
Total	180	

Text 2	A	B
1. ille quidem poenas ... solvit;		
2. (curam hanc dimittite!)		
3. quod tamen admissum, ... docebo.		
4. quae sit vindicta,		
5. contigerat ... infamia temporis		
6. nostras ... aures;		
7. quam cupiens falsam		
8. summo delabor Olympo		
9. et deus ... lustris ... terras.		
10. humana ... sub imagine		
11. longa mora est, ... enumerare:		
12. quantum noxae sit ubique repertum,		
13. minor fuit ipsa infamia vero.		
14. Maenala transieram		
15. latebris horrenda ferarum		
16. et cum Cyllene gelidi pineta Lycaei:		
17. hinc sedes ... ingredior,		
18. Arcadis ... et inhospita tecta tyranni		
19. traherent cum sera crepuscula noctem.		
20. signa dedi		
21. venisse deum,		
22. vulgusque precari coeperat:		
23. inridet primo pia vota Lycaon,		
24. mox ait "experiar		
25. deus hic, ... an sit mortalis:		
26. discrimine aperto,		
27. nec erit dubitabile verum."		
28. nocte gravem somno ... me		
29. necopina perdere morte ... parat:		
30. haec illi placet experientia veri.		

	90	90
Total	180	

Latin
Higher level
Paper 2

Tuesday 7 November 2017 (morning)

2 hours

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

Option A: Vergil

Extract 1 Vergil, *Aeneid* 1.335–356

335 tum Venus: “haud equidem tali me dignor honore;
 virginibus Tyriis mos est gestare pharetram,
 purpureoque alte suras vincire cothurno.
 Punica regna vides, Tyrios et Agenoris urbem;
 sed fines Libyci, genus intractabile bello.

340 imperium Dido Tyria regit urbe profecta,
 germanum fugiens. longa est iniuria, longae
 ambages; sed summa sequar fastigia rerum.
 “huic coniunx Sychaeus erat, ditissimus agri
 Phoenicum, et magno miserae dilectus amore,

345 cui pater intactam dederat, primisque iugarat
 ominibus. sed regna Tyri germanus habebat
 Pygmalion, scelere ante alios immanior omnes.
 quos inter medius venit furor. ille Sychaeum
 impius ante aras, atque auri caecus amore,

350 clam ferro incautum superat, securus amorum
 germanae; factumque diu celavit, et aegram,
 multa malus simulans, vana spe lusit amantem.
 ipsa sed in somnis inhumati venit imago
 coniugis, ora modis attollens pallida miris,

355 crudeles aras traiectaque pectora ferro
 nudavit, caecumque domus scelus omne retexit. [...]”

1. (a) *haud ... cothurno* (lines 335–337). Identify what the words *tali honore* refer to **and** explain why Venus remarks upon her outfit. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [2]
- (b) *Tyria* (line 340). State to whom or what this epithet refers **and** outline how scansion helps us to be certain. [2]
- (c) *ille Sychaeum ... coniugis* (lines 348–354). Outline **three** details from Pygmalion’s killing of Sychaeus that make him particularly “impious”. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [3]
- (d) Translate *ipsa ... nudavit* (lines 353–356). [3]

Option A: Vergil**Extract 2 Vergil, *Georgics* 4.315–332**

315 quis deus hanc, Musae, quis nobis extudit artem?
unde nova ingressus hominum experientia cepit?
pastor Aristaeus fugiens Peneia Tempe,
amissis, ut fama, apibus morboque fameque,
tristis ad extremi sacrum caput adstitit amnis

320 multa querens atque hac adfatus voce parentem:
“mater, Cyrene mater, quae gurgitis huius
ima tenes, quid me praeclara stirpe deorum,
si modo, quem perhibes, pater est Thymbraeus Apollo,
invisum fatis genuisti? aut quo tibi nostri

325 pulsus amor? quid me caelum sperare iubebas?
en etiam hunc ipsum vitae mortalis honorem,
quem mihi vix frugum et pecudum custodia sollers
omnia temptanti extuderat, te matre relinquo.
quin age et ipsa manu felices erue silvas,

330 fer stabulis inimicum ignem atque interfice messes,
ure sata et validam in vites molire bipennem,
tanta meae si te ceperunt taedia laudis.”

2. (a) *Peneia Tempe* (line 317). Identify what elements of landscape these **two** names refer to. [2]
- (b) Write out and scan *en ... sollers* (lines 326–327). Indicate elisions where necessary. [2]
- (c) Examine how Vergil expresses Aristaeus’s sadness. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [6]

Option B: History**Extract 3 Tacitus, *Annals* 3.14**

defensio in ceteris trepidavit; nam neque ambitionem militarem neque provinciam pessimo
cuique obnoxiam, ne contumelias quidem adversum imperatorem infitari poterat: solum
veneni crimen visus est diluisse, quod ne accusatores quidem satis firmabant, in convivio
Germanici, cum super eum Piso discumberet, infectos manibus eius cibos arguentes. quippe
5 absurdum videbatur inter aliena servitia et tot adstantium visu, ipso Germanico coram, id
ausum; offerebatque familiam reus et ministros in tormenta flagitabat. sed iudices per diversa
implacabiles erant, Caesar ob bellum provinciae inlatum, senatus numquam satis credito sine
fraude Germanicum interisse. [...] scripsissent expostulantes, quod haud minus Tiberius quam
Piso abnuere. simul populi ante curiam voces audiebantur: non temperatos manibus si patrum
10 sententias evasisset. effigiesque Pisonis traxerant in Gemonias ac divellebant, ni iussu principis
protectae repositaeque forent. igitur inditus lecticae et a tribuno praetoriae cohortis deductus est
vario rumore custos salutis an mortis exactor sequeretur.

3. (a) Outline **three** charges brought against Piso that could not be refuted by the defence. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [3]
- (b) Identify **two** reasons for the emperor and the Senate to be hostile to Piso. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [2]
- (c) *in Gemonias* (line 10). Identify this location and explain why the statues were dragged there. [2]
- (d) Translate *simul ... forent* (lines 9–11). [3]

Option B: History**Extract 4 Suetonius, *Tiberius* 53**

nurum Agrippinam post mariti mortem liberius quiddam questam manu apprehendit Graecoque versu: “si non dominaris,” inquit, “filiola, iniuriam te accipere existimas?” nec ullo mox sermone dignatus est. quondam vero inter cenam porrecta a se poma gustare non ausam etiam vocare desiit, simulans veneni se crimine accersi; cum praestructum utrumque consulto esset, ut et ipse temptandi gratia offerret et illa quasi certissimum exitium caveret. novissime calumniatus modo ad statuum Augusti modo ad exercitus confugere velle, Pandatariam relegavit conviciantique oculum per centurionem verberibus excussit. rursus mori inedia destinanti per vim ore diducto infulciri cibum iussit. sed et perseverantem atque ita absumptam criminosisime insectatus, cum diem quoque natalem eius inter nefastos referendum suasisset, imputavit etiam, quod non laqueo strangulatam in Gemonias abiecerit: proque tali clementia interponi decretum passus est, quo sibi gratiae agerentur et Capitolino Iovi donum ex auro sacraretur.

4. (a) Identify Tiberius’s **two** aims in offering the apples to Agrippina. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [2]
- (b) Outline **two** decisions taken by the Senate regarding Agrippina on Tiberius’s initiative. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [2]
- (c) Analyse how Suetonius describes the worsening relationship between Tiberius and Agrippina. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [6]

Option C: Love poetry**Extract 5 Catullus, *Carmina* 50**

hesterno, Licini, die otiosi
 multum lusimus in meis tabellis,
 ut convenerat esse delicatos.
 scribens versiculos uterque nostrum
 5 ludebat numero modo hoc modo illoc,
 reddens mutua per iocum atque vinum.
 atque illinc abii tuo lepore
 incensus, Licini, facetiisque,
 ut nec me miserum cibus iuaret,
 10 nec somnus tegeret quiete ocellos,
 sed toto indomitus furore lecto
 versarer cupiens videre lucem,
 ut tecum loquerer simulque ut essem.
 at defessa labore membra postquam
 15 semimortua lectulo iacebant,
 hoc, iucunde, tibi poema feci,
 ex quo perspiceres meum dolorem.
 nunc audax cave sis, precesque nostras,
 oramus, cave despuas, ocelle,
 20 ne poenas Nemesis repositat a te.
 est vehemens dea: laedere hanc caveto.

5. (a) *hesterno ... facetiisque* (lines 1–8). List **three** words or phrases that are indicative of the tone of this section of the poem. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [3]
- (b) *incensus ... ocellos* (lines 8–10). Outline **two** consequences of Catullus’s state of excitement. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [2]
- (c) Translate *at ... dolorem* (lines 14–17). [3]
- (d) *nunc ... caveto* (lines 18–21). Analyse the connection between Catullus’s warnings to his friend and the reference to Nemesis. [2]

Option C: Love poetry**Extract 6 Tibullus, *Elegies* 3.2.1–22**

qui primus caram iuveni carumque puellae
 eripuit iuvenem, ferreus ille fuit;
 durus et ille fuit, qui tantum ferre dolorem,
 vivere et erepta coniuge qui potuit.
 5 non ego firmus in hoc, non haec patientia nostro
 ingenio: frangit fortia corda dolor;
 nec mihi vera loqui pudor est vitaeque fateri,
 tot mala perpressae, taedia nata meae.
 ergo cum tenuem fuero mutatus in umbram
 10 candidaque ossa supra nigra favilla teget,
 ante meum veniat longos incompta capillos
 et fleat ante meum maesta Neaera rogum;
 sed veniat carae matris comitata dolore:
 maereat haec genero, maereat illa uiro.
 15 praefatae ante meos manes animamque precatae
 perfusaeque pias ante liquore manus,
 pars quae sola mei superabit corporis, ossa
 incinctae nigra candida veste legent
 et primum annoso spargent collecta lyaeo,
 20 mox etiam niveo lacte parent,
 post haec carbaseis umorem tollere velis
 atque in marmorea ponere sicca domo.

6. (a) Write out and scan *ante ... rogum* (lines 11–12). Indicate elisions where necessary. [2]
- (b) *annoso lyaeo* (line 19). Analyse this expression. [2]
- (c) Examine how the stylistic features of the poem highlight the sense of death and the thought of the lover's grief. [6]

Option D: Women**Extract 7 Ovid, *Heroides* 1.67–90**

utilius starent etiamnunc moenia Phoebi –
 irascor votis, heu, levis ipsa meis!
 scirem ubi pugnares, et tantum bella timerem,
 70 et mea cum multis iuncta querela foret.
 quid timeam, ignoro – timeo tamen omnia demens,
 et patet in curas area lata meas.
 quaecumque aequor habet, quaecumque pericula tellus,
 tam longae causas suspicor esse morae.
 75 haec ego dum stulte metuo, quae vestra libido est,
 esse peregrino captus amore potes.
 forsitan et narres, quam sit tibi rustica coniunx,
 quae tantum lanas non sinat esse rudes.
 fallar, et hoc crimen tenues vanescat in auras,
 80 neve, revertendi liber, abesse velis!
 me pater Icarius viduo discedere lecto
 cogit et immensas increpat usque moras.
 increpet usque licet – tua sum, tua dicar oportet;
 Penelope coniunx semper Ulixis ero.
 85 ille tamen pietate mea precibusque pudicis
 frangitur et vires temperat ipse suas.
 Dulichii Samiique et quos tulit alta Zacynthos,
 turba ruunt in me luxuriosa proci,
 inque tua regnant nullis prohibentibus aula;
 90 viscera nostra, tuae dilacerantur opes.

7. (a) *quid timeam, ignoro – timeo tamen omnia* (line 71). Analyse the significance of this comment. [2]
- (b) Translate *forsitan ... auras* (lines 77–79). [3]
- (c) *me ... suas* (lines 81–86). Describe the relationship between Penelope and her father Icarius. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [2]
- (d) Explain why Penelope is anxious. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [3]

Option D: Women

Extract 8 Propertius, *Elegies* 3.11.27–46

nam quid ego heroas, quid raptem in crimina divos?
 Iuppiter infamat seque suamque domum.
 quid, modo quae nostris opprobria nexerit armis,
 30 et, famulos inter femina trita suos,
 coniugii obsceni pretium Romana poposcit
 moenia et addictos in sua regna Patres?
 noxia Alexandria, dolis aptissima tellus,
 et totiens nostro Memphi cruenta malo,
 35 tris ubi Pompeio detraxit harena triumphos!
 tollet nulla dies hanc tibi, Roma, notam.
 issent Phlegraeo melius tibi funera campo,
 vel tua si socero colla daturus eras.
 scilicet incesti meretrix regina Canopi,
 40 una Philippeo sanguine adusta nota,
 ausa Iovi nostro latrantem opponere Anubim,
 et Tiberim Nili cogere ferre minas,
 Romanamque tubam crepitanti pellere sistro,
 baridos et contis rostra Liburna sequi,
 45 foedaque Tarpeio conopia tendere saxo,
 iura dare et statuas inter et arma Mari!

8. (a) *tris ubi Pompeio detraxit harena triumphos* (line 35). Explain this statement. [2]
- (b) Write out and scan *ausa ... minas* (lines 41–42). Indicate elisions where necessary. [2]
- (c) Describe the way Propertius presents both Cleopatra and Egypt as dangers to Rome. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [6]

Option F: Good living

Extract 9 Seneca, *De Tranquillitate Animi* 2.1–3

quaero me hercules iam dudum, Serene, ipse tacitus, cui talem adfectum animi similem putem,
 nec ulli propius admoverim exemplo quam eorum, qui ex longa et gravi valetudine expliciti
 motiunculis levibusque interim offensis perstringuntur et, cum reliquias effugerunt, suspicionibus
 5 tamen inquietantur medicisque iam sani manum porrigunt et omnem calorem corporis sui
 calumniantur. horum, Serene, non parum sanum est corpus, sed sanitati parum adsuevit; sicut
 est quidam tremor etiam tranquilli maris, utique cum ex tempestate requievit. opus est itaque
 non illis durioribus, quae iam transcucurrimus, ut alicubi obstes tibi, alicubi irascaris, alicubi
 instes gravis, sed illo, quod ultimum venit, ut fidem tibi habeas et recta ire te via credas, nihil
 10 avocatus transversis multorum vestigiis passim discurrentium, quorundam circa ipsam errantium
 viam. quod desideras autem magnum et summum est deoque vicinum, non concuti. hanc
 stabilem animi sedem Graeci euthymian vocant, de qua Democriti volumen egregium est; ego
 tranquillitatem voco. nec enim imitari et transferre verba ad illorum formam necesse est; res
 ipsa, de qua agitur, aliquo signanda nomine est, quod appellationis Graecae vim debet habere,
 non faciem.

9. (a) Outline Serenus's progress on the path toward virtue. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [3]
- (b) Identify the **two** similes Seneca uses to describe people affected by the condition of mind being discussed. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [2]
- (c) Translate *opus est ... habeas* (lines 6–8). [3]
- (d) Explain why Seneca quotes Democritus and uses the Greek term *euthymia*. [2]

Option F: Good living**Extract 10 Lucretius, *De Rerum Natura* 1.54–74**

55 nam tibi de summa caeli ratione deumque
 disserere incipiam et rerum primordia pandam,
 unde omnis natura creet res, auctet alatque,
 quove eadem rursum natura perempta resolvat,
 quae nos materiem et genitalia corpora rebus
 60 reddunda in ratione vocare et semina rerum
 appellare suemus et haec eadem usurpare
 corpora prima, quod ex illis sunt omnia primis.
 humana ante oculos foede cum vita iaceret
 in terris oppressa gravi sub religione,
 quae caput a caeli regionibus ostendebat
 65 horribili super aspectu mortalibus instans,
 primum Graius homo mortalis tollere contra
 est oculos ausus primusque obsistere contra;
 quem neque fama deum nec fulmina nec minitanti
 murmure compressit caelum, sed eo magis acrem
 70 inritat animi virtutem, effringere ut arta
 naturae primus portarum claustra cupiret.
 ergo vivida vis animi pervicit et extra
 processit longe flammantia moenia mundi
 atque omne immensum peragravit mente animoque.

10. (a) Write out and scan *disserere ... alatque* (lines 55–56). Indicate elisions where necessary. [2]
- (b) Outline how Epicurus's understanding of nature contributed to his victory over superstition. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [2]
- (c) Examine the way Epicurus's stand against superstition is highlighted through the literary qualities of the extract. 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. “Blessed is he who has succeeded in learning the laws of nature [...] but happy too is he who knows the rural gods” (Vergil, *Georgics* 2.490–493). This statement contrasts two entirely different modes of life (a life of learning and a life of farming).

Option B: History

12. History is not *what* facts are narrated, but *how* facts are narrated.

Option C: Love poetry

13. Latin love poetry expresses torment, submission or desperation.

Option D: Women

14. The place of Roman women in society is distorted because ancient writers only mention women of exceptional social status.

Option F: Good living

15. The philosophical good life and active political engagement are not compatible in Roman society.
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