



LATIN SECOND ADDITIONAL LANGUAGE: PAPER I

Time: 3 hours

200 marks

PLEASE READ THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY

1. This question paper consists of 19 pages and an Answer Sheet of 2 pages (i–ii). Please check that your question paper is complete.
2. Please ensure that you fill in your examination number accurately, both on your Answer Book(s) and on your Answer Sheet.

DO NOT ATTEMPT TO ANSWER QUESTIONS ON SETWORK THAT YOU HAVE NOT STUDIED.

3. Note that there are two options in Section A (Prose):
Answer EITHER Question 1 – Rhetoric, or Question 2 – Historiography;
And two options in Section B (Poetry):
Answer EITHER Question 3 – Epic, or Question 4 – Elegiac and Lyric.
4. In Section C, the options are set out clearly on page 11.
5. Read the questions carefully.
6. Number your answers exactly as the questions are numbered.
7. Scansion: answers must be completed on the Answer Sheet provided, according to the instructions.

Please ensure that you hand in the Scansion Answer Sheet together with your Answer Book.

8. It is in your own interest to write legibly and to present your work neatly.
-

SECTION A PROSE SET TEXTS

Answer **either** Question 1 (Rhetoric – Cicero) **or** Question 2 (Historiography – Livy).

Be sure to answer only the genre that you have studied.

QUESTION 1 RHETORIC

Read the passage below, and answer the questions which follow it.

O tempora, O mores! senatus haec intellegit, consul videt, hic tamen vivit. vivit? immo vero etiam in senatu venit, fit publici consilii particeps, notat et designat oculis ad caedem unumquemque nostrum. nos autem, fortes viri, satis facere rei publicae videmur, si istius furorem ac tela vitamus. ad mortem te, Catilina, duci iussu consulis iam pridem oportebat, in te conferri pestem, quam tu in nos machinaris. an vero vir amplissimus, P Scipio, pontifex maximus, Ti Gracchum mediocriter labefactantem statum rei publicae privatus interfecit: Catilinam orbem terrae caede atque incendiis vastare cupientem nos consules perferemus?

[Source: Cicero *In Catilinam I*, 2–3]

- 1.1 Translate from "O tempora" to "machinaris" (lines 1–6), highlighted in **bold**. Write your translation on alternate lines. (20)
- 1.2 In this section of the text, Cicero effectively demonises Catiline, creating in his listeners the sense that Catiline is not at all to be trusted.
- Quote **two** phrases which he uses to sow distrust of Catiline, and explain how each of the phrases you have chosen would have strongly affected the listeners. (6)
- 1.3 (a) Explain the references to P Scipio and Ti Gracchus (lines 6–7). (2)
- (b) How does the Scipio / Gracchus reference strengthen Cicero's argument here? (4)
- 1.4 ***in senatu venit, fit publici consilii particeps, notat et designat oculis ad caedem unumquemque nostrum.***
- (a) Name the person to whom subject of the verbs "venit", "fit", "notat", and "designat" (lines 2–3) refers. (1)
- (b) Comment on how Cicero's sentence structure and diction in lines 2–3 (*immo vero ... nostrum*) creates a powerful climax. (3)
- (c) Explain how Cicero uses repetition of certain consonants to good effect in lines 2–3 (*immo vero ... nostrum*). (2)
- 1.5 What effect does Cicero achieve by his use of hyperbole in the last two lines (*Catilinam ... perferemus*)? (3)

QUESTION 1 RHETORIC (cont)

Read the passage below, and answer the questions which follow it.

ac ne longum sit, Quirites, tabellas proferri iussimus, quae a quoque dicebantur datae. primo ostendimus Cethego; signum cognovit; nos linum incidimus, legimus. **erat scriptum ipsius manu Allobrogum senatui et populo sese, quae eorum legatis confirmasset, facturum esse; orare, ut item illi facerent, quae sibi eorum legati recepissent. tum Cethegus, qui paulo ante aliquid tamen de gladiis ac sicis, quae apud ipsum erant deprehensa, respondisset dixissetque se semper bonorum ferramentorum studiosum fuisse, recitatis litteris debilitatus atque abiectus conscientia repente conticuit.** 5

[Source: Cicero *In Catilinam III*, 10]

- 1.6 Translate from "erat scriptum" to "conticuit" (lines 3–8), highlighted in **bold**. Write your translation on alternate lines. (20)
- 1.7 (a) To whom does the word "Quirites" (line 1) refer, and of what would this word remind them? (2)
- (b) What were the "tabellas" to which Cicero refers here, and how had these been obtained? (4)
- (c) To what punishment were Cethegus and his cronies sentenced? (1)
- (d) How would this punishment have compared with the way in which people of senatorial rank might expect to be punished? (2)
- 1.8 Cicero's attitude to Cethegus in this extract is very different from the emotion he expresses towards Catiline in the extract which you translated in Question 1.1.
- (a) From this extract, select **two phrases** which illustrate two **different** aspects of Cicero's attitude to Cethegus. (2)
- (b) Explain what **each phrase** you have chosen shows about Cicero's attitude to Cethegus. (4)
- 1.9 *ac ne longum sit, Quirites, tabellas proferri iussimus, quae a quoque dicebantur datae. primo ostendimus Cethego; signum cognovit; nos linum incidimus, legimus.*
- Explain how Cicero uses the sentence structure in lines 1–3 (reprinted above) to underline his stated purpose. (4)

[80]

QUESTION 2 HISTORIOGRAPHY (cont)

Read the passage below, and answer the questions which follow it.

"quocumque circumtuli oculos, plena omnia video animorum ac roboris, veteranum peditem, generosissimarum gentium equites frenatos infrenatosque, vos socios fidelissimos fortissimosque, vos, Carthaginienses, cum pro patria, tum ob iram iustissimam pugnaturus. inferimus bellum infestisque signis descendimus in Italiam, tanto audacius fortiusque pugnaturi quam hostis, quanto maior spes, maior est animus inferentis vim quam arcentis."

[Source: Livy *Ab Urbe Condita* 21.44.9]

2.4 Translate the whole of the text above. Write your translation on alternate lines. (20)

2.5 In this speech, Hannibal's immense leadership skill is portrayed by Livy.

(a) Outline two problems which Hannibal faced as a commander in leading his army into Italy. (Your answer should include both geographical factors and the nature of his army). (4)

(b) In the previous section of Hannibal's speech, Livy describes him as "rebus prius quam verbis [milites] adhortandos ratus".

Describe how Hannibal used action and spectacle rather than words to create unity among his troops. (4)

2.6 In this part of the speech, Livy portrays Hannibal as a superbly charismatic orator.

(a) Explain how the word order in the first sentence would have created a sense of unity and respect between the different sections of Hannibal's forces. (4)

(b) What effect would have been achieved by the use of repeated superlatives in the same sentence? (3)

2.7 In the two extracts you have been given in Question 2, there is evidence of Livy's approach to historiography. Modern historians would certainly question certain aspects of this history, while they might approve of others.

From each of the two extracts, choose one statement:

(you need two in total: one from each extract)

- (a) one which would meet with modern approval, and
 (b) one which would not be acceptable to modern historians.

Explain why you have chosen each one.

(4)
[80]

80 marks

SECTION B POETRY SET TEXTS

Answer **either** Question 3 (Epic – Virgil) **or** Question 4 (Elegiac and Lyric).

Be sure to answer only the genre that you have studied.

QUESTION 3 EPIC

Read the passage below, and answer the questions which follow it.

tum vero ardemus scitari et quaerere causas,	105
ignari scelerum tantorum artisque Pelasgae.	
prosequitur pavitans et ficto pectore fatur:	
"saepe fugam Danai Troia cupiere relicta	
moliri et longo fessi discedere bello;	
fecissentque utinam! saepe illos aspera ponti	110
interclusit hiems et terruit Auster euntis.	
praecipue cum iam hic trabibus contextus acernis	
staret equus toto sonuerunt aethere nimbi.	

[Source: Virgil *Aeneid II*, lines 105–113]

- 3.1 Translate from "prosequitur" to "nimbi" (lines 107–113), highlighted in **bold**. Write your translation on alternate lines. (15)
- 3.2 Scan lines 110 and 111 ("fecissent ... euntis") on the Answer Sheet provided, marking elisions and quantities. Show the metrical feet and the main caesura in each line. (5)
- Please remember to place the completed Answer Sheet inside the front cover of your Answer Book.**
- 3.3 Explain the role played by the wooden horse in Troy's destruction. (3)
- 3.4 (a) Name the speaker in lines 105–107, and the speaker in lines 108–113. Explain what the connection is between the two. (4)
- (b) In which line does Vergil seek to excuse the Trojans for their foolishness in accepting the wooden horse? Explain your choice, and suggest a reason for Vergil's attempt to exonerate the Trojans. (4)
- (c) How does Vergil use repetition in lines 108 and 110 to emphasise the treachery of the speaker? (2)
- 3.5 (a) Identify and write down two words which are used in this extract to replace the word "Graeci" or the adjective "Graecus-a-um". (2)
- (b) Explain why Vergil might have chosen to use these words instead of a form of "Graecus". (2)

QUESTION 3 EPIC (cont)

Read the passage below, and answer the questions which follow it.

accingunt omnes operi pedibusque rotarum	235
subiciunt lapsus, et stuppea vincula collo	
intendunt: scandit fatalis machina muros	
feta armis. pueri circum innuptaeque puellae	
sacra canunt funemque manu contingere gaudent:	
illa subit mediaque minans inlabitur urbi.	240
o patria, o divum domus Ilium et incluta bello	
moenia Dardanidum! quater ipso in limine portae	
substitit atque utero sonitum quater arma dedere;	
instamus tamen immemores caecique furore	
et monstrum infelix sacrata sistimus arce.	245
tunc etiam fatis aperit Cassandra futuris	
ora dei iussu non umquam credita Teucris.	

[Source: Virgil *Aeneid II*, lines 235–247]

- 3.6 Translate from "accingunt" to "Dardanidum" (lines 235–242) highlighted in **bold**. Write your translation on alternate lines. (15)
- 3.7 (a) To whom do the words "Dardanidum" (line 242) and "Teucris" (line 247) refer? (1)
- (b) Which noun does the word "fatalis" (line 237) qualify, and with what effect? (2)
- (c) Explain the effect of the irony in the phrase "feta armis" (line 238). (3)
- (d) Explain why Vergil's repetition of the word "quater" (lines 242 and 243) is said to "underline the tragic irony" of the actions described in these lines. (3)
- (e) Vergil's reference to "pueri" and "innuptae puellae" (line 238) seems to suggest some sort of Roman religious rite; explain how these words increase the sense of pathos which is created here. (3)
- 3.8 (a) Explain the significance of Vergil's reference to Cassandra (line 246). (3)
- (b) From lines 244–247, identify two words or phrases which reveal the speaker's sense of frustration at the events he is describing. Give clear reasons for your choices. (4)

- 3.9 Scan lines 235 and 236 ("accingunt ... rotarum" and "subiciunt ... collo") on the Answer Sheet provided, marking elisions and quantities. Show the metrical feet and the main caesura in each line. (5)

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

- 3.10 How is the meaning of line 237 enhanced by the use of sound effects and rhythm? (4)
- [80]**

QUESTION 4 ELEGIAC AND LYRIC

Read the passage below, and answer the questions which follow it.

<p>quae tamen ut vidit, quamvis irata memorque indoluit quotiensque puer miserabilis 'eheu' dixerat, haec resonis iterabat vocibus 'eheu'. cumque suos manibus percusserat ille lacertos, haec quoque reddebat sonitum plangoris eundem.</p>	70
<p>ultima vox solitam fuit haec spectantis in undam: 'heu frustra dilecte puer!' totidemque remisit verba locus, dictoque vale, 'vale' inquit et Echo. ille caput viridi fessum summisit in herba, lumina mors clausit domini mirantia formam.</p>	75

[Source: Ovid Metamorphoses *lines 66–75*]

- 4.1 Translate from "quae" to "Echo" (lines 66–73), highlighted in **bold**. Write your translation on alternate lines. (15)
- 4.2 (a) To whom do the relative pronoun "quae" (line 66) and the noun "puer" (line 67) refer? (2)
- (b) Explain what has happened to cause the "puer" to be described as "miserabilis". (3)
- (c) The phrase "heu frustra dilecte puer" (line 72) in the context of this extract is ambiguous. Explain the ambiguity. (4)
- 4.3 (a) Explain how Ovid uses repetition and line structure in lines 67 and 68 to reinforce his meaning. (3)
- (b) How does the word order in line 73 reflect its meaning? (2)
- (c) By his descriptions in this extract, Ovid evokes pathos, creating sympathy for both of the characters.
- From the extract, choose two phrases to illustrate this statement. Give a clear reason for each of your choices. (6)
- (d) In the last two lines, Ovid uses personification to describe death. Does the personification make death seem more or less frightening? (2)
- 4.4 Scan lines 70 and 71 ("haec quoque ... spectantis in undam") on the Answer Sheet provided, marking elisions and quantities. Show the metrical feet and the main caesura in each line. (5)

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

QUESTION 4 ELEGIAC AND LYRIC (cont)

Read the passage below, and answer the questions which follow it.

multas per gentes et multa per aequora vectus,	
advenio has miseras, frater, ad inferias,	
ut te postremo donarem munere mortis	
et mutam nequiquam alloquerer cinerem.	
quandoquidem fortuna mihi tete abstulit ipsum,	5
o miser indigne frater adempte mihi.	
nunc tamen interea haec, prisco quae more parentum	
tradita sunt tristi munere ad inferias,	
accipe fraterno multum manantia fletu,	
atque in perpetuum, frater, ave atque vale!	10

[Source: Catullus Poem 101]

- 4.5 Translate from "multas" to "inferias" (lines 1–8), highlighted in **bold**. Write your translation on alternate lines. (15)
- 4.6 (a) Where had Catullus's brother died, and under what circumstances? (2)
- (b) In line 8, Catullus refers to the things which "tradita sunt tristi munere ad inferias". Name any two items which would have been used. (2)
- 4.7 Scan lines 1 and 2 ("multas per gentes ... vectus", and "advenio ... ad inferias") on the Answer Sheet provided, marking elisions and quantities. Show the metrical feet and the main caesura in each line. (5)

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

- 4.8 How does Catullus use line structure in lines 1 and 2 to enhance his meaning? (4)
- 4.9 (a) Explain how, in lines 3 and 4, Catullus's diction, and use of alliteration, reveal his mood. Quote to support your answer. (4)
- (b) How does the rhythm of this line reinforce its mood? (2)
- 4.10 Most Roman epitaphs give the full names, and outline the achievements and good qualities of the deceased.

How does Catullus's elegy differ from the norm, and in what respects does his poem reflect the mood of realism and individualism which was a hallmark of Latin Alexandrian era?

(4)
[80]

80 marks

SECTION C**EITHER:**

Answer TWO questions from this section. (Be sure to answer only the questions based on the genres that you have studied.)

OR

Question 9 – Translation of sentences from English to Latin.

QUESTION 5 RHETORIC

Read the passages below, which, if you answered **Section A, Question 1**, you have translated. Then answer the questions which follow it.

O tempora, O mores! senatus haec intellegit, consul videt, hic tamen vivit. vivit? imo vero etiam in senatu venit, fit publici consilii particeps, notat et designat oculis ad caedem unumquemque nostrum. nos autem, fortes viri, satis facere rei publicae videmur, si istius furorem ac tela vitamus. ad mortem te, Catilina, duci iussu consulis iam pridem oportebat, in te conferrī pestem, quam tu in nos 5
machinaris.

[Source: Cicero *In Catilinam i, ii– iii*]

5.1 State and explain the case of each of the following nouns:

- | | | | |
|-----|--------------|----------|-----|
| (a) | oculis | (line 3) | (2) |
| (b) | nostrum | (line 3) | (2) |
| (c) | rei publicae | (line 4) | (2) |
| (d) | consulis | (line 5) | (2) |

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

- | | | | |
|-----|---------|----------|-----|
| (a) | facere | (line 3) | (2) |
| (b) | vitamus | (line 4) | (2) |

QUESTION 5 RHETORIC (cont)

erat scriptum ipsius manu Allobrogum senatui et populo sese, quae eorum legatis confirmasset, facturum esse; orare, ut item illi facerent, quae sibi eorum legati recepissent. tum Cethegus, qui paulo ante aliquid tamen de gladiis ac siccis, quae apud ipsum erant deprehensa, respondisset dixissetque se semper bonorum ferramentorum studiosum fuisse, recitatis litteris 5 debilitatus atque abiectus conscientia repente conticuit.

[Source: Cicero *In Catilinam III*, 10]

5.3 Explain the use of the ablative case in each of the following:

(a) paulo (line 3) (1)

(b) litteris (line 5) (1)

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

(a) confirmasset (line 2) (2)

(b) facerent (line 2) (2)

(c) orare (line 2) (2)

[20]

QUESTION 6 HISTORIOGRAPHY

Read the passages below, which, if you answered **Section A, Question 2**, you have translated. Then answer the questions which follow it.

odiis etiam prope maioribus certarunt quam viribus, Romanis indignantibus quod victoribus victi ultro inferrent arma, Poenis, quod superbe avareque crederent imperitatum victis esse. fama est etiam Hannibalem, annorum ferme novem, pueriliter blandientem patri Hamilcari ut duceretur in Hispaniam, cum perfecto Africo bello exercitum eo traiecturus sacrificaret, altaribus admotum 5 tactis sacris iure iurando adactum se cum primum posset hostem fore populo Romano.

[Source: Livy *Ab Urbe Condita*, 21.1]

- 6.1 Explain the use of the ablative case in each of the following:
- (a) odiis (line 1) (1)
 - (b) Romanis (line 1) (1)
 - (c) iure iurando (line 6) (1)
- 6.2 What part of speech is iurando (line 6)? (1)
- 6.3 State and account for the mood of the following verbs:
- (a) inferrent (line 2) (2)
 - (b) duceretur (line 4) (2)
 - (c) sacrificaret (line 5) (2)
 - (d) fore (line 6) (2)

QUESTION 6 HISTORIOGRAPHY (cont)

"quocumque circumtuli oculos, plena omnia video animorum ac roboris, veteranum peditem, generosissimarum gentium equites frenatos infrenatosque, vos socios fidelissimos fortissimosque, vos, Carthaginienses, cum pro patria, tum ob iram iustissimam pugnatorios. inferimus bellum infestisque signis descendimus in Italiam, tanto audacius fortiusque pugnaturi 5 quam hostis, quanto maior spes, maior est animus inferentis vim quam arcentis."

[Source: Livy *Ab Urbe Condita* 21.44.9]

6.4 State and explain the case of each of the following nouns:

- (a) animorum (line 1) (2)
- (b) signis (line 5) (2)
- (c) tanto (line 5) (2)

6.5 From the passage above, identify and write down an example of:

- (a) a present participle (1)
- (b) a comparative adverb (1)

[20]

QUESTION 7 EPIC

Read the passages below, which, if you answered **Section B, Question 3**, you have translated. Then answer the questions which follow it.

<p>"saepe fugam Danai <u>Troia cupiere</u> relictā moliri et longo fessi <u>discedere</u> bello; <u>fecissent</u>que utinam! saepe illos aspera ponti interclusit hiems et terruit Auster <u>euntis</u>. <u>praecipue</u> cum iam hic <u>trabibus</u> contextus acernis <u>staret</u> equus toto sonuerunt aethere nimbi.</p>	5
--	---

[Source: Virgil *Aeneid II*, lines 105–113]

7.1 Give the name of the part of speech of each of the following:

- | | | |
|-----|--------------------|-----|
| (a) | euntis (line 4) | (1) |
| (b) | praecipue (line 5) | (1) |

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

- | | | |
|-----|-------------------|-----|
| (a) | Troia (line 1) | (2) |
| (b) | trabibus (line 5) | (2) |

7.3 State and account for the mood of each of the following verbs:

- | | | |
|-----|--------------------|-----|
| (a) | cupiere (line 1) | (2) |
| (b) | discedere (line 2) | (2) |
| (c) | fecissent (line 3) | (2) |
| (d) | staret (line 6) | (2) |

accingunt omnes operi pedibusque rotarum
subiciunt lapsus, et stuppea vincula collo
intendunt: scandit fatalis machina muros
feta armis. pueri circum innuptaeque puellae
sacra canunt funemque manu contingere gaudent: 5
illa subit mediaque minans inlabitur urbi.
o patria, o divum domus Ilium et incluta bello
moenia Dardanidum!

[Source: Virgil *Aeneid II*, lines 235–245]

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

- (a) rotarum (line 1) (2)
- (b) patria (line 7) (2)
- (c) Dardanidum (line 8) (2)

[20]

QUESTION 8 ELEGIAC AND LYRIC

Read the passages below, which, if you answered **Section B, Question 3**, you have translated. Then answer the questions which follow it.

quae tamen ut vidit, quamvis irata memorque
 indoluit quotiensque puer miserabilis 'eheu'
 dixerat, haec resonis iterabat vocibus 'eheu'.
 cumque suos manibus percusserat ille lacertos,
 haec quoque reddebat sonitum plangoris eundem. 5
 ultima vox solitam fuit haec spectantis in undam:
 'heu frustra dilecte puer!' totidemque remisit
verba locus, dictoque vale, 'vale' inquit et Echo.

[Source: Ovid Metamorphoses *lines 66–75*]

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

- (a) *vocibus* (line 3) (2)
- (b) *plangoris* (line 5) (2)
- (c) *verba* (line 8) (2)
- (d) *dicto* (line 8) (2)

8.2 State and explain the mood of *vidit* (line 1) (2)

8.3 What part of speech is *eundem* (line 5)? (1)

QUESTION 8 ELEGIAC AND LYRIC (cont)

multas per gentes et multa per aequora vectus,
advenio has miseras, frater, ad inferias,
ut te postremo donarem munere mortis
et mutam nequiquam alloquerer cinerem.
quandoquidem fortuna mihi tete abstulit ipsum, 5
o miser indigne frater adempte mihi.
nunc tamen interea haec, prisco quae more parentum
tradita sunt tristi munere ad inferias,

[Source: Catullus Poem 101]

- 8.4 State and explain the mood of donarem (line 3). (2)
- 8.5 State and explain the case of each of the following words:
- (a) frater (line 2) (2)
- (b) tete (line 5) (2)
- (c) parentum (line 7) (2)
- 8.6 From the text above identify and write down a past participle. (1)
- [20]**

QUESTION 9 SENTENCES FOR TRANSLATION INTO LATIN

ANSWER THIS QUESTION ONLY IF YOU HAVE NOT ANSWERED ANY OTHER QUESTIONS IN SECTION C.

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

- 9.1 Although I ordered them to leave at once, they wished to remain in the city. (9)
- 9.2 Whenever I spoke about the serious dangers of Rome, she says she cannot hear me. (10)
- 9.3 Are you not afraid (= surely you are ...) that your only brother may be killed in Asia? (7)
- 9.4 If he sees all these things, he will certainly rejoice for a long time. (6)
- 9.5 The Roman sailors set out on the same day to sail to Britain. (8)
- [40]**

40 marks

Total: 200 marks