



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. 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 14.
5. Read the questions carefully.
6. Number your answers exactly as the questions are numbered.
7. Scansion: answers must be completed on the Answer Sheet provided, according to the instructions.

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

8. It is in your own interest to write legibly and to present your work neatly.
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SECTION A PROSE SET TEXTS

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.

castra sunt in Italia contra populum Romanum in Etruriae faucibus collocata, crescit in dies singulos hostium numerus; eorum autem castrorum imperatorem ducemque hostium intra moenia atque adeo in senatu videmus intestinam aliquam cotidie perniciem rei publicae molientem. **si te iam, Catilina, comprehendi, si interfici iussero, credo, erit verendum mihi, ne non potius hoc omnes boni serius a me quam quisquam crudelius factum esse dicat. verum ego hoc, quod iam pridem factum esse oportuit, certa de causa nondum adducor ut faciam. tum denique interficiere, cum iam nemo tam improbus, tam perditus, tam tui similis inveniri poterit, qui id non iure factum esse fateatur.**

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[Source: Cicero *In Catilinam I*, 4–5]

- 1.1 Translate from "si te iam" to "fateatur" (lines 4 to 10), highlighted in **bold**.
Write your translation on alternate lines. (18)
- 1.2 (a) To which group of people is Cicero referring in the phrase "hostium numerus" (line 2)? (2)
- (b) How would his use of the word "hostium" have positioned his audience to perceive this group? (2)
- 1.3 (a) Describe briefly how Cicero (elsewhere in the *In Catilinam*) portrays the nature of this group of people, and their motives. (2)
- (b) What evidence is there (elsewhere in the *In Catilinam*) to suggest that Cicero might have labelled them unfairly? (4)
- 1.4 Considering the long-term effects of Cicero's conflict with Catiline, explain why his statement "*credo, erit verendum mihi*" (line 5) might have been seen as ominous. (4)
- 1.5 Comment on how the diction, repetition, and word-order of the final sentence of this extract contribute to its effectiveness. (4)

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

quae cum ita sint, patres conscripti, vobis populi Romani praesidia non desunt; vos ne populo Romano deesse videamini, providete. habetis consulem ex plurimis periculis et insidiis atque ex media morte non ad vitam suam, sed ad salutem vestram reservatum.

omnes ordines ad conservandam rem publicam mente, voluntate, studio, virtute, voce, consentiunt. obsessa facibus et telis impiae coniurationis vobis supplex manus tendit

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patria communis, vobis se, vobis vitam omnium civium, vobis arcem et Capitolium, vobis aras Penatium, vobis illum ignem Vestae sempiternum, vobis omnium deorum templa atque delubra, vobis muros atque urbis tecta commendat. **praeterea de vestra vita, de coniugum vestrarum atque liberorum anima, de fortunis omnium, de sedibus, de focus vestris hodierno die vobis iudicandum est.**

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[Source: Cicero *In Catilinam IV*, 18–19]

- 1.6 Translate from "quae" to "reservatum" (lines 1–3), and from "praeterea" to "iudicandum est" (lines 8–10), highlighted in **bold**.

Write your translation on alternate lines.

(22)

- 1.7 In this section of the text, Cicero appeals to the senators' sense of honour and *pietas*. By quoting and explaining two phrases, show how he does this.

(4)

- 1.8 (a) Why did Cicero at first hesitate to carry out the actions which the *senatus consultum ultimum* of 21 October sanctioned, and then change his mind at a later date?

(4)

- (b) Describe the actions which were taken against the conspirators after this speech was delivered.

(4)

- 1.9 ***Habetis consulem ex plurimis periculis et insidiis atque ex media morte non ad vitam suam, sed ad salutem vestram reservatum.***

- (a) To whom does the word "consulem" (line 2) refer?

(1)

- (b) In the light of your answer to 1.9 (a), what impression does the second sentence of this text (given above) create of Cicero himself? Support your answer by referring to the text.

(3)

- 1.10 (a) What effect does Cicero achieve by his use of personification in lines 5–8 (obsessa ... commendat)?

(3)

- (b) How does Cicero reinforce this impression by his use of repetition in lines 5–8 (obsessa ... commendat)?

(3)

[80]

QUESTION 2 HISTORIOGRAPHY

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

"erit igitur in hoc certamine is vobis illisque animus qui victoribus et victis esse solet. nec nunc illi quia audent sed quia necesse est pugnaturi sunt, qui plures paene perierint quam supersint; nisi creditis, qui exercitu incolumi pugnam detractavere, eos duabus partibus peditum equitumque in transitu Alpium amissis plus spei nactos esse. at enim pauci quidem sunt sed vigentes animis corporibusque, quorum robora ac vires vix sustinere vis ulla possit. effigies immo, umbrae hominum, fame, frigore, inlue, squalore enecti, contusi ac debilitati inter saxa rupesque; ad hoc praeusti artus, niverigentes nervi, membra torrida gelu, quassata fractaque arma, claudi ac debiles equi."

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[Source: Livy *Ab Urbe Condita* 21. 40]

- 2.1 Translate from "erit" to "possit" (lines 1 to 6), highlighted in **bold**.
Write your translation on alternate lines. (20)
- 2.2 (a) Identify the speaker of this extract, and outline his purpose. (3)
(b) To whom do the words "vobis" and "illis" (line 1) refer? (2)
- 2.3 (a) Before which battle were the words above supposed to have been uttered? (1)
(b) What were the results of this battle? (2)
(c) What role was played by the younger Scipio, and why was this important? (2)
- 2.4 Explain the effect, in this context, of the words "at" and "immo". (3)
- 2.5 How does Livy use asyndeton and word-order in the last sentence of this extract to good effect? (4)
- 2.6 Livy intended his *Ab Urbe Condita* to "commemorate the deeds of the foremost people of the world" and to write about "the infinite variety of human experience".
How does the style and content of this extract reflect his aims? (5)

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

Hannibali nimis laeta res est visa maiorque quam ut eam statim capere animo posset. itaque voluntatem se laudare Maharbalis ait; ad consilium pensandum temporis opus esse. tum Maharbal: "non omnia nimirum eidem di dedere. vincere scis, Hannibal; victoria uti nescis." mora eius diei satis creditur saluti fuisse urbi atque imperio. postero die ubi primum inluxit, ad spolia legenda foedamque etiam hostibus spectandam stragem insistunt. iacebant tot Romanorum milia, pedites passim equitesque, ut quem cuique fors aut pugna iunxerat aut fuga; adsurgentes quidam ex strage media cruenti, quos stricta matutino frigore excitaverant vulnera, ab hoste oppressi sunt; quosdam et iacentes vivos succisis feminibus poplitibusque invenerunt, nudantes cervicem iugulumque et reliquum sanguinem iubentes haurire; inventi quidam sunt mersis in effossam terram capitibus quod ipsos fecisse foveas obruentes ora superiecta humo interclusisse spiritum apparebat.

[Source: Livy *Ab Urbe Condita* 22.51]

- 2.7 Translate from "Hannibali" to "insistunt" (lines 1–6), highlighted in **bold**.
Write your translation on alternate lines. (20)
- 2.8 What function did Maharbal perform in Hannibal's army? (1)
- 2.9 (a) Describe briefly the events of the battle which led to the scenes of carnage which Livy describes in this extract. (4)
- (b) How does Livy's description of the actions of the Numidian cavalry during the battle attempt to demonise the Carthaginians? (5)
- 2.10 In lines 9–12, Livy describes a series of small scenes viewed by the Carthaginians.
How does the description, together with the verbal ordering using repetition of forms of the word "quidam" (lines 9–12) contribute to the vividness of the description of the battlefield? (4)
- 2.11 Livy's style has been called more appropriate for a dramatist or a poet than for an historian.
From lines 6–14, choose two phrases to use as evidence which either confirms or disproves this statement.
Justify and explain your choice of evidence. (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.

primus ibi ante omnis magna comitante caterva	
Laocoon ardens summa decurrit ab arce,	
et procul 'o miseri, quae tanta insania, cives?	
creditis avectos hostis? aut ulla putatis	
dona carere dolis Danaum? sic notus Ulixes?	44
aut hoc inclusi ligno occultantur Achivi,	
aut haec in nostros fabricata est machina muros,	
inspectura domos venturaque desuper urbi,	
aut aliquis latet error; equo ne credite, Teucri.	
quidquid id est, timeo Danaos et dona ferentis.'	
sic fatus validis ingentem viribus hastam	50
in latus inque feri curvam compagibus alvum	
contorsit. stetit illa tremens, uteroque recusso	
insonuere cavae gemitumque dedere cavernae.	
et, si fata deum, si mens non laeva fuisset,	
impulerat ferro Argolicas foedare latebras,	55
Troiaque nunc staret, Priamique arx alta maneres.	

[Source: Virgil *Aeneid II*, lines 40–56]

3.1 Translate from "creditiss" to "Teucris" (lines 43–48), highlighted in **bold**.

Write your translation on alternate lines.

(12)

3.2 Scan lines 40 and 41 ("primus... arce") on the Answer Sheet provided, marking elisions and quantities, and showing the metrical feet and the main caesura in each line.

(5)

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

- 3.3 (a) In which work of literature would one be able to read the original story of the fall of Troy? Write down both the name of the author, and the title. (2)
- (b) For what main purpose was the original story retold by Virgil? (3)
- (c) Name the two speakers in this extract. (2)
- 3.4 From the extract above, find and write down three phrases which show how Virgil portrays the Greeks in a less-than-heroic light. (6)
- Explain and justify each of your chosen phrases. (6)
- 3.5 What is the effect of the rhetorical questions in this extract? (2)

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

nos delubra deum miseri, quibus ultimus esset ille dies, festa velamus fronde per urbem. vertitur interea caelum et ruit Oceano nox	250
involvens umbra magna terramque polumque Myrmidonumque dolos; fusi per moenia Teucri conticuere; sopor fessos complectitur artus. et iam Argiva phalanx instructis navibus ibat a Tenedo tacitae per amica silentia lunae	255
litora nota petens, flammis cum regia puppis extulerat, fatisque deum defensus iniquis inclusos utero Danaos et pinea furtim laxat claustra Sinon. illos patefactus ad auras reddit equus, laetique cavo se robore promunt	260
Thessandrus Sthenelusque duces et dirus Ulixes, demissum lapsi per funem, Acamasque Thoasque Pelidesque Neoptolemus primusque Machaon et Menelaus et ipse doli fabricator Epeos. invadunt urbem somno vinoque sepultam;	265
caeduntur vigiles, portisque patentibus omnis accipiunt socios atque agmina conscia iungunt.	

[Source: Virgil *Aeneid II*, lines 248–267]

- 3.6 Translate from "et iam" to "Sinon" (lines 254 to 259) and from "invadunt" to "iungunt" (lines 265 to 267) highlighted in **bold**.

Write your translation on alternate lines. (18)

- 3.7 In the last three lines of the previous extract, and again in this extract, Virgil refers to the involvement of the gods in the outcome of the Trojan War.

(a) In what ways do the gods' actions affect Troy's fate? (2)

(b) In accepting the will of the gods, Aeneas is forced to come to terms with certain aspects of *pietas*. Explain how his actions during the Greek onslaught on Troy are at odds with what the gods require him to do. (5)

- 3.8 (a) How does Virgil use alliteration and word-order in lines 248–9 to foreshadow the terrible fate that is about to befall Troy? (3)
- (b) How does the rhythm of line 251 create a sense of foreboding? (2)
- 3.9 (a) To what do the words "Myrmidonum dolos" in line 252 refer? (1)
- (b) Briefly sum up Sinon's explanation for the gift given to the Trojans. (5)
- 3.10 (a) How does Virgil's imagery in line 255 create a tone of calm peacefulness? (2)
- (b) What effect does Virgil achieve by including the list of names in lines 261–264? (2)
- 3.11 Scan lines 265 and 267 ("invadunt ... sepultam" and "accipiunt ... iungunt") on the Answer Sheet provided, marking elisions and quantities, and showing the metrical feet and the main caesura in each line. (5)
- Please remember to place the completed Answer Sheet inside the front cover of your Answer Book.**
- 3.12 Explain how the rhythm and imagery in line 265 enhance its meaning. (3)
- [80]**

- (b) In the extract above, Ovid portrays a series of emotional changes, from initial attraction to revulsion.

Choose and write down in order five words which could be used to summarise the progress of the encounter; briefly explain why you chose each one. (5)

- 4.5 Scan lines 27 and 28 ("ille ... nostri") on the Answer Sheet provided, marking elisions and quantities, and showing the metrical feet and the main caesura in each line. (5)

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

- 4.10 Scan lines 14 and 16 ("nulla ... patet" and "si ... venit") on the Answer Sheet provided, marking elisions and quantities, and showing the metrical feet and the main caesura in each line. (5)

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

- 4.11 Many readers have praised Martial's descriptions of places. Choose any two descriptions of places along the route, which you think give the reader a vivid picture of a part of Rome. Explain why you chose each one. (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.

si te iam, Catilina, comprehendi, si interfici iussero, credo, **erit verendum mihi**, ne non potius hoc omnes boni serius a me quam quisquam crudelius factum esse **dicat**. verum ego hoc, quod iam pridem factum esse oportuit, certa de causa nondum adducor ut **faciam**. tum denique **interficere**, cum iam nemo tam improbus, tam perditus, tam **tui** similis **inveniri** poterit, qui id non iure factum esse fateatur. 5

[Source: Cicero *In Catilinam I*, 4–5]

- 5.1 Explain the construction of "erit verendum" (line 1). (2)
- 5.2 From the extract, find and write down a conditional sentence. State and explain the mood of each of the verbs in the sentence. (3)
- 5.3 State and explain the case of each of the following nouns:
- (a) mihi (line 1) (2)
- (a) tui (line 5) (2)
- 5.4 State and explain the mood of each of the following verbs:
- (a) dicat (line 3) (2)
- (b) faciam (line 4) (2)
- (c) interficere (line 4) (2)
- (d) inveniri (line 5) (2)

quae cum ita **sint**, patres conscripti, vobis populi Romani praesidia non desunt; vos ne populo Romano deesse **videamini**, provide. habetis consulem ex plurimis periculis et insidiis atque ex media morte non ad vitam suam, sed ad salutem vestram **reservatum**.

praeterea de vestra vita, de coniugum vestrarum atque liberorum anima, de fortunis omnium, de sedibus, de focus vestris hodierno die vobis iudicandum est.

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[Source: Cicero *In Catilinam IV*, 18–19]

- 5.5 Give a reason for the use of the subjunctive mood in each of the following verbs:
- (a) sint (line 1) (1)
- (b) videamini (line 2) (1)
- 5.6 What part of speech is "reservatum" (line 3)? (1)
- [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.

"erit igitur in hoc certamine is vobis illisque animus qui **victoribus** et victis esse solet. nec nunc illi quia **audent** sed quia necesse est pugnaturi sunt, qui plures paene perierint quam supersint; nisi creditis, **qui exercitu** incolumi pugnam detractavere, eos duabus partibus peditum equitumque in transitu **Alpium** amissis plus **spei nactos esse**. at enim pauci quidem sunt sed vigentes **animis** corporibusque, quorum robora ac vires vix **sustinere** vis ulla possit." 5

[Source: Livy *Ab Urbe Condita* 21. 40]

- 6.1 State and explain the case of each of the following nouns:
- (a) victoribus (line 1) (2)
 - (b) exercitu (line 3) (2)
 - (c) Alpium (line 4) (2)
 - (d) spei (line 4) (2)
 - (e) animis (line 5) (2)
- 6.2 What part of speech is "nactos esse" (line 4)? (1)
- 6.3 State and account for the mood of the following verbs:
- (a) audent (line 2) (2)
 - (b) sustinere (line 6) (2)
- 6.4 Name the antecedent of the relative pronoun "qui" in line 3 (1)

Hannibali nimis laeta res est visa maiorque quam ut eam statim capere animo posset. itaque voluntatem se laudare Maharbalis ait; ad consilium pensandum temporis opus esse. tum Maharbal: "non omnia nimirum eidem di dedere. vincere scis, Hannibal; victoria uti nescis." mora eius diei satis creditur **saluti** fuisse **urbi** atque imperio. postero die ubi primum inluxit, **ad spolia legenda** foedamque etiam hostibus spectandam stragem insistunt. 5

[Source: Livy *Ab Urbe Condita* 22.51]

- 6.5 Explain the construction of "ad spolia legenda" (line 5) (2)
- 6.6 Explain the two uses of the dative case in the phrase "saluti [fuisse] urbi" (line 4). (2)

[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.

creditis avectos hostis ? aut ulla putatis dona carere dolis Danaum? sic notus Ulixes? aut hoc inclusi ligno occultantur Achivi, aut haec in nostros fabricata est machina muros, inspectura domos venturaque desuper urbi, aut aliquis latet error; equo ne credite, Teucri .	5
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[Source: Virgil *Aeneid II*, lines 40–56]

- 7.1 From the extract, find an example of each of the following:
- (a) a future participle (1)
- (b) a present infinitive (1)
- 7.2 State and explain the case of each of the following nouns:
- (a) *dolis* (line 2) (2)
- (b) *equo* (line 6) (2)
- (c) *Teucri* (line 6) (2)
- 7.3 State and explain the mood of "credite" (line 6) (2)
- 7.4 Explain the construction used in "avectos hostis" (line 1) (2)

et iam Argiva phalanx instructis navibus ibat a Tenedo tacitae per amica silentia lunae litora nota petens, flammam cum regia puppis extulerat, fatisque deum defensus iniquis inclusos utero Danaos et pinea furtim laxat claustra Sinon.	5
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[Source: Virgil *Aeneid II*, lines 254–267]

- 7.5 State and explain the case of each of the following phrases:
- (a) *instructis navibus* (line 1) (2)
- (b) *fatis* (line 4) (2)
- (c) *deum* (line 4) (2)
- (d) *inclusos Danaos* (line 5) (2)

[20]

QUESTION 8 ELEGIAC AND LYRIC

Read the passages below, which, if you answered **Section B, Question 4**, you have translated. Then answer the questions which follow it.

perstat et alternae deceptus imagine vocis, 'huc coeamus' ait nullique libentius umquam responsura sono ' coeamus ' rettulit Echo et verbis favet ipsa suis egressaque silva ibat, ut iniceret sperato brachia collo.	5
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[Source: Ovid *Metamorphoses*]

- 8.1 From the extract, find an example of each of the following:
- (a) a perfect participle (1)
- (b) a comparative adverb (1)
- 8.2 State and explain the case of each of the following words:
- (a) *deceptus* (line 1) (2)
- (b) *imagine* (line 1) (2)
- (c) *nulli* (line 2) (2)
- (d) *verbis* (line 4) (2)
- (e) *silva* (line 4) (2)
- 8.3 State and explain the mood of "*coeamus*" (line 3) (2)
- 8.4 State and explain the mood of "*iniceret*" (line 5) (2)

quaeris iter? dicam. vicinum Castora canae transibis Vestae virgineamque domum; inde sacro veneranda petes Palatia clivo, plurima qua summi fulget imago ducis . nec te detineat miri radiata colossi	5
quae Rhodium moles vincere gaudet opus. flecte vias hac qua madidi sunt tecta Lyaei et Cybeles picto stat Corybante tholus.	

[Source: Martial *Epigrams* 1.70]

- 8.5 State and explain the case of each of the following phrases:
- (a) *Vestae* (line 2) (2)
- (b) *ducis* (line 4) (2)

[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 accidence.

- 9.1 We did not order them to sail to the island themselves. (9)
- 9.2 After all these things had been done, the emperor arrived. (7)
- 9.3 They informed their master that the messenger had been killed. (6)
- 9.4 Since he does not wish to stay, let him depart at once. (7)
- 9.5 Although we were afraid that they would follow us, we still set out at midnight. (11)

[40]

40 marks

Total: 200 marks