



LATIN SECOND ADDITIONAL LANGUAGE: PAPER I

Time: 3 hours

200 marks

PLEASE READ THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY

1. This question paper consists of 16 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 10.
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.

nihilne te nocturnum praesidium Palatii, nihil urbis vigiliae, nihil timor populi, nihil concursus bonorum omnium, nihil hic munitissimus habendi senatus locus, nihil horum ora vultusque moverunt? patere tua consilia non sentis, constrictam iam horum omnium scientia teneri coniurationem tuam non vides? quid proxima, quid superiore nocte egeris, ubi fueris, quos convocaveris, quid consilii ceperis, quem nostrum ignorare arbitraris? 5

[Cicero *In Catilinam I, i*]

- 1.1 Translate the whole of the text above.
Write your translation on alternate lines. (20)
- 1.2 (a) To whom is Cicero addressing the words spoken here? (1)
(b) To whom does the pronoun "te" (line 1) refer? (1)
(c) Explain the references to "nocturnum praesidium Palatii" and to "urbis vigiliae". (2)
(d) This part of Cicero's speech would have affected all of the rest of those who heard it. Identify and write down two phrases which you think would have evoked strong emotion in their hearers, and explain the effect of each one. (5)
- 1.3 (a) In the first sentence of this extract, Cicero makes use of repetition and seems to "zoom in" on his audience as he speaks. Explain how he does this in the six phrases which form the subject of his first sentence, and with what effect. (5)
(b) In the second sentence, he poses two questions, but does not use the accepted question-format (i.e. using *-ne*, *num*, or *nonne* to introduce the questions).
Explain how this reveals his meaning and intention. (2)
- 1.4 (a) What event precipitated the delivery of the speech from which the extract above is taken? (2)
(b) Why would it be correct to say that the part of his speech printed here does not give an accurate impression of its actual delivery? (2)
- 1.5 What action did Catiline take in reaction to Cicero's first Oration against him? (2)

QUESTION 1 RHETORIC (cont)

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

atque ego ut vidi, quos maximo furore et scelere inflammatos sciebam, eos nobiscum esse et Romae remansisse, in eo omnes dies noctesque consumpsi, ut, quid agerent, quid molirentur, sentirem ac viderem, ut, quoniam auribus vestris propter incredibilem magnitudinem sceleris minorem fidem faceret oratio mea, rem ita comprehenderem, ut tum demum animis saluti vestrae provideretis, cum oculis maleficium ipsum videretis. 5

[Source: Cicero *In Catilinam III*, 3–4]

- 1.6 Translate the whole of the text above.
Write your translation on alternate lines. (20)
- 1.7 (a) To whom does the word "eos" (line 1) refer? (1)
(b) What irrefutable evidence did Cicero receive, and from whom, concerning the conspiracy before he delivered his third speech? (4)
- 1.8 The style and tone of this part of the *In Catilinam* is very different from that of the extract which you translated in Question 1.1.
(a) From each of the two extracts in Question 1, select one phrase or sentence which illustrate the style and tone which Cicero uses. (You need to choose two phrases in total: one from each extract) (2)
(b) Explain what the style and tone of each phrase you have chosen shows about Cicero's state of mind. (6)
- 1.9 **...ut, quoniam auribus vestris propter incredibilem magnitudinem sceleris minorem fidem faceret oratio mea,...**
Explain how Cicero uses word-order to enhance the effect of his statement in lines 3-4 (reprinted above) (3)
- 1.10 **ut, quid agerent, quid molirentur, sentirem ac viderem,**
What effect does Cicero achieve by his use of repetition in line 3? (2)
- [80]**

QUESTION 2 HISTORIOGRAPHY

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

<p>cetera plana, proclivia fore; uno aut summo altero proelio arcem et caput Italiae in manu ac potestate habituros. procedere inde agmen coepit iam nihil ne hostibus quidem praeter parva furta per occasionem temptantibus. ceterum iter multo quam in adscensu fuerat – ut pleraque Alpium ab Italia sicut breviora ita arrectiora sunt – difficilius fuit; omnis enim ferme via praeceps, angusta, lubrica erat, ut neque sustinere se ab lapsu possent nec qui paulum titubassent haerere adflicti vestigio suo, aliique super alios et iumenta in homines occiderent.</p>	5
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[Source: Livy *Ab Urbe Condita* 21. 35]

- 2.1 Translate from "procedere" to "occiderent" (lines 2 to 7), highlighted in **bold**.
Write your translation on alternate lines. (20)
- 2.2 Describe briefly what it was that motivated Hannibal to maintain his life-long enmity against Rome. (4)
- 2.3 (a) To whom does the word "hostibus" (line 2) refer? (2)
(b) How did these "hostes" operate, and with what intention? (2)
- 2.4 What impression does Livy create in this passage of the nature of Hannibal's soldiers? Support your answer by referring to the text of this passage. (2)
- 2.5 Livy has been described as "a thinker who [was] independent in his judgement of people and events".
To what extent is this observation borne out in the passages you have read? (5)

QUESTION 2 HISTORIOGRAPHY (cont)

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

"effigies immo, umbrae hominum, fame, frigore, inluvie, squalor enecti, contusi ac debilitati inter saxa rupesque; ad hoc praeusti artus, nive rigentes nervi, membra torrida gelu, quassata fractaque arma, claudi ac debiles equi. **cum hoc equite, cum hoc pedite pugnaturi estis; reliquias extremas hostis, non hostem habetis, ac nihil magis vereor quam ne cui, vos cum pugnaveritis, Alpes vicisse Hannibalem videantur. sed ita forsitan decuit, cum foederum ruptore duce ac populo deos ipsos sine ulla humana ope committere ac profligare bellum, nos, qui secundum deos violati sumus, commissum ac profligatum conficere.**" 5

[Source: Livy *Ab Urbe Condita* 21.40.9]

- 2.6 Translate from "cum hoc equite" to "conficere" (lines 3 to 8), highlighted in **bold**.
Write your translation on alternate lines. (20)
- 2.7 (a) Name the speaker of the words in the extract above. (2)
(b) Where and when is this speech supposed to have been delivered? (2)
- 2.8 In this part of the speech, the speaker creates a number of striking images of the enemy his soldiers are facing. Choose one of these images, and explain how it might have affected his soldiers. Refer to the text of this passage to support your answer. (3)
- 2.9 Considering the outcome of the battle which followed this speech, could the words uttered here be seen as ironic? Give evidence from the text as a whole to support your answer. (4)
- 2.10 (a) To whom does the phrase "foedorum ruptore duce ac populo" refer? (2)
(b) Why would the use of this phrase have created anger in its hearers? (2)
- 2.11 As a young man, Livy had studied rhetoric and the art of declamation. This, it was said, led him to be able to present events in a lively and convincing manner.
To illustrate this statement, choose a sentence or part of a sentence from either of the two passages in Question 2, and discuss how Livy's style creates a lively and convincing portrayal of the event he is describing. (4)
- 2.12 (a) In both of the texts provided in Question 2, predictions are made of easy victory.
From each text, choose and write down a phrase in which the leader encourages his soldiers by promising a quick and successful outcome. (2)
(b) For each phrase you have quoted, explain how the actual outcome differed from what had been predicted. (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.

accipe nunc Danaum insidias et crimine ab uno disce omnis.	65
namque ut conspectus in medio turbatus, inermis, constitit atque oculis Phrygia agmina circumspexit: 'heu, quae nunc tellus' inquit 'quae me aequora possunt accipere? aut quid iam misero mihi denique restat, cui neque apud Danaos usquam locus, et super ipsi	70
Dardanidae infensi poenas cum sanguine poscunt?' quo gemitu conversi animi compressus et omnis impetus. hortamur fari quo sanguine cretus, quidve ferat; memoret quae sit fiducia capto.	

[Source: Virgil *Aeneid II*, lines 65–74]

- 3.1 Translate from "aut quid" to "capto" (lines 69 to 74), highlighted in **bold**.
Write your translation on alternate lines. (14)
- 3.2 Scan lines 68 and 69 ("heu, ... restat") 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) Name the person who is relating the main story in Book 2 of *The Aeneid*, and describe under what conditions they are being spoken, and to whom. (3)
- (b) What do the words "turbatus" and "inermis" (line 66) suggest about the person whose words are quoted in lines 68 to 71? (2)
- (c) How does Vergil use diction and word-order in line 65 to reveal the mood of the speaker? (4)
- 3.4 Vergil makes the speech quoted in lines 68–71 emotive and convincing.
- (a) What was Vergil's purpose in making this speech so convincing? (3)
- (b) How does the use of rhetorical questions contribute to its effectiveness? (2)
- (c) Explain the dramatic irony in the crowd's reaction to the speaker. (4)

QUESTION 3 EPIC (cont)

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

<p>"iamque dies infanda aderat; mihi sacra parari et salsae fruges et circum tempora vittae. eripui, fateor, leto me et vincula rupi, limosoque lacu per noctem obscurus in ulva delitui dum vela darent, si forte dedissent. nec mihi iam patriam antiquam spes ulla videndi, nec dulcis natos exoptatumque parentem, quos illi fors et poenas ob nostra reposcent effugia, et culpam hanc miserorum morte piabunt. quod te per superos et conscia numina veri, per si qua est quae restet adhuc mortalibus usquam intemerata fides, oro, miserere laborum tantorum, miserere animi non digna ferentis."</p>	<p>135</p> <p>140</p>
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[Source: Virgil *Aeneid II*, lines 132–144]

- 3.5 Translate from "iamque" to "piabunt" (lines 132–140) highlighted in **bold**.
 Write your translation on alternate lines. (16)
- 3.6 (a) What connection is there between this passage and the one you have just read? (2)
 (b) To what proposed event is the speaker referring in lines 1–2? (2)
 (c) In what way do lines 137–138 constitute an appeal to the hearers' sense of *pietas*? (3)
 (d) How would Aeneas's story as a whole, and particularly the themes represented in lines 137–138, have been intended to affect the Roman readers of the *Aeneid*?
 Provide support for your answer from your knowledge of the text as a whole. (4)
- 3.7 How does Vergil use repetition, diction, and word-order in lines 142–144, to evoke strong emotions in the reader? (6)
- 3.8 Scan lines 132 and 133 ("iamque ... parari" and "et salsae ...vittae") 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.

- 3.9 How is the meaning of lines 136 and 140 enhanced by the use of sound effects? (3)
- 3.10 Explain how the rhythm in line 133 enhances its meaning. (2)

[80]

QUESTION 4 ELEGIAC AND LYRIC

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

<p>miserae cognosce prohoemia rixae, si rixa est ubi tu pulsas, ego vapulo tantum. 290 stat contra starique iubet; parere necesse est; nam quid agas cum te furiosus cogat et idem fortior? 'unde venis?' exclamat 'cuius aceto, cuius conche tumes? quis tecum sectile porrum sutor et elixir vervecis labra comedit? 295 nil mihi respondes? aut dic aut accipe calcem. ede ubi consistas, in qua te quaero proseucha? dicere si temptes aliquid tacitusve recedas, tandumdem est...</p>
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[Source: Juvenal *Satire III* lines 289–299]

- 4.1 Translate from "nam" to "tantumdem est" (lines 292–299), highlighted in **bold**.
Write your translation on alternate lines. (15)
- 4.2 (a) What societal problem does Juvenal decry in this extract? (2)
- (b) Describe as accurately as you can the person who is the **subject of the verb 'stat'** in line 291. Quote two phrases or words from the extract to support your conclusions. (4)
- (c) Describe as accurately as you can the person who is being **addressed** in lines 293–297. Quote two phrases or words from the rest of the extract to support your conclusions. (4)
- 4.3 (a) What indications are there in the conversation reported in lines 293–297 that in the Rome of Juvenal's time, just as in the modern world, xenophobia and religious intolerance flourished? (3)
- (b) The sound-effects, syntax, and line-structure in the questions in lines 293–297 create a strongly negative impact.
Giving an example of each, comment on how the sounds, syntax and line-structure contribute to the effectiveness of these lines. (6)
- (c) Suggest a word to describe Juvenal's tone in this extract, and support your answer by quoting a word or phrase from the text. (2)
- 4.4 Scan lines 296 and 297 ("nil mihi ... proseucha") 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.

- 4.5 Comment on how the rhythm of line 296 contributes to its effect. (2)

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.

nihilne te nocturnum praesidium Palatii, nihil **urbis** vigiliae, nihil timor populi, nihil concursus bonorum omnium, nihil hic munitissimus **habendi senatus** locus, nihil horum ora vultusque moverunt? Patere tua consilia non sentis, constrictam iam horum omnium scientia teneri coniurationem tuam non vides? quid proxima, quid superiore **nocte** egeris, ubi fueris, quos convocaveris, quid consilii ceperis, 5 quem **nostrum** ignorare arbitraris?

[Cicero In Catilinam I, i]

- 5.1 Explain the construction of "habendi senatus" (line 2). (2)
- 5.2 State and explain the case of each of the following nouns:
- (a) *urbis* (line 1) (2)
- (b) *nocte* (line 5) (2)
- (c) *nostrum* (line 6) (2)

QUESTION 5 RHETORIC (cont)

atque ego ut vidi, quos maximo furore et **scelere** inflammatos sciebam, **eos** nobiscum esse et **Romae** remansisse, in eo omnes dies noctesque consumpsi, ut, quid agerent, quid **molirentur**, **sentirem** ac viderem, ut, quoniam auribus vestris propter incredibilem magnitudinem sceleris minorem fidem faceret oratio mea, rem ita comprehenderem, ut tum demum animis saluti vestrae provideretis, cum oculis maleficium ipsum **videretis**. 5

[Source: Cicero *In Catilinam III*, 3–4]

5.3 State and explain the case of each of the following nouns and pronouns:

(a) scelere (line 1) (2)

(b) eos (line 1) (2)

(c) Romae (line 2) (2)

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

(a) molirentur (line 3) (2)

(b) sentirem (line 3) (2)

(c) videretis (line 6) (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.

procedere inde agmen coepit iam nihil ne **hostibus** quidem praeter parva furta per occasionem **temptantibus**. ceterum iter **multo** quam in adscensu fuerat – ut pleraque Alpium ab Italia sicut breviora ita arrectiora **sunt** – difficilius fuit; omnis enim ferme via praecipua, angusta, lubrica erat, ut neque sustinere se ab lapsu **possent** nec qui paulum titubassent haerere adflicti **vestigio** suo, aliique super alios et iumenta in homines occiderent. 5

[Source: Livy *Ab Urbe Condita* 21. 35]

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

- (a) **hostibus** ... **temptantibus** (lines 1–2) (2)
- (b) **multo** (line 2) (2)
- (c) **vestigio** (line 5) (2)

6.2 State and account for the mood of the following verbs:

- (a) **procedere** (line 1) (2)
- (b) **sunt** (line 3) (2)
- (c) **possent** (line 5) (2)

"...cum hoc **equite**, cum hoc pedite pugnaturi estis; reliquias extremas hostis, non hostem habetis, ac nihil magis vereor quam ne cui, vos cum pugnaveritis, Alpes vicisse Hannibalem **videantur**. sed ita forsitan decuit, cum **foederum** ruptore duce ac populo **deos** ipsos sine ulla humana ope committere ac profligare bellum, nos, qui secundum deos violati sumus, commissum ac profligatum conficere." 5

[Source: Livy *Ab Urbe Condita* 21.40.9]

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

- (a) **equite** (line 1) (2)
- (b) **foederum** (line 3) (2)
- (c) **deos** (line 4) (2)

6.4 State and account for the mood of **videantur** (line 3). (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.

'heu, quae nunc tellus' inquit 'quae me aequora possunt
accipere? aut quid iam misero mihi denique restat,
cui neque apud Danaos usquam locus, et super ipsi
Dardanidae infensi poenas cum sanguine poscunt?'
quo **gemitu** conversi animi compressus et omnis
impetus. hortamur **fari** quo sanguine cretus,
quidve **ferat; memoret** quae sit fiducia capto.

5

[Source: Virgil *Aeneid II*, lines 65–74]

7.1 From the extract, find an example of each of the following:

- (a) a perfect participle (1)
- (b) a deponent verb (1)

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

- (a) *fari* (line 6) (2)
- (b) *ferat* (line 7) (2)
- (c) *memoret* (line 7) (2)

QUESTION 7 EPIC (cont)

"iamque **dies infanda** aderat; mihi sacra **parari**
 et salsae fruges et circum tempora vittae.
 eripui, fateor, **leto** me et vincula rupi,
 limosoque **lacu** per noctem obscurus in ulva
 delitui dum vela darent, si forte dedissent. 5
 nec mihi iam patriam antiquam spes ulla videndi,
 nec dulcis natos exoptatumque parentem,
 quos illi fors et poenas ob nostra reposcent
 effugia, et **culpam** hanc **miserorum** morte piabunt.

[Source: Virgil *Aeneid II*, lines 132–144]

- 7.3 Explain the construction used in the phrase "dies infanda" (line 1). (2)
- 7.4 Explain the construction used in "parari" (line 1). (2)
- 7.5 State and explain the case of each of the following words:
- (a) leto (line 3) (2)
- (b) lacu (line 4) (2)
- (c) culpam (line 9) (2)
- (d) miserorum (line 9) (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.

nam quid **agas** cum te furiosus **cogat** et idem
 fortior? 'unde venis?' exclamat 'cuius **aceto**,
 cuius conche tumes? quis tecum sectile porrum
 sutor et elixi vervecis labra comedit?
 nil **mihi** respondes? aut **dic** aut accipe calcem. 5
 ede ubi **consistas**, in qua te quaero proseucha?'
 dicere si temptes aliquid tacitusve recedas,
 tantumdem est...

[Source: Juvenal *Satire III lines 289–299*]

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

- (a) **agas** (line 1) (2)
- (b) **cogat** (line 1) (2)
- (c) **dic** (line 5) (2)
- (d) **consistas** (line 6) (2)

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

- (a) **aceto** (line 2) (2)
- (b) **mihi** (line 5) (2)

8.3 From the extract, find an example of a comparative adjective. (1)

QUESTION 8 ELEGIAC AND LYRIC (cont)

ergo ubi purpurea porrectum in **veste** locavit
 agrestem, veluti succinctus cursitat hospes
 continuatque dapes nec non verniliter ipsis
 fungitur **officiis**, praelambens omne quod affert.
 ille cubans gaudet mutata sorte bonisque
 rebus agit laetum convivam, cum subito ingens
 valvarum strepitus **lectis** excussit utrumque.

5

[Source: Horace *The Town Mouse and the Country Mouse*]

- 8.4 From the extract, find and write down an example of a present participle. (1)
- 8.5 State and explain the case of each of the following words:
- (a) veste (line 1) (2)
- (b) officiis (line 4) (2)
- (c) lectis (line 7) (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 accident.

- 9.1 Because he had forbidden them to depart at night, they stayed in the city all night. (10)
- 9.2 Once they had heard all these things, they informed him about their plans. (7)
- 9.3 There were so many dangers in the streets of Rome that he was greatly afraid. (8)
- 9.4 Although my father has many slaves, he still wished to buy more. (9)
- 9.5 If the men had fled, they would not have been wounded. (6)
- [40]**

40 marks

Total: 200 marks