

LATIN SECOND ADDITIONAL LANGUAGE: PAPER I

Time: 2½ hours

200 marks

PLEASE READ THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY

1. This paper consists of 9 pages and an Answer Sheet.
 2. Read the questions carefully.
 3. Answer ALL questions in Section A and ONE question from Section B.
 4. Number your answers exactly as the questions are numbered.
 5. Answers to Questions 3.7 and 4.5 must be written on the Answer Sheet according to instructions.
 6. Please hand in your Answer Sheet together with your Answer Book. Please fill in your examination number on the Answer Sheet.
 7. It is in your own interest to write legibly and to present your work neatly.
-

SECTION A PRESCRIBED WORKS**Answer all four questions in Section A.****QUESTION 1****C. PLINIUS ACILIO SUO S**

rem atrocem nec tantum epistula dignam Larcus Macedo, vir praetorius, a servis suis passus est, superbus alioqui dominus et saevus, et qui servisse patrem suum parum, immo nimium meminisset. lavabatur in villa Formiana. Repente eum servi circum-sistunt. alius fauces invadit ... alius pectus et ventrem, atque etiam (foedum dictu) verenda contundit; et cum exanimem putarent, abiciunt in fervens pavimento, ut experirentur 5 an viveret. ille sive quia non sentiebat, sive quia se non sentire simulabat, immobilis et extentus fidem peractae mortis implevit. tum demum quasi aestu solutus effertur; excipiunt servi fideliores, concubinae cum ululatu et clamore concurrunt.

[Pliny, Epistulae III, 14]

- 1.1 Translate the above extract into English. (30)
- 1.2 Give a reason why Pliny has opened his letter with the words '*rem atrocem*'. (2)
- 1.3
 - 1.3.1 Why do you think Macedo is so cruel? (2)
 - 1.3.2 From your reading of Pliny's letters, describe the kind of master Pliny was in his own household. (5)
- 1.4 How would it have been possible for the son of a slave to rise to the position of praetor? (2)
- 1.5 What was Macedo's fate and that of his murderous slaves? (2)

[43]

QUESTION 2

itaque hesterno die L. Flaccum et C. Pomptinum praetores, fortissimos atque aman-
tissimos rei publicae viros, ad me vocavi, rem exposui, quid fieri placeret, ostendi.
illi autem, qui omnia de re publica praeclara atque egregia sentirent, sine recusatione
ac sine ulla mora negotium susceperunt; et, cum advesperasceret, occulte ad pontem
Mulvium pervenerunt atque ibi in proximis villis ita bipertito fuerunt, ut Tiberis inter eos 5
et pons interesset ... interim tertia fere vigilia exacta, cum iam pontem Mulvium magno
comitatu legati Allobrogum ingredi inciperent unaque Volturcius, fit in eos impetus;
educuntur et ab illis gladii et a nostris. res praetoribus erat nota solis, ignorabatur
a ceteris.

[Cicero, In Catilinam Orationes, Oratio Tertia 5 – 6]

- 2.1 Translate the above extract into English. (30)
- 2.2 Give an explanation of the entire situation depicted in Cicero's words '*rem exposui*' (line 2). (5)
- 2.3 How were the Allobroges implicated in this matter? (3)
- 2.4 2.4.1 Where was the Mulvian Bridge? (1)
- 2.4.2 Explain why this particular place was chosen. (2)
- 2.5 2.5.1 Who was Volturcius? (1)
- 2.5.2 What was his specific task in the arrangement? (2)
- [44]**

QUESTION 3

... "cadat ante diem mediaque inhumatus harena.
 haec precor, hanc vocem extremam cum sanguine fundo.
 tum vos, o Tyrii, stirpem et genus omne futurum
 exercete odiis, cinerique haec mittite nostro
 munera. nullus amor populis nec foedera sunt. 5
 exoriare aliquis nostris ex ossibus ultor
 qui face Dardanios ferroque sequare colonos,
 nunc, olim, quocumque dabunt se tempore vires.
 litora litoribus contraria, fluctibus undas
 imprecor, arma armis: pugnent ipsique nepotesque." 10

[Vergil, Aeneid, Book IV, 620 – 629]

- 3.1 Translate the above extract into English. (20)
- 3.2 3.2.1 Briefly describe two of Dido's curses on Aeneas which precede this extract. (2)
- 3.2.2 For the Romans why is her last curse in line 1 so devastating? (3)
- 3.3 What is the implication of Dido's words in line 2? (1)
- 3.4 3.4.1 Who are referred to as 'Tyrii' (line 3)? (1)
- 3.4.2 Why are they referred to in this way? (2)
- 3.5 3.5.1 To whom does the phrase '*aliquis ultor*' (line 6) refer? (1)
- 3.5.2 Explain how this curse materialises. (2)
- 3.6 What is the effect of the 's' sounds in lines 6 and 7? (2)
- 3.7 Scan lines 4 and 6, marking any elision that occurs and quantities and showing the metrical feet and main *caesura* in each line.

Please answer this question on the separate Answer Sheet provided, and place it inside the front cover of your Answer Book.

(5)
[39]

QUESTION 4

- (a) nulla potest mulier tantum se dicere amatam
 vere, quantum a me Lesbia amata mea est.
 nulla fidem ullo fuit umquam foedere tanta,
 quanta in amore tuo ex parte reperta mea est.
- (b) nulli se dicit mulier mea nubere malle 5
 quam mihi, non si se Iuppiter ipse petat.
 dicit: sed mulier cupido quod dicit amanti,
 in vento et rapida scribere oportet aqua.
- (c) odi et amo. quare id faciam, fortasse requiris 10
 nescio, sed fieri sentio et excrucior.

[Catullus, Carmina LXXXVII, LXX, LXXXV]

- 4.1 Translate each of the above poems into English. (20)
- 4.2 Catullus wrote these poems at three different stages in his relationship with Lesbia. Briefly describe his feelings at the time of each of these stages. (6)
- 4.3 Comment on the effectiveness of Catullus' metaphor in line 8. (2)
- 4.4 What effect does the verb '*excrucior*' have as the last word of the couplet (line 10)? (1)
- 4.5 Scan lines 1 and 2, marking any elision that occurs and quantities and showing the metrical feet and main *caesura* in each line.

Please answer this question on the separate Answer Sheet provided, and place it inside the front cover of your Answer Book.

(5)
[34]

160 marks

SECTION B**PLEASE ANSWER EITHER QUESTION 5 OR QUESTION 6****QUESTION 5 GRAMMATICAL AND SYNTACTICAL USAGE**

Read each passage and answer the questions which follow.

Please note: each group of questions relates to the extract appearing immediately above that group of questions.

C. PLINIUS ACILIO SUO S

rem atrocem nec **tantum epistula** dignam Larcius Macedo, vir praetorius, a servis suis passus est, superbus alioqui dominus et saevus, et qui servisse patrem suum parum, immo nimium **meminisset**. lavabatur in villa Formiana. Repente eum servi circum-sistunt. alius fauces invadit ... alius pectus et ventrem, atque etiam (foedum **dictu**) verenda contundit; et cum exanimem putarent, abiciunt in fervens pavimentum, ut **experirentur** 5 an viveret. ille sive quia non sentiebat, sive quia se non sentire simulabat, immobilis et extentus fidem peractae mortis implevit. tum demum quasi aestu solutus effertur; excipiunt servi fideliores, concubinae cum ululatu et clamore concurrunt.

5.1 State and account for the case of:

5.1.1 *epistula* (line 1) (2)

5.1.2 *dictu* (line 4) (2)

5.2 What part of speech is '*tantum*' (line 1) in this context? (1)

5.3 State the tense and mood and account for the mood of:

5.3.1 *meminisset* (line 3) (2)

5.3.2 *experirentur* (line 5) (2)

itaque hesterno die L. Flaccum et C. Pomptinum praetores, fortissimos atque aman-
tissimos **rei publicae viros**, ad me vocavi, rem exposui, quid fieri **placeret**, ostendi.
illi autem, qui omnia de re publica praeclara atque egregia **sentirent**, sine recusatione
ac sine ulla mora negotium susceperunt; et, cum advesperasceret, occulte ad pontem
Mulvium pervenerunt atque ibi in proximis villis ita bipertito fuerunt, ut Tiberis inter eos 5
et pons **interesset**. interim tertia fere vigilia exacta, cum iam pontem Mulvium magno
comitatu legati Allobrogum ingredi inciperent unaque Volturcius, fit in eos impetus;
educuntur et ab illis gladii et a nostris. res praetoribus erat nota solis, ignorabatur
a ceteris.

5.4 State and account for the case of:

5.4.1 *rei publicae* (line 2) (2)

5.4.2 *viros* (line 2) (2)

5.5 The verbs '*placeret*', '*sentirent*' and '*interesset*', although all in the same tense of the Subjunctive Mood, are in different types of clauses. Account for the Mood of each of them. (6)

5.6 From the passage, find an example of:

5.6.1 an Inceptive (or Inchoative Verb) that is, a Verb which shows the beginning of the action; (1)

5.6.2 an Ablative Absolute construction; (1)

5.6.3 a Prolative Infinitive. (1)

... "**cadat** ante diem mediaque inhumatus harena.
 haec precor, hanc vocem extremam cum sanguine fundo.
 tum vos, o Tyrii, stirpem et genus omne futurum
 exercete odiis, cinerique haec mittite nostro
 munera. nullus amor **populis** nec foedera sunt. 5
exoriare aliquis nostris ex ossibus ultor
 qui **face** Dardanios ferroque **sequare** colonos,
 nunc, olim, **quocumque** dabunt se **tempore** vires.
 litora litoribus contraria, fluctibus undas
 imprecor, arma armis:pugnent ipsique nepotesque." 10

5.7 State the tense and mood and account for the mood of:

cadat (line 1) (2)

5.8 State and account for the cases of each of the following:

5.8.1 *populis* (line 5) (2)

5.8.2 *face* (line 7) (2)

5.8.3 *quocumque tempore* (line 8) (2)

5.9 Examine the verb forms '*exoriare*' (line 6) and '*sequare*' (line 7).

5.9.1 Give their alternative forms and state the tense and mood. (2)

5.9.2 Account for the different use of the mood with each. (2)

- (a) nulla potest mulier tantum se dicere amatam
vere, quantum a me Lesbia **amata** mea **est**.
nulla fidem ullo fuit umquam foedere tanta,
quanta in amore tuo ex parte reperta mea est.
- (b) nulli se dicit mulier mea **nubere malle** 5
quam mihi, non si se Iuppiter ipse **petat**.
dicit: sed mulier cupido quod dicit amanti,
in vento et rapida scribere oportet aqua.
- (c) odi et amo. quare id faciam, fortasse requiris
nescio, sed fieri sentio et excrucior. 10

5.10 State the tense and mood and account for the mood of:

5.10.1 *amata est* (line 2) (2)

5.10.2 *petat* (line 6) (2)

5.11 Both '*nubere*' (line 5) and '*malle*' (line 5) are Present Infinitives but their functions differ. Comment on these different functions. (2)
[40]

OR

QUESTION 6 SENTENCES FOR TRANSLATION INTO LATIN

Translate the following sentences into Latin:

- 6.1 Catullus was so unhappy that he did not know what to do. (6)
- 6.2 In order to keep Rome safe, Cicero says that Cataline must leave the city. (9)
- 6.3 Although Seneca's house was above a public bath, he nevertheless was able to study very well. (8)
- 6.4 I was persuaded to believe that the fire in Rome had been started by Nero. (8)
- 6.5 Having heard the words of the gods, Aeneas now well understands why he will leave Dido. (9)
[40]

40 marks

Total: 200 marks