

LATIN SECOND ADDITIONAL LANGUAGE: PAPER I

Time: 2½ hours

200 marks

PLEASE READ THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY

1. This question paper consists of 10 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 3.5 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.
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SECTION A PRESCRIBED WORKS

Answer all four questions in Section A.

QUESTION 1**C. PLINIUS CALVISIO SUO S.**

omne hoc tempus inter pugillares ac libellos iucundissima quiete transmisi. 'quemadmodum' inquis 'in urbe potuisti?' circenses erant, quo genere spectaculi ne levissime quidem teneor. nihil novum nihil varium, nihil quod non semel spectasse sufficiat. quo magis miror tot milia virorum tam pueriliter identidem cupere currentes equos, insistentes curribus homines videre. si tamen aut velocitate equorum aut hominum arte traherentur, esset ratio non nulla; nunc favent panno, pannum amant, et si in ipso cursu medioque certamine hic color illuc ille huc transferatur, studium favorque transibit, et repente agitadores illos equos illos, quos **procul noscitant, quorum clamitant nomina relinquent.** tanta gratia tanta auctoritas in una vilissima tunica, mitto apud vulgus, quod vilius tunica, sed apud quosdam graves homines; quos ego cum recordor, in re inani frigida assidua, tam insatiabiliter desiderare, capio aliquam voluptatem, quod hac voluptate non capior. ac per hos dies libentissime otium meum in litteris colloco, quos alii otiosissimis occupationibus perdunt. vale.

[Pliny Letter IX.6]

- 1.1 Read the whole passage above and translate only the extract highlighted in bold (from '*C. Plinius Calvisio*' to '*relinquent*') into English. (30)
- 1.2 With reference to Pliny's choice of words and word order, explain how Pliny conveys his contempt for the circus in this letter. (4)
- 1.3 Explain the references in this letter to '*pannus*' (line 7) and '*color*' (line 8). (2)
- 1.4 'Pliny has too high an estimation of his own importance, and too low an estimation of the value of popular entertainment.'

Evaluate the accuracy of this statement with reference to the attitudes expressed in this letter and other letters of Pliny you have read, as well as the writings of other authors you have read about entertainment.

You should refer to specific things Pliny and other authors say but you do not need to quote the Latin.

(6)
[42]

QUESTION 2

o tempora, o mores! senatus haec intellegit. consul videt; hic tamen vivit. vivit? immo vero etiam in senatum 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?

[Cicero, In Catilinam Orationes, Oratio Prima]

- 2.1 Translate the extract above into English. (30)
- 2.2 To which group of people is this passage addressed? (1)
- 2.3 Explain the historical significance of Tiberius Gracchus. Who was he, what reforms did he want and how did he die? Why is it appropriate for Cicero to compare him with Catiline? (4)
- 2.4 Explain how Cicero creates the mood of fear and guilt through his use of language and construction of argument in this section. You should give five examples from the Latin and explain how they are effective. (5)
- 2.5 What action did Catiline take after Cicero had finished this speech? How did Cicero interpret Catiline's actions when he resumed his prosecution at the beginning of his second speech? (2)
- [42]**

QUESTION 3

respice nunc alia ac diversa pericula noctis:
quod spatium tectis sublimibus unde cerebrum
testa ferit, quotiens rimosa et curta fenestris
vasa cadant, quanto percussum pondere signent
et laedant silicem. possis ignavus haberi 5
et subiti casus inprovidus, ad cenam si
intestatus eas: adeo tot fata, quot illa
nocte patent vigiles te praetereunte fenestrae.
ergo optes votumque feras miserabile tecum,
ut sint contentae patulas defundere pelves. 10
 ebrius ac petulans, qui nullum forte cecidit,
 dat poenas ...

[Juvenal: Satires III. 268 – 279]

- 3.1 Read the whole passage above and translate only the extract highlighted in bold from '*respice*' (line 1) to '*pelves*' (line 10). (20)
- 3.2 Summarise Juvenal's argument in lines 5 to 7 ('*possis ... eas*') and show how he uses word order and alliteration to enhance his point in these lines. (3)
- 3.3 With reference to the lines you have read above but which you have not translated and the section of 'Perils of the Night' not printed, state two more perils of the night mentioned by Juvenal and their consequences. (4)
- 3.4 From your reading of 'Urban Slums' and 'Perils of the Night', how seriously do you take Juvenal's criticism of the city? You should refer to specific things he says but you do not need to quote the Latin. (4)
- 3.5 Scan lines 4 – 5 from '*vasa*' to '*haberi*', marking any elision that occurs and quantities and showing the metrical feet and main caesura in each line.
- Please do this question on the separate Answer Sheet provided, and place it in the front cover of your Answer Book.** (5)
- 3.6 Explain one way in which the rhythm of lines 4 – 5 reflects their meaning. (1)

[37]

QUESTION 4

his demum exactis, perfecto munere divae,
 devenere locos laetos et amoena virecta
 fortunatorum nemorum sedesque beatas.

largior hic campos aether et lumine vestit

purpureo, solemque suum, sua sidera norunt.

5

pars in gramineis exercent membra palaestris,

contendunt ludo et fulva luctantur harena;

pars pedibus plaudunt choreas et carmina dicunt.

nec non Threicius longa cum veste sacerdos

obloquitur numeris septem discrimina vocum,

10

iamque eadem digitis, iam pectine pulsat eburno.

hic genus antiquum Teucris, pulcherrima proles,

magnanimi heroes nati melioribus annis,

Ilusque Assaracusque et Troiae Dardanus auctor.

[Virgil Aeneid VI: lines 637 – 650]

- 4.1 Read the whole passage above and translate only the extract highlighted in bold from '*largior*' (line 4) to '*auctor*' (line 14). (20)
- 4.2 Explain what Virgil means when he says, '*perfecto munere divae*' (line 1). (2)
- 4.3 '*devenere ... beatas*' (lines 2 – 3): In what three ways does Virgil emphasise that Elysium is a place of bliss in these lines? You should refer to specific Latin phrases and explain what they mean. (3)
- 4.4 '*largior ... norunt*' (lines 4 – 5): Highlight Virgil's use of alliteration in these two lines and comment on its effect. (2)
- 4.5 Scan lines 7 – 8 ('*contendunt ... dicunt*'), marking any elision that occurs and quantities and showing the metrical feet and main caesura in each line.
- Please do this question on the separate Answer Sheet provided, and place it in the front cover of your Answer Book.** (5)
- 4.6 Comment on the position of the caesura in line 8 and explain how this reflects the meaning of the line. (1)
- 4.7 '*Threicius ... sacerdos*' (line 9): To whom is Virgil referring? What instrument is he playing? (2)
- 4.8 '*hic ... auctor*' (lines 12 – 14): How in these lines does Virgil highlight the greatness of the Trojan heroes through his use of words and the structure of the lines? (4)

[39]

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 refers to the extract appearing immediately above that group of questions.

C. PLINIUS CALVISIO SUO S.

omne hoc tempus inter pugillares ac libellos iucundissima quiete transmisi. 'quemadmodum' inquis 'in urbe potuisti?' circenses erant, quo genere spectaculi ne levissime quidem teneor. nihil novum nihil varium, nihil quod non semel spectasse sufficiat. quo magis miror tot milia virorum tam pueriliter identidem cupere currentes equos, insistentes curribus homines videre. si tamen aut velocitate equorum aut hominum arte traherentur, esset ratio non nulla; nunc favent panno, pannum amant, et si in ipso cursu medioque certamine hic color illuc ille huc transferatur, studium favorque transibit, et repente agitadores illos equos illos, quos procul noscitant, quorum clamitant nomina relinquent.

5.1 From the extract above, find and write down an example of:

- | | | |
|-------|--|-----|
| 5.1.1 | A present participle | (1) |
| 5.1.2 | An imperfect passive subjunctive | (1) |
| 5.1.3 | A partitive genitive | (1) |
| 5.1.4 | A verb in the future tense | (1) |
| 5.1.5 | Two infinitives, each in different tenses | (1) |
| 5.1.6 | A conditional clause that is contrary to known facts | (1) |
| 5.1.7 | A conditional clause that may or may not be fulfilled | (1) |
| 5.1.8 | A relative clause. In addition to writing down the relative clause, you should state its antecedent and explain the case, number and gender of the relative pronoun. | (3) |

o tempora, o mores! senatus haec intellegit. consul videt; hic tamen vivit. vivit? immo vero etiam in senatum 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?

5

5.2 State and account for the cases of:

5.2.1 *nostrum* (line 3) (2)

5.2.2 *fortes viri* (line 3) (2)

5.3 From the extract find:

5.3.1 Two examples of a superlative adjective (2)

5.3.2 Two examples of a present passive infinitive (2)

5.3.3 Two examples of a present active participle (2)

respice nunc alia ac diversa pericula noctis:
 quod spatium tectis sublimibus unde cerebrum
 testa ferit, quotiens rimosa et curta fenestris
 vasa **cadant**, quanto percussum pondere signent
 et laedant silicem. **possis** ignavus haberi 5
 et **subiti casus** inprovidus, ad cenam si
 intestatus eas: adeo tot fata, quot **illa**
nocte patent vigiles **te praetereunte** fenestrae.
 ergo **optes** votumque feras miserabile tecum,
 ut **sint** contentae patulas defundere pelves. 10

- 5.4 In this passage there are several verbs in the subjunctive mood. Explain why the following verbs are in the subjunctive:
- 5.4.1 *cadant* (line 4) (1)
- 5.4.2 *possis* (line 5) (1)
- 5.4.3 *optes* (line 9) (1)
- 5.4.4 *sint* (line 10) (1)
- 5.5 State and account for the mood of the verb *respice* (line 1). (2)
- 5.6 Explain why *illa nocte* (lines 7 – 8) is in the ablative case. (1)
- 5.7 Explain why *subiti casus* (line 6) is in the genitive case. (1)
- 5.8 Which part of the verb is *praetereunte* (line 8)? What case is it in and why? (2)

largior hic campos aether et lumine vestit
 purpureo, solemque suum, sua sidera norunt.
 pars in gramineis exercent membra palaestris,
 contendunt ludo et fulva luctantur harena;
 pars pedibus plaudunt **choreas** et **carmina** dicunt. 5
 nec non Threicius longa cum veste sacerdos
 obloquitur numeris septem discrimina vocum,
 iamque eadem **digitis**, iam **pectine** pulsat eburno.
 hic genus antiquum Teucri, **pulcherrima proles**,
 magnanimi heroes nati melioribus annis, 10
 illusque Assaracusque et Troiae Dardanus auctor.

5.9 From the extract find:

5.9.1 Two examples of a comparative adjective (2)

5.9.2 One example of a past active participle (1)

5.9.3 One example of a deponent verb (1)

5.10 State and account for the cases of:

5.10.1 *pectine* and *digitis* (line 8) (2)

5.10.2 *pulcherrima proles* (line 9) (2)

5.11 State the case of *choreas* and *carmina* (line 5). Explain exactly why, despite being the same case and number, they do not have the same ending. (2)

[40]

OR**QUESTION 6 SENTENCES FOR TRANSLATION INTO LATIN**

Translate the following sentences into Latin:

- 6.1 Cicero did not know whether Catiline had gone to Capua or Etruria. (8)
- 6.2 Pliny thought that circus games were very trivial. (7)
- 6.3 The poet warns you to be careful while walking in Rome. (8)
- 6.4 After he left Troy, Aeneas visited the underworld in order to see his father. (9)
- 6.5 While Pliny was making a speech, everyone in the law court fell asleep. (8)
- [40]**

40 marks**Total: 200 marks**