



SUBJECT:	Latin
PAPER NUMBER:	I
DATE:	6 th October 2020
TIME:	9:00 a.m. to 12:05 p.m.

Answer **ALL** questions.

SECTION A

Translate the following passage into Latin:

The bread being now all eaten, we were dying of hunger. But the general, calling us together, gave us the bread which he had kept hidden in his house; then, opening the gates, he and the soldiers escaped through the enemy's camp. The wounded only being left in the city, we gave ourselves up to the enemy. They soon left us, taking away much gold and silver from the city.

(Total: 40 marks)

SECTION B

1. Translate the following passage into English:

Si nihil aliud nisi de civitate ac lege dicimus, nihil dico amplius; causa dicta est. Quid enim horum infirmari, Grati, potest? Heraclaeae esse tum adscriptum negabis? Adest vir summa auctoritate et religione et fide, M. Lucullus, qui se non opinari, sed scire, non audivisse, sed vidisse, non interfuisse, sed egisse dicit. Adsunt Heraclienses legati, nobilissimi homines – huius iudicii causa cum mandatis et cum publico testimonio venerunt – qui hunc adscriptum Heracliensem dicunt. Hic tu tabulas desideras Heracliensium publicas, quas Italico bello incenso tabulario interisse scimus omnes.

Cicero, Pro Archia, 4.8

(30)

2. Translate the following passage into English:

At pater Aeneas, audito nomine Turni,
deserit et muros et summas deserit arces
praecipitatque moras omnes, opera omnia rumpit
laetitia exsultans horrendumque intonat armis:
quantus Athos aut quantus Eryx aut ipse coruscis
cum fremit ilicibus quantus gaudetque, nivali
vertice se attollens pater Appenninus ad auras.

Virgil, Aeneid, 12.697-703

(30)

(Total: 60 marks)



SUBJECT:	Latin
PAPER NUMBER:	II
DATE:	6 th October 2020
TIME:	4:00 p.m. to 7:05 p.m.

Answer all FOUR questions.

Each question carries a total of 25 marks.

Every sub-question is of equal value (i.e. 5 marks each).

Read the following FOUR extracts and then answer the appended questions in English.

PREPARED TEXTS (PROSE)

Question 1: H. E. Gould & J. L. Whitely, *Livy*, Bk I, Bristol Classical Press – Chapters 1-31

Devictis Sabinis cum in magna gloria magnisque opibus regnum Tulli ac tota res Romana esset, nuntiatum regi patribusque est in monte Albano lapidibus pluvisse. Quod cum credi vix posset, missis **ad id visendum prodigium**, in conspectu haud aliter quam cum grandinem venti glomeratam in terras agunt, **crebri cecidere caelo** lapides. Visi etiam audire vocem ingentem ex summi cacuminis luco, ut patrio ritu sacra Albani facerent, quae velut dis quoque simul cum patria relictis oblivioni dederant, et aut Romana sacra susceperant aut fortunae, ut fit, obirati cultum reliquerant deum.

Livy 1.31.1-3

1. Translate from Devictis to pluvisse.
2. Explain what constituted the **prodigium** that was reported to be taking place.
3. Where was the battle fought with the Sabines, for which the Romans were now celebrating their victory?
4. Comment on the figure of style used in **crebri cecidere caelo**.
5. What is the name of the clause in **ad id visendum prodigium**, and what mood does it use?

Questions continue on next page

Question 2: H. E. Gould & J. L. Whitely, *Livy*, Bk I, Bristol Classical Press – Chapters 1-31

Inclita iustitia religioque ea tempestate Numae Pompili erat. Curibus Sabinis habitabat, consultissimus vir, ut in illa quisquam esse aetate poterat, omnis divini atque humani iuris. Auctorem doctrinae eius, quia non exstat alius, falso Samnium Pythagoram edunt, quem Servio Tullio regnante Romae, centum amplius post annos, in ultima Italiae ora circa Metapontum Heracleamque et Crotona iuvenum aemulantium studia coetus habuisse constat. Ex quibus locis, etsi eiusdem aetatis fuisset, quae fama in Sabinos? Aut quo linguae commercio quemquam ad cupiditatem **discendi** excivisset?

Livy 1.18.1-3

1. Translate from Inclita to iuris.
2. What does Livy tell us about the activities of Pythagoras in this passage, and in what time-period does he place them?
3. What are the two problems, according to Livy, with ascribing the learning of Numa Pompilius to Pythagoras?
4. According to Livy's idea he expounds in the next lines following the excerpt, to what did Numa Pompilius actually owe his reputation for justice and piety?
5. What mood is **discendi**, and why is it used in the genitive case?

PREPARED TEXTS (VERSE)

Question 3: J. A. Harrison, *Horace in his Odes* (lines 1-24), Bolchazy-Carducci Publishers

Sperat infestis, metuit secundis

alteram sortem bene praeparatum
pectus. Informes hiemes reducit
Iuppiter; idem

summovet. Non, si male nunc, et olim
sic erit: quondam cithara tacentem
suscitat Musam neque semper arcum
tendit Apollo.

Horace, *Odes*, 2.10.13-20

1. Scan the first strophe and name the metre.
2. Translate the second strophe from Non to Apollo.
3. What qualities of Apollo is the poet alluding to in the second strophe?
4. Comment on the style used in **sperat infestis, metuit secundis**.
5. What figure of style is used in **sic erit: quondam cithara tacentem**, and why is it used here?

Question 4: J. A. Harrison, *Horace in his Odes* (lines 1-24), Bolchazy-Carducci Publishers

vos Tempe totidem tollite laudibus
natalemque, mares, Delon Apollinis,
 insignemque pharetra
 fraternaue umerum lyra.

Hic bellum lacrimosum, hic miseram famem
pestemque a populo et principe Caesare in
 Persas atque **Britannos**
 vestra motus aget prece.

Horace, *Odes*, 1.21.9-16

1. Scan the first strophe, and name the metre.
2. Translate the second strophe.
3. Explain how the first strophe refers to two different moods of Apollo.
4. Comment on the style used in the first line of this passage.
5. Why is the poet making reference to **Persas** and **Britannos**?