



SUBJECT: **Latin**
DATE: 29th May 2018
TIME: 4:00 p.m. to 7:05 p.m.

Answer both sections.

SECTION A: LANGUAGE

Answer Questions 1 and EITHER 2 OR 3 (two questions in all).

1. Translate the following passage into Latin:

The news reached Rome that their army had been defeated, and that of the two consuls who were in command, one had been killed and the other was a fugitive. At first, the whole city was full of panic and grief. But soon the Senate assembled to take measures for the safety of the State. They decreed that those who were able to fight should go with the women and children to the capitol; but they declared that they themselves, who were old men, would remain in the city. **(Total: 20 marks)**

2. Translate the following passage into English:

Quattuor robustos filios, quinque filias, tantam domum, tantas clientelas Appius regebat et caecus et senex; intentum enim animum tamquam arcum habebat nec languescens succumbebat senectuti; tenebat non modo auctoritatem, sed etiam imperium in suos; metuebant servi, verebantur liberi, carum omnes habebant; vigeat in illa domo mos patrius et disciplina. Ita enim senectus honesta est, si se ipsa defendit, si ius suum retinet, si nemini emancipata est, si usque ad ultimum spiritum dominator in suos.

CIC, De Senectute 37-38
(Total: 30 marks)

3. Translate the following passage into English:

Urbs antiqua fuit (Tyrii tenuere coloni)
Karthago, Italiam contra Tiberinaque longe
ostia, dives opum studiisque asperrima belli,
quam Iuno fertur terris magis omnibus unam
posthabita coluisse Samo: hic illius arma,
hic currus fuit; hoc regnum dea gentibus esse,
si qua fata sinant, iam tum tenditque fovetque.

VERG, Aen. 1.12-18

(Total: 30 marks)

SECTION B

Choose ONE prescribed book and answer questions on BOTH extracts on the prescribed book in English.

Ab Urbe Condita Book 1, Livy**1. Read the following passage carefully and then answer the questions set on it:**

Nondum maturus imperio Ascanius Aeneae filius erat; tamen id imperium ei ad puberem aetatem incolume mansit: tantisper tutela muliebri – tanta indoles in Lavinia erat – res Latina et regnum avitum paternumque puero stetit. Haud ambigam – quis enim rem tam veterem pro certo adfirmet? – hicine fuerit Ascanius an maior quam hic, Creusa matre Ilio incolumi natus comesque inde paternae fugae, quem Iulum eundem Iulia gens auctorem nominis sui nuncupat. Is Ascanius, ubicumque et quacumque matre genitus – certe natum Aenea constat – abundante Lavinii multitudine florentem iam, ut tum res erant, atque opulentam urbem matri seu novercae relinquit, novam ipse aliam sub Albani monte condidit quae ab situ porrectae in dorso urbis Longa Alba appellata. Inter Lavinium et Albam Longam coloniam deductam triginta ferme interfuere anni. Tantum tamen opus creverant maxime fuis Etruscis, ut ne morte quidem Aeneae nec deinde inter muliebrem tutelam rudimentumque primum puerilis regni movere arma aut Mezentius Etruscique aut ulli accolae ausi sint.

I.3.1-5

- Why is Ascanius described here as being 'nondum maturus imperio' (line 1) and what were the events which led to this predicament? (5)
- Comment on Livy's description of Ascanius' mother (line 2). (5)
- Translate from 'Is Ascanius' (line 6) to 'appellata' (line 9). (5)
- What construction is 'abundante Lavinii multitudine' (lines 6-7)? How would you render this expression in English? (5)
- How does Livy, in this passage, persuade the reader of the stability and power of the Latin state up to the foundation of Alba Longa? (5)

(Total: 25 marks)**2. Read the following passage carefully and then answer the questions set on it:**

Iam res Romana adeo erat valida, ut cuilibet finitimarum civitatum bello par esset; sed penuria mulierum hominis aetatem duratura magnitudo erat, quippe quibus nec domi spes prolis nec cum finitimis conubia essent. Tum ex consilio patrum Romulus legatos circa vicinas gentes misit qui societatem conubiumque novo populo peterent: urbes quoque ut cetera, ex infimo nasci; dein, quas sua virtus ac di iuvent, magnas opes sibi magnumque nomen facere; satis scire origini Romanae et deos adfuisse et non defuturam virtutem; proinde ne gravarentur homines cum hominibus sanguinem ac genus miscere. Nusquam benigne legatio audita est; adeo simul spernebant, simul tantam in medio crescentem molem sibi ac posteris suis metuebant. Ac plerisque rogitantibus dimissi ecquod feminis quoque asylum aperuissent: id enim demum compar conubium fore. Aegre id Romana pubes passa et haud dubie ad vim spectare res coepit. Cui tempus locumque aptum ut daret Romulus, aegritudinem animi dissimulans, ludos ex industria parat Neptuno equestri sollemnes; Consualia vocat. Indici deinde finitimis spectaculum iubet; quantoque apparatu tum sciebant aut poterant, concelebrant ut rem claram exspectatamque facerent.

I.9.1-8

- a. What did the Romans demand from their neighbours? (5)
- b. What is the construction of the sentence 'Iam' to 'esset' (line 1)? What is the construction of the sentence 'Romulus' (line 3) to 'peterent' (line 4)? (5)
- c. How, according to Livy, does the Roman youth react to its rejection? (5)
- d. Why did the neighbouring states fear the Romans according to Livy's description? (5)
- e. Translate 'Cui' (line 11) to 'vocat' (line 12). (5)

(Total: 25 marks)

Odes, Horace

3. Read the following passage carefully and then answer the questions set on it:

delicta maiorum immeritus lues,
Romane, donec templa refeceris
sedesque labentes deorum et
foeda nigro simulacra fumo.

dis te minorem quod geris, imperas: 5
hinc omne principium; huc refer exitum.
di multa neglecti dederunt
Hesperiae mala luctuosae.

iam bis Monaeses et Pacori manus 10
non auspicatos contudit impetus
nostros et adiecisse praedam
torquibus exiguis renidet.

paene occupatam seditionibus 15
delevit urbem Dacus et Aethiops,
hic classe formidatus, ille
missilibus melior sagittis.

fecunda culpa saecula nuptias 20
primum inquinavere et genus et domos:
hoc fonte derivata clades
in patriam populumque fluxit

. . .

damnosa quid non imminuit dies? 45
aetas parentum, peior avis, tulit
nos nequiores, mox daturos
progeniem vitiosorem.

III.6

This question continues on the next page.

- a. What picture of life in Augustan Rome does Horace present in this Ode? (5)
- b. Two political themes are being raised here in the context of the poet's contemporary society. Which are they? (5)
- c. Translate 'fecunda' (line 17) to 'fluxit' (line 20). (5)
- d. What does this poem reveal about Horace's purpose in writing the *Odes*? (5)
- e. What is being described in the last three lines 'aetas' (line 46) to 'vitiosorem' (line 48)? (5)

(Total: 25 marks)

4. Read the following passage carefully and then answer the questions set on it:

intermissa, Venus, diu
 rursus bella moves. Parce precor, precor.
 non sum qualis eram bonae
 sub regno Cinarum. Desine, dulcium

mater saeva Cupidinum, 5
 circa lustra decem flectere mollibus
 iam durum imperiis: abi,
 quo blandae iuvenum te revocant preces,
 tempestivius in domum
 Pauli, purpureis ales oloribus, 10
 commissabere Maximi,
 si torrere iecur quaeris idoneum

...

nec me femina nec puer
 iam nec spes animi credula mutui 30
 nec certare iuvat mero
 nec vincere novis tempora floribus.
 sed cur heu, Ligurine, cur
 manat rara meas lacrima per genas?
 cur facunda parum decoro 35
 inter verba cadit lingua silentio?
 nocturnis ego somniis
 iam captum teneo, iam volucrem sequor
 te per gramina Martii
 Campi, te per aquas, dure, volubiles. 40

IV.1

- a. Explain, within the context of the whole poem, why the poet, in the first verse, begs Venus to spare him. (5)
- b. How is Venus depicted in 'tempestivius' (line 9) to 'idoneum' (line 12), and what metaphor is being used in line 12 to describe her power? (5)
- c. What are the various attractions the poet professes to renounce in lines 29 – 32, and is this a genuine refusal? (5)
- d. Translate 'sed' (line 33) to 'silentio' (line 36). (5)
- e. How does the poet describe his state of being in 'nocturnis' (line 37) to 'volubiles' (line 40)? To whom are these lines addressed? (5)

(Total: 25 marks)