



SUBJECT: **Latin**
DATE: 28th May 2019
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:

I have lately, with much care, found out and written in a book the strange stories which the **inhabitants** of this region believe. Among other things, they believe that he who throws a **garment** into the stream flowing near the town will be free from disease for a whole year. Having been asked why they believe (this), they affirm that a god lives in the stream. Yet they do not understand why he desires such gifts. They believe also that **a certain spring** is able to make rich the man who visits it on a certain night in the summer.

(North and Hillard, Latin Prose Composition)

incolae 'inhabitants'
vestis 'garment'
fons quidam 'a certain spring'

(Total: 20 marks)

2. Translate the following passage into English:

CICERO TO QUINTUS IN GAUL

Rome, end of August, 54 B.C.

Cicero's brother, Quintus, was serving on Caesar's staff and Cicero had been waiting anxiously to hear that he had landed safely in Britain.

Venio nunc ad id quod nescio an primum esse debuerit. O iucundas mihi tuas de Britannia litteras! Timebam Oceanum, timebam litus insulae. Reliqua non equidem contemno, sed plus habent tamen spei quam timoris, magisque sum sollicitus exspectatione ea, quam metu. Te vero materiam scribendi egregiam habere video. Quos tu situs, quas naturas rerum et locorum, quos mores, quas gentis, quas pugnas, quem vero ipsum imperatorem habes!

Quomodonam, mi frater, de nostris versibus **Caesar**? Nam primum librum se legisse scripsit ad me ante, et prima sic ut neget, se ne Graeca quidem meliora legisse.

Quomodonam ... Caesar? *how does Caesar (feel) about ...?*

(Cicero, Ad Quintum Fratrem 2.16.4-5)

(Total: 30 marks)

3. Translate the following passage into English:

Orpheus follows Eurydice down to Erebus. The spirits of the dead flock to listen to his singing.

At cantu commotae Erebi de sedibus imis
 umbrae ibant tenues simulacraque luce carentum,
 quam multa in foliis avium se milia condunt,
 vesper ubi aut hibernus agit de montibus imber,
 matres atque viri defunctaque corpora vita
 magnanimum heroum, pueri innuptaeque puellae,
 impositique rogis iuvenes ante ora parentum, . . .

(Vergil, Georgics 4.471-477)

(Total: 30 marks)

SECTION B

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

Either : Livy, *Ab Urbe Condita*, Book 1

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

Palatium primum, in quo **ipse** erat educatus, muniit. Sacra dis aliis Albano ritu, Graeco **Herculi**, ut ab Evandro instituta erant, facit. **Herculem** in ea loca Geryone interempto boves mira specie abegisse memorant, ac prope Tiberim fluvium, qua prae se armentum agens nando traiecerat, loco herbido, ut quiete et pabulo laeto reficeret boves et ipsum fessum via
 5 **procubuisse**. Ibi cum eum cibo vinoque gravatum sopor oppressisset, pastor accola eius loci, nomine Cacus, ferox viribus, captus pulchritudine boum cum avertere eam praedam vellet, quia si agendo armentum in speluncam compulisset ipsa vestigia quaerentem dominum eo deductura erant, aversos boves eximium quemque pulchritudine caudis in speluncam traxit. Hercules ad
 10 primam auroram somno excitus cum gregem perlustrasset oculis et partem abesse numero sensisset, pergit ad proximam speluncam, si forte eo vestigia **ferrent**.

(Livy, Ab Urbe Condita 1.7.3-6)

- Who is the 'ipse' being referred to in the first sentence? What was the first work that he undertook and why?
- Why do you think Livy makes this digression, at the mention of the name of Hercules (line 1)?
- Explain the strategy of Cacus as it is described here by Livy.
- Translate 'Herculem' (line 2) to 'procubuisse' (line 5).
- What is the mood of 'ferrent' (line 10) and why?

(Total: 25 marks)

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

Evander tum ea, profugus ex Peloponneso, auctoritate magis quam imperio regebat loca, venerabilis vir miraculo litterarum, **rei novae inter rudes artium homines**, venerabilior divinitate credita Carmentae matris, quam fatiloquam ante Sibyllae in Italiam adventum miratae eae gentes fuerant. Is tum Evander concursu pastorum trepidantium circa advenam manifestae reum caedis excitus postquam facinus facinorisque causam audivit, habitum formamque viti aliquantum ampliolem augustioremque humana intuens, rogitat qui vir esset. Ubi nomen patremque ac patriam accepit, 'Iove nate, Hercules, salve,' inquit. 'Te mihi mater, veridica interpres deum aucturum caelestium numerum cecinit tibi que aram hic dicatum iri quam opulentissima olim in terris gens maximam vocet tuoque ritu colat.' Dextra Hercules data accipere se **omen** impleturumque fata ara condita ac dicata ait. Ibi tum primum bove eximia capta de grege sacrum Herculi, adhibitis ad ministerium dapemque Potitiis ac Pinariis, quae tum familiae maxime inclitae ea loca incolebant, factum.

(Livy, *Ab Urbe Condita* 1.7.8-12)

- What two reasons does Livy give for the reputation and standing of Evander?
- Why do you think Livy refers to the alphabet in these terms 'rei novae inter rudes artium homines' (line 2)?
- Explain how Evander dealt with the killing of Cacus and the alarm of the crowd?
- How does Livy present the figure of Hercules in this passage, and what effect is this meant to have on the reader?
- What is meant by the 'omen' referred to in line 10, and how does Hercules fulfil the prophecy?

(Total: 25 marks)

OR : Horace, Odes

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

tu ne quaesieris – scire nefas – quem mihi, quem tibi
finem di dederint, Leuconoe, nec Babylonios
temptaris numeros. ut melius, quidquid erit, pati,
seu **plures** hiemes seu tribuit Iuppiter ultimam,
5 quae nunc oppositis debilitat pumicibus mare
Tyrrhenum. sapias, vina liques et spatio brevi
spem longam reseces. dum loquimur, fugerit **invida**
aetas: carpe diem, quam minimum credula postero.

(Horace, *Odes* 1.11)

- What are the two prohibitions the poet prescribes to his intended reader in the first five lines of the poem?
- Explain, in the context of the poem, the metaphor in 'plures' (line 4) to 'Tyrrhenum' (line 6).
- What are the three commands contained in lines 6 – 7? What mood is used here?
- Why does the poet use the term 'invida aetas' (lines 7-8)? What does it reveal about him?
- Why do you think the phrase 'carpe diem' (line 8) has become so popular right up to the present day?

(Total: 25 marks)

Please turn the page.

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

O fons Bandusiae splendidior vitro,
dulci digne mero non sine floribus,
cras donaberis haedo,
cui fons turgida cornibus

5 primis et venerem et proelia destinat;
frustra: nam gelidos inficiet tibi
rubro sanguine rivos
lascivi suboles gregis.

10 **te** flagrantis atrox hora Caniculae
nescit tangere, tu frigus amabile
fessis vomere tauris
praebes et pecori **vago**.

15 **fies** nobilium tu quoque **fontium**,
me dicente cavis impositam ilicem
saxis, unde loquaces
lympphae desiliunt tuae.

(Horace, Odes 3.13)

- Describe what picture Horace is painting in this poem.
- Translate 'te' (line 9) to 'vago' (line 12).
- In what way would the fountain achieve fame in 'fies . . . fontium' (line 13)?
- Explain the metaphor in lines 15 and 16.
- Why do you think this is one of the best-known of Horace's *Odes*?

(Total: 25 marks)