



SUBJECT: **Latin**
 DATE: 6th June 2023
 TIME: 4:00 p.m. to 7:05 p.m.

Answer **BOTH** sections.

SECTION A: LANGUAGE

Answer Question 1 and EITHER ONE from 2 or 3 (two questions in all).

1. Translate the following passage into Latin:

After this battle the Spartan commander sent a messenger to Sparta to tell the citizens that their good fortune had been lost, Mindarus slain, and that the soldiers were dying of starvation. Soon, however, Darius sent his younger son Cyrus to the coast to supply pay to the Spartan sailors. These then attacked the Athenians so suddenly that they easily beat them, and took the whole fleet. At length the Athenians, being compelled by famine, surrendered their city, and became allies of the Spartans.

(North and Hillard, *Latin Prose Composition*)

(Total: 20 marks)

2. Translate the following passage into English:

Cicero complains to Atticus about the postal service.

Accepi tuas tres iam epistulas, unam a M. Cornelio quam Tribus ei Tabernis, ut opinor, dedisti, alteram quam mihi Canusinus tuus hospes reddidit, tertiam quam, ut scribis, iam ora soluta de phaselo dedisti; quae fuerunt omnes, ut rhetorum pueri loquuntur, cum humanitatis sparsae salutum insignes amoris notis. quibus epistulis sum equidem abs te lacesitus ad rescribendum; sed idcirco sum tardior quod non invenio fidelem tabellarium. quotus enim quisque est qui epistulam paulo graviorem ferre possit nisi eam perlektione relevavit?

(Cicero, *Letters to Atticus* 1.16)

Canusinus: a man from Canusium

ora soluta de phaselo: as you were setting off (an expression)

(Total: 30 marks)

Please turn the page.

3. Translate the following passage into English:

Dido speaks to her sister about her feelings for Aeneas.

Quis novus hic nostris successit sedibus hospes,
quem sese ore ferens, quam forti pectore et armis!
Credo equidem, nec vana fides, genus esse deorum.
Degeneres animos timor arguit: heu, quibus ille
iactatus fatis! Quae bella exhausta canebat!
Si mihi non animo fixum immotumque sederet,
ne cui me vinclo vellem sociare iugali,
postquam primus amor deceptam morte fecellit;
si non pertaesum thalami taedaeque fuisset,
huic uni forsan potui succumbere culpae.

(*Vergil, Aeneid 4.10-19*)

(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:

Is Ascanius, ubicumque et quacumque matre genitus—certe natum Aenea constat—abundante Lavini multitudine florentem iam, ut tum res erant, atque opulentam urbem matri seu novercae reliquit, novam ipse aliam sub Albano monte condidit, quae ab situ porrectae in dorso urbis Longa Alba appellata. **inter Lavinium conditum et Albam Longam coloniam deductam triginta ferme interfuere anni.** tantum tamen opes creverant maxime fusis Etruscis, ut ne morte quidem Aeneae nec deinde inter muliebrem tutelam rudimentumque primum puerilis regni movere arma aut Mezentius Etruscoque aut ulli alii accolae ausi sint. pax ita convenerat ut Etruscis Latinisque fluvius Albula, quem nunc Tiberim vocant, finis esset.

(*Livy 1.3.3-6*)

- a. Comment on Livy's description of the uncertain parentage of Ascanius.
- b. What, in Livy's opinion, was the cause of the foundation of Alba Longa?
- c. What, in Livy's opinion, were the gravest problems that threatened the Latin people at the time of Ascanius' life?
- d. With whom did the Romans sign a 'pax', and what were its most important terms?
- e. Translate 'inter Lavinium conditum et Albam Longam coloniam deductam triginta ferme interfuere anni'.

(Total: 25 marks)

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

Silvius deinde regnat, Ascanii filius, casu quodam in silvis natus; is Aeneam Silvium creat; is deinde Latinum Silvium. ab eo coloniae aliquot deductae, Prisci Latini appellati. mansit Silviis postea omnibus cognomen qui Albae regnarunt. Latino Alba ortus, Alba Atys, Atye Capys, Capye Capetus, Capeto Tiberinus, qui in traiectu albulae amnis submersus celebre ad posteros nomen flumini dedit. Agrippa inde Tiberini filius, post Agrippam Romulus Silvius a patre accepto imperio regnat. Aventino fulmine ipse ictus regnum per manus tradidit. is sepultus in eo colle, qui nunc pars Romanae est urbis, cognomen colli fecit. Proca deinde regnat. is Numitorem atque Amulium procreat; Numitor, qui stirpis maximus erat, regnum vetustum Silviae gentis legat. **plus tamen vis potuit quam voluntas patris aut verecundia aetatis:** pulso fratre Amulius regnat.

(Livy 1.3.6-11)

- How does Livy explain the name of Ascanius' son, and what was its fate?
- What is the mythical origin for the name 'Tiber'?
- Why, do you think, does Livy speculate so explicitly on names, and what does it tell us about Roman attitudes about 'naming'?
- Who was Numitor, and how is he related to the founders of Rome?
- Translate 'plus tamen vis potuit quam voluntas patris aut verecundia aetatis'.

(Total: 25 marks)**OR: Horace, Odes****3. Read the following passage carefully and then answer the questions set on it:**

Mercuri, facunde nepos Atlantis,
qui feros cultus hominum recentum
voce formasti catus et decorae
more palaestrae,

te canam, magni Iovis et deorum
nuntium curvaeque lyrae parentem,
callidum, quidquid placuit, iocosu
condere furto. 5

te, boves olim nisi reddidisses
per dolum amotas, puerum minaci
voce dum terret, viduus pharetra
risit Apollo. 10

quin et Atridas duce te superbos
Ilio dives Priamus relicto
Thessalosque ignis et iniqua Troiae
castra fefellit. 15

This question continues on the next page.

tu pias laetis animas reponis
 sedibus virgaque levem coerces
 aurea turbam, superis deorum
 gratus et imis.

20

(Horace, Ode 1.10)

- Mention **THREE** attributes which Horace ascribes to Mercury.
- Briefly summarize the episode which involves the 'Atridas superbos' and 'dives Priamus'.
- Translate 'te, boves' (line 9) to 'risit Apollo' (line 12).
- Why is Hermes blessed by gods both 'superis' and 'imis'?
- Do you believe this poem reflects genuine belief in a divine figure? Why?

(Total: 25 marks)**4. Read the following passage carefully and then answer the questions set on it:**

Angustam amice pauperiem pati
 robustus acri militia puer
 condiscat et Parthos feroce
 vexet eques metuendus hasta

vitamque sub divo et trepidis agat
 in rebus. illum ex moenibus hosticis
 matrona bellantis tyranni
 prospiciens et adulta virgo

5

suspiret, eheu, ne rudis agminum
 sponsus lacescat regius asperum
 tactu leonem, quem cruenta
 per medias rapit ira caedes.

10

dulce et decorum est pro patria mori:
 mors et fugacem persequitur virum,
 nec parcit inbellis iuventae
 poplitibus timidoque tergo.

15

virtus repulsae nescia sordidae,
 intaminatis fulget honoribus,
 nec sumit aut ponit secures
 arbitrio popularis aurae.

20

virtus, recludens inmeritis mori
 caelum, negata temptat iter via,
 coetusque volgares et udam
 spernit humum fugiente pinna.

est et fideli tuta silentio
 merces: vetabo, **qui Cereris sacrum**
vulgarit arcanae, sub isdem
 sit trabibus fragilemque mecum

25

solvat phaselon. saepe Diespiter
neglectus incesto addidit integrum; 30
raro antecedentem scelestum
deseruit pede Poena claudio.

(Horace, Ode 3.2)

- a. Mention **THREE** of the great benefits of *virtus*.
- b. What does Horace think of 'qui Cereris sacrum vulgarit arcanae' (line 26-27), and what is the religious background of these sentiments?
- c. Horace opens the 5th and the 6th stanza with the same word, *virtus*. What is the name of this poetical technique, and what do you think is its intended effect?
- d. What does this poem tell us about the ideals of a Roman citizen, and why do you think it was written?
- e. Translate 'dulce et decorum' (line 13) to 'timidoque tergo' (line 16) into English prose.

(Total: 25 marks)