



SUBJECT:	Latin
PAPER NUMBER:	I
DATE:	23 rd May 2024
TIME:	4:00 p.m. to 6:05 p.m.

Answer **BOTH** sections. Answer **ALL** the questions in each section in English.

SECTION A: VIRGIL, Selections from *Aeneid IV*

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

nunc media Aenean secum per **moenia** ducit
Sidoniasque ostentat **opes urbemque paratam**, 75
 incipit effari mediaque in voce resistit;
 nunc eadem labente die convivia quaerit,
 Iliacosque iterum demens audire labores
 exposcit pendetque iterum narrantis ab ore.
 Post ubi digressi, lumenque obscura vicissim 80
 luna premit suadentque cadentia sidera somnos,
 sola domo maeret vacua stratisque relictis
 incubat. illum absens absentem auditque videtque,
 aut gremio Ascanium genitoris imagine capta
 detinet, **infandum** si fallere possit **amorem**. 85

(Virgil, *Aeneid* 4.74-85)

- What is being repeatedly referred to here by '**moenia**' (line 74), '**Sidonias ... opes**' (line 75) and '**urbem ... paratam**' (line 75)? (8)
- What indications do we have, throughout this passage, of Dido's behaviour which reflects her state of mind? (8)
- What figures of speech are used in line 81, and what is Virgil describing in 'lumenque obscura vicissim luna premit suadentque cadentia sidera somnos' (lines 80-81)? (8)
- Translate 'illum absens ... detinet' (lines 83-85). (10)
- Why is Dido's love referred to as '**infandum ... amorem**' (line 85)? (8)
- Comment on the sentence structure and style of writing of lines 74 and 77. (8)

(Total: 50 marks)

SECTION B: CICERO, *Select Letters***2. Read the following passage carefully and then answer the questions set on it:****Formiae, April 59 B.C.**

De **pangendo** quod me crebro **adhortaris**, fieri nihil potest. basilicam habeo, non villam, frequentia Formianorum ad quam partem basilicae tribum Aemiliam. sed omitto vulgus; post horam quartam molesti ceteri non sunt. C. Arrius proximus est vicinus, immo ille quidem iam contubernalis, qui etiam se idcirco Romam ire negat ut hic mecum totos dies **philosophetur**.
 5 ecce ex altera parte Sebosus, ille Catuli familiaris. quo me vertam? Statim me hercule Arpinum irem, ni te in Formiano commodissime expectari viderem dumtaxat ad pr. Nonas Maias; vides enim quibus hominibus aures sint deditae meae. **occasionem mirificam**, si qui nunc, dum hi apud me sunt, emere de me fundum Formianum velit! Et tamen illud probem, 'magnum quid adgrediamur et multae cogitationis atque oti'. Sed tamen satis fiet a nobis neque parceatur labori.

(Cicero, *Ad Atticum*. 2.14.2)

- a. What mood is '**pangendo**' (line 1)? What is Atticus exhorting the author to do, according to this letter, and why is it so difficult? (8)
- b. What does Cicero think of his two neighbours, C. Arrius and Sebosus? (8)
- c. What '**occasionem mirificam**' (line 7) is Cicero referring to here? (8)
- d. Translate 'magnum quid adgrediamur et multae cogitationis atque oti' (lines 8 – 9). What does Cicero then say he is resolved to do? (8)
- e. What type of verb is '**adhortaris**' (line 1)? Give its meaning and its principal parts. What type of verb is '**philosophetur**'? (line 4) and what is its mood? (8)
- f. What does this letter tell us about Cicero's character and attitudes, and about his relationship to Atticus? (10)

(Total: 50 marks)



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Answer Questions 1 **AND** 2, and **EITHER** 3 **OR** 4 (**THREE** questions in all).

1. Translate the following passage into English:

The Romans tried to persuade the people of Epidaurus to give them their god

Romani, simulac cognoverunt Aesculapium Epidauri habitare, navem trans mare ad illam urbem miserunt. in nave erant legati eorum. postquam legati Epidaurum intraverunt, decuriones arcessitos oraverunt ut deum suum Romanis darent, qui populum morientem servaret. alii decuriones statim consenserunt, alii deum tradere noluerunt. per totum diem ita contenderunt. illa nocte, dum omnes dormiunt, Aesculapius uni ex legatis in somnio apparuit, sceptrum tenens. 'noli timere' inquit; 'imagine mea hic relictā, ipse libenter vobiscum veniam. hanc serpentem specta, quae circum sceptrum meum est; sic me cognoscere poteris: nam ego in talem serpentem me vertam, sed maior hac ero.' his verbis dictis deus abiit.

(Adapted from: Ovid, Metamorphoses XV.626-744 – Latin Momentum Tests for GCSE)

decurio, decurionis (m) – translate as 'town councillor'.

(Total: 30 marks)

Please turn the page

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

Pallas liberatus erat cui Agrippina, mater imperatoris, in omnibus rebus favebat. Nero tamen **Pallanti** non credebatur, quod magnum imperium multamque pecuniam habebat. ille igitur Roma discedere ab imperatore coactus est. postquam Nero Pallantem expulit, Agrippina iratissima erat. statim filium minari coepit. 'Britannicus,' inquit 'cuius pater erat imperator Claudius, iam adultus est. ille, non filius meus, imperator esse debet.' Nero his verbis territus, Britannicum interficere constituit. hoc tamen aperte facere volebat, quod cives Romani Britannicum maxime amabant; itaque militi cuidam imperavit ut venenum in cibum Britannici **poneret**. iuvenis tamen, **consumpto veneno**, non mortuus est. Nero igitur iterum conari coactus est. Britannicus cum familia et amicis sedebat ut cenam **consumeret**. quod semper timebat ne inimicis quidam se interficere conarentur, unus e servis omnem cibum vinumque gustavit, priusquam Britannico data sunt. ubi poculum vini nimis calidi, in quod nullum venenum positum erat, ei datum est, Britannicus iussit servum aquam frigidam addere, in hac aqua fuit venenum, quod per totum corpus tam celeriter pervasit ut vox et spiritus statim **raperentur**.

(Taken from: Latin to GCSE Part 2)

- a. In a few words, what story does this passage tell? (5)
- b. What case is '**Pallanti**' (line 2), and why is it used here? (5)
- c. What mood is '**poneret**' (line 7), and why is it used here? What is being expressed by the construction? (5)
- d. What construction is '**consumpto veneno**' (line 8)? How can it be translated into English?(5)
- e. What mood is '**consumeret**' (line 9), and why is it used here? What is being expressed by the construction? (5)
- f. What mood is '**raperentur**' (line 13), and why is it used here? What is being expressed by the construction? (5)

(Total: 30 marks)

3. Translate the following passage into English:

The Jackdaw in borrowed plumes

tumens inani graculus superbia
pennas, pavoni quae deciderant, sustulit,
seque exornavit. deinde, contemnens suos
immiscet se ut pavonum formoso gregi
illi impudenti pennas eripiunt avi,
fugantque rostris. male mulcatus graculus
redire maerens coepit ad proprium genus,
a quo repulsus tristem sustinuit notam.

(Phaedrus 1.3)

tumeo – translate as 'being pompous'.

rostrum, -i – beak

mulco (1) – handle roughly.

maerens, -entis – mournful.

(Total: 40 marks)

OR

4. Translate EIGHT of the following sentences into Latin:

- a. Let us not blame the good customs of our fathers. (5)
- b. Why was this slave led back into the camp? (5)
- c. Since you have remained at Rome, you will not fight for your country. (5)
- d. My brother has been elected consul. (5)
- e. The greatest part of the city has been fortified with a high rampart. (5)
- f. We will come with you, so that you may be safe. (5)
- g. They were so cowardly that they retreated. (5)
- h. They have persuaded me to stay at home. (5)
- i. He is marching with Caesar so that he may not be accused by us. (5)
- j. The danger is so great that no women can be saved. (5)

(Total: 40 marks)