



SUBJECT:	Latin
PAPER NUMBER:	I
DATE:	28 th May 2020
TIME:	9:00 a.m. to 11:05 a.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:

Post ubi digressi, lumenque obscura vicissim luna premit suadentque cadentia sidera somnos, sola domo maeret vacua stratisque relictis incubat. Illum absens absentem auditque videtque, aut gremio Ascanium genitoris imagine capta	5
detinet, infandum si fallere possit amorem. Non coeptae adsurgunt turres, non arma iuventus exercet portusve aut propugnacula bello tuta parant: pendent opera interrupta minaeque murorum ingentes aequataque machina caelo.	10
Quam simul ac tali persensit peste teneri cara Iovis coniunx nec famam obstare furori, talibus adgreditur Venerem Saturnia dictis: 'egregiam vero laudem et spolia ampla refertis tuque puerque tuus, magnum et memorabile numen, una dolo divum si femina victa duorum est.	15

(Virgil *Aeneid* 4.80-95)

- How does Virgil describe Dido's grief (lines 3–6)? (8)
- Why is Dido's state of mind associated with the words 'peste' (line 11) and 'furori' (line 12)? (8)
- Explain the expression 'una dolo divum si femina victa duorum est' (line 16). (8)
- How does Virgil describe the state of the city of Carthage while Dido is captivated by Aeneas (lines 7–10)? (8)
- What is meant by the expressions 'spolia ampla' (line 14) and 'magnum et memorabile numen' (line 15)? (8)
- Translate the text from 'Post' (line 1) to 'vacua' (line 3). (10)

(Total: 50 marks)

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

5 Avere te certo scio cum scire quid hic agatur tum ea a me scire, non quo certiora sint ea quae in
 oculis omnium geruntur si a me scribuntur quam cum ab aliis aut scribuntur tibi aut nuntiantur,
 sed velim perspicias ex meis litteris quo animo ea feram quae geruntur et qui sit hoc tempore
 aut mentis meae sensus aut omnino vitae status. Armatis hominibus ante diem tertium Nonas
 10 Novembre expulsi sunt fabri de area nostra, disturbata porticus Catuli, quae ex senatus consulto
 consulum locatione reficiebatur et ad tectum paene pervenerat, Quinti fratris domus prima
 fracta coniectu lapidum ex area nostra, deinde inflammata iussu Clodi inspectante urbe coniectis
 ignibus, magna querela et gemitu non dicam bonorum, qui nescio an nulli sint, sed plane
 10 hominum omnium. Ille vel ante demens ruere, post hunc vero furorem nihil nisi caedem
 inimicorum cogitare, vicitim ambire, servis aperte spem libertatis ostendere. Etenim antea,
 cum iudicium nolebat, habebat ille quidem difficilem manifestamque causam, sed tamen
 causam; poterat infitiari, poterat in alios derivare, poterat etiam aliquid iure factum defendere:

. . .

(Cicero, Ad Atticus 4.3.1-2)

- a. Translate the text from 'avere' (line 1) to 'nuntiantur' (line 2). (10)
- b. What, according to Cicero here, are the reasons for which this letter is being written (lines 1-4)? (8)
- c. What case is being used in the phrase 'armatis hominibus' (line 4)? Explain why in the context of the sentence. (8)
- d. What, according to Cicero, happened to the house of Quintus (lines 6-8)? (8)
- e. What construction is 'inspectante urbe' (line 7)? Explain the meaning of the phrase in the context of the sentence. (8)
- f. Describe Clodius' behaviour as Cicero narrates it to Atticus (lines 9-10). (8)

(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:

Mercury

Unus deorum, Mercurius, vitam saepe agit in terra: de Olympo libentissime descendit. Petaso (travelling hat) talisque insunt alae rapidae: volat sicut ventus. In dextra caduceum tenet. Sic terram petit. Mercurio fecundus animus est: novis studet multaque instituit invenire. Duo dabimus exempla. Primum exemplum erit poetarum lyra, secundum caduceus. Adestne periculum? Fortissimus Mercurius inimicos exspectat: quinque, decem, viginti, centum, mille vexabit aut delebit! Bellum tamen non amat. Ergo lyram invenit lyraeque pulchris sonis mollit animos inimicorum.

(Total: 30 marks)

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

Juno et Jupiter Vulcano vitam dederunt. Sed, quia non pulcher erat, Juno irata filium, sicut monstrum, de caelo **jecit**. Itaque claudicabat. Deum tamen Venus amavit maritusque clarissimae **deae** Vulcanus fuit. Vulcanus vivit in ima terra, ubi flammas **maximas** et incendia formidolosa excitat. Sic Vesuvius et Aetna saxa saepe jecerunt in miseros incolas Pompeiorum aut Siciliae, camposque vastaverunt neque **populis** pepercerunt. Praeest Vulcanus fabris impigris fabrorumque deus est. Facit ergo hastas et gladios robustos: itaque viri bellorum avidi operam dei laudant. Puellis autem et matronis favet Vulcanus: pocula fingit ex auro et pulchras violas et ornamenta multa.

- Write what you know about Vulcan from this passage in circa fifteen words. (5)
- What is the connection of Etna and Vesuvius with Vulcan? (5)
- Give the principal parts of 'jecit' and explain why Vulcan was thrown out of heaven. (5)
- What type of dative is 'deae'? (5)
- Give the degrees of comparison of 'maximas'. (5)
- Why is 'populis' in the dative? Who is being referred to here? (5)

(Total: 30 marks)

Please turn the page.

3. Translate the following passage into English:

The War in Gaul

Sequens longe longeque cruentior pugna Belgarum, quippe pro libertate pugnantium. Hic cum multa Romanorum militum insignia, tum illud egregium ipsius ducis, quod, nutante in fugam exercitu, raptu fugientis e manu scuto in primam volitans aciem manu proelium restituit. Inde cum Venetis etiam navale bellum, sed major cum Oceano quam cum ipsis navibus rixa. Quippe illae rudes et informes et statim naufragae, cum rostra sensissent; sed haerebat in vadis pugna, cum aestibus solitis in ipso certamine subductus Oceanus intercedere bello videretur. Illae quoque accessere diversitates pro gentium locorumque natura.

(Total: 40 marks)

OR

4. Translate EIGHT of the following into Latin:

- a. Who will be elected consul this year? (5)
- b. Since he could not be general, he preferred to remain at Carthage. (5)
- c. Let us fortify this city with walls and towers. (5)
- d. Draw up the cavalry on the left wing. (5)
- e. Our men, while fortifying their camp, were fiercely attacked by the Gauls. (5)
- f. The ship, which we built, was very large. (5)
- g. It is easier to be blamed than to be praised. (5)
- h. My plan was better than yours. (5)
- i. The Roman army was hindered by the wood. (5)
- j. He has avoided all the dangers of war. (5)

(Total: 40 marks)