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Latin
Higher level and standard level

Specimen paper 1s and 2s

For first examinations in 2010

CONTENTS

Latin higher level paper 1 specimen paper

Latin higher level paper 1 specimen markscheme

Latin higher level paper 2 specimen paper

Latin higher level paper 2 specimen markscheme

Latin standard level paper 1 specimen paper

Latin standard level paper 1 specimen markscheme

Latin standard level paper 2 specimen paper

Latin standard level paper 2 specimen markscheme

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LATIN
HIGHER LEVEL
PAPER 1

SPECIMEN PAPER

1 hour 30 minutes

Candidate session number

0	0							

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Write your session number in the boxes above.
- Do not open this examination paper until instructed to do so.
- Answer question 1 or question 2 in the spaces provided.
- The use of dictionaries is permitted for this paper.

5 pages
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Answer question 1 **or** *question 2.*

Translate into English the section of the passage indicated between the asterisks. A translation of the rest of the passage appears on the facing page.

1. Cicero is defending Milo who is charged with murder because he had killed Clodius in a brawl. In this passage he is giving Milo's side of the incident.

Fit obviam Clodio ante fundum eius hora fere undecima, aut non multo secus.

❋ Statim complures cum telis in hunc faciunt de loco superiore impetum: adversi[1] raedarium occidunt. Cum autem hic[2] de raeda reiecta paenula desiluisset, seque acri animo defenderet, illi qui erant cum Clodio, gladiis eductis, partim recurrere ad raedam, ut a tergo Milonem adorirentur; partim, quod hunc iam interfectum putarent, caedere incipiunt eius servos, qui post erant: ex quibus qui animo f deli in dominum et praesenti fuerunt, partim occisi sunt, partim, cum ad raedam pugnari viderent, domino succurrere prohiberentur, Milonem occisum et ex ipso Clodio audirent et re vera putarent, fecerunt id servi Milonis—dicam enim aperte, non derivandi criminis causa, sed ut factum est—nec imperante nec sciente nec praesente domino, quod suos quisque servos in tali re facere voluisset. ❋

Haec, sicuti exposui, ita gesta sint, iudices: insidiator superatus est, vi victa vis, vel potius oppressa virtute audacia est.

Cicero *pro Milone* 10-11.29-30

[1] *adversus, -i:* an opponent
[2] *hic:* Milo

He (Milo) meets Clodius in front of his farm at about the eleventh hour or thereabouts.

✱ ✱

These things were done just as I have laid them out, gentlemen of the jury. A conspirator was overcome. Violence was defeated by violence or, rather, recklessness was put down by courage.

Total marks		

2. Midas (the Berecyntian hero) chooses as his reward from Liber (Bacchus) the ability to turn everything he touches to gold, and comes to regret his decision.

laetus abit gaudetque malo Berecyntius heros
pollicitique fidem tangendo singula temptat.

❋ ilice detraxit virgam: virga aurea facta est;
tollit humo saxum: saxum quoque palluit auro;
contigit et glaebam: contactu glaeba potenti
massa fit; arentes Cereris decerpsit aristas:
aurea messis erat; demptum tenet arbore pomum:
Hesperidas donasse putes; si postibus altis
admovit digitos, postes radiare videntur,
ille etiam liquidis palmas ubi laverat undis,
unda fluens palmis Danaën eludere posset.
vix spes ipse suas animo capit aurea fingens
omnia. gaudenti mensas posuere ministri
exstructas dapibus nec tostae frugis egentes.
tum vero, sive ille sua Cerealia dextra
munera contigerat, Cerealia dona rigebant;
sive dapes avido convellere dente parabat,
lammina fulva dapes admoto dente premebat;
miscuerat puris auctorem muneris undis:
fusile per rictus aurum fluitare videres.
attonitus novitate mali diuesque miserque
effugere optat opes et quae modo voverat odit. ❋

copia nulla famem relevat, sitis arida guttur
urit, et inviso meritus torquetur ab auro.

Ovid *Metamorphoses* 11.104-35

The Berecyntian hero went away rejoicing in an evil thing,
and he tested the reliability of the promise by touching things one by one.

* ....

....*

No abundance could relieve his hunger, a dry thirst was burning his throat,
and he was being deservedly tormented by the gold he now hated.

Total marks

SPEC/2/LATIN/HP1/ENG/TZ0/XX/M

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MARKSCHEME

SPECIMEN

LATIN

Higher Level

Paper 1

4 pages

Each word is assigned 0 or 1 or 2 points. Those worth 1 or 2 points indicate this value immediately following the word, while those with zero points have no numerical indication.

A 1-point word (for example, an adverb or conjunction) needs only a correct translation to get the point. For a 2-point word, if the translation persuades you that the candidate understands the meaning of the word, one point is awarded; if the candidate persuades you that the grammar of the word is understood, then the second point is awarded. Thus, with reference to the beginning of the Cicero passage, if *Statim complures* … *faciunt* … *impetum* is translated "Immediately very many men will make a desire," *statim* will get its point, *complures* will get two points (correct meaning and grammar), *faciunt* will get one point (correct meaning, incorrect tense) and *impetum* will get one point (incorrect meaning in this context, but correct grammar).

When two words are joined by "_" they are to be treated as one word. A two-word phrase worth two points includes one point for vocabulary and one point for grammar. The vocabulary point is awarded only if both words are translated correctly in context; a vocabulary error in either or both words results in no points for vocabulary. The grammar point is awarded if the phrase's grammar is understood correctly. Thus, again with reference to the beginning of the Cicero passage, if *cum telis* is translated "with looms," it gets no point for vocabulary and one point for grammar.

The maximum number of points is 175.

1.

Statim❶ complures❷ cum_telis❷ in❶ hunc❷ faciunt❷ de_loco❷ superiore❷
impetum:❷ adversi raedarium❷ occidunt.❷ **20**

Cum❶ autem❶ hic de❶ raeda❷ reiecta❷ paenula❷ desiluisset,❷ seque❷ acri❷
animo❷ defenderet,❷ **19**

illi❷ qui❷ erant❷ cum❶ Clodio, gladiis❷ eductis,❷ partim❶ recurrere❷
ad_ raedam,❷ ut❶ a❶ tergo❷ Milonem adorirentur.❷ **22**

partim, quod❶ hunc❷ iam❶ interfectum❷ putarent,❷ caedere❷ incipiunt❷ eius❷
servos,❷ qui❷ post❶ erant:❷ **21**

ex_quibus❷ qui❷ animo❷ fideli❷ in❶ dominum❷ et❶ praesenti❷ fuerunt,❷
partim occisi_sunt,❷ **18**

partim, cum❶ ad_raedam❷ pugnari❷ viderent,❷ domino❷ succurrere❷
prohiberentur,❷ **13**

Milonem occisum❷ et❶ ex❶ ipso❷ Clodio audirent❷ et❶ re❷ vera❷ putarent,❷ **15**

fecerunt❷ id❷ servi❷ Milonis— **6**

dicam❷ enim❶ aperte,❶ non❶ derivandi❷ criminis❷ causa,❷ sed❶ ut❶
factum_est–❷ **15**

nec❶ imperante❷ nec sciente❷ nec praesente❷ domino,❷ **9**

quod❷ suos❷ quisque❷ servos❷ in❶ tali❷ re❷ facere❷ voluisset.❷ **17**

TOTAL: 175

2.

ilice❷ detraxit❷ virgam:❷ virga aurea❷ facta_est;❷ **10**
tollit❷ humo❷ saxum:❷ saxum quoque❶ palluit❷ auro;❷ **11**
contigit❷ et glaebam:❷ contactu❷ glaeba potenti❷
massa❷ fit;❷ arentes❷ Cereris❷ decerpsit❷ aristas:❷ **20**
aurea messis❷ erat;❷ demptum❷ tenet❷ arbore❷ pomum:❷
Hesperidas donasse❷ putes;❷ si postibus❷ altis **18**
admovit❷ digitos,❷ postes❷ radiare❷ videntur,❷ **10**
ille etiam liquidis❷ palmas❷ ubi❶ laverat❷ undis,❷
unda fluens❷ palmis Danaën eludere❷ posset.❷ **15**
vix❶ spes❷ ipse suas animo❷ capit❷ aurea fingens❷
omnia.❷ **11**
gaudenti❷ mensas❷ posuere❷ ministri❷
exstructas❷ dapibus❷ nec tostae❷ frugis❷ egentes.❷ **18**
tum vero, sive ille sua Cerealia❷ dextra
munera❷ contigerat,❷ Cerealia dona❷ rigebant;❷ **10**
sive dapes avido❷ convellere❷ dente❷ parabat,❷
lammina❷ fulva❷ dapes admoto❷ dente premebat;❷ **16**
miscuerat❷ puris❷ auctorem❷ muneris undis:
fusile❷ per_rictus❷ aurum fluitare❷ videres❷ **14**
attonitus❷ novitate❷ mali❷ diuesque❷ miserque❷
effugere❷ optat❷ opes❷ et quae❷ modo voverat❷ odit.❷ **22**

TOTAL: 175

SPEC/2/LATIN/HP2/ENG/TZ0/XX

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LATIN
HIGHER LEVEL
PAPER 2

SPECIMEN PAPER

2 hours

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Do not open this examination paper until instructed to do so.
- Answer four questions from two genres only.

11 pages

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Answer ***four*** *questions from two genres* ***only****. These questions should be taken from the* ***two*** *genres you have studied.*

Genre: Elegiac and Lyric poetry

Question 1. Catullus 12

Marrucine Asini, manu sinistra
non belle uteris: in ioco atque vino
tollis lintea neglegentiorum.
hoc salsum esse putas? fugit te, inepte:
quamvis sordida res et invenusta est.
non credis mihi? crede Pollioni
fratri, qui tua furta vel talento
mutari velit: est enim leporum
differtus puer ac facetiarum.
quare aut hendecasyllabos trecentos
exspecta, aut mihi linteum remitte,
quod me non movet aestimatione,
verum est mnemosynum mei sodalis.
nam sudaria Saetaba ex Hiberis
miserunt mihi muneri Fabullus
et Veranius: haec amem necesse est
ut Veraniolum meum et Fabullum.

(a) Translate *Marrucine … neglegentiorum* (lines 1–3). *[3 marks]*

(b) *est enim … facetiarum* (lines 8–9). What do we learn about Pollio from these words, and how does it strengthen Catullus' argument? *[2 marks]*

(c) *quod me … aestimatione* (line 12). What point is Catullus making in this line? *[2 marks]*

(d) *verum est … Fabullum* (lines 13–17). What is the connection among Catullus and Fabullus and Veranius? How have they acknowledged the connection? What obligation does their attitude place on Catullus? *[3 marks]*

Genre: Elegiac and Lyric poetry

Question 2. Catullus 76.1–26

siqua recordanti benefacta priora voluptas
est homini, cum se cogitat esse pium,
nec sanctam violasse fdem, nec foedere nullo
divum ad fallendos numine abusum homines,
multa parata manent in longa aetate, Catulle,
ex hoc ingrato gaudia amore tibi.
nam quaecumque homines bene cuiquam aut dicere possunt
aut facere, haec a te dictaque factaque sunt.
omnia quae ingratae perierunt credita menti.
quare iam te cur amplius excrucies?
quin tu animo offrmas atque istinc teque reducis,
et dis invitis desinis esse miser?
diffcile est longum subito deponere amorem,
diffcile est, verum hoc qua lubet effcias:
una salus haec est. hoc est tibi pervincendum,
hoc facias, sive id non pote sive pote.
o di, si vestrum est misereri, aut si quibus umquam
extremam iam ipsa in morte tulistis opem,
me miserum aspicite et, si vitam puriter egi,
eripite hanc pestem perniciemque mihi,
quae mihi subrepens imos ut torpor in artus
expulit ex omni pectore laetitias.
non iam illud quaero, contra me ut diligat illa,
aut, quod non potis est, esse pudica velit:
ipse valere opto et taetrum hunc deponere morbum.
o di, reddite mi hoc pro pietate mea.

(a) Translate *diffcile est … amorem* and comment on the effect of *longum* and *subito* (line 13). *[2 marks]*

(b) Scan lines 15–16 (*una salus … sive pote*). *[2 marks]*

(c) What is the effect Catullus is seeking to achieve in this poem, and how does he achieve it? You should fnd that your answers to (a) and (b) contribute to your answer. *[8 marks]*

Genre: Epic

Question 3. Virgil *Aeneid* 6.156–74

Aeneas maesto defxus lumina vultu
ingreditur, linquens antrum, caecosque volutat
eventus animo secum. cui fdus Achates
it comes et paribus curis vestigia fgit.
multa inter sese vario sermone serebant,
quem socium exanimum vates, quod corpus humandum
diceret. atque illi Misenum in litore sicco,
ut venere, vident indigna morte peremptum,
Misenum Aeoliden, quo non praestantior alter
aere ciere viros Martemque accendere cantu.
Hectoris hic magni fuerat comes, Hectora circum
et lituo pugnas insignis obibat et hasta.
postquam illum vita victor spoliavit Achilles,
Dardanio Aeneae sese fortissimus heros
addiderat socium, non inferiora secutus.
sed tum, forte cava dum personat aequora concha,
demens, et cantu vocat in certamina divos,
aemulus exceptum Triton, si credere dignum est,
inter saxa virum spumosa immerserat unda.

(a) Scan lines 156–157 (*Aeneas … volutat*). *[2 marks]*

(b) *Misenum … Misenum Aeoliden* (lines 162–164). Explain the effect of the repetition here, of the addition of *Aeoliden* and of another repetition elsewhere in the passage. *[3 marks]*

(c) Translate *postquam … socium* (lines 168–170). *[3 marks]*

(d) Discuss the placing of *demens* (line 172) and its function in this passage. *[2 marks]*

Genre: Epic

Question 4. Virgil *Aeneid* 6.867–87

tum pater Anchises lacrimis ingressus obortis:
‘o gnate, ingentem luctum ne quaere tuorum;
ostendent terris hunc tantum fata nec ultra
esse sinent. nimium vobis Romana propago
visa potens, superi, propria haec si dona fuissent.
quantos ille virum magnam Mavortis ad urbem
campus aget gemitus! vel quae, Tiberine, videbis
funera, cum tumulum praeterlabere recentem!
nec puer Iliaca quisquam de gente Latinos
in tantum spe tollet avos, nec Romula quondam
ullo se tantum tellus iactabit alumno.
heu pietas, heu prisca fides invictaque bello
dextera! non illi se quisquam impune tulisset
obvius armato, seu cum pedes iret in hostem
seu spumantis equi foderet calcaribus armos.
heu, miserande puer, si qua fata aspera rumpas,
tu Marcellus eris. manibus date lilia plenis
purpureos spargam flores animamque nepotis
his saltem accumulem donis, et fungar inani
munere.’ sic tota passim regione vagantur
aeris in campis latis atque omnia lustrant.

(a) Briefly explain the context of this passage. *[2 marks]*

(b) Discuss the significance, if any, of the placing of this passage within book 6 of the *Aeneid*. *[2 marks]*

(c) Choose **four** words or phrases that, in your opinion, contribute to the pathos of the passage and explain how they do so. *[8 marks]*

Genre: Historiography

Question 5. Livy 1.6.4–7.3

quoniam gemini essent nec aetatis verecundia discrimen facere posset, ut di quorum tutelae ea loca essent auguriis legerent qui nomen novae urbi daret, qui conditam imperio regeret, Palatium Romulus, Remus Aventinum ad inaugurandum templa capiunt. priori Remo augurium venisse fertur, sex voltures; iamque nuntiato augurio cum duplex numerus Romulo se ostendisset, utrumque regem sua multitudo consalutaverat: tempore illi praecepto, at hi numero avium regnum trahebant. inde cum altercatione congressi certamine irarum ad caedem vertuntur; ibi in turba ictus Remus cecidit. volgatior fama est ludibrio fratris Remum novos transiluisse muros; inde ab irato Romulo, cum verbis quoque increpitans adiecisset, "sic deinde, quicumque alius transiliet moenia mea," interfectum. ita solus potitus imperio Romulus; condita urbs conditoris nomine appellata.

(a) *Palatium Romulus, Remus Aventinum* (line 3). Name or describe the rhetorical device used here. What is its effect in context? *[2 marks]*

(b) Who were *illi* and who were *hi* (line 6)? *[2 marks]*

(c) Translate *inde cum … cecidit* (lines 7–8). *[3 marks]*

(d) Describe brie f y the difference between the two versions of the story and show how we know which version Livy prefers. *[3 marks]*

Genre: Historiography

Question 6. Livy 1.57.6–9

forte potantibus his apud Sex. Tarquinium, ubi et Collatinus cenabat Tarquinius, Egeri filius, incidit de uxoribus mentio. suam quisque laudare miris modis; inde certamine accenso Collatinus negat verbis opus esse; paucis id quidem horis posse sciri quantum ceteris praestet Lucretia sua. “quin, si vigor iuventae inest, conscendimus equos invisimusque praesentes nostrarum ingenia? id cuique spectatissimum sit quod necopinato viri adventu occurrerit oculis.” incaluerant vino; “age sane” omnes; citatis equis avolant Romam. quo cum primis se intendentibus tenebris pervenissent, pergunt inde Collatiam, ubi Lucretiam haudquaquam ut regias nurus, quas in convivio luxuque cum aequalibus viderant tempus terentes sed nocte sera deditam lanae inter lucubrantes ancillas in medio aedium sedentem inveniunt. muliebris certaminis laus penes Lucretiam fuit.

(a) *forte potantibus his* (line 1). Why, in your opinion, did Livy include this detail? *[2 marks]*

(b) Explain the assumptions about the proper conduct of Roman wives that lie at the bottom of this story. *[2 marks]*

(c) Select from this passage **four** words or phrases that, in your opinion, contribute to the quality of the narrative and show how they do so. Do not repeat any material from your responses to (a) or (b). *[8 marks]*

Genre: Letters

Question 7. Pliny *Epistulae* 1.6

ridebis, et licet rideas. ego, ille quem nosti, apros tres et quidem pulcherrimos cepi. ‘ipse?’ inquis. ipse; non tamen ut omnino ab inertia mea et quiete discederem. ad retia sedebam; erat in proximo non venabulum aut lancea, sed stilus et pugillares; meditabar aliquid enotabamque, ut si manus vacuas, plenas tamen ceras reportarem. non est quod contemnas hoc studendi genus; mirum est ut animus agitatione motuque corporis excitetur; iam undique silvae et solitudo ipsumque illud silentium quod venationi datur, magna cogitationis incitamenta sunt. proinde cum venabere, licebit auctore me ut panarium et lagunculam sic etiam pugillares feras: experieris non Dianam magis montibus quam Minervam inerrare. vale.

(a) *ridebis* (line 1). Suggest **three** words or phrases from this letter to Tacitus which, in your opinion, were likely to make him laugh. *[3 marks]*

(b) What feature of Roman hunting technique made it possible for Pliny to do as he claims? *[2 marks]*

(c) *ut si manus vacuas, plenas tamen ceras reportarem* (line 4). What does Pliny mean by these words? *[2 marks]*

(d) Translate *proinde cum…inerrare* (lines 7–9). *[3 marks]*

Genre: Letters

Question 8. Pliny *Epistulae* 9.23

frequenter agenti mihi evenit, ut centumviri cum diu se intra iudicum auctoritatem gravitatemque tenuissent, omnes repente quasi victi coactique consurgerent laudarentque; frequenter e senatu famam qualem maxime optaveram rettuli: numquam tamen maiorem cepi voluptatem, quam nuper ex sermone Corneli Taciti. narrabat sedisse secum circensibus proximis equitem Romanum. hunc post varios eruditosque sermones requisisse: ‘Italicus es an provincialis?’ se respondisse: ‘nosti me, et quidem ex studiis.’ ad hoc illum: ‘Tacitus es an Plinius?’ exprimere non possum, quam sit iucundum mihi quod nomina nostra quasi litterarum propria, non hominum, litteris redduntur, quod uterque nostrum his etiam e studiis notus, quibus aliter ignotus est. accidit aliud ante pauculos dies simile. recumbebat mecum vir egregius, Fadius Ru fnus, super eum municeps ipsius, qui illo die primum venerat in urbem; cui Ru fnus demonstrans me: ‘vides hunc?’ multa deinde de studiis nostris; et ille ‘Plinius est’ inquit.

(a) Describe the **two** recent incidents referred to in this passage that have especially pleased Pliny. *[2 marks]*

(b) Without comment, give **two** examples of Pliny’s use of a very fast narrative in this passage. *[2 marks]*

(c) Discuss Pliny’s use of varying speed of narrative in this passage and suggest reasons for it. *[8 marks]*

Genre: Satire

Question 9. Juvenal 1.1–17

semper ego auditor tantum? numquamne reponam
vexatus totiens rauci Theseide Cordi?
inpune ergo mihi recitaverit ille togatas,
hic elegos? inpune diem consumpserit ingens
Telephus aut summi plena iam margine libri
scriptus et in tergo necdum finitus Orestes?
nota magis nulli domus est sua quam mihi lucus
Martis et Aeoliis vicinum rupibus antrum
Vulcani; quid agant venti, quas torqueat umbras
Aeacus, unde alius furtivae devehat aurum
pelliculae, quantas iaculetur Monychus ornos,
Frontonis platani convolsaque marmora clamant
semper et adsiduo ruptae lectore columnae.
expectes eadem a summo minimoque poeta.
et nos ergo manum ferulae subduximus, et nos
consilium dedimus Sullae, privatus ut altum
dormiret.

(a) Translate *semper ego … Cordi* (lines 1–2). *[3 marks]*

(b) Identify **three** mythical characters from this passage and give a very brief account of their story. *[3 marks]*

(c) Scan lines 14–15 (*expectes … et nos*). *[2 marks]*

(d) *et nos … dormiret* (lines 15–17). What **two** experiences is Juvenal claiming in the last section of this passage? *[2 marks]*

Genre: Satire

Question 10. Juvenal 16.7–25

commoda tractemus primum communia, quorum
haut minimum illud erit, ne te pulsare togatus
audeat, immo, etsi pulsetur, dissimulet nec
audeat excussos praetori ostendere dentes
et nigram in facie tumidis livoribus offam
atque oculum medico nil promittente relictum.
Bardaicus iudex datur haec punire volenti
calceus et grandes magna ad subsellia surae
legibus antiquis castrorum et more Camilli
servato, miles ne vallum litiget extra
et procul a signis. iustissima centurionum
cognitio est igitur de milite, nec mihi derit
ultio, si iustae defertur causa querellae.
tota cohors tamen est inimica, omnesque manipli
consensu magno efficiunt curabilis ut sit
vindicta et gravior quam iniuria. dignum erit ergo
declamatoris mulino corde Vagelli,
cum duo crura habeas, offendere tot caligas, tot
milia clavorum.

(a) *pulsare* … *pulsetur* (lines 8–9). Show how Juvenal's word play here helps him to make his point. *[2 marks]*

(b) *nec audeat* … *relictum* (lines 9–12). Identify briefly the rhetorical device used here. *[2 marks]*

(c) Explain **four** examples of Juvenal's use of rhetoric taken from this passage. Do not use material from your responses to (a). *[8 marks]*

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MARKSCHEME

SPECIMEN

LATIN

Higher Level

Paper 2

4 pages

Elegiac and Lyric poetry

1. (a) Award ***[3 marks]*** for a correct answer, or for an answer with no more than one minor error (tense, number *etc*.). Answers with two or three minor errors or one major error should be awarded ***[2 marks]***. With two major errors (or the equivalent) award ***[1 mark]***. Otherwise, no mark should be awarded.

(b) That Marrucinus makes a habit of this sort of thing ***[1 mark]*** makes it easier for Catullus to complain ***[1 mark]***.

(c) That the item is not valuable ***[1 mark]*** conventionally ***[1 mark]***.

(d) They were friends ***[1 mark]***; at least one of them had given Catullus a napkin ***[1 mark]***, which obliged Catullus to look after them ***[1 mark]***.

[10 marks]

2. (a) For the translation, award ***[1 mark]*** for a correct answer, or for an answer with one minor error. Answers with more than one minor error should not have the mark awarded. For the commentary, award ***[1 mark]*** for a recognition that the juxtaposition (term not necessary) of *longum* and *subito* enhances their effect.

(b) Mark only for length of syllables. ***[1 mark]*** per line if all correct, no mark otherwise.

(c) Mark as brief essay ***[8 marks]***.

[12 marks]

Epic

3. (a) Mark only for length of syllables. ***[1 mark]*** per line if all correct, no mark otherwise.

(b) The repetition of *Misenum* increases the pathos ***[1 mark]*** as does the addition of the patronymic ***[1 mark]***; the repetition of Hector (line 166) reminds the Trojans of how they had relied on him ***[1 mark]***; other responses on their merits.

(c) Award ***[3 marks]*** for a correct answer, or for an answer with no more than one minor error (tense, number *etc*.). Answers with two or three minor errors or one major error should be awarded ***[2 marks]***. With two major errors (or the equivalent) award ***[1 mark]***. Otherwise, no mark should be awarded.

(d) Its enjambment (or description if they do not know the term) ***[1 mark]*** draws attention to the word ***[1 mark]***.

[10 marks]

4. (a) Aeneas has encountered his father ***[1 mark]*** in the Underworld ***[1 mark]***.

(b) A very wide range of possibilities; mark on merits ***[2 marks]***.

(c) Mark on merits ***[8 marks]***.

[12 marks]

Historiography

5. (a) Chiasmus ***[1 mark]*** suggests fairness ***[1 mark]***.

(b) *illi* = Remus' side; *hi* Romulus' ***[2 marks]***.

(c) Award ***[3 marks]*** for a correct answer, or for an answer with no more than one minor error (tense, number *etc*.). Answers with two or three minor errors or one major error should be awarded ***[2 marks]***. With two major errors (or the equivalent) ***[1 mark]***. Otherwise, no mark should be awarded.

(d) Mark on merits ***[3 marks]***.

[10 marks]

6. (a) Any reasonable response ***[2 marks]***.

(b) Any reasonable response ***[2 marks]***.

(c) Mark on merits ***[8 marks]***.

[12 marks]

Letters

7. (a) Judge on merits ***[3 marks]***.

(b) Catch them in nets ***[1 mark]***, then kill them with spears ***[1 mark]***.

(c) It is a joke; if his game dries up ***[1 mark]*** he will at least have literature to bring home ***[1 mark]***.

(d) Award ***[3 marks]*** for a correct answer, or for an answer with no more than one minor error (tense, number *etc*.). Answers with two or three minor errors or one major error should be awarded ***[2 marks]***. With two major errors (or the equivalent) award ***[1 mark]***. Otherwise, no mark should be awarded.

[10 marks]

8. (a) Tacitus had had a conversation with a learned eques who associated Pliny with Tacitus ***[1 mark]***; Pliny himself had been associated at a dinner party with Tacitus ***[1 mark]***.

(b) Judge on merits ***[2 marks]***.

(c) Judge on merits ***[8 marks]***.

[12 marks]

Satire

9. (a) Award ***[3 marks]*** for a correct answer, or for an answer with no more than one minor error (tense, number *etc*.). Answers with two or three minor errors or one major error should be awarded ***[2 marks]***. With two major errors (or the equivalent) award ***[1 mark]***. Otherwise, no mark**.**

(b) Judge on merits ***[3 marks]***.

(c) Mark only for length of syllables. ***[1 mark]*** per line if all correct, no mark otherwise.

(d) Writing suasoria (term not required) and being strictly taught at school ***[2 marks]***.

[10 marks]

10. (a) His complaint is that thugs assault one with impunity ***[1 mark]***; the repetition emphasises the point ***[1 mark]***.

(b) "Rising tricolon"; but a description will suffice ***[2 marks]***.

(c) Judge on merits ***[8 marks]***. ***[12 marks]***

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LATIN
STANDARD LEVEL
PAPER 1

SPECIMEN PAPER

1 hour 15 minutes

Candidate session number

0	0							

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Write your session number in the boxes above.
- Do not open this examination paper until instructed to do so.
- Answer question 1 or question 2 in the spaces provided.
- The use of dictionaries is permitted for this paper.

5 pages
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Answer question 1 ***or*** *question 2.*

Translate into English the section of the passage indicated between the asterisks. A translation of the rest of the passage appears on the facing page.

1. Cicero is demanding that the war against Mithridates needs a new general and that Pompey should be that general.

causa quae sit videtis: nunc quid agendum sit considerate. primum mihi videtur de genere belli, deinde de magnitudine, tum de imperatore deligendo esse dicendum. genus est belli eius modi, quod maxime vestros animos excitare atque inflammare ad persequendi studium debeat:

❋ in quo agitur[1] populi Romani gloria, quae vobis a maioribus cum magna in omnibus rebus tum[2] summa in re militari tradita est; agitur salus sociorum atque amicorum, pro qua multa maiores vestri magna et gravia bella gesserunt; aguntur certissima populi Romani vectigalia et maxima quibus amissis et pauca ornamenta et subsidia belli requiretis; aguntur bona multorum civium quibus est a vobis et ipsorum causa et rei publicae consulendum. ❋

et quoniam semper appetentes gloriae praeter ceteras gentis atque avidi laudis fuistis, delenda vobis est illa macula Mithridatico bello superiore concepta.

Cicero *pro Lege Manilia* 2.6-7

[1] *agitur*: "is at stake"
[2] *cum…tum*: "both…and"

You see what the issue is: now consider what must be done. First, it seems to me, we must speak about the kind of war it is, then about its size, and then about the choice of general. The kind of war is such as ought above all others to excite and inflame your minds to a determination to persevere in it.

✱ .... ✱

And since you have always been, beyond other nations, seekers of glory and eager for fame, you must wipe out that stain brought about by the earlier Mithridatic war.

Total marks		

2. Medea goes out at night to practise her wicked magical powers and to call upon all the dark forces to help her.

egreditur tectis vestes induta recinctas,
nuda pedem, nudos umeris infusa capillos,
fertque vagos mediae per muta silentia noctis
incomitata gradus. homines volucresque ferasque
solverat[1] alta quies, nullo cum murmure saepes,
inmotaeque silent frondes, silet umidus aer,
sidera sola micant:

❋ ad quae sua bracchia tendens
ter se convertit, ter sumptis fumine crinem
inroravit aquis[2] ternisque ululatibus ora
solvit et in dura submisso poplite terra
'Nox' ait 'arcanis fdissima, quaeque diurnis
aurea cum luna succeditis ignibus astra,
tuque, triceps Hecate, quae coeptis conscia nostris
adiutrixque venis cantusque artisque magorum,
quaeque magos, Tellus, pollentibus instruis herbis,
auraeque et venti montesque amnesque lacusque,
dique omnes nemorum, dique omnes noctis adeste. ❋

quorum ope, cum volui, ripis mirantibus amnes
in fontes rediere suos, concussaque sisto,
stantia concutio cantu freta, nubila pello
nubilaque induco, ventos abigoque vocoque,
vipereas rumpo verbis et carmine fauces,
vivaque saxa sua convulsaque robora terra
et silvas moveo iubeoque tremescere montis
et mugire solum manesque exire sepulcris!'

Ovid *Metamorphoses* 7.181-206

1 *solverat*: "had relaxed" transitive

2 take *sumptis fumine … aquis* as one phrase

She left the house clad in robes ungirt,
her feet uncovered, her hair uncovered and streaming over her shoulders,
and she took her wandering steps unattended through the hushed silence
of the middle of the night
Deep sleep has relaxed the world, and all
that's living, animals and birds and men,
and even the hedges and the breathing leaves
are still-and motionless the laden air.

Only the stars are twinkling, …

✱ ....
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With your help, when I have wished it, streams, to the wonder of their banks,
have returned to their sources, with my incantation I stay
the seas when they are shaken and shake them when they are still, I dispel clouds
and bring clouds back, winds I both drive away and summon,
with words and charms I break the viper's throat,
living rocks and oaks and woods I wrench from
their earth and move, and I order mountains to shake,
the ground to roar and shades to come out from their tomb!'

Total marks		

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MARKSCHEME

SPECIMEN

LATIN

STANDARD LEVEL

Paper 1

Each word is assigned 0 or 1 or 2 points. Those worth 1 or 2 points indicate this value immediately following the word, while those with zero points have no numerical indication.

A 1-point word (for example, an adverb or conjunction) needs only a correct translation to get the point. For a 2-point word, if the translation persuades you that the candidate understands the meaning of the word, one point is awarded; if the candidate persuades you that the grammar of the word is understood, then the second point is awarded. Thus, in the first line of the Cicero passage, a candidate who wrote for *quod maxime vestros animos excitare* "because, O greatest one, I am exciting your breaths" would be awarded zero points for getting *quod* wrong, one point for seeing that *maxime* means "greatest," two points for the meaning and grammar of *vestros* and one each for *animos* (grammar right, meaning wrong) and *excitare* (meaning right, grammar wrong).

When two words are joined by "_" they are to be treated as one word. A 2-word phrase worth two points includes one point for vocabulary and one point for grammar. The vocabulary point is awarded only if both words are translated correctly in context; a vocabulary error in either or both words results in no points for vocabulary. The grammar point is awarded if the phrase's grammar is understood correctly. Thus, in line 193 of the Ovid passage, if *cum luna* is translated "with a she-wolf," it gets no point for vocabulary and one point for grammar.

The maximum number of points is 105.

1.

in-quo❷ agitur❷ popul- Romani❷ gloria❷, quae❷ vobis❷ a-maioribus❷	**14**
cum❶ magna❷ in-omnibus❷ rebus❷ tum summa❷ in❶ re❷ militari❷ tradita-est❷	**16**
agitur❷ salus❷ sociorum❷ atque❶ amicorum❷, pro❶ qua❷ multa❷ maiores❷ vestri❷ magna❷	**20**
et❶ gravia❷ bella❷ gesserunt❷; aguntur❷ certissima❷ populi-Romani❷ vectigalia❷	**15**
et❶ maxima❷ quibus❷ amissis❷ et pauca❷ ornamenta❷ et subsidia❷ belli❷ requiretis❷	**17**
aguntur❷ bona❷ multorum❷ civium❷ quibus❷ est❷ a-vobis❷	**14**
et❶ ipsorum❷ causa❷ et rei-publicae❷ consulendum❷	**9**
	TOTAL: 105

2.

ad❶ quae❷ sua bracchia❷ tendens❷	**7**
ter se convertit,❷ ter sumptis❷ flumine❷ crinem❷	**8**
inroravit❷ aquis❷ ternis❷ que ululatibus❷ ora❷	**10**
solvit❷ et in dura❷ submisso❷ poplite❷ terra❷	**10**
‘Nox’❷ ait❷ ‘arcanis❷ fidissima,❷ quae-que❷ diurnis❷	**12**
aurea❷ cum-luna❷ succeditis❷ ignibus❷ astra,❷	**10**
tuque,❷ triceps Hecate,❷ quae coeptis❷ conscia❷ nostris❷	**10**
adiutrix-que❷ venis❷ cantu-sque❷ artis-que❷ magorum,❷	**10**
quaeque magos,❷ Tellus,❷ pollentibus❷ instruis❷ herbis,❷	**10**
aurae-que❷ et venti❷ montes-que❷ amnes-que❷ lacus-que❷	**10**
di-que❷ omnes nemorum,❷ dique omnes noctis❷ adeste❷	**8**
	TOTAL: 105

SPEC/2/LATIN/SP2/ENG/TZ0/XX

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LATIN
STANDARD LEVEL
PAPER 2

SPECIMEN PAPER

1 hour 30 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Do not open this examination paper until instructed to do so.
- Answer three questions from two genres only.

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*Answer **three** questions from **two** genres **only**. These questions should be taken from the **two** genres you have studied.*

Genre: Elegiac and Lyric poetry

Question 1. Catullus 14.1–23

ni te plus oculis meis amarem,
iucundissime Calve, munere isto
odissem te odio Vatiniano:
nam quid feci ego quidve sum locutus,
cur me tot male perderes poetis?
isti di mala multa dent clienti,
qui tantum tibi misit impiorum.
quod si, ut suspicor, hoc novum ac repertum
munus dat tibi Sulla litterator,
non est mi male, sed bene ac beate,
quod non dispereunt tui labores.
di magni, horribilem et sacrum libellum!
quem tu scilicet ad tuum Catullum
misti, continuo ut die periret,
Saturnalibus, optimo dierum!
non non hoc tibi, false, sic abibit.
nam si luxerit ad librariorum
curram scrinia, Caesios, Aquinos,
Suffenum, omnia colligam venena.
ac te his suppliciis remunerabor.
vos hinc interea valete abite
illuc, unde malum pedem attulistis,
saecli incommoda, pessimi poetae.

(a) Translate *ni te plus … Vatiniano* (lines 1–3). *[4 marks]*

(b) What do we learn from this poem about book writing, publication and circulation among Catullus' contemporaries? *[4 marks]*

(c) *Saturnalibus, optimo dierum* (line 15). What point is Catullus making by including this phrase? *[2 marks]*

(d) What action does Catullus say he will take against Calvus? *[2 marks]*

(e) In your opinion, is Catullus serious in this poem? Give **three** reasons to support your view. *[3 marks]*

Genre: Elegiac and Lyric poetry

Question 2. Horace *Odes* 3.9

‘donec gratus eram tibi
nec quisquam potior bracchia candidae
cervici iuvenis dabat,
Persarum vigui rege beatior.’

‘donec non alia magis
arsisti neque erat Lydia post Chloen,
multi Lydia nominis,
Romana vigui clarior Ilia.’

‘me nunc Thressa Chloe regit,
dulcis docta modos et citharae sciens,
pro qua non metuam mori,
si parcent animae fata superstiti.’

‘me torret face mutua
Thurini Calais filius Ornyti,
pro quo bis patiar mori,
si parcent puero fata superstiti.’

‘quid si prisca redit Venus
diductosque iugo cogit aeneo,
si flava excutitur Chloe
reiectaeque patet ianua Lydiae?’

‘quamquam sidere pulchrior
ille est, tu levior cortice et inprobo
iracundior Hadria,
tecum vivere amem, tecum obeam lubens.’

(a) Translate *donec gratus … beatior* (lines 1–4). *[4 marks]*

(b) What are the **three** stages in the plot of this poem? *[3 marks]*

(c) Name the alternative lover of Lydia, and his father. *[2 marks]*

(d) Who was *Romana … Ilia* (line 8) and why is she apparently preferred to *Persarum … rege* (line 4)? *[2 marks]*

(e) Offer a personal opinion as to whether this poem gives an insight into human nature or is no more than clever rhetoric. You should base your answer on at least **three** words or phrases. *[4 marks]*

Genre: Epic

Question 3. Virgil *Aeneid* 6.183–200

nec non Aeneas opera inter talia primus
hortatur socios paribusque accingitur armis.
atque haec ipse suo tristi cum corde volutat
aspectans silvam immensam, et sic forte precatur:
‘si nunc se nobis ille aureus arbore ramus
ostendat nemore in tanto! quando omnia vere
heu nimium de te vates, Misene, locuta est.’
vix ea fatus erat, geminae cum forte columbae
ipsa sub ora viri caelo venere volantes,
et viridi sedere solo. tum maximus heros
maternas agnovit avis laetusque precatur:
‘este duces, o, si qua via est, cursumque per auras
derigite in lucos ubi pinguem dives opacat
ramus humum. tuque, o, dubiis ne de f ce rebus,
diva parens.’ sic effatus vestigia pressit
observans quae signa ferant, quo tendere pergant.
pascentes illae tantum prodire volando
quantum acie possent oculi servare sequentum.

(a) Scan lines 183–184 (*nec non … armis*). *[2 marks]*

(b) Translate *si nunc se … locuta est* (lines 187–189). *[4 marks]*

(c) *vix ea fatus erat … cum* (line 190). Discuss the effect these words have on the narrative. *[2 marks]*

(d) Identify from this passage **three** things which should have encouraged Aeneas and his companions. *[3 marks]*

(e) Give an account of **two** of the problems suffered by Aeneas elsewhere in *Aeneid 6* and of his overcoming of them. *[4 marks]*

Genre: Epic

Question 4. Virgil *Aeneid* 6.456–71

‘infelix Dido, verus mihi nuntius ergo
venerat exstinctam ferroque extrema secutam?
funeris heu tibi causa fui? per sidera iuro,
per superos et si qua fides tellure sub ima est,
invitus, regina, tuo de litore cessi.
sed me iussa deum, quae nunc has ire per umbras,
per loca senta situ cogunt noctemque profundam,
imperiis egere suis; nec credere quivi
hunc tantum tibi me discessu ferre dolorem.
siste gradum teque aspectu ne subtrahe nostro.
quem fugis? extremum fato quod te adloquor hoc est.’
talibus Aeneas ardentem et torva tuentem
lenibat dictis animum lacrimasque ciebat.
illa solo fixos oculos aversa tenebat
nec magis incepto vultum sermone movetur
quam si dura silex aut stet Marpesia cautes.

(a) From Aeneas’ words and the narrator’s report, construct an account of the actions of both Dido and Aeneas when they meet in the Underworld. *[3 marks]*

(b) Discuss **three** words or phrases from this passage that, in your view, show **either** that Aeneas’ speech is sincere **or** that it is not. *[3 marks]*

(c) Briefly tell the story of Dido in sufficient detail to make her actions here understandable. *[2 marks]*

(d) On the evidence of this passage alone, who is now the happier, Aeneas or Dido? *[3 marks]*

(e) Translate *illa solo … cautes* (lines 469–471). *[4 marks]*

Genre: Historiography

Question 5. Livy 1.2.1–4

bello deinde Aborigines Troianique simul petiti. Turnus rex Rutulorum, cui pacta Lavinia ante adventum Aeneae fuerat, praelatum sibi advenam aegre patiens simul Aeneae Latinoque bellum intulerat. neutra acies laeta ex eo certamine abiit: victi Rutuli: victores Aborigines Troianique ducem Latinum amisere. inde Turnus Rutulique diffisi rebus ad florentes opes Etruscorum Mezentiumque regem eorum confugiunt, qui Caere opulento tum oppido imperitans, iam inde ab initio minime laetus novae origine urbis et tum nimio plus quam satis tutum esset accolis rem Troianam crescere ratus, haud gravatim socia arma Rutulis iunxit. Aeneas adversus tanti belli terrorem ut animos Aboriginum sibi conciliaret nec sub eodem iure solum sed etiam nomine omnes essent, Latinos utramque gentem appellavit.

(a) Translate *bello deinde … intulerat* (lines 1–3). *[4 marks]*

(b) Why did Turnus go to war against Aeneas' people and against those of Latinus? *[2 marks]*

(c) Name the people and the city and the king to whom Turnus fled after his defeat. *[3 marks]*

(d) *opulento tum oppido* (line 6). Why does Livy include this detail in his account? *[2 marks]*

(e) Why is this part of the narrative important for Livy's Roman readers? *[4 marks]*

Genre: Historiography

Question 6. Livy 1.55.5–9

hoc perpetuitatis auspicio accepto, secutum aliud magnitudinem imperii portendens prodigium est: caput humanum integra facie aperientibus fundamenta templi dicitur apparuisse. quae visa species haud per ambages arcem eam imperii caputque rerum fore portendebat; idque ita cecinere vates quique in urbe erant quosque ad eam rem consultandam ex Etruria acciverant. augebatur ad impensas regis animus; itaque Pometinae manubiae, quae perducendo ad culmen operi destinatae erant, vix in fundamenta suppeditavere. eo magis Fabio, praeterquam quod antiquior est, crediderim quadraginta ea sola talenta fuisse, quam Pisoni, qui quadraginta milia pondo argenti seposita in eam rem scribit, summam pecuniae neque ex unius tum urbis praeda sperandam et nullius ne horum quidem operum fundamenta non exsuperaturam.

(a) Translate *hoc perpetuitatis … apparuisse* (lines 1–3). *[4 marks]*

(b) *hoc perpetuitatis auspicio accepto* (line 1). Explain what Livy is referring to here. *[2 marks]*

(c) By what single word does Livy withhold his authority for the fact of the human head portent? But what **two** reasons does he give for accepting the interpretation of the portent? *[3 marks]*

(d) State briefly the **two** different versions of this story given by Fabius and Piso. Which of them does Livy prefer? What reason does he give for his preference? *[4 marks]*

(e) On the basis of this passage alone, briefly assess Livy’s competence as a historian, giving **two** reasons to support your judgement. *[2 marks]*

Genre: Letters

Question 7. Pliny *Epistulae* 4.19.1–4

cum sis pietatis exemplum, fratremque optimum et amantissimum tui pari caritate dilexeris, filiamque eius ut tuam diligas, nec tantum amitae ei affectum verum etiam patris amissi repraesentes, non dubito maximo tibi gaudio fore cum cognoveris dignam patre dignam te dignam avo evadere. summum est acumen summa frugalitas; amat me, quod castitatis indicium est. accedit his studium litterarum, quod ex mei caritate concepit. meos libellos habet lectitat ediscit etiam. qua illa sollicitudine cum videor acturus, quanto cum egi gaudio afficitur! disponit qui nuntient sibi quem assensum quos clamores excitarim, quem eventum iudicii tulerim. eadem, si quando recito, in proximo discreta velo sedet, laudesque nostras avidissimis auribus excipit. versus quidem meos cantat etiam formatque cithara non artifice aliquo docente, sed amore qui magister est optimus.

(a) What is the relationship between the subject of this letter and Pliny and also between the subject of this letter and the person to whom it is addressed? *[2 marks]*

(b) *amat me, quod castitatis indicium est* (line 5). Discuss briefly whether, in your opinion, Pliny is aware of the humour of these words. *[3 marks]*

(c) Translate *meos libellos … tulerim* (lines 6–9). *[4 marks]*

(d) *eadem … excipit* (lines 9–10). Give **two** facts about Pliny's wife that emerge from this sentence. *[2 marks]*

(e) "From this letter, we learn more about Pliny than about his wife." Discuss this statement. *[4 marks]*

Genre: Letters

Question 8. Pliny *Epistulae* 6.16.7–11

magnum propiusque noscendum ut eruditissimo viro visum. iubet liburnicam aptari; mihi si venire una vellem facit copiam; respondi studere me malle, et forte ipse quod scriberem dederat. egrediebatur domo; accipit codicillos Rectinae Tasci imminenti periculo exterritae (nam villa eius subiacebat, nec ulla nisi navibus fuga): ut se tanto discrimini eriperet orabat. vertit ille consilium et quod studioso animo incohaverat obit maximo. deducit quadriremes, ascendit ipse non Rectinae modo sed multis (erat enim frequens amoenitas orae) laturus auxilium. properat illuc unde alii fugiunt, rectumque cursum recta gubernacula in periculum tenet adeo solutus metu, ut omnes illius mali motus omnes f guras ut deprenderat oculis dictaret enotaretque. iam navibus cinis incidebat, quo propius accederent, calidior et densior; iam pumices etiam nigrique et ambusti et fracti igne lapides; iam vadum subitum ruinaque montis litora obstantia. cunctatus paulum an retro f ecteret, mox gubernatori ut ita faceret monenti ‘fortes’ inquit ‘fortuna iuvat: Pomponianum pete.’

(a) Translate *magnum … dederat* (lines 1–3). *[4 marks]*

(b) *egrediebatur* (line 3). Comment on the use of the imperfect here. *[2 marks]*

(c) *vertit ille consilium … obit maximo* (lines 5–6). What had caused this? What do we learn about Pliny’s uncle from it? *[2 marks]*

(d) *iam … iam … iam* (lines 10–12). What is the effect of this repetition? *[3 marks]*

(e) Describe the ways in which the character of Pliny and that of his uncle, as described in this passage, differ from one another. How would you account for these differences? *[4 marks]*

Genre: Satire

Question 9. Juvenal 3.21–40

hic tunc Umbricius ‘quando artibus’ inquit ‘honestis
nullus in urbe locus, nulla emolumenta laborum,
res hodie minor est here quam fuit atque eadem cras
deteret exiguis aliquid, proponimus illuc
ire, fatigatas ubi Daedalus exuit alas,
dum nova canities, dum prima et recta senectus,
dum superest Lachesi quod torqueat et pedibus me
porto meis nullo dextram subeunte bacillo.
cedamus patria. vivant Artorius istic
et Catulus, maneant qui nigrum in candida vertunt,
quis facile est aedem conducere, f umina, portus,
siccandam eluviem, portandum ad busta cadaver,
et praebere caput domina venale sub hasta.
quondam hi cornicines et municipalis harenae
perpetui comites notaeque per oppida buccae
munera nunc edunt et, verso pollice vulgus
cum iubet, occidunt populariter; inde reversi
conducunt foricas, et cur non omnia? cum sint
quales ex humili magna ad fastigia rerum
extollit quotiens voluit Fortuna iocari.’

(a) Scan lines 21–22 (*hic tunc … laborum*). *[2 marks]*

(b) What did Daedalus make (line 25), how did he use what he made, and what is the relevance here? *[3 marks]*

(c) *dum superest Lachesi quod torqueat* (line 27). Explain what is meant by these words. *[2 marks]*

(d) Translate *inde reversi … iocari* (lines 37–40). *[4 marks]*

(e) Give an account, based on this passage, as to why Umbricius is leaving Rome, and why he is doing so now. *[4 marks]*

Genre: Satire

Question 10. Juvenal 3.268–285

respice nunc alia ac diversa pericula noctis:
quod spatium tectis sublimibus unde cerebrum
testa ferit, quotiens rimosa et curta fenestris
vasa cadant, quanto percussum pondere signent
et laedant silicem. possis ignavus haberi
et subiti casus inprovidus, ad cenam si
intestatus eas: adeo tot fata, quot illa
nocte patent vigiles te praetereunte fenestrae.
ergo optes votumque feras miserabile tecum,
ut sint contentae patulas defundere pelves.
ebrius ac petulans, qui nullum forte cecidit,
dat poenas, noctem patitur lugentis amicum
Pelidae, cubat in faciem, mox deinde supinus:
ergo non aliter poterit dormire; quibusdam
somnum rixa facit. sed quamvis inprobus annis
atque mero fervens cavet hunc quem coccina laena
vitari iubet et comitum longissimus ordo,
multum praeterea flammarum et aenea lampas.

(a) *alia … pericula* (line 268). Identify **two** dangers referred to immediately before this passage. *[2 marks]*

(b) Scan lines 273–274 (*et subiti … quot illa*). Explain how the scansion helps to identify the case of *casus* (line 273). *[3 marks]*

(c) Translate *possis … fenestrae* (lines 272–275). *[4 marks]*

(d) *lugentis amicum Pelidae* (lines 279–280). Name the **two** men (*Pelidae* and *amicum*) involved here and explain their story and their relevance. *[4 marks]*

(e) Briefly indicate **two** examples of humour and/or irony to be found in this passage. You may use material from your responses to (c) or (d). *[2 marks]*

SPEC/2/LATIN/SP2/ENG/TZ0/XX/M

MARKSCHEME

SPECIMEN

LATIN

Standard Level

Paper 2

6 pages

Elegiac and Lyric poetry

1. (a) Award ***[4 marks]*** for a correct answer, or for an answer with no more than one minor error (tense, number *etc.*). Answers with two or three minor errors or one major error should be awarded ***[3 marks]***. With two major errors (or the equivalent) award ***[2 marks]***. With three major errors (or the equivalent) award ***[1 mark]***. Otherwise, no mark should be awarded.

(b) Any **four** points: *e.g.* poets circulated their work with friends before publication. There were book sellers to aid circulation. The poets of the day were passionately divided on what did and did not constitute true literature. Poets would destroy poems of which they did not approve ***[4 marks]***.

(c) Dreadful that Calvus should send something so awful on the Saturnalia ***[1 mark]***, a holiday associated with gift giving ***[1 mark]***.

(d) He will go to the booksellers (if implicit award ***[1 mark]***) and buy up worthless poetry and send it to Calvus ***[1 mark]***.

(e) Yes: other poems in the collection, the *ni* clause suggests loyalty to his friend; Catullus keeps exaggerating which makes it seem comical. Individual examples can each count for ***[1 mark]*** up to a maximum of ***[3 marks]***.

[15 marks]

2. (a) Award ***[4 marks]*** for a correct answer, or for an answer with no more than one minor error (tense, number *etc.*). Answers with two or three minor errors or one major error should be awarded ***[3 marks]***. With two major errors (or the equivalent) award ***[2 marks]***. With three major errors (or the equivalent) award ***[1 mark]***. Otherwise, no mark should be awarded.

(b) The lovers were together ***[1 mark]***, estranged ***[1 mark]***, together again ***[1 mark]***.

(c) Calais ***[1 mark]***, son of Ornytus ***[1 mark]***.

(d) *Romana Ilia* was the mother of Romulus and Remus ***[1 mark]*** hence, in Roman eyes, far more important than any foreign queen ***[1 mark]***.

(e) Candidates will choose either words or phrases to suggest an insight into human nature. ***[1 mark]*** each for **three** good choices, a fourth mark for a good conclusion.

[15 marks]

Epic

3. (a) Mark only for length of syllables. ***[1 mark]*** per line if all correct, no mark otherwise.

(b) Award ***[4 marks]*** for a correct answer, or for an answer with no more than one minor error (tense, number *etc.*). Answers with two or three minor errors or one major error should be awarded ***[3 marks]***. With two major errors (or the equivalent) award ***[2 marks]***. With three major errors (or the equivalent) award ***[1 mark]***. Otherwise, no mark should be awarded.

(c) It marks a shift from one topic to another ***[1 mark]***, thereby increasing the tension ***[1 mark]***. Other responses on their merits.

(d) Any **three** of the arrival of doves (Venus' birds) ***[1 mark]***, the fulfilment of the predictions by Misenus ***[1 mark]***, the birds feeding ***[1 mark]*** and "leading" ***[1 mark]***. Judge others on their merits.

(e) There is a wide scope; ***[1 mark]*** each for the problems and ***[2 marks]*** for the discussion.

[15 marks]

4. (a) They meet ***[1 mark]***, Aeneas tries to speak with Dido ***[1 mark]*** but she ignores him ***[1 mark]***. Other suggestions on their merits.

(b) There is a good choice of words/phrases. To gain each mark candidates should explain why they have been chosen.

(c) Aeneas was saved by Dido and she fell in love with him ***[1 mark]***; he led her on but abandoned her which led to her suicide ***[1 mark]***.

(d) Judge on merits using at least two quotations to support the case made ***[3 marks]***.

(e) Award ***[4 marks]*** for a correct answer, or for an answer with no more than one minor error (tense, number *etc.*). Answers with two or three minor errors or one major error should be awarded ***[3 marks]***. With two major errors (or the equivalent) award ***[2 marks]***. With three major errors (or the equivalent) award ***[1 mark]***. Otherwise, no mark should be awarded.

[15 marks]

Historiography

5. (a) Award ***[4 marks]*** for a correct answer, or for an answer with no more than one minor error (tense, number *etc*.). Answers with two or three minor errors or one major error should be awarded ***[3 marks]***. With two major errors (or the equivalent) award ***[2 marks]***. With three major errors (or the equivalent) award ***[1 mark]***. Otherwise, no mark should be awarded.

(b) Because Latinus had promised his daughter to him ***[1 mark]*** but had changed his mind and offered her to Aeneas instead ***[1 mark]***.

(c) Caere, ***[1 mark]***, the Etruscans ***[1 mark]***, king Mezentius ***[1 mark]***.

(d) Its present poverty and insignificance ***[1 mark]*** will be of interest to Livy's readers ***[1 mark]***.

(e) Judge on merits ***[4 marks]***.

[15 marks]

6. (a) Award ***[4 marks]*** for a correct answer, or for an answer with no more than one minor error (tense, number *etc*.). Answers with two or three minor errors or one major error should be awarded ***[3 marks]***. With two major errors (or the equivalent) award ***[2 marks]***. With three major errors (or the equivalent) award ***[1 mark]***. Otherwise, no mark should be awarded.

(b) The refusal of the birds ***[1 mark]*** to oppose the temple of Jupiter Terminus ***[1 mark]***.

(c) *dicitur* withholds Livy's authority ***[1 mark]***; candidates should give any **two** out of the following three reasons for accepting the portent: that it portends the status of the temple as citdel of the empire ***[1 mark]***, that the Roman *vates* (soothsayers) agreed to that interpretation ***[1 mark]***, as did the Etruscan ones ***[1 mark]***.

(d) Fabius thought that the spoils allocated to the temple amounted to 40 talents ***[1 mark]*** whereas Piso suggests 40 000 pounds ***[1 mark]***. Livy prefers Fabius' version ***[1 mark]*** because Fabius was older ***[1 mark]***.

(e) Willingness to consider more than one version of a story, and to treat some elements of the tradition with greater respect will figure prominently in responses. Judge on merits ***[2 marks]***.

[15 marks]

Letters

7. (a) Husband and wife ***[1 mark]*** niece and aunt ***[1 mark]***.

(b) He cannot possibly mean, as the text suggests, that Pliny thinks that loving him ***[1 mark]*** is something possible only in a very virtuous girl ***[2 marks]***.

(c) Award ***[4 marks]*** for a correct answer, or for an answer with no more than one minor error (tense, number *etc.*). Answers with two or three minor errors or one major error should be awarded ***[3 marks]***. With two major errors (or the equivalent) award ***[2 marks]***. With three major errors (or the equivalent) award ***[1 mark]***. Otherwise, no mark should be awarded.

(d) She sits behind a curtain when he recites for an audience ***[1 mark]***; she delights in hearing any applause he receives ***[1 mark]***. Other ideas on their merits.

(e) Answers will vary; for ***[4 marks]*** four points should be made.

[15 marks]

8. (a) Award ***[4 marks]*** for a correct answer, or for an answer with no more than one minor error (tense, number *etc.*). Answers with two or three minor errors or one major error should be awarded ***[3 marks]***. With two major errors (or the equivalent) award ***[2 marks]***. With three major errors (or the equivalent) award ***[1 mark]***. Otherwise, no mark should be awarded.

(b) It suggests an activity interrupted by another activity. ***[1 or 2 marks]*** depending on the sharpness of the reply. Other ideas on their merits.

(c) The news from Rectina caused it ***[1 mark]***; Pliny the Elder's courage is made clear ***[1 mark]***.

(d) It draws attention to the manner ***[1 mark]*** and danger ***[1 mark]*** of the eruption as it accelerated ***[1 mark]***.

(e) The younger Pliny is timid, or studious or priggish; the elder is courageous, generous, inquisitive. Perhaps the difference of age is crucial. ***[1 mark]*** each for up to **four** valid points, these or others.

[15 marks]

Satire

9. (a) Mark only for length of syllables. ***[1 mark]*** per line if all correct, no mark otherwise.

(b) Daedalus made wings ***[1 mark]*** and flew to Cumae ***[1 mark]*** where Umbricius is planning to go ***[1 mark]***.

(c) Lachesis was one of the Fates ***[1 mark]*** who cut your thread when you die ***[1 mark]***.

(d) Award ***[4 marks]*** for a correct answer, or for an answer with no more than one minor error (tense, number *etc.*). Answers with two or three minor errors or one major error should be awarded ***[3 marks]***. With two major errors (or the equivalent) award ***[2 marks]***. With three major errors (or the equivalent) award ***[1 mark]***. Otherwise, no mark should be awarded.

(e) Four good points for ***[4 marks]***.

[15 marks]

10. (a) There is a wide choice, *e.g.* bullying by the rich and death from falling masonry; but there is much more. ***[1 mark]*** for each valid point up to two.

(b) Mark only for length of syllables. ***[1 mark]*** per line if all correct, no mark otherwise. Scansion reveals that *Casus* is genitive singular (or nominative or accusative plural) ***[1 mark]***.

(c) Award ***[4 marks]*** for a correct answer, or for an answer with no more than one minor error (tense, number *etc.*). Answers with two or three minor errors or one major error should be awarded ***[3 marks]***. With two major errors (or the equivalent) award ***[2 marks]***. With three major errors (or the equivalent) award ***[1 mark]***. Otherwise, no mark should be awarded.

(d) *Pelidae i.e.* Achilles ***[1 mark]*** lost all control when told of the death ***[1 mark]*** of his *amicum i.e.* Patroclus ***[1 mark]***. The drunken lout's bodily movements when frustrated are similar to those of Achilles ***[1 mark]***.

(e) There is much to say, *e.g.* the notion that one should write a will before attending a dinner party, or count yourself lucky if only fluids *etc.* fall on you from the windows rather than objects ***[2 marks]***.

[15 marks]