



SUBJECT:	Latin
DATE:	6 th October 2020
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:

The prisoner was brought before the king, who asked him where he had concealed his money. To this the man replied that he had indeed been rich once, but that now all his money had been taken away from him by the soldiers, and that nothing was left. The king asked the soldiers if this was true, but they all declared that they had not taken the gold, and did not know where the prisoner kept it. Then the king said that he would discover by means of tortures who was telling the truth; but the prisoner, being overcome by fear, asked if the king would pardon him when the money was given up.

(North and Hillard, Latin Prose Composition)

Cruciatus -us, torture.

(Total: 20 marks)

2. Translate the following passage into English:

Cicero is encouraged by the universal feeling against Marc Antony.

Quirites, consilio quantum potero, labore plus paene quam potero, excubabo vigilaboque pro vobis. etenim quis est civis, praesertim hoc gradu quo me vos esse voluistis, tam oblitus benefici vestri, tam immemor patriae, tam inimicus dignitati suae quem non excitet, non inflammet tantus vester iste consensus? multas magnasque habui consul contiones, multis interfui: nullam umquam vidi tantam quanta nunc vestrum est. Unum sentitis omnes, unum studetis, M. Antoni conatus avertere a re publica, furorem exstinguere, opprimere audaciam. idem volunt omnes ordines; eodem incumbunt municipia, coloniae, cuncta Italia.

(Cicero, Philippic 6.18)

Excubare, to lie outside in vigil.

Contio, assembly of the people.

(Total: 30 marks)

Please turn the page.

3. Translate the following passage into English:

The Trojans attack the Latins' city, and terrify them by their approach.

Haec ubi dicta dedit, portis sese extulit ingens,
telum immane manu quatiens; simul agmine denso
Antheusque Mnestheusque ruunt omnisque relictis
turba fluit castris: tum caeco pulvere campus
miscetur pulsuque pedum tremit excita tellus.
Vidit ab adverso venientis aggere Turnus,
videre Ausonii, gelidusque per ima cucurrit
ossa tremor: prima ante omnis Iturna Latinos
audiit adgnovitque sonum et tremefacta refugit.

(Vergil, Aeneid 12.441-449)

Quatere, to shake.

Ruere, to hurry.

Videre, alternative form of *viderunt*.

Imus, innermost part.

(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:

iam primum omnium satis constat Troia capta in ceteros saevitum esse Troianos; duobus, Aeneae Antenorique, et vetusti iure hospitii et quia pacis reddendaeque Helenae semper auctores fuerunt, omne ius belli Achivos abstinuisse; casibus deinde variis Antenorem cum multitudine Enetum, qui seditione ex Paphlagonia pulsus et sedes et ducem rege Pylaemene ad Troiam amisso quaerebant, venisse in intimum maris Hadriatici sinum, Euganeisque qui inter mare Alpesque incolebant, pulsus Enetos Troianosque eas tenuisse terras. et in quem primo egressi sunt locum Troia vocatur pagoque inde Troiano nomen est: gens universa Veneti appellati. **Aeneam** ab simili clade domo profugum, sed ad maiora rerum initia ducentibus fati, primo in Macedoniam venisse, inde in Siciliam quaerentem sedes delatum, ab Sicilia classe ad Laurentem agrum **tenuisse**.

(Livy, Ab Urbe Condita 1.1.1-4)

- Why were Antenor and Aeneas spared after Troy was taken?
- Why did the Eneti join Antenor in his escape?
- What distinguishes Antenor's and Aeneas' voyage, according to Livy?
- What evidence does Livy cite in favour of the account of Antenor's and Aeneas' voyage?
- Translate the last sentence: 'Aeneam ... tenuisse.'

(Total: 25 marks)

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

iam inde ab initio Faustulo spes fuerat regiam stirpem apud se educari; nam et expositos iussu regis infantes sciebat et tempus, quo ipse eos sustulisset ad id ipsum congruere; sed rem immaturam nisi aut per occasionem aut per necessitatem aperire noluerat. **necessitas** prior venit. Ita metu subactus Romulo rem aperit. forte et Numitori, cum in custodia Remum haberet audissetque geminos esse fratres, comparando et aetatem eorum et ipsam minime servilem indolem, tetigerat animum memoria nepotum; sciscitandoque eodem pervenit **ut haud procul esset quin Remum agnosceret**. Ita undique regi dolus nectitur. Romulus non cum globo iuvenum—nec enim erat ad vim apertam par — sed aliis alio itinere iussis certo tempore ad regiam venire pastoribus ad regem impetum facit; et a domo Numitoris alia comparata manu adiuvat Remus. ita regem obtruncat.

(Livy, *Ab Urbe Condita* 1.5.5-7)

- Why did Faustulus suspect that Romulus and Remus were of royal blood?
- What does the 'necessitas' refer to?
- Why does Numitor finally recognize his grandsons?
- What do Romulus and Remus do after they are acknowledged by Numitor?
- Explain the syntax of 'ut haud procul ... agnosceret'.

(Total: 25 marks)

OR: Horace, Odes

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

Parcus deorum cultor et infrequens,
 insanientis dum sapientiae
 consultus erro, nunc retrorsum
 vela dare atque iterare cursus

cogor relictos: namque Diespiter, 5
 igni corusco nubila dividens
 plerumque, per purum tonantes
 egit equos volucremque currum,

quo bruta tellus et vaga flumina,
 quo Styx et invisi horrida Taenari 10
 sedes Atlanteusque finis
 concutitur. valet ima summis

mutare et insignem attenuat deus
 obscura promens; hinc apicem rapax
 Fortuna cum stridore acuto 15
 sustulit, hic posuisse gaudet.

(Horace, *Odes* 1.34)

- What has made Horace change his impious ways? Do you think this poem to be a genuine expression of Horace's piety?

This question continues on next page.

- b. Explain the syntax of the first sentence, from 'Parcus to relictos', and the importance of the temporal markers 'dum' and 'nunc'.
- c. How, do you think, does the notion of 'Fortuna' relate to Horace's 'conversion'?
- d. How does the line 'Parcus deorum cultor et infrequens' (line 1) relate to Horace's attachment to Epicureanism?
- e. Name the meter of this poem and scan the first line.

(Total: 25 marks)

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

non his iuventus orta parentibus
 infecit aequor sanguine Punico
 Pyrrhumque et ingentem cecidit 35
 Antiochum Hannibalemque dirum,

sed rusticorum mascula militum
 proles, Sabellis docta ligonibus
 versare glaebas et severae 40
 matris ad arbitrium recisos

portare fustes, sol ubi montium
 mutaret umbras et iuga demeret
 bobus fatigatis, amicum
 tempus agens abeunte curru.

damnosa quid non imminuit dies? 45
 aetas parentum, peior avis, tulit
 nos nequiores, mox daturos
 progeniem vitiosiore.

(Horace, Odes 3.6.33-48)

- a. Discuss how the subject-matter of this poem relates to its historical context.
- b. What does Horace's description of the lives of 'mascula proles' tell us about Roman attitudes about the 'good life'?
- c. How do these men compare to Horace's contemporaries?
- d. Translate the last stanza, from 'damnosa quid... to vitiosiore'.
- e. In the beginning of the poem, Horace bemoans other signs of the degeneracy of his age. What are these signs?

(Total: 25 marks)