



SUBJECT: **Latin**
DATE: 6th July 2021
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 Romans, having set out about the third watch, advanced with great caution, for they had been informed that the enemy were close at hand. They advanced until late in the night, and then were told to pitch their camp. In the middle of the night shouts were heard on all sides, and they say that great forces of the enemy were making an attack. So they took up their arms as quickly as possible to repel the onset. But when the enemy perceived that they had not been able to attack our men off their guard, the signal for retreat was given, and they withdrew.

(North and Hillard, Latin Prose Composition)

(Total: 20 marks)

2. Translate the following passage into English:

Cicero advises his friend to return to Rome or to make Caesar's acquaintance.

Ego te commendare non desisto, sed quid proficiam ex te scire cupio. spem maximam habeo in Balbo, ad quem de te diligentissime et saepissime scribo. illud soleo mirari, non me totiens accipere tuas litteras, quotiens a Quinto mihi fratre adferantur. in Britannia nihil esse, audio, neque auri neque argenti. id si ita est, essedum aliquod capias suadeo et ad nos quam primum recurras. sin autem, sine Britannia, tamen adsequi quod volumus possumus, perforce ut sis in familiaribus Caesaris. multum te in eo frater adiuvaabit meus, multum Balbus, sed, mihi crede, tuus pudor et labor plurimum. Imperatorem liberalissimum, aetatem opportunissimam, commendationem certe singularem habes, ut tibi unum timendum sit ne ipse tibi defuisse videare.

(Cicero, Ad Familiares 7.7)

Essedum, a two-wheeled chariot

(Total: 30 marks)

Please turn the page.

3. Translate the following passage into English:

Aeneas decides to explore the shores on which he landed.

At pius Aeneas, per noctem plurima volvens,
ut primum lux alma data est, exire locosque
explorare novos, quas vento accesserit oras,
qui teneant, nam inculta videt, hominesne feraene,
quaerere constituit, sociisque exacta referre.
Classem in convexo nemorum sub rupe cavata
arboribus clausam circum atque horrentibus umbris
occultat; ipse uno graditur comitatus Achate,
bina manu lato crispans hastilia ferro.

(Vergil, Aeneid 1.305-313)

(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:

Ibi egressi Troiani, ut quibus ab immenso prope errore nihil praeter arma et naves superesset, cum praedam ex agris agerent, Latinus rex Aboriginesque, qui tum ea tenebant loca, ad arcendam vim advenarum armati ex urbe atque agris concurrunt. duplex inde fama est. alii proelio victum Latinum pacem cum Aenea, deinde adfinitatem iunxisse tradunt: alii, cum instructae acies constitissent, priusquam signa canerent, processisse Latinum inter primores ducemque advenarum evocasse ad conloquium; percontatum deinde qui mortales essent, unde aut quo casu profecti domo quidve quaerentes in agrum Laurentinum exissent, postquam audierit multitudinem Troianos esse, ducem Aeneam filium Anchisae et Veneris, cremata patria domo profugos, **sedem condendaeque urbi locum quaerere**, et nobilitatem admiratum gentis virique et animum vel bello vel paci paratum, dextra data fidem futurae amicitiae sanxisse.

(Livy 1.1.5-8)

- Why did the Trojans start pillaging the lands of Latinus on arriving to Italy?
- Why did Latinus and Aeneas become allies after meeting peacefully on the battlefield?
- Explain the syntax of 'sedem condendaeque urbi locum quaerere'.
- What does the sentence 'duplex inde fama est' mean? Refer to the rest of the passage in your answer.
- What does this passage tell us about Livy's method of writing history?

(Total: 25 marks)

summovet. non, si male nunc, et olim
 sic erit: quondam cithara tacentem
 suscitāt Musam neque semper arcum
 tendit Apollo.

(Ode 2.10)

- What is the relevance of Horace's driving instructions in the first stanza?
- Translate 'auream' to 'aula'.
- Why, do you think, does Horace invoke the imagery of Jove's 'informes hiemes' in the context of this poem?
- Explain the influence of Stoicism on this poem.
- What is the relevance of Apollo's relationship to the Muses in the context of this poem?

(Total: 25 marks)

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

huc vina et unguenta et nimium breves
flores amoenae ferre iube rosae,
 dum res et aetas et **sorum**
 fila **trium** patiuntur atra. 15

cedes coemptis saltibus et domo
 villaque, flavus quam Tiberis lavit,
 cedes, et exstructis in altum
 divitiis potietur heres. 20

divesne prisco **natus ab Inacho**,
 nil interest, an pauper et **infima**
de gente sub divo moreris:
 victima nil miserantis Orci.
 omnes eodem cogimur, omnium 25
 versatur urna serius ocus
 sors exitura et nos in aeternum
 exsilium impositura cumbae.

(Ode 2.3, Lines 13-28)

- What is the effect of the imagery of the 'flores amoenae' in the context of the poem?
- Who are the 'trium sororum', and why is Horace referring to them?
- Why does it make no difference if one is 'natus ab Inacho' or 'de infima gente'? Do you agree that this is still the case?
- Translate the last stanza (lines 25-28).
- Referring to Horace's other poems, do you believe this poem to be pessimistic?

(Total: 25 marks)