



SUBJECT:	Latin
PAPER NUMBER:	I
DATE:	24 th May 2019
TIME:	9:00 a.m. to 11:05 a.m.

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

SECTION A: VERGIL, Selections from *Aeneid IV*

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

At regina dolos (quis fallere possit amantem?)
 praesensit, motusque exceptit prima futuros
 omnia tuta timens. Eadem impia Fama furenti
 detulit armari classem cursumque parari.
 Saevit inops animi totamque incensa per urbem 5
 bacchatur, qualis commotis excita sacris
 Thyias, ubi audito stimulant trieterica Baccho
 orgia nocturnusque vocat clamore Cithaeron.
 Tandem his Aenean compellat vocibus ultro:
 'dissimulare etiam sperasti, perfide, tantum 10
 posse nefas tacitusque mea decedere terra?
 nec te noster amor nec te data dextera quondam
 nec moritura tenet crudeli funere Dido?
 Quin etiam hiberno moliris sidere classem
 et mediis properas Aquilonibus ire per altum, 15
 crudelis? . . .

Vergil *Aeneid* 4.296-311

- Explain what is the 'dolos' being referred to in line 1, and what is the reason for the queen's fear? (8)
- What is the effect on the queen of the rumours that reach her and what is the essence of the simile Vergil uses to describe her behaviour? (8)
- What are the **THREE** appeals Dido makes to Aeneas in her attempt to influence his decision? (8)
- Translate to English from 'dissimulare' (line 10) to 'Dido' (line 13). (10)
- Why do you think Dido refers to herself as 'moritura' (line 13)? What part of speech is 'moritura'? (8)
- How does Vergil convey the pathos and tragic despair of Dido's predicament? (8)

(Total: 50 marks)

Please turn the page.

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

Si et dolor aliquis corporis aut infirmitas valetudinis tuae tenuit, quo minus ad ludos venires, fortunae magis tribuo, quam sapientiae tuae; sin haec, quae ceteri mirantur, contemnenda duxisti, et, cum per valetudinem posses, venire tamen noluisti, utrumque laetor, et sine dolore corporis te fuisse, et animo valuisse, cum ea, quae sine causa mirantur alii, neglexeris; modo, ut tibi constiterit fructus otii tui; quo quidem tibi perfrui mirifice licuit, cum esses in ista amoenitate paene solus relictus. Neque tamen dubito quin tu in illo cubiculo tuo, ex quo tibi Stabianum perforando patefecisti scaenam per eos dies matutina tempora spectiunculis consumpseris; cum illi interea, qui te istic reliquerant, spectarent communes mimos semisomni. Reliquas vero partes diei tu consumebas his delectationibus, quas tibi ipse ad arbitrium tuum compararas; nobis autem erant ea perpetianda, quae scilicet Sp. Maecius probavisset.

Omnino, si quaeris, ludi apparatissimi, sed non tui stomachi; coniecturam enim facio de meo. Nam primum honoris causa in scaenam redierant ii quos ego honoris causa de scaena decessisse arbitrabar.

Cicero, Ad familiares 7.1.1-2

- a. What sort of verb is 'mirantur' (line 2)? Give the principal parts of this verb with their meanings. (8)
- b. What are the **TWO** facts at which Cicero is rejoicing when he says 'utrumque laetor' (line 3)? (8)
- c. How does Cicero imagine his friend Marius to be enjoying his 'otium' (line 5)? (8)
- d. From the phrase 'spectarent communes mimos semisomni' (line 8), what can you tell about Cicero's attitude towards the games? (8)
- e. What does the expression 'nobis autem erant ea perpetianda' (line 10) imply about the things Sp. Maecius had approved? What is this construction called? (8)
- f. Translate 'omnino' (line 11) to 'arbitrabar' (line 13). (10)

(Total: 50 marks)



SUBJECT:	Latin
PAPER NUMBER:	IIA
DATE:	29 th May 2019
TIME:	9:00 a.m. to 11:05 a.m.

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

1. Translate the following passage into English:

Cincinnatus

Cincinnatus Agricola erat et in casa parva habitabat. Paucos agros habebat, et cum pauper esset ipse manibus suis eos arabat. Illo tempore Romani bellum cum hostibus gerebant. Hi consulem cum exercitu in monte fossa valloque cluserant. Quinque equites Romam missi nuntiaverunt: "Exercitus obsidetur. In maximo periculo est". Cum periculum tam grave esset, patres convocati dictatorem dicere constituerunt. Omnes Cincinnatum dictatorem dicere constituerunt, et nuntios ad eum trans flumen miserunt. Nuntii ad Cincinnatum missi eum in agris laborantem invenerunt. Eum dictatorem vocaverunt, tunc periculum nuntiaverunt. Ille, cum navis eum exspectaret, statim Romam festinavit.

(Total: 30 marks)

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

Dux interea Gallorum, vasta et ardua proceritate, armisque auro praefulgentibus, manu telum reciprocans incedebat: perque contemptum et superbiam circumspiciens, despiciensque omnia, venire **iubet** et congregari si quis pugnare secum ex omni Romano exercitu **auderet**. Tum Valerius tribunus, **ceteris** inter metum pudoremque **ambiguus**, impetrato prius a consulibus, ut in Gallum, tam immaniter arrogantem, pugnare sese **permitterent**, progreditur intrepide modesteque obviam: **et congregiuntur, et consistunt**; et conserebantur iam manus: atque ibi vis quaedam divina fit.

- In a few words, what story does this passage tell? (5)
- What is the command that is given under the verb '**iubet**'? (5)
- What mood is '**auderet**', and why is it used here? What is being expressed by the construction? (5)
- What construction is '**ceteris ... ambiguus**'? What are the two things being contrasted? (5)
- What mood is '**permitterent**', and why is it used here? (5)
- What do you understand by the verbs '**et congregiuntur, et consistunt**' being used in the present here? (5)

(Total: 30 marks)

Please turn the page.

3. Translate the following passage into English:

Politeness consists in deeds, not words

Memoriae proditum est, cum Athenis ludis quidam in theatrum grandis natu venisset, in magno consessu locum ei a suis civibus nusquam datum; cum autem ad Lacedaemonios accessisset, qui, legati cum essent, certo in loco consederant, consurrexisse omnes, et senem illum sessum recepisse. Quibus cum a cuncto consessu plausus esset multiplex datus, dixisse ex iis quendam Athenienses scire quae recta essent, sed facere nolle.

(Total: 40 marks)

OR

4. Translate EIGHT of the following sentences into Latin:

- a. He went to the city lest he should see his father. (5)
- b. He has done this in such a way that we do not praise him. (5)
- c. Having summoned the citizens, he spoke as follows. (5)
- d. They say the king is dead. (5)
- e. The enemy was resisted for almost three hours. (5)
- f. The Gauls begged Caesar to spare their town. (5)
- g. By teaching others, we learn ourselves. (5)
- h. He spoke with a voice difficult to hear. (5)
- i. Where are you going to? (5)
- j. We did not know where we should find our friends. (5)

(Total: 40 marks)