

LATIN SECOND ADDITIONAL LANGUAGE: PAPER I

Time: 3 hours

200 marks

PLEASE READ THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY

1. This question paper consists of 20 pages and an Answer Sheet of 2 pages. Please check that you have the correct number of pages.
 2. Note that there are options: choose EITHER 'QUESTION 1 – Rhetoric' OR 'QUESTION 2 – Historiography' from SECTION A; choose EITHER 'QUESTION 3 – Epic' OR 'QUESTION 4 – Elegiac and Lyric' from SECTION B.
 3. Read the questions carefully.
 4. In SECTION C the options are clearly set out on page 12. DO NOT ATTEMPT TO ANSWER QUESTIONS ON SET WORK THAT YOU HAVE NOT STUDIED.
 5. Number your answers exactly as the questions are numbered.
 6. Answers must be written on the Answer Sheet according to instructions.
 7. Please hand in the Answer Sheet together with your Answer Book. Please fill in your examination number on the Answer Sheet.
 8. It is in your own interest to write legibly and to present your work neatly.
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SECTION A PROSE SET TEXTS

You should answer either Question 1 or Question 2 from this section.

QUESTION 1 RHETORIC

Read the passages below and answer the questions that follow.

occurrerebat ei mancam ac debilem praeturam futuram suam consule Milone: eum porro summo consensu populi Romani consulem fieri videbat. contulit se ad eius competitores, sed ita, totam ut petitionem ipse solus etiam invitis illis gubernaret, tota ut comitia suis, ut dictitabat, umeris sustineret. **convocabat tribus, se interponebat, Collinam novam dilectu perditissimorum civium conscribebat. quanto ille plura miscebat, tanto hic magis in dies convalescebat. ubi vidit homo ad omne facinus paratissimus fortissimum virum inimicissimum suum certissimum consulem idque intellexit non solum sermonibus, sed etiam suffragiis populi Romani saepe esse declaratum, palam agere coepit et aperte dicere occidendum Milonem.**

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[Cicero, *Pro Milone*, XXV]

1.1 '*occurrerebat ... videbat*' (lines 1–2)

1.1.1 For which positions did Milo and Clodius respectively contend, as alluded to in these lines? (2)

1.1.2 How does Cicero, mainly through his use of contrasts and opposites, successfully contrast the weakness of Clodius with the popularity of Milo? You should quote at least two sets of words or phrases which are used in these lines. (4)

1.2 '*contulit ... sustineret*' (lines 2–4)

1.2.1 Describe the step taken by Clodius to control Milo's competitors as explained in these lines. (2)

1.2.2 Give one example of how Cicero draws attention to Clodius' manipulative behaviour through his choice and placement of words. (2)

1.3 Translate lines 4 to 9 printed in **BOLD** ('*convocabat ... Milonem*'). (16)

1.4 '*ubi vidit ... Milonem*' (lines 6–9)

Describe the contrasts Cicero draws between the influence and intentions of Milo and Clodius in these lines and explain how he draws attention to them. You should find at least two contrasts and, with reference to the Latin, explain how Cicero carefully places words to draw attention to the differences between the two men. (6)

valebat apud vos, iudices, Milonis erga me remque publicam meritorum memoria, valebant preces et lacrimae nostrae, quibus ego tum vos mirifice moveri sentiebam, sed plus multo valebat periculorum impendentium timor. **quis enim erat civium qui sibi solutam P. Clodi praeturam sine maximo rerum novarum metu proponeret? solutam autem fore videbatis, nisi esset is consul, qui eam auderet possetque constringere. eum Milonem unum esse cum sentiret universus populus Romanus, quis dubitaret suffragio suo se metu, periculo rem publicam liberare? at nunc, Clodio remoto, usitatis iam rebus enitendum est Miloni, ut tueatur dignitatem suam; singularis illa et huic uni concessa gloria, quae cotidie augebatur frangendis furoribus Clodianis, iam Clodi morte cecidit.**

[Cicero, *Pro Milone*, XXXIV]

- 1.5 '*valebat ... timor*' (lines 1–3)
- 1.5.1 In these lines, Cicero mentions three things which count in his client's favour with the jury. Summarise them in your own words. (3)
- 1.5.2 Suggest a reason why Cicero places them in this order. (1)
- 1.5.3 Apart from his use of this order, describe two other ways in which Cicero draws attention to the different strengths of his case through repetition of sounds and placement of words in these lines. (2)
- 1.6 Translate lines 3 to 10 printed in **BOLD** '*quis ... cecidit*' (24)
- 1.7 Cicero's question in lines 3–4 is rhetorical. What is its effect (that is, what does it imply)? (2)
- 1.8 '*solutam autem ... suam*' (lines 4–8)
- 1.8.1 Pick out the words or phrases used by Cicero in these lines that convey his assumption that, before Clodius' death, Milo was popular and was guaranteed success. (2)
- 1.8.2 Give one example of how Cicero uses word order in these lines to amplify the contrast between Milo as Rome's saviour and Clodius as her nemesis. (2)
- 1.9 '*singularis ... cecidit*' (lines 8–10)
- Illustrate, with reference to the Latin, how Cicero uses alliteration, repetition and balance in these lines to contrast Milo's fortune before Clodius' death with his fortune now. You should pick out one example of each technique and explain its effect. (6)
- 1.10 '*Cicero uses the "cui bono" argument (Milo stands to gain) to defend Milo only as another means of attacking Clodius' character.*'
- Do you agree with this statement? Justify your answer with reference to these two passages and other parts of the *Pro Milone* you have read. (6)

[80]

QUESTION 2 HISTORIOGRAPHY

Read the passages below and answer the questions that follow.

Gaio Vipsano C. Fonteio consulibus diu meditatam scelus non ultra Nero distulit, vetustate imperii coalita audacia et flagrantior in dies amore Poppaeae, quae sibi matrimonium et discidium Octaviae incolumi Agrippina haud sperans crebris criminationibus, aliquando per facetias incusare principem et pupillum vocare, qui iussis alienis obnoxius non modo imperii, sed libertatis etiam indigeret. cur enim differri nuptias suas? formam scilicet displicere et triumphales avos, an fecunditatem et verum animum? timeri ne uxor saltem iniurias patrum, iram populi adversus superbiam avaritiamque matris aperiat. quod si nulum Agrippina non nisi filio infestam ferre posset, redderetur ipsa Othonis coniugio: ituram quoque terrarum, ubi audiret potius contumelias imperatoris quam viseret periculis eius immixta. 5 10

[Tacitus, *Annals*, XIV.1]

- 2.1 Translate lines 1–7 printed in **BOLD** ('Gaio ... animum'). (20)
- 2.2 '*Gaio Vipsano C. Fonteio consulibus*' (line 1)
- 2.2.1 To which year is Tacitus referring? (1)
- 2.2.2 In what year did Nero's reign begin? (1)
- 2.3 '*diu meditatam scelus non ultra Nero distulit*' (line 1)
- Discuss the effect of the placement of '*scelus*' before '*Nero*' in this clause. (2)
- 2.4 '*crebris ... indigeret*' (lines 3–5)
- Give two examples of how Tacitus uses sound and word order in these lines to make Poppaea's accusations sting. (4)
- 2.5 '*formam ... animum*' (lines 6–7)
- Describe one way in which Tacitus has structured Poppaea's question to highlight its irony. (2)
- 2.6 '*timeri ... aperiat*' (lines 7–8)
- 2.6.1 State whose emotions Poppaea claims she will expose to Nero if she were his wife. (2)
- 2.6.2 What does she say about their emotions? (2)
- 2.7 '*ituram ... immixta*' (lines 9–10)
- What scenario does Poppaea say she wants to avoid and to what lengths is she prepared to go in order to do so? (3)

haec consensu produntur. **aspexeritne matrem exanimem Nero et formam corporis eius laudaverit, sunt qui tradiderint, sunt qui abnuant. cremata est nocte eadem convivali lecto et exequiis vilibus; neque, dum Nero rerum potiebatur, congesta est aut clausa humus. mox domesticorum cura levem tumulum accepit, viam Miseni propter et villam Caesaris dictatoris, quae subiectos sinus editissima prospectat.** 5
accenso rogo libertus eius cognomento Mnester se ipse ferro transegit, incertum caritate in patronam an metu exitii. hunc sui finem multos ante annos crediderat Agrippina contempseratque. nam consulenti super Nerone responderunt Chaldaei fore ut imperaret matremque occideret; atque illa "occidat" inquit, "dum imperet."

[Tacitus, *Annals*, XIV.9]

- 2.8 Translate lines 1–7 printed in **BOLD** '*aspexeritne ... exitii*' (lines 1–7). (18)
- 2.9 Explain the effect on the reader of the alternative scenarios described by Tacitus in lines 1–2 ('*aspexeritne ... abnuant*'). (2)
- 2.10 '*neque ... prospectat*' (lines 3–5)
 How does Tacitus, through his choice and placement of words, highlight the lack of honour given to Agrippina by her son but the lasting honour bestowed on her by her slaves? You should give two examples from the Latin and explain their effect. (4)
- 2.11 '*atque illa "occidat" inquit, "dum imperet."*' (line 9)
- 2.11.1 Translate into English Tacitus' account of Agrippina's response to the prophecy about Nero's future, quoted above. (2)
- 2.11.2 How does Tacitus, through the sound effects and order of words in lines 7–9 ('*hunc ... imperet*'), emphasise the purposeful way in which Agrippina explored and embraced her destiny? You should refer to at least two techniques he uses and show how they contribute to the overall effect. (4)
- 2.12 Explain how, in the lines printed above, Tacitus gives the impression of giving an objective account but succeeds in imposing his own judgment on events. You should refer to at least two techniques he uses and show how they contribute to the overall effect. (5)
- 2.13 '*Nero is a leader weakened primarily by the intrigues of the women close to him.*'
- 2.13.1 To what extent is this statement supported by the two passages printed in this examination? (4)
- 2.13.2 From your reading of the rest of *Annals* XIV, what other factors, internal or external, have contributed to Nero's weakness as a leader? (4)

[80]

80 marks

SECTION B VERSE TEXTS**QUESTION 3 EPIC**

You should answer either Question 3 or Question 4 from this section.

Read the passages below and answer the questions that follow.

'Nunc age, Dardanium prolem quae deinde sequatur

gloria, qui maneant Itala de gente nepotes,

inlustris animas nostrumque in nomen ituras,

expediam dictis, et te tua fata docebo.

ille, vides, **pura** iuvenis qui nititur hasta, 760

proxima sorte tenet lucis loca, **primus** ad auras

aetherias Italo commixtus sanguine surget,

Silvius, Albanum nomen, tua postuma proles,

quem tibi longaevo serum Lavinia coniunx

educet silvis regem regumque parentem, 765

unde genus Longa nostrum dominabitur Alba.

proximus ille Procas, Troianae gloria gentis,

et Capys et Numitor et qui te nomine reddet

Silvius Aeneas, pariter pietate vel armis

egregius, si umquam regnandam acceperit Albam. 770

[Virgil, *Aeneid VI*, lines 756–770]

- 3.1 Who is talking in this section? (1)
- 3.2 Translate lines 756–759 printed in **BOLD** ('*Nunc ... docebo.*'). (8)
- 3.3 3.3.1 Scan lines 758–759 ('*inlustris ... docebo*'), marking any elisions that occur and quantities, and showing the metrical feet and main caesura in each line. **Please do this question on the separate Answer Sheet provided, and place it inside the front cover of your Answer Book.** (5)
- 3.3.2 Find the repeated sounds (alliteration) in these lines which draw attention to the glory that awaits Aeneas' descendants. (2)
- 3.4 In lines 760–761, Aeneas uses three adjectives that alliterate ('*pura ... proxima ... primus*'). Translate each of these words and explain how, in their context, they point to the young man's imminent and auspicious future. (3)
- 3.5 With reference to lines 763–766, explain the source of Silvius Aeneas' name, his relationship to Aeneas, and his destined legacy in Roman history. (3)

- 3.6 Translate lines 767–770 printed in **BOLD** ('*proximus ... Albam*'). (8)
- 3.7 Explain why the description of someone as '*pariter pietate vel armis egregius*' in lines 769–770 would resonate deeply with those who originally heard this poem. (2)
- 3.8 3.8.1 Pick out at least three words or word stems that are repeated in the lines printed above. (3)
- 3.8.2 Using these repeated words as a guide, describe the main ideas about Rome's past and future rule which Virgil is articulating through these lines. (3)

his demum exactis, perfecto munere divae,
 devenere locos laetos et amoena virecta
 fortunatorum nemorum sedesque beatas.
 largior hic campos aether et lumine vestit 640
 purpureo, solemque suum, sua sidera norunt.
 pars in gramineis exercent membra palaestris,
 contendunt ludo et fulva luctantur harena;
 pars pedibus plaudunt choreas et carmina dicunt.
nec non Threicius longa cum veste sacerdos 645
obloquitur numeris septem discrimina vocum,
iamque eadem digitis, iam pectine pulsat eburno.
hic genus antiquum Teucrici, pulcherrima proles,
magnanimi heroes nati melioribus annis,
Ilusque Assaracusque et Troiae Dardanus auctor. 650
arma procul currusque virum miratur inanis.

[Virgil, *Aeneid VI*, lines 637–651]

- 3.9 3.9.1 With reference to lines 637–641, describe the nature of Elysium. Quote and explain/translate Latin words to support your statement. (3)
- 3.9.2 Show how the repeated sounds in these lines reflect the nature of the environment. (3)
- 3.10 In lines 642–644, Virgil communicates the joyful and celebratory nature of Elysium. Explain how he makes this vivid through his choice of words, their placement and their sounds. (4)
- 3.11 Translate lines 645–651 printed in **BOLD** ('*nec... inanis*'). (14)
- 3.12 3.12.1 Who is the '*Threicius ... sacerdos*' referred to in line 645? (1)
- 3.12.2 What does his presence in Elysium indicate? (1)
- 3.13 Scan lines 650–651, ('*Ilusque ... inanis*'), marking any elisions that occur and quantities, and showing the metrical feet and main caesura in each line. **Please do this question on the separate Answer Sheet provided, and place it inside the front cover of your Answer Book.** (5)
- 3.14 Explain the significance of '*Dardanus*' and '*Ilus*' to Aeneas and suggest how he would have responded to seeing them. (3)
- 3.15 '*Building on the legacy of the past, Rome will build a better future.*'
- 3.15.1 Explain how someone reading the two passages printed above could interpret this statement as their message. (4)
- 3.15.2 Explain how this message is articulated in other sections of *Aeneid VI*, which you have read. (4)

[80]

QUESTION 4 ELEGIAC AND LYRIC

Non ego nobilium sedeo studiosus equorum;

cui tamen ipsa faves, vincat ut ille, precor.

ut loquerer tecum veni, tecumque sederem,

ne tibi non notus, quem facis, esset amor.

tu cursus spectas, ego te; spectemus uterque

5

quod iuvat, atque oculos pascat uterque suos.

O, cuicumque faves, felix agitator equorum!

ergo illi curae contigit esse tuae?

hoc mihi contingat, sacro de carcere missis

insistam forti mente vehendus equis,

10

et modo lora dabo, modo verbere terga notabo,

nunc stringam metas interiore rota.

si mihi currenti fueris conspecta, morabor,

deque meis manibus lora remissa fluent.

[Ovid *Amores III* 2.1–14]

- 4.1 Translate lines 1–8 printed in **BOLD** ('*Non ... tuae?*'). (16)
- 4.2 Scan lines 1–4 ('*non ... amor*'), marking any elisions that occur and quantities, and showing the metrical feet and main caesura in each line. **Please do this question on the separate Answer Sheet provided, and place it inside the front cover of your Answer Book.** (10)
- 4.3 Ovid utters a prayer in line 2, which can be interpreted in two ways. Explain how he could be understood to be praying for himself in this prayer. (2)
- 4.4 Describe one way in which Ovid communicates a playful tone through his choice of words and word order in lines 5–6. (2)
- 4.5 Describe two ways in which Ovid communicates his frustration with his girl's inattention to him through the sound, tone and vocabulary of lines 7–8. (4)
- 4.6 In lines 9–14, Ovid describes a hypothetical race. Write down the Latin for four elements of the horse race which Ovid mentions and suggest an equivalent English word or expression for each one. (4)
- 4.7 4.7.1 Summarise Ovid's conclusion in lines 13–14 in your own words. (2)
- 4.7.2 Explain one way in which the tone of his conclusion is echoed through the sounds he uses. (2)

Furi et Aureli comites Catulli, sive in extremos penetrabit Indos, litus ut longe resonante Eoa tunditur unda,	
sive in Hyrcanos Arabesve molles, seu Sagas sagittiferosve Parthos, sive quae septemgeminus colorat aequora Nilus,	5
sive trans altas gradietur Alpes, Caesaris visens monimenta magni, Gallicum Rhenum horribile aequor ulti- mosque Britannos,	10
omnia haec, quaecumque feret voluntas caelitum, temptare simul parati, pauca nuntiate meae puellae non bona dicta.	15
cum suis vivat valeatque moechis, quos simul complexa tenet trecentos, nullum amans vere, sed identidem omnium ilia rumpens;	20
nec meum respectet, ut ante, amorem, qui illius culpa cecidit velut prati ultimi flos, praetereunte postquam tactus aratro est.	

[Catullus XI]

- 4.8 In lines 1–8 of his poem, Catullus mentions a number of peoples and places situated to the east of the Roman empire.
- 4.8.1 Name two of these peoples or places. (2)
- 4.8.2 Give two examples from the Latin of how he uses choice, position or sound of words to make them sound exotic. (4)
- 4.9 In lines 1–12 Catullus conveys the distance and non-stop nature of his friends' travel.
- 4.9.1 Quote and translate the words or sets of words that communicate this idea. (2)
- 4.9.2 Explain how Catullus also structures the lines to imply that the journey is relentless. (2)
- 4.10 Describe two qualities (characteristics) of his friends to which Catullus is alluding in lines 1–12. (2)
- 4.11 Translate lines 13–24 printed in **BOLD** ('*omnia ... est*'). (14)
- 4.12 How effectively does Catullus contrast his vulnerability with Lesbia's insensitivity and cruelty in lines 21–24? You should make at least two points and quote the Latin that you are referring to. (4)
- 4.13 '*Catullus is too intense as a lover to ever be capable of Ovid's type of frivolity.*'
- 4.13.1 From your reading of these two poems, do you think this is a fair conclusion? (4)
- 4.13.2 If all the poems of Catullus and Ovid that you have read are taken into account, explain how and why this conclusion (printed in italics) can be repudiated or sustained. (4)

[80]

80 marks

SECTION C

You should answer two questions from Questions 5, 6, 7 or 8, grammatical and syntactical usage, or Question 9, sentences for translation into Latin.

GRAMMATICAL AND SYNTACTICAL USAGE**QUESTION 5**

Read the passages below, which, if you answered Section A: Question 1, you will have translated, and answer the questions that follow each passage.

convocabat **tribus**, se interponebat, Collinam novam dilectu perditissimorum civium conscribebat. quanto ille plura miscebat, tanto hic magis in dies convalescebat. ubi vidit homo ad omne **facinus paratissimus** fortissimum virum inimicissimum suum certissimum consulem idque intellexit non solum sermonibus, sed etiam suffragiis populi Romani saepe esse declaratum, palam agere coepit.

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5.1 5.1.1 State the case and number and explain the case of:

- (a) **tribus** (line 1) (3)
- (b) **facinus** (line 3) (3)
- (c) **paratissimus** (line 3) (3)

5.1.2 Explain why, despite their all ending in the same two letters, none of these words is exactly the same in case and number. (1)

quis enim erat **civium** qui sibi solutam P. Clodi praeturam sine maximo **rerum** novarum metu **proponeret**? solutam autem fore videbatis, nisi **esset** is consul, qui eam auderet possetque constringere. eum Milonem unum esse cum **sentiret** universus populus Romanus, quis dubitaret suffragio suo se metu, periculo rem publicam liberare? at nunc, Clodio remoto, usitatis iam rebus enitendum est **Miloni**, ut **tueatur** dignitatem suam; singularis illa et huic uni concessa gloria, quae cotidie augebatur frangendis furoribus Clodianis, iam Clodi morte cecidit.

5

5.2 State and explain the case of:

5.2.1 **civium** (line 1) (2)

5.2.2 **rerum** (line 1) (2)

5.2.3 **Miloni** (line 5) (2)

5.3 Explain why the following words are in the subjunctive mood:

5.3.1 **proponeret** (line 2) (1)

5.3.2 **esset** (line 2) (1)

5.3.3 **sentiret** (line 3) (1)

5.3.4 **tueatur** (line 5) (1)

[20]

QUESTION 6

Read the passages below, which, if you answered Section A: Question 2, you will have translated, and answer the questions that follow each passage.

Gaio Vipsano C. Fonteio consulibus diu meditatam scelus non ultra Nero distulit, **vetustate** imperii coalita audacia et flagrantior in dies amore Poppaeae, quae sibi matrimonium et discidium Octaviae incolumi **Agrippina** haud sperans **crebris** criminationibus, aliquando per facetias incusare principem et pupillum vocare, qui iussis alienis obnoxius non modo imperii, sed libertatis etiam indigeret. **cur enim differri nuptias suas?** formam scilicet displicere et triumphales avos, an fecunditatem et verum animum? 5

- 6.1 Explain why the following words are in the ablative case:
- 6.1.1 Gaio Vipsano (line 1) (1)
- 6.1.2 vetustate (line 2) (1)
- 6.1.3 Agrippina (line 3) (1)
- 6.1.4 crebris (line 3) (1)
- 6.2 6.2.1 Write down the relative clause in lines 4–6. (1)
- 6.2.2 State which noun is being qualified ('described') by the relative pronoun. (1)
- 6.2.3 Explain why the verb in the relative clause is in the subjunctive mood. (1)
- 6.3 '*cur enim differri nuptias suas?*' (lines 5–6)
- In this sentence, Tacitus is reporting a question.
- 6.3.1 State the usual mood of a verb in an indirect question. (1)
- 6.3.2 State the mood of the verb in this indirect question. (1)
- 6.3.3 Suggest a reason why Tacitus uses this construction to report Poppaea's question. (1)

aspexeritne matrem exanimem Nero et formam **corporis** eius laudaverit, sunt qui **tradiderint**, sunt qui **abnuant**. cremata est nocte eadem convivali lecto et exequiis vilibus; neque, dum Nero rerum potiebatur, congesta est aut clausa humus. mox **domesticorum** cura levem tumulum accepit, viam Miseni propter et villam Caesaris dictatoris, quae subiectos sinus editissima prospectat. accenso rogo libertus eius cognomento Mnester se 5 ipse ferro transegit, incertum caritate in patronam an metu **exitii**.

6.4 '*aspexeritne matrem exanimem Nero*' (line 1)

- 6.4.1 Explain the usual meaning of '-ne' at the beginning of a sentence. (1)
- 6.4.2 Explain how it is being used here. (1)
- 6.4.3 Suggest an alternative word which could have been placed at the beginning of this sentence. (1)

6.5 6.5.1 State and explain the mood of

- (a) 'tradiderint' (line 2) (2)
- (b) 'abnuant' (line 2) (2)

- 6.5.2 State their respective tenses and explain why they are not the same. (3)

[20]

QUESTION 7

Read the passages below, which, if you answered Section B: Question 3, you will have translated, and answer the questions that follow each passage.

'Nunc **age**, Dardanium prolem quae deinde **sequatur**
gloria, qui maneant Itala de gente nepotes,
inlustris animas **nostrumque** in nomen ituras,
expediam dictis, et te tua fata docebo.

- 7.1 State and explain the mood of:
- 7.1.1 *age* (line 1) (2)
- 7.1.2 *sequatur* (line 1) (2)
- 7.1.3 *expediam* (line 4) (2)
- 7.2 7.2.1 State which nouns the following adjectives are qualifying ('describing'):
- (a) '*inlustris*' (line 3) (1)
- (b) '*nostrum*' (line 3) (1)
- 7.2.2 Explain exactly why, despite being in the same number, gender and case, the adjectives do not have the same ending as the nouns they qualify. (1)
- proximus ille Procas, Troianae gloria gentis,
et Capys et Numitor et qui te nomine reddet
Silvius Aeneas, pariter pietate vel armis
egregius, si umquam regnandam acceperit Albam.
- 7.3 7.3.1 Write down the relative clause in this section. (1)
- 7.3.2 Underline the relative pronoun and state its number, gender and case. (2)
- 7.3.3 State the noun it is qualifying ('describing') (i.e. the antecedent). (1)
- 7.3.4 State the mood and tense of the verb in the relative clause. (2)

nec non Threicius longa cum **veste** sacerdos
obloquitur **numeris** septem discrimina vocum,
iamque eadem digitis, iam pectine pulsat eburno.
hic genus antiquum Teucri, pulcherrima proles,
magnanimi heroes nati melioribus **annis**,
Ilusque Assaracusque et **Troiae** Dardanus auctor.
arma procul currusque **virum** miratur inanis.

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7.4 Explain why the following words are in the ablative case:

7.4.1 veste (line 1) (1)

7.4.2 numeris (line 2) (1)

7.4.3 annis (line 5) (1)

7.5 Explain why the following words are in the genitive case:

7.5.1 Troiae (line 6) (1)

7.5.2 virum (line 7) (1)

[20]

QUESTION 8

Read the passages below, which, if you answered Section B: Question 4, you will have translated, and answer the questions that follow each passage.

Non ego nobilium sedeo studiosus **equorum**;
cui tamen ipsa faves, **vincat** ut ille, precor.
ut **loquerer** tecum veni, tecumque sederem,
ne tibi non notus, quem facis, **esset** amor.
tu cursus spectas, ego te; **spectemus** uterque
quod iuvat, atque oculos pascit uterque suos.
O, **cuicumque** faves, felix **agitator** equorum!
ergo illi curae contigit esse tuae?

5

8.1 Explain why the following verbs are in the subjunctive mood:

8.1.1 vincat (line 2) (1)

8.1.2 loquerer (line 3) (1)

8.1.3 esset (line 4) (1)

8.1.4 spectemus (line 5) (1)

8.2 State and explain the case of:

8.2.1 equorum (line 1) (2)

8.2.2 cuicumque (line 7) (2)

8.2.3 agitator (line 7) (2)

omnia haec, quaecumque feret voluntas
caelitum, temptare simul **parati**,
pauca nuntiate **meae** puellae
non bona dicta.

cum suis vivat valeatque moechis, 5
quos simul complexa tenet trecentos,
nullum amans vere, sed identidem omnium
ilia rumpens;

nec meum respectet, ut ante, amorem,
qui illius culpa cecidit velut prati 10
ultimi flos, praetereunte postquam
tactus aratro est.

8.3 Lines 1–4 contain a number of adjectives. State which word(s) the following adjectives are qualifying ('describing'):

8.3.1 omnia (line 1) (1)

8.3.2 parati (line 2) (1)

8.3.3 pauca (line 3) (1)

8.3.4 meae (line 3) (1)

8.4 Catullus makes three demands that must be conveyed to Lesbia in lines 5–9.

8.4.1 Write down the three Latin verbs which communicate these demands. (1)

8.4.2 Explain, with reference to the mood and implications of all three of these verbs, how you know they are expressing an order. (2)

8.5 In lines 9–12, Catullus describes himself as 'tactus' and Lesbia as 'praetereunte'.

8.5.1 State the voice of 'tactus' and 'praetereunte'. (1)

8.5.2 Explain why the choice of voice in each case is appropriate for qualifying ('describing') Catullus and Lesbia. (2)

[20]

2 × 20 marks = [40 marks]

