

**Latin  
Higher level  
Paper 2**

Thursday 19 May 2016 (morning)

2 hours

---

**Instructions to candidates**

- Do not open this examination paper until instructed to do so.
- Section A: Answer all questions on four extracts taken from two options studied.
- Each extract is worth **[10 marks]**.
- Section B: Give a written response based on one prompt **[12 marks]**.
- The maximum mark for this examination paper is **[52 marks]**.

12 pages

2216–2964  
© International Baccalaureate Organization 2016

## Section A

Answer **all** questions on **four** extracts taken from **two** options studied.

### Option A: Vergil

#### Extract 1 Vergil, *Georgics* 4.386–406

omine quo firmans animum sic incipit ipsa:  
“est in Carphatio Neptuni gurgite vates  
caeruleus Proteus, magnum qui piscibus aequor  
et iuncto bipedium curru metitur equorum.  
390 hic nunc Emathiae portus patriamque revisit  
Pallenen, hunc et Nymphae veneramur et ipse  
grandaevus Nereus; novit namque omnia vates,  
quae sint, quae fuerint, quae mox ventura trahantur;  
quippe ita Neptuno visum est, immania cuius  
395 armenta et turpes pascit sub gurgite phocas.  
hic tibi, nate, prius vinclis capiendus, ut omnem  
expediat morbi causam eventusque secundet.  
nam sine vi non ulla dabit praecepta, neque illum  
orando flectes; vim duram et vincula capto  
400 tende; doli circum haec demum frangentur inanes.  
ipsa ego, te, medios cum sol accenderit aestus,  
cum sitiunt herbae et pecori iam gratior umbra est,  
in secreta senis ducam, quo fessus ab undis  
se recipit, facile ut somno adgrediare iacentem.  
405 verum ubi correptum manibus vinclisque tenebis,  
tum variae eludent species atque ora ferarum.

1. (a) What is Proteus's usual residence **and** where is he right now? Locate the **two** places with precise geographical references. [2]
- (b) Identify the means that will be effective in capturing Proteus **and** the means that will not. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [3]
- (c) Translate *hic ... praecepta* (lines 396–398). [3]
- (d) Write out and scan *verum ... ferarum* (lines 405–406). Indicate elisions where necessary. [2]

**Option A: Vergil****Extract 2 Vergil, *Aeneid* 1.474–493**

parte alia fugiens amissis Troilus armis,  
475 infelix puer atque impar congressus Achilli,  
fertur equis, curruque haeret resupinus inani,  
lora tenens tamen; huic cervixque comaeque trahuntur  
per terram, et versa pulvis inscribitur hasta.  
interea ad templum non aequae Palladis ibant  
480 crinibus Iliades passis peplumque ferebant,  
suppliciter tristes et tunsae pectora palmis;  
diva solo fixos oculos aversa tenebat.  
ter circum Iliacos raptaverat Hectora muros,  
exanimumque auro corpus vendebat Achilles.  
485 tum vero ingentem gemitum dat pectore ab imo,  
ut spolia, ut currus, utque ipsum corpus amici,  
tendentemque manus Priandum conspexit inermis.  
se quoque principibus permixtum adgnovit Achivis,  
Eoasque acies et nigri Memnonis arma.  
490 dicit Amazonidum lunatis agmina peltis  
Pentesilea furens, mediisque in milibus ardet,  
aurea subnectens exsertae cingula mammae,  
bellatrix, audetque viris concurrere virgo.

2. (a) *non aequae Palladis* (line 479). Explain the reference. [2]
- (b) *Eoasque ... arma* (line 489). Give **two** details from the text about Memnon. [2]
- (c) Discuss how the descriptions of fighting heroes are enhanced by Vergil's poetic art. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [6]

**Option B: History****Extract 3 Suetonius, *Tiberius* 40–41**

peragrata Campania, cum Capuae Capitolium, Nolae templum Augusti, quam causam profectionis praetenderat, dedicasset, Capreas se contulit, praecipue delectatus insula, quod uno parvoque litora adiretur, saepta undique praeruptis immensae altitudinis rupibus et profundo maris. statimque revocante assidua obtestatione populo propter cladem, qua apud 5 Fidenas supra viginti hominum milia gladiatorio munere amphitheatri ruina perierant, transiit in continentem potestatemque omnibus adeundi sui fecit: tanto magis, quod urbe egrediens ne quis se interpellaret edixerat ac toto itinere adeuntis submoverat. regressus in insulam rei publicae quidem curam usque adeo abiecit, ut postea non decurias equitum umquam supplerit, non tribunos militum praefectosque, non provinciarum praesides ullos mutaverit, Hispaniam 10 et Syriam per aliquot annos sine consularibus legatis habuerit, Armeniam a Parthis occupari, Moesiam a Dacis Sarmatisque, Gallias a Germanis vastari neglexerit: magno dedecore imperii nec minore discrimine.

3. (a) Explain why Tiberius was particularly attracted to Capri. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [2]
- (b) Identify what is remarkable about Tiberius's behaviour during his short trip to the mainland **and** explain how it contrasts with his previous behaviour. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [3]
- (c) Translate *regressus ... mutaverit* (lines 7–9). [3]
- (d) *Syriam ... Armeniam* (line 10). State the political relationship with Rome of these two territories at the time of Tiberius. [2]

**Option B: History****Extract 4 Tacitus, *Annals* 3.15**

eadem Plancinae invidia, maior gratia; eoque ambiguum habebatur quantum Caesari in eam liceret. atque ipsa, donec mediae Pisoni spes, sociam se cuiuscumque fortunae et si ita ferret comitem exitii promittebat: ut secretis Augustae precibus veniam obtinuit, paulatim segregari a marito, dividere defensionem coepit. quod reus postquam sibi exitiable intellegit, an  
5 adhuc experiretur dubitans, hortantibus filiis durat mentem senatumque rursum ingreditur; redintegratamque accusationem, infensas patrum voces, adversa et saeva cuncta perpessus, nullo magis exterritus est quam quod Tiberium sine miseratione, sine ira, obstinatum clausumque vidit, ne quo adfectu perrumperetur. relatus domum, tamquam defensionem in posterum meditaretur,  
10 pauca conscribit obsignatque et liberto tradit; tum solita curando corpori exequitur. dein multam humi gladio, repertus est.

4. (a) Explain why the Emperor's intentions towards Plancina were not clear. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [2]
- (b) Identify the **two** factors that made Piso eventually abandon hope. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [2]
- (c) Discuss how Tacitus uses his literary art in portraying Piso's imminent ruin and eventual death. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [6]

**Option C: Love poetry****Extract 5 Propertius, *Elegies* 1.1.1–18**

Cynthia prima suis miserum me cepit ocellis,  
contactum nullis ante cupidinibus.  
tum mihi constantis deiecit lumina fastus  
et caput impositis pressit Amor pedibus,  
5 donec me docuit castas odisse puellas  
improbus, et nullo vivere consilio.  
et mihi iam toto furor hic non deficit anno,  
cum tamen adversos cogor habere deos.  
Milanion nullos fugiendo, Tulle, labores  
10 saevitiam durae contudit Iasidos.  
nam modo Partheniis amens errabat in antris,  
ibat et hirsutas ille videre feras;  
ille etiam Hylaei percussus vulnere rami  
saucius Arcadiis rupibus ingemuit.  
15 ergo velocem potuit domuisse puellam:  
tantum in amore preces et bene facta valent.  
in me tardus Amor non ullas cogitat artis,  
nec meminit notas, ut prius, ire vias.

5. (a) Describe the author's attitude toward love before knowing Cynthia. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [2]
- (b) Outline the **three** labours that Milanion underwent in order to conquer his loved one. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [3]
- (c) *velocem ... puellam* (line 15). Explain the reference. [2]
- (d) Translate *tantum ... vias* (lines 16–18). [3]

**Option C: Love poetry****Extract 6 Tibullus, *Elegies* 3.16, 17, 18****3.16**

gratum est, securus multum quod iam tibi de me  
 permittis, subito ne male inepta cadam.  
 sit tibi cura togae potior pressumque quasillo  
 scortum quam Servi filia Sulpicia:  
 5 solliciti sunt pro nobis, quibus illa dolori est  
 ne cedam ignoto maxima causa toro.

**3.17**

estne tibi, Cerinthe, tuae pia cura puellae,  
 quod mea nunc vexat corpora fessa calor?  
 a! ego non aliter tristes evincere morbos  
 optarim, quam te si quoque velle putem.  
 5 at mihi quid prosit morbos evincere, si tu  
 nostra potes lento pectore ferre mala?

**3.18**

ne tibi sim, mea lux, aequa iam fervida cura  
 ac videor paucos ante fuisse dies,  
 si quicquam tota commisi stulta iuventa  
 cuius me fatear paenituisse magis,  
 5 hesterna quam te solum quod nocte reliqui,  
 ardorem cupiens dissimulare meum.

- 6 (a) Write out and scan *gratum ... cadam* (poem 16, lines 1–2). Indicate elisions where necessary. [2]
- (b) Explain the double feelings of poem 17: On what condition would the author want to defeat her sickness? On what condition would she not? [2]
- (c) Discuss the style of the poems **and** their use of literary topics in presenting the theme of contrasting love. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [6]

**Option D: Women****Extract 7 Propertius, *Elegies* 3.11.1–20**

quid mirare, meam si versat femina vitam  
     et trahit addictum sub sua iura virum,  
     criminaque ignavi capit is mihi turpia fingis,  
         quod nequeam fracto rumpere vincla iugo?  
 5     ventorum melius praesagit navita morem,  
         vulneribus didicit miles habere metum.  
     ista ego praeterita iactavi verba iuventa:  
         tu nunc exemplo disce timere meo.  
     Colchis flagrantis adamantina sub iuga tauros  
 10     egit et armigera proelia sevit humo,  
         custodisque feros clausit serpentis hiatus,  
         iret ut Aesonias aurea lana domos.  
     ausa ferox ab equo quondam oppugnare sagittis  
         Maeotis Danaum Penthesilea rates;  
 15     aurea cui postquam nudavit cassida frontem,  
         vicit victorem candida forma virum.  
     Omphale in tantum formae processit honorem,  
         Lydia Gygaeo tincta puella lacu,  
         ut, qui pacato statuisset in orbe columnas,  
 20     tam dura traheret mollia pensa manu.

7. (a) Translate *vulneribus ... meo* (lines 6–8). [3]
- (b) *Colchis ... domos* (lines 9–12). Indicate the mythical context by naming **three** persons involved and their roles. [3]
- (c) Write out and scan *ausa ... rates* (lines 13–14). Indicate elisions where necessary. [2]
- (d) Identify the **two** heroes subjugated by Penthesilea's and Omphale's beauty respectively. [2]

**Option D: Women****Extract 8 Cicero, *Pro Caelio* 35**

sed quid ego, iudices, ita gravem personam induxi ut verear ne se idem Appius repente convertat  
et Caelium incipiat accusare illa sua gravitate censoria? sed videro hoc posterius atque ita,  
iudices, ut vel severissimis disceptatoribus M. Caeli vitam me probaturum esse confidam. tu  
vero, mulier — iam enim ipse tecum nulla persona introducta loquor — si ea quae facis, quae  
5      dicis, quae insimulas, quae moliris, quae arguis, probare cogitas, rationem tantae familiaritatis,  
tantae consuetudinis, tantae coniunctionis reddas atque exponas necesse est. accusatores quidem  
libidines, amores, adulteria, Baias, actas, convivia, comissiones, cantus, symphonias, navigia  
iactant, idemque significant nihil se te invita dicere. quae tu quoniam mente nescio qua effrenata  
atque praecipi in forum deferri iudiciumque voluisti, aut diluas oportet ac falsa esse doceas aut  
10     nihil neque criminis tuo neque testimonio credendum esse fateare.

8. (a) *idem Appius* (line 1). Identify the person Cicero is referring to **and** explain his relationship to Clodia. [2]
- (b) *iam ... loquor* (line 4). Explain this remark. [2]
- (c) Discuss Cicero's rhetorical technique in his defence of Caelius. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [6]

**Option F: Good living****Extract 9 Seneca, *De Tranquillitate Animi* 3.1–2**

adversus hoc taedium quo auxilio putem utendum quaeris. optimum erat, ut ait Athenodorus, actione rerum et rei publicae tractatione et officiis civilibus se detinere. nam ut quidam sole atque exercitatione et cura corporis diem educunt athletisque longe utilissimum est lacertos suos roburque, cui se uni dicaverunt, maiore temporis parte nutrire, ita vobis animum ad rerum 5 civilium certamen parantibus in opere esse uno longe pulcherrimum est. nam cum utilem se efficere civibus mortalibusque propositum habeat, simul et exercetur et proficit, qui in mediis se officiis posuit communia privataque pro facultate administrans. “sed quia in hac” inquit tam insana hominum ambitione tot calumniatoribus in deterius recta torquentibus parum tuta simplicitas est et plus futurum semper est quod obstet quam quod succedat, a foro quidem et 10 publico recedendum est, sed habet ubi se etiam in privato laxe explicit magnus animus; nec ut leonum animaliumque impetus caveis coercetur, sic hominum, quorum maxima in seducto actiones sunt.

9. (a) Translate *adversus ... detinere* (lines 1–2). [3]
- (b) *adversus ... administrans* (lines 1–7). List the **three** benefits deriving from an engagement in public life according to Athenodorus. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [3]
- (c) Identify any **two** reasons why one should refrain from public life. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [2]
- (d) Outline the contrast drawn by the author between wild animals and human beings. [2]

**Option F: Good living****Extract 10 Horace, *Carmina* 2.16.21–40**

scandit aeratas vitiosa navis  
Cura nec turmas equitum relinquit  
ocior cervis et agente nimbos  
ocior Euro.

25 laetus in praesens animus quod ultra est  
oderit curare et amara lento  
temperet risu: nihil est ab omni  
parte beatum.

30 abstulit clarum cita mors Achillem,  
longa Tithonum minuit senectus  
et mihi forsan tibi quod negarit  
porriget hora.

35 te greges centum Siculaeque circum  
mugiunt vaccae, tibi tollit hinnitum  
apta quadrigis equa, te bis Afro  
murice tinctae

40 vestiunt lanae: mihi parva rura et  
spiritum Graiae tenuem Camenae  
Parca non mendax dedit et malignum  
spernere volgus.

10. (a) *nihil ... beatum* (lines 27–28). Explain how this sentence relates to the statements of the **two** previous lines. [2]
- (b) *longa ... hora* (lines 30–32). Explain how these **two** statements contribute to the invitation to enjoy the present. [2]
- (c) Discuss how the theme of good life is highlighted through Horace's poetic style. [6]

## Section B

Give a written response of **indicatively** no more than 300 words based on any one of the following prompts. Your answer should demonstrate your understanding of the prescribed authors, knowledge of broader contexts, and critical analysis. [12]

### Option A: Vergil

11. Vergil interprets his contemporary world through imagined (or mythical) worlds.

### Option B: History

12. Biography and political history have different motivations and aims.

### Option C: Love poetry

13. It is a concept of Roman love poetry that the object of desire exerts power over the lover.

### Option D: Women

14. Roman authors evaluate women in relation to their ideals of men's excellence.

### Option F: Good living

15. Lasting happiness only comes from inner well-being.
-