Diploma Programme
Programme du diplôme
Programa del Diploma

Latin
Standard level
Paper 2

Monday 17 May 2021 (morning)

1 hour 30 minutes

Instructions to candidates

• Do not open this examination paper until instructed to do so.
• Answer all questions on three extracts taken from two options studied.
• Each extract is worth **[15 marks]**.
• The maximum mark for this examination paper is **[45 marks]**.

11 pages

International Baccalaureate
Baccalauréat International
Bachillerato Internacional

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

Option A — Vergil

Extract 1   **Vergil, *Aeneid* 12.845–866**

845   dicuntur geminae pestes cognomine Dirae,
         quas et Tartaream Nox intempesta Megaeram
         uno eodemque tulit partu paribusque revinxit
         serpentum spiris ventosasque addidit alas.
         hae Iovis ad solium saevique in limine regis
850   adparent acuuntque metum mortalibus aegris,
         siquando letum horrificum morbosque deum rex
         molitur meritas aut bello territat urbes.
         harum unam celerem demisit ab aethere summo
         Iuppiter inque omen Iuturnae occurrere iussit.
855   illa volat celerique ad terram turbine fertur.
         non secus ac nervo per nubem impulsa sagitta,
         armatam saevi Parthus quam felle veneni,
         Parthus sive Cydon, telum immedicabile, torsit,
         stridens et celeris incognita transilit umbras:
860   talis se sata Nocte tulit terrasque petivit.
         postquam acies videt Iliacas atque agmina Turni,
         alitis in parvae subitam conlecta figuram,
         quae quondam in bustis aut culminibus desertis
         nocte sedens serum canit importuna per umbras,
865   hanc versa in faciem Turni se pestis ob ora
         fertque refertque sonans clipeumque everberat alis.

1.   (a)   *dicuntur … alas* (lines 845–848). State **four** details about the *Dirae* mentioned in the
          extract. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text.   [4]

      (b)   Write out and scan *hae … aegris* (lines 849–850). Indicate elisions where necessary.   [2]

      (c)   *hae … urbes* (lines 849–852). Outline what the purpose of the *Dirae* was. Quotation of
          the Latin text is **not** required.   [2]

      (d)   Translate *harum … fertur* (lines 853–855).   [3]

      (e)   *postquam … alis* (lines 861–866). Describe the encounter between the *Dira* and
          Turnus. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text.   [4]

Option A — Vergil

Extract 2   Vergil, *Aeneid* **12.896–918**

> nec plura effatus saxum circumspicit ingens,
> saxum antiquum ingens, campo quod forte iacebat,
> limes agro positus, litem ut discerneret arvis.
> vix illud lecti bis sex cervice subirent,
900 qualia nunc hominum producit corpora tellus:
> ille manu raptum trepida torquebat in hostem
> altior insurgens et cursu concitus heros.
> sed neque currentem se nec cognoscit euntem
> tollentemve manus saxumve immane moventem;
905 genua labant, gelidus concrevit frigore sanguis.
> tum lapis ipse viri, vacuum per inane volutus,
> nec spatium evasit totum neque pertulit ictum.
> ac velut in somnis, oculos ubi languida pressit
> nocte quies, nequiquam avidos extendere cursus
910 velle videmur et in mediis conatibus aegri
> succidimus, non lingua valet, non corpore notae
> sufficiunt vires, nec vox aut verba sequuntur:
> sic Turno, quacumque viam virtute petivit,
> successum dea dira negat. tum pectore sensus
915 vertuntur varii. Rutulos aspectat et urbem
> cunctaturque metu letumque instare tremescit;
> nec quo se eripiat, nec qua vi tendat in hostem,
> nec currus usquam videt aurigamve sororem.

2.   (a)   *nec … arvis* (lines 896–898). List **two** details about the rock **and** explain its placement.
        Support your answer by quoting the Latin text.   [3]

     (b)   *vix … sanguis* (lines 899–905). Identify **one** stylistic feature used in these lines **and**
        state its effect. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text.   [2]

     (c)   *tum … ictum* (lines 906–907). Describe the trajectory of the rock through the air.
        Support your answer by quoting the Latin text.   [2]

     (d)   *ac velut … negat* (lines 908–914). Analyse the simile. Quotation of the Latin text is **not**
        required.   [4]

     (e)   *nec quo … sororem* (lines 917–918). List **four** ways in which Turnus's circumstance was
        hopeless. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text.   [4]

Turn over

Option B — History

Extract 3   Caesar, *De Bello Gallico* 7.70

opere instituto fit equestre proelium in ea planitie, quam intermissam collibus tria milia
passuum in longitudinem patere supra demonstravimus. summa vi ab utrisque contenditur.
laborantibus nostris Caesar Germanos summittit legionesque pro castris constituit, ne qua subito
irruptio ab hostium peditatu fiat. praesidio legionum addito nostris animus augetur: hostes in
5   fugam coniecti se ipsi multitudine impediunt atque angustioribus portis relictis coacervantur.
Germani acrius usque ad munitiones secuntur. fit magna caedes: nonnulli relictis equis fossam
transire et maceriam transcendere conantur. paulum legiones Caesar quas pro vallo constituerat
promoveri iubet. non minus qui intra munitiones erant perturbantur Galli: veniri ad se confestim
existimantes ad arma conclamant; nonnulli perterriti in oppidum irrumpunt. Vercingetorix
10   iubet portas claudi, ne castra nudentur. multis interfectis, compluribus equis captis Germani sese
recipiunt.

3.   (a)   Translate *opere … contenditur* (lines 1–2). [3]

(b)   *laborantibus … fiat* (lines 3–4). List the steps taken to relieve the Roman troops.
Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [3]

(c)   *fit … conantur* (lines 6–7). Describe the battle and its outcome. Support your answer by
quoting the Latin text. [4]

(d)   *non minus … irrumpunt* (lines 8–9). Outline the response of the Gauls inside the
fortifications. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [3]

(e)   *Vercingetorix … nudentur* (lines 9–10). Outline Vercingetorix's order **and** explain his
reasoning. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [2]

Option B — History

Extract 4   Caesar, *De Bello Gallico* 7.90

his rebus confectis in Aeduos proficiscitur; civitatem recipit. eo legati ab Arvernis missi quae
imperaret se facturos pollicentur. imperat magnum numerum obsidum. legiones in hiberna
mittit. captivorum circiter viginti milia Aeduis Arvernisque reddit. Titum Labienum duabus
cum legionibus et equitatu in Sequanos proficisci iubet: huic Marcum Sempronium Rutilum
5   attribuit. Gaium Fabium legatum et Lucium Minucium Basilum cum legionibus duabus in Remis
collocat, ne quam ab finitimis Bellovacis calamitatem accipiant. Gaium Antistium Reginum in
Ambivaretos, Titum Sextium in Bituriges, Gaium Caninium Rebilum in Rutenos cum singulis
legionibus mittit. Quintum Tullium Ciceronem et Publium Sulpicium Cabilloni et Matiscone in
Aeduis ad Ararim rei frumentariae causa collocat. ipse Bibracte hiemare constituit. his litteris
10   cognitis Romae dierum viginti supplicatio redditur.

4. (a)   *eo legati … pollicentur* (lines 1–2). Describe what the legates promised Caesar.
Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required.   [2]

(b)   *imperat … iubet* (lines 2–4). Outline Caesar's instructions. Support your answer by
quoting the Latin text.   [4]

(c)   *Gaium Fabium … accipiant* (lines 5–6). State what Caesar did **and** explain why.
Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required.   [4]

(d)   *ad Ararim* (line 9). Identify this geographical reference **and** list an additional detail.   [2]

(e)   *his … redditur* (lines 9–10). Outline the response to Caesar's report. Support your
answer by quoting the Latin text.   [3]

Turn over

Option C — Love poetry

Extract 5   Catullus, *Carmina* 67.13–30

> "qui, quacumque aliquid reperitur non bene factum,
> ad me omnes clamant, 'Ianua, culpa tua est.'"
> 15 non istuc satis est uno te dicere verbo,
> sed facere ut quivis sentiat et videat.
> "qui possum? nemo quaerit nec scire laborat."
> nos volumus; nobis dicere ne dubita.
> "primum igitur, virgo quod fertur tradita nobis,
> 20 falsum est. non illam vir prior attigerit,
> languidior tenera cui pendens sicula beta
> nunquam se mediam sustulit ad tunicam:
> sed pater illius gnati violasse cubile
> dicitur et miseram conscelerasse domum,
> 25 sive quod impia mens caeco flagrabat amore,
> seu quod iners sterili semine natus erat
> et quaerendus is unde foret nervosius illud
> quod posset zonam solvere virgineam."
> egregium narras mira pietate parentem,
> 30 qui ipse sui gnati minxerit in gremium.

5. (a) *qui … tua est* (lines 13–14). Explain why the door is upset. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required.   [2]

    (b) Translate *non istuc … laborat* (lines 15–17).   [3]

    (c) *primum … falsum est* (lines 19–20). State what the door reveals about the wife. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text.   [2]

    (d) *sed … erat* (lines 23–26). State what the father is said to have done and list the possible reasons. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text.   [4]

    (e) Identify **two** stylistic features used in this extract **and** state their effect. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text.   [4]

Option C — Love poetry

Extract 6   Catullus, *Carmina* 62.39–58

      Maidens

           ut flos in saeptis secretus nascitur hortis,
40   ignotus pecori, nullo convulsus aratro,
           quem mulcent aurae, firmat sol, educat imber,
           multi illum pueri, multae optavere puellae;
           idem cum tenui carptus defloruit ungui,
           nulli illum pueri, nullae optavere puellae:
45   sic virgo, dum intacta manet, dum cara suis est;
           cum castum amisit polluto corpore florem,
           nec pueris iucunda manet nec cara puellis.
           Hymen o Hymenaee, Hymen ades o Hymenaee.

      Youths

           ut vidua in nudo vitis quac nascitur arvo
50   nunquam se extollit, nunquam mitem educat unam,
           sed tenerum prono deflectens pondere corpus
           iam iam contingit summum radice flagellum,
           hanc nulli agricolae, nulli accoluere iuvenci;
           at si forte eadem est ulmo coniuncta marito,
55   multi illam agricolae, multi accoluere iuvenci:
           sic virgo, dum intacta manet, dum inculta senescit;
           cum par conubium maturo tempore adepta est,
           cara viro magis et minus est invisa parenti.

6. (a)   *ut flos … imber* (lines 39–41). List what enhances the desirability of the flower. Support
        your answer by quoting the Latin text.   [4]

     (b)   *ut flos … sic virgo … suis est* (lines 39–45). Analyse the simile. Quotation of the Latin
        text is **not** required.   [4]

     (c)   Write out and scan *cum … puellis* (lines 46–47). Indicate elisions where necessary.   [2]

     (d)   Translate *at si … senescit* (lines 54–56).   [3]

     (e)   *cum … parenti* (lines 57–58). Outline the result of marriage for the woman. Quotation of
        the Latin text is **not** required.   [2]

Option E — Social criticism

Extract 7   Horace, *Epodes* 7

> quo, quo scelesti ruitis? aut cur dexteris
> aptantur enses conditi?
> parumne campis atque Neptuno super
> fusum est Latini sanguinis,
> 5   non ut superbas invidae Karthaginis
> Romanus arces ureret,
> intactus aut Britannus ut descenderet
> Sacra catenatus Via,
> sed ut secundum vota Parthorum sua
> 10   urbs haec periret dextera?
> neque hic lupis mos nec fuit leonibus
> umquam nisi in dispar feris.
> furorne caecos an rapit vis acrior
> an culpa? responsum date.
> 15   tacent et albus ora pallor inficit
> mentesque perculsae stupent.
> sic est: acerba fata Romanos agunt
> scelusque fraternae necis,
> ut inmerentis fluxit in terram Remi
> 20   sacer nepotibus cruor.

7. (a) *parumne … sanguinis* (lines 3–4). Outline what is implied by the rhetorical question.
Support your answer by quoting the Latin text.   [3]

   (b) *non ut … Via* (lines 5–8). Identify the justifications for the loss of Roman life according
to the poet. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text.   [4]

   (c) *neque … feris* (lines 11–12). Outline Horace's criticism of this violence. Quotation of the
Latin text is **not** required.   [3]

   (d) Translate *sic est … cruor* (lines 17–20).   [3]

   (e) Identify **one** stylistic feature used in this extract **and** state its effect. Support your
answer by quoting the Latin text.   [2]

Option E — Social criticism

Extract 8   **Martial, *Epigrams* 6.64.1–17**

> cum sis nec rigida Fabiorum gente creatus
> nec qualem Curio, dum prandia portat aranti,
> hirsuta peperit rubicunda sub ilice coniunx,
> sed patris ad speculum tonsi matrisque togatae
> 5   filius et possit sponsam te sponsa vocare:
> emendare meos, quos novit fama, libellos
> et tibi permittis felicis carpere nugas,—
> has, inquam, nugas, quibus aurem advertere totam
> non aspernantur proceres urbisque forique,
> 10 quas et perpetui dignantur scrinia Sili
> et repetit totiens facundo Regulus ore,
> quique videt propius magni certamina Circi
> laudat Aventinae vicinus Sura Dianae,
> ipse etiam tanto dominus sub pondere rerum
> 15 non dedignatur bis terque revolvere Caesar.
> sed tibi plus mentis, tibi cor limante Minerva
> acrius et tenues finxerunt pectus Athenae.

8. (a) *cum … coniunx* (lines 1–3). List what family background is worthy according to these
         lines. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text.   [3]

  (b) *sed … vocare* (lines 4–5). Identify Martial's criticisms of the addressee. Support your
         answer by quoting the Latin text.   [3]

  (c) *has … Dianae* (lines 8–13). List people who Martial asserts read his poems. Quotation of
         the Latin text is **not** required.   [4]

  (d) *quique … Dianae* (lines 12–13). Locate the Circus Maximus, the Aventine and the
         temple of Diana within the ancient city of Rome.   [3]

  (e) *ipse … Caesar* (lines 14–15). Describe how Caesar enjoys Martial's poetry. Quotation of
         the Latin text is **not** required.   [2]

Option G — Villains

Extract 9   Livy, *Ab Urbe Condita* **1.57.1–7**

Ardeam Rutuli habebant, gens, ut in ea regione atque in ea aetate, divitiis praepollens; eaque ipsa
causa belli fuit, quod rex Romanus cum ipse ditari, exhaustus magnificentia publicorum operum,
tum praeda delenire popularium animos studebat, praeter aliam superbiam regno infestos etiam
quod se in fabrorum ministeriis ac servili tam diu habitos opere ab rege indignabantur. temptata
5   res est, si primo impetu capi Ardea posset: ubi id parum processit, obsidione munitionibusque
coepti premi hostes. in his stativis, ut fit longo magis quam acri bello, satis liberi commeatus
erant, primoribus tamen magis quam militibus; regii quidem iuvenes interdum otium conviviis
comisationibusque inter se terebant. forte potantibus his apud Sex. Tarquinium, ubi et Collatinus
cenabat Tarquinius, Egeri filius, incidit de uxoribus mentio. suam quisque laudare miris modis;
10   inde certamine accenso Collatinus negat verbis opus esse; paucis id quidem horis posse sciri
quantum ceteris praestet Lucretia sua. "quin, si vigor iuventae inest, conscendimus equos
invisimusque praesentes nostrarum ingenia? id cuique spectatissimum sit quod necopinato viri
adventu occurrerit oculis."

9.   (a)   *gens … fuit* (lines 1–2). Outline how Livy describes the Rutuli. Support your answer by
quoting the Latin text.   [3]

       (b)   *quod … studebat* (lines 2–3). Explain why the Roman king wanted wealth. Support your
answer by quoting the Latin text.   [4]

       (c)   *in his stativis … militibus* (lines 6–7). Outline what happens during a long war, according
to Livy.   [4]

       (d)   *regii … mentio* (lines 7–9). State where the young men were and what they were doing
when the dispute broke out. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text.   [2]

       (e)   *inde … oculis* (lines 10–13). State Collatinus's solution to the debate. Quotation of the
Latin is **not** required.   [2]

Option G — Villains

Extract 10   Livy, *Ab Urbe Condita* 1.60

harum rerum nuntiis in castra perlatis cum re nova trepidus rex pergeret Romam ad
comprimendos motus, flexit viam Brutus—senserat enim adventum—ne obvius fieret; eodemque
fere tempore, diversis itineribus, Brutus Ardeam, Tarquinius Romam venerunt. Tarquinio
clausae portae exsiliumque indictum: liberatorem urbis laeta castra accepere, exactique inde
5   liberi regis. duo patrem secuti sunt qui exsulatum Caere in Etruscos ierunt. Sextus Tarquinius
Gabios tamquam in suum regnum profectus ab ultoribus veterum simultatium, quas sibi ipse
caedibus rapinisque concierat, est interfectus. L. Tarquinius Superbus regnavit annos quinque
et viginti. regnatum Romae ab condita urbe ad liberatam annos ducentos quadraginta quattuor.
duo consules inde comitiis centuriatis a praefecto urbis ex commentariis Ser. Tulli creati sunt, L.
10   Iunius Brutus et L. Tarquinius Collatinus.

10.   (a)   *harum … motus* (lines 1–2). State the king's response to the news. Support your
answer by quoting the Latin text.   [3]

(b)   Translate *flexit … venerunt* (lines 2–3).   [3]

(c)   *Tarquinio … regis* (lines 3–5). Contrast the reception of Tarquinius at Rome and of
Brutus at Ardea. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text.   [4]

(d)   *duo … ierunt* (line 5). Outline the fate of Tarquinius's sons. Support your answer by
quoting the Latin text.   [3]

(e)   *Sextus … interfectus* (lines 5–7). Explain why Sextus Tarquinius was killed. Support your
answer by quoting the Latin text.   [2]

Disclaimer:

Texts used in IB language assessments are taken from authentic, third-party sources. The views expressed within them belong to their individual authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the IB.

References:

Extract 1. Vergil. *Bucolics, Aeneid, and Georgics Of Vergil*. J. B. Greenough (ed.), 1900. [online] Available at: http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Perseus%3Atext%3A1999.02.0055%3Abook%3D12%3Acard%3D843 [accessed 30 September 2019]. Courtesy of Perseus Digital Library, Tufts University.

Extract 2. Vergil. *Bucolics, Aeneid, and Georgics Of Vergil*. J. B. Greenough (ed.), 1900. [online] Available at: http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Perseus%3Atext%3A1999.02.0055%3Abook%3D12%3Acard%3D887 [accessed 30 September 2019]. Courtesy of Perseus Digital Library, Tufts University.

Extract 3. C. Julius Caesar. *C. Iuli Commentarii Rerum in Gallia Gestarum VII A. Hirti Commentarius VII*. T. Rice Holmes (ed.), 1914. [online] Available at: http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Caes.+Gal.+7.70&fromdoc=Perseus%3Atext%3A1999.02.0002 [accessed 30 September 2019]. Courtesy of Perseus Digital Library, Tufts University.

Extract 4. C. Julius Caesar. *C. Iuli Commentarii Rerum in Gallia Gestarum VII A. Hirti Commentarius VII*. T. Rice Holmes (ed.), 1914. [online] Available at: http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Caes.+Gal.+7.90&fromdoc=Perseus%3Atext%3A1999.02.0002 [accessed 30 September 2019]. Courtesy of Perseus Digital Library, Tufts University.

Extract 5. Catullus. *Carmina*. E. T. Merrill (ed.), 1893. [online] Available at: http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Perseus%3Atext%3A1999.02.0003%3Apoem%3D67 [accessed 30 September 2019]. Courtesy of Perseus Digital Library, Tufts University.

Extract 6. Catullus. *Carmina*. E. T. Merrill (ed.), 1893. [online] Available at: http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Perseus%3Atext%3A1999.02.0003%3Apoem%3D62 [accessed 30 September 2019]. Courtesy of Perseus Digital Library, Tufts University.

Extract 7. Horace. *Q. Horati Flacci Carmina*. F. Vollmer (ed.), 1912. [online] Available at: http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Perseus%3Atext%3A2008.01.0538%3Apoem%3D7 [accessed 30 September 2019]. Courtesy of Perseus Digital Library, Tufts University.

Extract 8. M. Valerii Martialis. *Epigrammaton libri*. W. Heraeus (ed.), 1925. Reprint 1976. [online] Available at: http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Mart.+6.64&fromdoc=Perseus%3Atext%3A2008.01.0506 [accessed 30 September 2019]. Courtesy of Perseus Digital Library, Tufts University.

Extract 9. Livy. *Books I and II With An English Translation*. B. O. Foster (ed.), 1919. [online] Available at: http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Perseus%3Atext%3A1999.02.0199%3Abook%3D1%3Achapter%3D57 [accessed 26 September 2019]. Courtesy of Perseus Digital Library, Tufts University.

Extract 10. Livy. *Books I and II With An English Translation*. B. O. Foster (ed.), 1919. [online] Available at: http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Liv.+1+60&fromdoc=Perseus%3Atext%3A1999.02.0199 [accessed 26 September 2019]. Courtesy of Perseus Digital Library, Tufts University.