

Latin Extension

General Instructions

- Reading time – 10 minutes
- Working time – 1 hour and 50 minutes
- Write using black pen

Total marks – 50

Section I Pages 2–5

30 marks

- Attempt Questions 1–3
- Allow about 1 hour for this section

Section II Pages 6–8

20 marks

- Attempt Questions 4–5
- Allow about 50 minutes for this section

Section I — Prescribed Text

30 marks

Attempt Questions 1–3

Allow about 1 hour for this section

Answer each question in a SEPARATE writing booklet. Extra writing booklets are available.

Question 1 (8 marks)

Translate the extract into ENGLISH. The translation should be written on alternate lines. 8

Adde manus in uincla meas (meruere catenas),
dum furor omnis abit, si quis amicus ades:
nam furor in dominam temeraria bracchia mouit;
flet mea uesana laesa puella manu.
tunc ego uel caros potui uiolare parentes 5
saeua uel in sanctos uerbera ferre deos.
quid? non et clipei dominus septemplicis Aiax
strauit deprensos lata per arua greges,
et uindex in matre patris, malus ultor, Orestes
ausus in arcanas poscere tela deas? 10
ergo ego digestos potui laniare capillos?
nec dominam motae dedecere comae:
sic formosa fuit; talem Schoeneida dicam
Maenalias arcu sollicitasse feras;
talis periuri promissaque uelaque Thesei 15
fleuit praecipites Cressa tulisse Notos;
sic, nisi uittatis quod erat, Cassandra, capillis,
procubuit templo, casta Minerua, tuo.
quis mihi non ‘demens’, quis non mihi ‘barbare’ dixit?
ipsa nihil: pauido est lingua retenta metu. 20

Ovid, *Amores* I.7.1–20

Question 2 (12 marks) Use a SEPARATE writing booklet.

Read the extracts, then answer the questions that follow. Use the extracts and your knowledge of the text in your answers.

- (a) Carminis interea nostri redeamus in orbem,
gaudeat in solito tacta puella sono.
Orphea detinuisse feras et concita dicunt
flumina Threicia sustinuisse lyra;
saxa Cithaeronis Thebas agitata per artem 5
sponte sua in muri membra coisse ferunt;
quin etiam, Polypheme, fera Galatea sub Aetna
ad tua rorantis carmina flexit equos:

Propertius III.2.1–8

Explain Propertius' use of the mythological figures in this extract. 3

- (b) Nulla potest mulier tantum se dicere amatam
vere, quantum a me Lesbia amata mea est.
Nulla fides ullo fuit umquam foedere tanta,
quanta in amore tuo ex parte reperta mea est.

Catullus 87

Explain how both the structure and language of this poem help to convey Catullus' commitment to Lesbia. 4

Question 2 continues on page 4

Question 2 (continued)

- (c) Si quicumque cupido optantique optigit unquam
insperanti, hoc est gratum animo proprie.
Quare hoc est gratum nobisque hoc carius auro,
quod te restituis, Lesbia, mi cupido,
restituisti cupido atque insperanti, ipsa refers te
nobis. O lucem candidiore nota!
Quis me uno vivit felicior, aut magis hac rem
optandam in vita dicere quis poterit?

5

Catullus 107

Analyse how Catullus uses language in this poem to express his feelings.

5

End of Question 2

Your answer will be assessed on how well you:

- demonstrate knowledge and understanding of the prescribed genre relevant to the question
 - present a logical and cohesive response to the question, supported by references to the text
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Question 3 (10 marks) Use a SEPARATE writing booklet.

Read the extracts, then answer the question that follows.

Dicebas quondam solum te nosse Catullum,
Lesbia, nec prae me velle tenere Iovem.
Dilexi tum te non tantum ut vulgus amicam,
sed pater ut gnatos diligit et generos.
Nunc te cognovi: quare etsi impensius uror, 5
multo mi tamen es vilior et levior.
Qui potis est, inquis? Quod amantem iniuria talis
cogit amare magis, sed bene velle minus.

Catullus 72

Esse quid hoc dicam, quod tam mihi dura uidentur
strata, neque in lecto pallia nostra sedent,
et uacuuus somno noctem, quam longa, peregi,
lassaque uersati corporis ossa dolent?
nam, puto, sentirem, si quo temptarer amore— 5
an subit et tecta callidus arte nocet?
sic erit: haeserunt tenues in corde sagittae,
et possessa ferus pectora uersat Amor.
cedimus, an subitum luctando accendimus ignem?
cedamus: leue fit, quod bene fertur, onus. 10

Ovid, *Amores* I.2.1–10

a, nimium uolui: tantum patiatur amari;
audierit nostras tot Cytherea preces.
accipe, per longos tibi qui deseruiat annos; 5
accipe, qui pura norit amare fide.

Ovid, *Amores* I.3.3–6

Compare the persona each elegiac poet creates and the techniques he uses to do so.

10

Section II — Non-prescribed Text

20 marks

Attempt Questions 4–5

Allow about 50 minutes for this section

Answer each question in a SEPARATE writing booklet. Extra writing booklets are available.

In your translations you will be assessed on how well you:

- demonstrate an understanding of the relationship between English and Latin with regard to language structure
 - convey meaning accurately and idiomatically
 - demonstrate understanding of the content and style of the genre
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Question 4 (15 marks) Use a SEPARATE writing booklet.

Read the extract, then answer the questions that follow. The words in **bold** are translated on page 7.

Tibullus begs both the door of his beloved Delia (which has been locked by her husband) and Delia herself to let him in. He promises the help of Venus, Goddess of Love.

**Ianua difficilis domini, te verberet imber,
te Iovis imperio fulmina missa petant.
Ianua, iam pateas uni mihi, victa querelis,
neu furtim verso cardine aperta sones.** 10
**Et mala si qua tibi dixit dementia nostra,
ignoscas: capiti sint precor illa meo.**
Te meminisse decet, quae plurima voce peregi
supplice, cum posti florida sarta darem.
Tu quoque ne timide custodes, Delia, falle, 15
audendum est: fortes adiuvat ipsa Venus.
Illa favet, seu quis iuvenis nova limina temptat,
seu reserat fixo dente puella fores;
Illa docet molli furtim derepere lecto,
illa pedem nullo ponere posse sono, 20
illa viro coram nutus conferre loquaces
blandaque compositis abdere verba notis.

Tibullus, *Elegies* I.2.7–22

Question 4 continues on page 7

Question 4 (continued)

Vocabulary

<i>abdo, abdere, abdidit, abditum</i>	to hide, conceal
<i>blandus, -a, -um</i> (adj.)	flattering, flirtatious, seductive
<i>coram</i> (+ abl.)	in the presence of, in front of
<i>dens, dentis</i> m.	(here:) key
	<i>fixo dente</i> with the key put in
<i>derepo, derepere, derepsi</i>	to sneak down
<i>floridus, -a, -um</i> (adj.)	full of flowers, flowery
<i>foris, foris</i> f.	door
<i>loquax, loquacis</i> (adj.)	talkative, speaking, full of words
<i>mollis, -e</i> (adj.)	soft
<i>nutus, -us</i> m.	nodding, nod
<i>perago, peragere, peregi, peractum</i>	(here:) say, speak
<i>postis, postis</i> m.	door-post
<i>resero, -are, -avi, -atum</i>	to unlock, open
<i>serta, -orum</i> n.pl.	wreaths, garlands
<i>vox, vocis</i> f.	voice

Translation of lines 7–12

*Door of an obstinate master, may the rain beat on you,
May lightning-bolts sent by Jupiter's command attack you.
Door, may you open now to me alone, conquered by my complaints,
Nor make a sound, stealthily opened on the turning hinge.
And if my insanity has said any bad things to you,
Forgive: I pray that they might be on my own head.*

- (a) Translate lines 13–22 of the extract into ENGLISH, starting from the words *Te meminisse decet* and ending at *verba notis*. The translation should be written on alternate lines. **10**
- (b) How is this extract typical of the elegiac genre? **5**

End of Question 4

Please turn over

Question 5 (5 marks) Use a SEPARATE writing booklet.

Attempt either part (a) or part (b).

- (a) Translate the extract into ENGLISH. The translation should be written on alternate lines. **5**

Ovid cannot stop loving his girlfriend, even though she is immoral

odero, si potero; si non, invitus amabo.

nec iuga taurus amat; quae tamen odit, habet.

nequitiam fugio—fugientem forma reducit; 5

aversor morum crimina—corpus amo.

sic ego nec sine te nec tecum vivere possum...

Ovid, *Amores* III.11b.3–7

Vocabulary

aversor, -ari, -atus

to turn away, to turn away from, to reject, shun

iugum, -i n.

yoke, collar

nequitia, -ae f.

badness, vileness, wickedness, immorality

OR

- (b) Translate the passage into LATIN prose. The translation should be written on alternate lines. **5**

I was singing of war, but Venus laughed and said, ‘If you serve me, I will give you victory!’ The goddess promised that my girl loved me alone, but she spoke falsely: often poverty forces me to sleep outside my mistress’s door, while others, having given many gifts, enter.

End of paper