

© International Baccalaureate Organization 2025

All rights reserved. No part of this product may be reproduced in any form or by any electronic or mechanical means, including information storage and retrieval systems, without the prior written permission from the IB. Additionally, the license tied with this product prohibits use of any selected files or extracts from this product. Use by third parties, including but not limited to publishers, private teachers, tutoring or study services, preparatory schools, vendors operating curriculum mapping services or teacher resource digital platforms and app developers, whether fee-covered or not, is prohibited and is a criminal offense.

More information on how to request written permission in the form of a license can be obtained from <https://ibo.org/become-an-ib-school/ib-publishing/licensing/applying-for-a-license/>.

© Organisation du Baccalauréat International 2025

Tous droits réservés. Aucune partie de ce produit ne peut être reproduite sous quelque forme ni par quelque moyen que ce soit, électronique ou mécanique, y compris des systèmes de stockage et de récupération d'informations, sans l'autorisation écrite préalable de l'IB. De plus, la licence associée à ce produit interdit toute utilisation de tout fichier ou extrait sélectionné dans ce produit. L'utilisation par des tiers, y compris, sans toutefois s'y limiter, des éditeurs, des professeurs particuliers, des services de tutorat ou d'aide aux études, des établissements de préparation à l'enseignement supérieur, des fournisseurs de services de planification des programmes d'études, des gestionnaires de plateformes pédagogiques en ligne, et des développeurs d'applications, moyennant paiement ou non, est interdite et constitue une infraction pénale.

Pour plus d'informations sur la procédure à suivre pour obtenir une autorisation écrite sous la forme d'une licence, rendez-vous à l'adresse <https://ibo.org/become-an-ib-school/ib-publishing/licensing/applying-for-a-license/>.

© Organización del Bachillerato Internacional, 2025

Todos los derechos reservados. No se podrá reproducir ninguna parte de este producto de ninguna forma ni por ningún medio electrónico o mecánico, incluidos los sistemas de almacenamiento y recuperación de información, sin la previa autorización por escrito del IB. Además, la licencia vinculada a este producto prohíbe el uso de todo archivo o fragmento seleccionado de este producto. El uso por parte de terceros —lo que incluye, a título enunciativo, editoriales, profesores particulares, servicios de apoyo académico o ayuda para el estudio, colegios preparatorios, desarrolladores de aplicaciones y entidades que presten servicios de planificación curricular u ofrezcan recursos para docentes mediante plataformas digitales—, ya sea incluido en tasas o no, está prohibido y constituye un delito.

En este enlace encontrará más información sobre cómo solicitar una autorización por escrito en forma de licencia: <https://ibo.org/become-an-ib-school/ib-publishing/licensing/applying-for-a-license/>.

Latin

Higher level

Paper 2

5 November 2025

Zone A morning | **Zone B** morning | **Zone C** morning

1 hour 30 minutes

Instructions to candidates

- Do not open this examination paper until instructed to do so.
- Answer the questions in one option.
- The maximum mark for this examination paper is **[32 marks]**.

Answer **all** questions in **one** option.

Option A

Answer **all** parts of the following question based on the provided extract.

Prescribed core text: Prose — Cicero, *Pro Caelio* 33–34

sed tamen ex ipsa quaeram prius utrum me secum severe et graviter et prisce agere malit, an remisse et leniter et urbane. si illo austero more ac modo, aliquis mihi ab inferis excitandus est ex barbatis illis, non hac barbula qua ista delectatur sed illa horrida quam in statuis antiquis atque imaginibus videmus, qui obiurget mulierem et qui pro me loquatur ne mihi ista forte suscenseat. existat igitur
5 ex hac ipsa familia aliquis ac potissimum Caecus ille; minimum enim dolorem capiet qui istam non videbit. qui profecto, si exstiterit, sic aget ac sic loquetur: “mulier, quid tibi cum Caelio, quid cum homine adulescentulo, quid cum alieno? cur aut tam familiaris fuisti ut aurum commodares, aut tam inimica ut venenum timeres? non patrem tuum videras, non patruum, non avum, non proavum, non abavum, non atavum audieras consules fuisse; non denique modo te Q. Metelli matrimonium
10 tenuisse sciebas, clarissimi ac fortissimi viri patriaeque amantissimi, qui simul ac pedem limine extulerat, omnis prope civis virtute, gloria, dignitate superabat? cum ex amplissimo genere in familiam clarissimam nupsisses, cur tibi Caelius tam coniunctus fuit?”

(Option A continues on the following page)

(Option A continued)

1. (a) *sed tamen ... et urbane* (lines 1–2). Outline the **two** options Cicero is proposing. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [2]
- (b) *si illo ... forte suscenseat* (lines 2–4). Describe the kind of persona that Cicero proposes to adopt. Support your answer with **three** quotations from the Latin text. [3]
- (c) *exsistat igitur ... non videbit* (lines 4–6). Analyse the insult to Clodia. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [3]
- (d) *cur aut ... venenum timeres?* (lines 7–8). Analyse the contradiction. Support your answer with **four** quotations from the Latin text. [4]
- (e) Analyse how Cicero portrays the traditional values of the senatorial class through his literary art in this extract. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [8]

Answer **either** part (a) **or** part (b).

Support your answer with evidence from **one verse** prescribed core text and **at least one** other source.

Either

2. (a) Latin verse texts serve as a lens through which gender is explored. Discuss. [12]

Or

2. (b) To what extent do Latin authors use imagery and symbolism to convey their themes and messages? [12]

End of Option A

Option B

Answer **all** parts of the following question based on the provided extract.

Prescribed core text: Prose — Livy, *Ab Urbe Condita* 2.12.7–13

timens sciscitari uter Porsinna esset, ne ignorando regem semet ipse aperiret quis esset, quo temere traxit fortuna facinus, scribam pro rege obtruncat. vadentem inde, qua per trepidam turbam cruento mucrone sibi ipse fecerat viam, cum concursu ad clamorem facto comprehensum regii satellites retraxissent, ante tribunal regis destitutus, tum quoque inter tantas fortunae minas metuendus magis
5 quam metuens, “Romanus sum,” inquit, “civis; C. Mucium vocant. hostis hostem occidere volui, nec ad mortem minus animi est, quam fuit ad caedem; et facere et pati fortia Romanum est. nec unus in te ego hos animos gessi; longus post me ordo est idem petentium decus. proinde in hoc discrimen, si iuvat, accingere, ut in singulas horas capite dimices tuo, ferrum hostemque in vestibulo habeas regiae. hoc tibi iuventus Romana indicimus bellum. nullam aciem, nullum proelium timueris; uni
10 tibi et cum singulis res erit.” cum rex simul ira infensus periculoque conterritus circumdari ignes minitabundus iuberet nisi expromeret propere quas insidiarum sibi minas per ambages iaceret, “en tibi,” inquit, “ut sentias quam vile corpus sit iis qui magnam gloriam vident,” dextramque accenso ad sacrificium foculo inicit.

(Option B continues on the following page)

(Option B continued)

3. (a) *timens sciscitari ... rege obtruncat* (lines 1–2). Explain the misunderstanding. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [3]
- (b) *vadentem inde ... regis destitutus* (lines 2–4). Outline what happened after the murder. Support your answer with **three** quotations from the Latin text. [3]
- (c) *tum quoque ... quam metuens* (lines 4–5). Analyse the contradiction. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [2]
- (d) *proinde in ... indicimus bellum* (lines 7–9). Outline what Mucius threatened the king with. Support your answer with **two** quotations from the Latin text. [2]
- (e) *cum rex ... foculo inicit* (lines 10–13). Outline the king’s threat **and** how Mucius reacted. Support your answer with **two** quotations from the Latin text. [2]
- (f) Analyse how Livy presents Mucius as a model of Roman *virtus* through his literary art in this extract. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [8]

Answer **either** part (a) **or** part (b).

Support your answer with evidence from **one verse** prescribed core text and **at least one** other source.

Either

4. (a) Latin verse texts serve as a lens through which gender is explored. Discuss. [12]

Or

4. (b) To what extent do Latin authors use imagery and symbolism to convey their themes and messages? [12]

End of Option B

Option C

Answer **all** parts of the following question based on the provided extract.

Prescribed core text: Verse — Vergil, *Aeneid* 2.370–398

- 370 primus se, Danaum magna comitante caterva,
Androgeos offert nobis, socia agmina credens
inscius, atque ultro verbis compellat amicis:
“festinate, viri: nam quae tam sera moratur
segnities? alii rapiunt incensa feruntque
375 Pergama; vos celsis nunc primum a navibus itis.”
dixit, et extemplo, neque enim responsa dabantur
fida satis, sensit medios delapsus in hostis.
obstipuit, retroque pedem cum voce repressit:
inprovisum aspris veluti qui sentibus anguem
380 pressit humi nitens, trepidusque repente refugit
attollentem iras et caerula colla tumentem;
haud secus Androgeos visu tremefactus abibat.
inruimus, densis et circumfundimur armis,
ignarosque loci passim et formidine captos
385 sternimus: adspirat primo fortuna labori.
atque hic successu exsultans animisque Coroebus,
“o socii, qua prima” inquit “fortuna salutis
monstrat iter, quoque ostendit se dextra, sequamur
mutemus clipeos, Danaumque insignia nobis
390 aptemus: dolus an virtus, quis in hoste requirat?
arma dabunt ipsi.” sic fatus, deinde comantem
Androgei galeam clipeiique insigne decorum
induitur, laterique Argivum accommodat ensem.
hoc Rhipeus, hoc ipse Dymas omnisque iuventus
395 laeta facit; spoliis se quisque recentibus armat.
vadimus immixti Danais haud numine nostro,
multaque per caecam congressi proelia noctem
conserimus, multos Danaum demittimus Orco.

(Option C continues on the following page)

(Option C continued)

5. (a) *Androgeos offert ... compellat amicis* (lines 371–372). Explain the tone in which Androgeos addressed the Trojans. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [2]
- (b) *dixit, et ... voce repressit* (lines 376–378). Explain Androgeos’s realization **and** describe his reaction to this realization. Support your answer with **four** quotations from the Latin text. [4]
- (c) Write out and scan *ignarosque loci ... fortuna labori* (lines 384–385). Indicate elisions where necessary. [2]
- (d) *mutemus clipeos ... hoste requirat?* (lines 389–390). State what Coroebus suggested the Trojans should do **and** explain his rationale. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [2]
- (e) *multaque per ... demittimus Orco* (lines 397–398). Outline the actions taken by the Trojan army. Support your answer with **two** quotations from the Latin text. [2]
- (f) Analyse how Vergil portrays the horror of war through his literary art in this extract. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [8]

Answer **either** part (a) **or** part (b).

Support your answer with evidence from **one prose** prescribed core text and **at least one** other source.

Either

6. (a) Latin prose texts allow the audience to experience realities different from their own. Discuss. [12]

Or

6. (b) Discuss how Latin authors include many voices in their narration to make it more effective. [12]

End of Option C

Option D

Answer **all** parts of the following question based on the provided extract.

Prescribed core text: Verse — Ovid, *Amores* 1.3.1–26

- iusta precor: quae me nuper praedata puella est,
 aut amet aut faciat, cur ego semper amem!
 a, nimium volui — tantum patiatum amari;
 audierit nostras tot Cytherea preces!
- 5 accipe, per longos tibi qui deserviat annos;
 accipe, qui pura norit amare fide!
 si me non veterum commendant magna parentum
 nomina, si nostri sanguinis auctor eques,
 nec meus innumeris renovatur campus aratri,
- 10 temperat et sumptus parcus uterque parens —
 at Phoebus comitesque novem vitisque repertor
 hac faciunt, et me qui tibi donat, Amor,
 et nulli cessura fides, sine crimine mores
 nudaque simplicitas purpureusque pudor.
- 15 non mihi mille placent, non sum desultor amoris:
 tu mihi, siqua fides, cura perennis eris.
 tecum, quos dederint annos mihi fila sororum,
 vivere contingat teque dolente mori!
 te mihi materiem felicem in carmina praebe —
- 20 provenient causa carmina digna sua.
 carmine nomen habent exterrita cornibus Io
 et quam fluminea lusit adulter ave,
 quaeque super pontum simulato vecta iuvenco
 virginea tenuit cornua vara manu.
- 25 nos quoque per totum pariter cantabimur orbem,
 iunctaque semper erunt nomina nostra tuis.

(Option D continues on the following page)

(Option D continued)

7. (a) *iusta precor ... patiatur amari* (lines 1–3). Outline the hopes Ovid communicates through his prayer. Support your answer with **three** quotations from the Latin text. [3]
- (b) *si me ... uterque parens* (lines 7–10). Analyse the **two** main reasons why the girl might reject Ovid. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [2]
- (c) *tu mihi ... carmina praebe* (lines 16–19). Outline what Ovid hopes for in his future. Support your answer with **four** quotations from the Latin text. [4]
- (d) *et quam ... adulter ave* (line 22). Identify the mythological reference **and** explain why Ovid might have chosen to mention this myth. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [3]
- (e) Analyse how Ovid portrays himself as a lover through his literary art in this extract. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [8]

Answer **either** part (a) **or** part (b).

Support your answer with evidence from **one prose** prescribed core text and **at least one** other source.

Either

8. (a) Latin prose texts allow the audience to experience realities different from their own. Discuss. [12]

Or

8. (b) Discuss how Latin authors include many voices in their narration to make it more effective. [12]

End of Option D

Disclaimer:

Content used in IB assessments is taken from authentic, third-party sources. The views expressed within them belong to their individual authors and/or publishers and do not necessarily reflect the views of the IB. Any trademarks™ or registered® trademarks included are used for illustrative purposes only, and use does not imply any affiliation with or endorsement by the International Baccalaureate.

References:

- Option A** M. Tullius Cicero, n.d. *Pro M. Caelio Oratio*. A. C. Clark (ed.) 1908. [online] Available at: <https://artflsrv03.uchicago.edu/philologic4/Latin/navigate/50/2/15/2/> [Accessed 15 January 2025]. Source adapted.
- Option B** T. Livius, n.d. *ab Urbe Condita*. R. S. Conway and C. Flamstead (eds.) 1914. [online] Available at: <https://artflsrv03.uchicago.edu/philologic4/Latin/navigate/79/2/13/> [Accessed 15 January 2025]. Source adapted.
- Option C** P. Vergilius Maro, n.d. *Bucolics, Aeneid, and Georgics of Vergil*. J. B. Greenough (ed.) 1900. [online] Available at: <https://artflsrv03.uchicago.edu/philologic4/Latin/navigate/181/2/16/> [Accessed 15 January 2025]. Source adapted.
- Option D** P. Ovidius Naso, n.d. *Amores, Epistulae, Medicamina faciei femineae, Ars amatoria, Remedia amoris*. R. Ehwald (ed.) 1907. [online] Available at: <https://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Perseus%3Atext%3A1999.02.0068%3Atext%3DAm.%3Abook%3D1%3Apoem%3D3> [Accessed 15 January 2025]. Source adapted.