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**Latin**  
**Standard level**  
**Paper 2**

5 November 2025

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

1 hour 30 minutes

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**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 prose** prescribed core text and **at least one** other source.

**Either**

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

**Or**

2. (b) Discuss how Latin authors include many voices in their narration to make it more effective. [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 prose** prescribed core text and **at least one** other source.

**Either**

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

**Or**

4. (b) Discuss how Latin authors include many voices in their narration to make it more effective. [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 verse** prescribed core text and **at least one** other source.

**Either**

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

**Or**

6. (b) To what extent do Latin authors use imagery and symbolism to convey their themes and messages? [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 verse** prescribed core text and **at least one** other source.

**Either**

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

**Or**

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

**End of Option D**

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