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

Read the extracts, and then answer the questions that follow.

(a)

Furi et Aureli, comites Catulli,
sive in extremos penetrabit Indos,
litus ut longe resonante Eoä
tunditur unda,

sive in Hyrcanos Arabasve molles,
seu Sagas sagittiferosve Parthos,
sive quae septemgeminus colorat
aequora Nilus,

sive trans altas gradietur Alpes,
Caesaris visens monimenta magni,
Gallicum Rhenum horribile aequor ulti-
mosque Britannos,

omnia haec, quaecumque feret voluntas
caelitum, temptare simul parati,
pauca nuntiate meae puellae
non bona dicta:

cum suis vivat valeatque moechis,
quos simul complexa tenet trecentos,
nullum amans vere, sed identidem omnium
ilia rumpens;

nec meum respectet, ut ante, amorem,
qui illius culpa cecidit velut prati
ultimi flos, praetereunte postquam
tactus aratro est.

Catullus 11

(i) How does Catullus contrast his *comites* and his *puella* in the first five stanzas of this poem? **3**

(ii) Explain TWO points of comparison in the simile in the final stanza. **2**

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Question 2 (continued)

(b)

diffugere nives, redeunt iam gramina campis
    arboribusque comae,
mutat terra vices et decrescentia ripas
    flumina praetereunt,
Gratia cum Nymphis geminisque sororibus audet
    ducere nuda choros.
immortalia ne speres, monet annus et almum
    quae rapit hora diem.
frigora mitescunt Zephyris, ver proterit aestas,
    interitura, simul
pomifer autumnus fruges effuderit, et mox
    bruma recurrit iners.
damna tamen celeres reparant caelestia lunae:
    nos, ubi decidimus,
quo pater Aeneas, quo Tullus dives et Ancus,
    pulvis et umbra sumus.

Horace, *Odes* IV.7.1–16

(i) How does Horace use diction to convey his delight at the coming of spring? In your response, refer to ONE example from lines 1–6. **2**

(ii) Explain how Horace uses imagery and Roman references to reflect on the nature of life and death. In your response, refer to THREE examples from lines 7–16. **5**

End of Question 2