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Contents

Section		Page
1	The Poems of Catullus	1
2	Ovid Metamorphoses IV and VIII	9
3	Virgil Aeneid I, IV and VI	15
4	Pliny Letters	22
5	Cicero In Verrem V	27

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Text Section 1: The Poems of Catullus

Poem 1

cui dono lepidum novum libellum
arida modo pumice expolitur?

Corneli, tibi: namque tu solebas
meas esse aliquid putare nugas

5 iam tum, cum ausus es unus Italorum
omne aevum tribus explicare cartis
doctis, Iuppiter, et laboriosis.

quare habe tibi quidquid hoc libelli
qualecumque; quod, o patrona virgo,

10 plus uno maneat perenne saeclo.

Poem 2

Varus (a friend of mine) had marched me off
Out of the forum – I had time to spare –
To his girl's place, to meet the "little lady".
My immediate impression of her, there and then:
5 Not the utterly clueless female I'd expected.
When we got there, we talked of this and that,
Including present day Bithynia:
How it was doing, the scenario there –
And how much money I had made out of it.
10 I told them what was what: not one last penny
For natives, governors or their merry men
To bless themselves with – especially when they had
A governor who was an "expletive deleted",
And didn't care two hoots about his men.
15 "But surely, at the very least," they said,
"Surely you got a team of litter – bearers
Out of the place – that's what it's famous for."
Not to lose face before the girl, I tried
To make it seem I'd been the only one
20 To do quite well – I said: "I know I'd got
A rotten province, but my rotten luck
Wasn't so bad that it was beyond my power
To get a team of eight good men and true."
(The truth: I had not one, either in Rome
25 Or Bithynia, to shoulder anything –
Even the broken leg of some old chair.)
Then, like the bitch she was, the female said:
"My dear Catullus, do please let me have
That team of yours, just for a little while -
30 I want to be carried to Serapis' temple."
"Wait though," I told the girl. "What I just said
I owned – that wasn't right; a friend of mine –
Gaius Cinna, that is – he got the team.
But whether his or mine – what's that to me?
35 I have the use of them as readily
As if I'd got them for myself to own.
But with you (nasty girl, and quite uncouth),
One can't get away with bending the truth!"

Poem 3

ni te plus oculis meis amarem,
iucundissime Calve, munere isto
odissem te odio Vatiniano:
nam quid feci ego quidve sum locutus,
5 cur me tot male perderes poetis?
isti di mala multa dent clienti,
qui tantum tibi misit impiorum.
quod si, ut suspicor, hoc novum ac repertum
munus dat tibi Sulla litterator,
10 non est mi male, sed bene ac beate,
quod non dispereunt tui labores.

di magni, horribilem et sacrum libellum!
quem tu scilicet ad tuum Catullum
misti, continuo ut die periret,
15 Saturnalibus, optimo dierum!
non non hoc tibi, false, sic abibit.
nam, si luxerit, ad librariorum
curram scrinia, Caesios, Aquinos,
Suffenum, omnia colligam venena,
20 ac te his suppliciis remunerabor.
vos hinc interea valete abite
illuc, unde malum pedem attulistis,
saecli incommoda, pessimi poetae.

Poem 4

paene insularum, Sirmio, insularumque
ocelle, quascumque in liquentibus stagnis
marique vasto fert uterque Neptunus,
quam te libenter quamque laetus invisio,
5 vix mi ipse credens Thyniam atque Bithynos
liquisse campos et videre te in tuto.
o quid solutis est beatius curis,
cum mens onus reponit, ac peregrino
labore fessi venimus larem ad nostrum,
10 desideratoque acquiescimus lecto?
hoc est quod unum est pro laboribus tantis.
salve, o venusta Sirmio, atque ero gaude
gaudente, vosque, o Lydiae lacus undae,
ridete quidquid est domi cachinnorum.

Poem 5

Dianae sumus in fide
puellae et pueri integri:
Dianam pueri integri
puellaeque canamus.

5 o Latonia, maximi
magna progenies Iovis,
quam mater prope Deliam
deposivit olivam,

10 montium domina ut fores
silvarumque virentium
saltuumque reconditorum
amniuumque sonantum:

tu Lucina dolentibus
luno dicta puerperis,
15 tu potens Trivia et notho es
dicta lumine Luna.

tu cursu, dea, menstruo
metiens iter annum,
rustica agricolae bonis
20 tecta frugibus explēs.

sis quocumque tibi placet
sancta nomine, Romulique,
antique ut solita es, bona
sospites ope gentem.

Poem 6

o funde noster seu Sabine seu Tiburs
(nam te esse Tiburtem autumant, quibus non est
cordi Catullum laedere; at quibus cordi est,
quovis Sabinum pignore esse contendunt),
5 sed seu Sabine sive verius Tiburs,
fui libenter in tua suburbana
villa, malamque pectore expuli tussim,
non inmerenti quam mihi meus venter,
dum sumptuosas appeto, dedit, cenas.
10 nam, Sestianus dum volo esse conviva,
orationem in Antium petitozem
plenam veneni et pestilentiae legi.
hic me gravedo frigida et frequens tussis
quassavit usque, dum in tuum sinum fugi,
15 et me recuravi otioque et urtica.
quare reffectus maximas tibi grates
ago, meum quod non es ulta peccatum.
nec deprecor iam, si nefaria scripta
Sesti recepso, quin gravedinem et tussim
20 non mihi sed ipsi Sestio ferat frigus,
qui tunc vocat me, cum malum librum legi.

Poem 7

- Acmen Septimius suos amores
tenens in gremio “mea” inquit “Acme,
ni te perdit amo atque amare porro
omnes sum assidue paratus annos,
5 quantum qui pote plurimum perire,
solus in Libya Indiaque tosta
caesio veniam obuius leoni.”
hoc ut dixit, Amor sinistra ut ante
dextra sternuit approbationem.
- 10 at Acme leviter caput reflectens
et dulcis pueri ebrios ocellos
illo purpureo ore suaviata,
“sic” inquit “mea vita Septimille,
huic uni domino usque serviamus,
15 ut multo mihi maior acriorque
ignis mollibus ardet in medullis.”
hoc ut dixit, Amor sinistra ut ante
dextra sternuit approbationem.
- nunc ab auspicio bono profecti
20 mutuis animis amant amantur.
unam Septimius misellus Acmen
mavult quam Syrias Britanniasque:
uno in Septimio fidelis Acme
facit delicias libidinesque.
- 25 quis ullos homines beatiores
vidit, quis Venerem auspiciorem?

Poem 8

- Of all the descendants of Romulus
The most eloquent – Marcus Tullius
From those who are living to those now dead
And those still to come in the years ahead.
- 5 Catullus, worst poet, to you does owe
A great debt of gratitude, Cicero.
I, so much worst of poets, as you are
The very best of all patrons at the bar.

Poem 9

Yesterday, Licinius, in leisure,
We played on my tablets with great pleasure.
A subtle little sport of pretty rhyme
Scribbling away we toyed with metric time.
5 This way and that, we mused each raucous line,
Laughter pouring, surpassed only by wine.
I left from there; that place I long to sit –
Ablaze – Licinius, from your fiery wit.
But now, I am so wretched food can't sate,
10 Nor silent sleep seduce my eyes with bait
Of dark reprieve. In bed I turn with grief
And frenzy all night long with no relief.
I long for dawn, overcome, weak, half-dead
That I might speak to you – not lie in bed.
15 So, sweet friend, I've written this poem for you,
That you might see my need and not renew
Your pretend pride which halts your hand in play
Lest Nemesis rejects the words we pray
And does on you a punishment inflict
20 For she's a goddess and known to be strict!

Poem 10

As my friend Calvus beautifully explained
The charges to counter Vatinius' claim
In court just now I laughed out loud
I don't know who – one from the crowd
5 Raising his hands cried out in admiration,
"Great gods, that man can spout a dissertation!"

Poem 11

According to the tale that once you told,
Catullus was the only one you knew,
Lesbia, and before me you would hold
Not even Jove. At that time I loved you.
5 Not just as common lovers love a lass,
But also with the love a father has
For sons and sons-in-law.
Now I know you.
Therefore I burn still more obsessively,
10 Though you're much more cheap and trivial to me.
"How so?" you say. Because such wrongs compel
The lover to lust more, but love less well.

Poem 12

- siqua recordanti benefacta priora voluptas
est homini, cum se cogitat esse pium,
nec sanctam violasse fidem, nec foedere nullo
divum ad fallendos numine abusum homines,
5 multa parata manent in longa aetate, Catulle,
ex hoc ingrato gaudia amore tibi.
nam quaecumque homines bene cuiquam aut dicere possunt
aut facere, haec a te dictaque factaque sunt.
omnia quae ingratae perierunt credita menti.
10 quare iam te cur amplius excrucies?
quin tu animo offirmas atque istinc teque reducis
et dis invitis desinis esse miser?
- difficile est longum subito deponere amorem,
difficile est, verum hoc qua lubet efficias:
15 una salus haec est, hoc est tibi pervincendum,
hoc facias, sive id non pote sive pote.
o di, si vestrum est misereri, aut si quibus umquam
extremam iam ipsa in morte tulistis opem,
me miserum aspicate et, si vitam puriter egi,
20 eripite hanc pestem perniciemque mihi,
quae mihi subrepens imos ut torpor in artus
expulit ex omni pectore laetitas.
non iam illud quaero, contra me ut diligat illa,
aut, quod non potis est, esse pudica velit:
25 ipse valere opto et taetrum hunc deponere morbum.
o di, reddite mi hoc pro pietate mea.

Poem 13

- iucundum, mea vita, mihi proponis amorem
hunc nostrum inter nos perpetuumque fore.
di magni, facite ut vere promittere possit,
atque id sincere dicat et ex animo,
5 ut liceat nobis tota perducere vita
aeternum hoc sanctae foedus amicitiae.

Text Section 2: Ovid Metamorphoses IV and VIII

Metamorphoses IV – The Story of Pyramus and Thisbe

Extract 1

In English

Pyramus and Thisbe, he the most handsome of young men, she the most desirable girl in the East, lived next door to each other in the towering city of Babylon that Semiramis is said to have surrounded with brick walls. Being neighbours, their first childhood steps brought them together and in time
5 their love grew. They would have married too, but their parents said no. They were both on fire with love for each other, something no parent can forbid. There was no one they could confide this to; they communicated by nods and signs, and the more it was hidden, the more the fire of love burned.

Extract 2

In Latin

fissus erat tenui rima, quam duxerat olim,
cum fieret, paries domui communis utrique.
id vitium nulli per saecula longa notatum.
quid non sentit amor? primi vidistis amantes
5 et vocis fecistis iter, tutaeque per illud
murmure blanditiae minimo transire solebant.
saepe, ubi constiterant hinc Thisbe, Pyramus illinc,
inque vices fuerat captatus anhelitus oris,
“invide” dicebant “paries, quid amantibus obstas?
10 quantum erat, ut sineres toto nos corpore iungi
aut, hoc si nimium est, vel ad oscula danda pateres?
nec sumus ingrati: tibi nos debere fatemur,
quod datus est verbis ad amicas transitus aures.”

taliter diversa nequiquam sede locuti
15 sub noctem dixere “vale” partique dedere
oscula quisque suae non pervenientia contra.
postera nocturnos Aurora removerat ignes,
solque pruinosas radiis siccaverat herbas:
ad solitum coiere locum. tum murmure parvo
20 multa prius questi statuunt, ut nocte silent,
fallere custodes foribusque excedere temptent,
cumque domo exierint, urbis quoque tecta relinquunt,
neve sit errandum lato spatiantibus arvo,
convenient ad busta Nini lateantque sub umbra
25 arboris: arbor ibi niveis uberrima pomis,
ardua morus erat, gelido contermina fonti.
pacta placent; et lux, tarde discedere visa,
praecipitatur aquis, et aquis nox exit ab isdem.

callida per tenebras versato cardine Thisbe
30 egreditur fallitque suos adopertaque vultum
pervenit ad tumulum dictaque sub arbore sedit.
audacem faciebat amor. venit ecce recenti
caede leaena boum spumantis oblita rictus
depositura sitim vicini fontis in unda.

Thisbe sees the lion and hides in a cave, leaving her scarf behind. The lion picks it up in its bloody mouth, but drops it. When Pyramus arrives at the tree he sees the lion's tracks and the blood-stained scarf. He jumps to the conclusion that the lion has killed Thisbe and blames himself. In tears, he decides to kill himself.

Extract 3

In Latin

- quoque erat accinctus, demisit in ilia ferrum,
nec mora, ferventi moriens e vulnere traxit.
ut iacuit resupinus humo, cruor emicat alte,
non aliter quam cum vitiato fistula plumbo
5 scinditur et tenui stridente foramine longas
eiaculatur aquas atque ictibus aera rumpit.
arborei fetus adspergine caedis in atram
vertuntur faciem, madefactaque sanguine radix
purpureo tinguunt pendentia mora colore.
- 10 ecce metu nondum posito, ne fallat amantem,
illa redit iuvenemque oculis animoque requirit,
quantaque vitavit narrare pericula gestit;
utque locum et visa cognoscit in arbore formam,
sic facit incertam pomi color: haeret, an haec sit.
- 15 dum dubitat, tremebunda videt pulsare cruentum
membra solum, retroque pedem tulit, oraque buxo
pallidiora gerens exhorruit aequoris instar,
quod tremit, exigua cum summum stringitur aura.
sed postquam remorata suos cognovit amores,
- 20 percutit indignos claro plangore lacertos
et laniata comas amplexaque corpus amatum
vulnera supplevit lacrimis fletumque cruori
miscuit et gelidis in vultibus oscula figens
“Pyrame,” clamavit, “quis te mihi casus ademit?”
- 25 Pyrame, responde! tua te carissima Thisbe
nominat; exaudi vultusque attolle iacentes!”
ad nomen Thisbes oculos a morte gravatos
Pyramus erexit visaque recondidit illa.

Extract 4

In English

When she recognised her scarf and saw the ivory scabbard was empty, without its sword, she said, “Poor boy, your own hand and your love have destroyed you! I too have a hand strong enough for the one thing I have to do, and I too have the love which will give me the strength to make the

5 wound. I shall follow you in death, and they will say I was the most unhappy companion and cause of your fate. You, who could only be taken from me by death, death cannot take away. Nevertheless I ask this for both of us, O our poor parents, mine and his, do not deny us, whom certain love and the final

10 hour have joined, the right to be laid in one tomb. And you, the tree that now covers one poor body with your branches, and soon will cover two, always keep the signs of our death, and bear fruit in a dark, mournful colour, a reminder of the blood we have both shed.” Saying this she placed the point beneath her breast and fell forward onto the blade, still warm with his blood. Her prayer touched the gods, and touched her parents too;

15 the colour of the berry when fully ripe is dark purple and what was left from the funeral pyres rests in a single urn.

Metamorphoses VIII – The Story of Baucis and Philemon

Extract 5

In English

Not far from there is a swamp, once habitable land but now a stretch of water, the home of diving-birds and marsh-loving coots. Jupiter came here, disguised as a mortal, and Mercury, the descendant of Atlas, put aside his wings and accompanied his father, carrying the caduceus. They approached

5 a thousand houses, looking for a place to rest: a thousand houses were bolted and barred. But one took them in. It was indeed humble, roofed with thatch and reeds from the marsh, but god-fearing Baucis, and Philemon who was the same age, had been married in that cottage when they were young, and they had grown old together there. They made light of poverty

10 by admitting it, and bearing it contentedly. It was no matter there if you asked for owner or servant: the two were the whole household. The same people gave the orders and carried them out equally.

Extract 6

In Latin

ergo ubi caelicolae parvos tetigere penates
summissoque humiles intrarunt vertice postes,
membra senex posito iussit relevare sedili;
cui superiniecit textum rude sedula Baucis
5 inque foco tepidum cinerem dimovit et ignes
suscitat hesternos foliisque et cortice sicco
nutrit et ad flammam anima producit anili
multifidasque faces ramaliaque arida tecto
detulit et minuit parvoque admovit aeno,
10 quodque suus coniunx riguo conlegerat horto,
truncat holus foliis; furca levat ille bicorni
sordida terga suis nigro pendentia tigno
servatoque diu resecat de tergore partem
exiguam sectamque domat ferventibus undis.

The hosts set to work making their guests comfortable, by turning a mattress into a couch.

Extract 7

In Latin

adcubere dei. mensam succincta tremensque
ponit anus, mensae sed erat pes tertius impar:
testa parem fecit; quae postquam subdita clivum
sustulit, aequatam mentae tersere virentes.
5 ponitur hic bicolor sinceram baca Minervae
conditaque in liquida corna autumnalia faece
intibaque et radix et lactis massa coacti
ovaque non acri leviter versata favilla,
omnia fictilibus. post haec caelatus eodem
10 sistitur argento crater fabricataque fago
pocula, qua cava sunt, flaventibus inlita ceris;
parva mora est, epulasque foci misere calentes,
nec longae rursus referuntur vina senectae
dantque locum mensis paulum seducta secundis:
15 hic nux, hic mixta est rugosis carica palmis
prunaque et in patulis redolentia mala canistris
et de purpureis conlectae vitibus uvae,
candidus in medio favus est; super omnia vultus
accessere boni nec iners pauperque voluntas.

Extract 8

In English

Meanwhile they noticed that whenever the mixing bowl was empty it refilled itself unaided, and the wine appeared of its own accord. Amazed by this new event they were afraid, and with their palms upwards Baucis and Philemon timidly uttered a prayer, and begged forgiveness for the meal and their unpreparedness. They had a single goose, the guard for their tiny cottage: as hosts they prepared to sacrifice it for their divine guests. But, quick-winged, it wore them out as they were old and slow, and for a long time it escaped them. At last it appeared to take refuge with the gods themselves, who told them not to kill it. “We are gods,” they said, “and this godless neighbourhood will get the punishment it deserves, but you will be given immunity from that evil. You must leave your house, and accompany us as we climb that steep mountainside together.” They both obeyed, and leaning on their sticks to ease their climb, they struggled up the long slope. When they were as far from the summit as a bowshot might carry, they looked round and saw everywhere else drowned in the swamp; only their own home remained. And while they stared in amazement at this, weeping for their neighbours’ fate, their old cottage, tiny even for two, turned into a temple. Columns took the place of pillars, and the thatch grew yellow until the roof appeared golden, the doors richly carved, and a marble pavement covered the ground.

Extract 9

In Latin

talia tum placido Saturnius edidit ore:
“dicite, iuste senex et femina coniuge iusto
digna, quid optetis.” cum Baucide pauca locutus
iudicium superis aperit commune Philemon:
5 “esse sacerdotes delubraque vestra tueri
poscimus, et quoniam concordēs egimus annos,
auferat hora duos eadem, nec coniugis umquam
busta meae videam, neu sim tumulandus ab illa.”
vota fides sequitur: templi tutela fuere,
10 donec vita data est; annis aevoque soluti
ante gradus sacros cum starent forte locique
narrarent casus, frondere Philemona Baucis,
Baucida conspexit senior frondere Philemon.

iamque super geminos crescente cacumine vultus
15 mutua, dum licuit, reddebant dicta “vale” que
“o coniunx” dixere simul, simul abdita textit
ora frutex: ostendit adhuc Thyneius illic
incola de gemino vicinos corpore truncos.
haec mihi non vani (neque erat, cur fallere vellent)
20 narravere senes; equidem pendentia vidi
serta super ramos ponensque recentia dixi
“cura deum di sint, et, qui coluere, colantur.”

Text Section 3: Virgil Aeneid I, IV and VI

Aeneid I

Extract 1

In English

The goddess Juno fears for the fate of Carthage if the Trojans are allowed to settle in Italy, knowing that the future Romans will be its enemy. Furthermore, she still resents the judgment of Paris, the Trojan prince, who gave the prize for the most beautiful to Venus.

It is said that Juno cared more for this one city than all other lands, caring less even for Samos: here were her weapons and her chariot; the goddess planned and worked for Carthage to be ruler of all the nations, if the Fates would allow it. But she had heard of a line descended from Trojan blood,
5 which one day would topple the Tyrian citadel; from it would come a powerful people, proud in war, to the ruin of Libya; so the Fates foretold. The daughter of Saturn was afraid; she remembered the ancient war she had fought at Troy for her beloved Argos; and the root of her fury and her bitter grievance had not yet faded from her memory. The judgment of Paris long ago, and the contemptuous insult to her beauty, smouldered deep in her
10 heart.

Extract 2

In Latin

Aeneas sees Dido for the first time, in all her beauty and majesty.

haec dum Dardanio Aeneae miranda videntur,
dum stupet, obtutuque haeret defixus in uno,
regina ad templum, forma pulcherrima Dido,
incessit magna iuvenum stipante caterva.
5 qualis in Eurotae ripis aut per iuga Cynthi
exercet Diana choros, quam mille secutae
hinc atque hinc glomerantur Oreades; illa pharetram
fert umero, gradiensque deas supereminet omnes:
(Latoniae tacitum pertemptant gaudia pectus):
10 talis erat Dido, talem se laeta ferebat
per medios, instans operi regnisque futuris.

Extract 3

In Latin

Juno seeks the chance to sabotage Aeneas' destiny. She persuades Venus, Aeneas' mother, that it is in Aeneas' interests to stay at Carthage. Dido puts on a splendid banquet for Aeneas and his men. During the banquet Venus' son Cupid takes the place of Aeneas' son Ascanius, and while Dido plays with the child, he casts his spell on her, and she falls in love with Aeneas.

praecipue infelix, pesti devota futurae,
expleri mentem nequit ardescitque tuendo
Phoenissa, et pariter puero donisque movetur.
ille ubi complexu Aeneae colloque pependit
5 et magnum falsi implevit genitoris amorem,
reginam petit. haec oculis, haec pectore toto
haeret et interdum gremio fovet, inscia Dido,
insidat quantus miserae deus. at memor ille
matris Acidaliae paulatim abolere Sychaeum
10 incipit, et vivo temptat praevertere amore
iam pridem resides animos desuetaque corda.

Aeneid IV

Extract 4

In Latin

As her passion for Aeneas takes hold, Dido becomes obsessed.

uritur infelix Dido totaque vagatur
urbe furens, qualis coniecta cerva sagitta,
quam procul incautam nemora inter Cresia fixit
pastor agens telis liquitque volatile ferrum
5 nescius: illa fuga silvas saltusque peragrat
Dictaeos; haeret lateri letalis harundo.

Extract 5

In Latin

The Carthaginians and the Trojans organise a hunt in the mountains, and during a storm Juno's plan to bring Dido and Aeneas together is fulfilled.

interea magno misceri murmure caelum
incipit, insequitur commixta grandine nimbus,
et Tyrii comites passim et Troiana iuventus
Dardaniusque nepos Veneris diversa per agros
5 tecta metu petiere; ruunt de montibus amnes.
speluncam Dido dux et Troianus eandem
deveniunt. prima et Tellus et pronuba luno
dant signum; fulsere ignes et conscius aether
conubiis summoque ulularunt vertice Nymphae.
10 ille dies primus leti primusque malorum
causa fuit; neque enim specie famave movetur
nec iam furtivum Dido meditatur amorem:
coniugium vocat, hoc praetexit nomine culpam.

Extract 6

In English

All through the winter, Dido and Aeneas enjoy their love affair. Aeneas forgets about his destiny, and Dido forgets about building her city. But Iarbas, an African king who loves Dido, prays to his father Jupiter to get rid of Aeneas. Jupiter sends Mercury, the messenger god, to remind Aeneas of his duty and tell him to get on his way to Italy.

Mercury confronted Aeneas at once: “Are you laying the foundations of tall Carthage, and so fond of your wife that you are building her a fine city? To your shame, forgetting your responsibilities? The King of the Gods himself, who shakes heaven and earth with his power, has sent me from glorious
5 Olympus: he has ordered me to bring his commands through the rushing winds. What are you trying to achieve? Why are you wasting time in the land of Libya? If glory, and your duty, do not compel you, and if you will not make an effort even for your own honour, think of your young son Ascanius, and his expectations as Iulus, your heir, who is destined to inherit the
10 kingdom of Italy and the Roman lands.”

So spoke Mercury, and still speaking, he vanished from mortal vision and faded into thin air before his eyes.

Extract 7

In Latin

Aeneas is horrified by Mercury's message. At once, he makes plans to leave Carthage. But before he can break the news to Dido, she finds out and confronts him.

at vero Aeneas aspectu obmutuit amens,
arrectaeque horrore comae et vox faucibus haesit.
ardet abire fuga dulcesque relinquere terras,
attonitus tanto monitu imperioque deorum.

5 heu quid agat? quo nunc reginam ambire furem
audeat adfatu? quae prima exordia sumat?

at regina dolos (quis fallere possit amantem?)
praesensit, motusque excepit prima futuros
omnia tuta timens. eadem impia Fama furenti
10 detulit armari classem cursumque parari.
saevit inops animi totamque incensa per urbem
bacchatur, qualis commotis excita sacris
Thyias, ubi audito stimulant trieterica Baccho
orgia nocturnusque vocat clamore Cithaeron.

15 tandem his Aenean compellat vocibus ultro:
"dissimulare etiam sperasti, perfide, tantum
posse nefas tacitusque mea decedere terra?
nec te noster amor nec te data dextera quondam
nec moritura tenet crudeli funere Dido?

20 quin etiam hiberno moliri sidere classem
et mediis properas Aquilonibus ire per altum,
crudelis? quid, si non arva aliena domosque
ignotas peteres, et Troia antiqua maneret,
Troia per undosum peteretur classibus aequor?

25 mene fugis? per ego has lacrimas dextramque tuam te
(quando aliud mihi iam miserae nihil ipsa reliqui),
per conubia nostra, per inceptos hymenaeos,
si bene quid de te merui, fuit aut tibi quicquam
dulce meum, miserere domus labentis et istam,
30 oro, si quis adhuc precibus locus, exue mentem.

Extract 8

In English

Dido tells Aeneas all that she has given up for him, and what the future holds for her.

“Because of you, the Libyan people, and the kings of Numidia, despise me; my Tyrians are furious: also because of you my good name is ruined, and my dignity, by which alone I might have reached the stars. To whose mercy are you going to abandon me – guest? That’s all I have left of the name of husband. What have I got to look forward to? For my brother Pygmalion to batter down my walls, or Gaetulian Iarbas take me as a captive bride? At least if I had conceived a child by you, a little Aeneas to play in my palace, and remind me of you by his appearance, I might not feel so totally trapped and abandoned.”

Extract 9

In Latin

Aeneas tries to defend himself, and explains his actions, saying that he has never made any promise to stay.

tandem pauca refert: “ego te, quae plurima fando
enumerare vales, numquam, regina, negabo
promeritam, nec me meminisse pigebit Elissae
dum memor ipse mei, dum spiritus hos regit artus.
5 pro re pauca loquar. neque ego hanc abscondere furto
speravi (ne finge) fugam, nec coniugis umquam
praetendi taedas aut haec in foedera veni.
me si fata meis paterentur ducere vitam
auspiciis et sponte mea componere curas,
10 urbem Troianam primum dulcesque meorum
reliquias colerem, Priami tecta alta manerent,
et recidiva manu posuissem Pergama victis.”

Extract 10

In Latin

Aeneas tells about his duty and the warnings from the gods, but finishes by cruelly brushing Dido’s pleadings aside.

“me patris Anchisae, quotiens umentibus umbris
nox operit terras, quotiens astra ignea surgunt,
admonet in somnis et turbida terret imago;
me puer Ascanius capitisque iniuria cari,
5 quem regno Hesperiae fraudo et fatalibus arvis.
nunc etiam interpretis divum love missus ab ipso
(testor utrumque caput) celeres mandata per auras
detulit: ipse deum manifesto in lumine vidi
intransentem muros vocemque his auribus hausit.
10 desine meque tuis incendere teque querelis;
Italiam non sponte sequor.”

Extract 11

In Latin

Dido tells him to go, but warns him that he will be punished.

- “i, sequere Italiam ventis, pete regna per undas.
spero equidem mediis, si quid pia numina possunt,
supplicia hausurum scopulis et nomine Dido
saepe vocaturum. sequar atris ignibus absens
5 et, cum frigida mors anima seduxerit artus,
omnibus umbra locis adero. dabis, improbe, poenas.
audiam et haec Manes veniet mihi fama sub imos.”

Extract 12

In English

Dido curses the Trojans, praying that they may never be at peace with Carthage.

- “Then you, Tyrians, treat the whole race of his descendants with hatred, and pay some honour to my ashes. Let there never be friendship or alliance between these peoples. Arise, some avenger, from my bones, to harry the Trojans with fire and sword, now, or some day in the future, when the
5 strength will offer itself. Coast shall defy coast, wave defy wave, weapon defy weapon; let them fight, them and their descendants.”

Extract 13

In Latin

Dido makes her servants build a funeral pyre, supposedly for a religious ritual to help her forget Aeneas. But then, to everyone's horror, she takes her own life with Aeneas' sword. Before she dies she remembers her achievements and how Aeneas' arrival has brought her dreams to nothing.

- “urbem praeclaram statui, mea moenia vidi,
ulta virum poenas inimico a fratre recepi,
felix, heu nimium felix, si litora tantum
numquam Dardaniae tetigissent nostra carinae.”
5 dixit, et os impressa toro “moriemur inultae,
sed moriamur” ait. “sic, sic iuvat ire sub umbras.
hauriat hunc oculis ignem crudelis ab alto
Dardanus, et nostrae secum ferat omina mortis.”
dixerat, atque illam media inter talia ferro
10 conlapsam aspiciunt comites, ensemque cruore
spumantem sparsasque manus.

Aeneid VI

Extract 14

In English

Aeneas meets the unforgiving Dido in the Underworld.

Among them Phoenician Dido wandered in the great wood, her wound still raw. When the Trojan hero came close and recognised her, through the deep shadows, like someone who sees, or thinks he sees, the moon rising through the clouds at the beginning of the month, he wept, and addressed her with tenderness:

“Unhappy Dido, so the news that came to me of your death was true then, that you had taken your life with a sword? Was I the cause of your death? I swear by the stars, by the gods of heaven, and if there is any truth in the depths of the earth, my queen, I left your shores unwillingly. But the commands of the gods, that now drive me to descend through the shades, through places mouldering with decay, and deepest night, now compel me by their authority. I could not believe that my leaving could have brought you so much grief. Stay a moment, do not withdraw from my sight. Who are you fleeing from? This is the last time I am fated to speak to you.”

Extract 15

In Latin

talibus Aeneas ardentem et torva tuentem
lenibat dictis animum lacrimasque ciebat.
illa solo fixos oculos aversa tenebat
nec magis incepto vultum sermone movetur
5 quam si dura silex aut stet Marpesia cautes.
tandem corripuit sese atque inimica refugit
in nemus umbriferum, coniunx ubi pristinus illi
respondet curis aequatque Sychaeus amorem.
nec minus Aeneas casu percussus iniquo
10 prosequitur lacrimis longe et miseratur euntem.

Text Section 4: Pliny Letters

Letter VI.16 – Pliny sends his greetings to Tacitus

Extract 1

In English

You ask me to write to you about the death of my uncle, so that the account you hand down to future generations is as reliable as possible. I am grateful to you, for I can see that his death will be remembered forever if you write about it.

Extract 2

In Latin

erat Miseni classemque imperio praesens regebat. nonum kal. Septembres hora fere septima mater mea indicat ei apparere nubem inusitata et magnitudine et specie. usus ille sole, mox frigida, gustaverat iacens studebatque; poscit soleas, ascendit locum ex quo maxime miraculum illud
5 conspicui poterat. nubes -incertum procul intuentibus ex quo monte (Vesuvium fuisse postea cognitum est) -oriebatur, cuius similitudinem et formam non alia magis arbor quam pinus expresserit. nam longissimo velut trunco elata in altum quibusdam ramis diffundebatur, credo quia recenti spiritu evecta, dein senescente eo destituta aut etiam pondere suo victa in
10 latitudinem vanescebat, candida interdum, interdum sordida et maculosa prout terram cineremve sustulerat. magnum propiusque noscendum ut eruditissimo viro visum.

iubet liburnicam aptari; mihi si venire una vellem facit copiam; respondi studere me malle, et forte ipse quod scriberem dederat. egrediebatur
15 domo; accipit codicillos Rectinae Tasci imminente periculo exterritae (nam villa eius subiacebat, nec ulla nisi navibus fuga): ut se tanto discrimini eriperet orabat. vertit ille consilium et quod studioso animo incohaverat obit maximo. deducit quadriremes, ascendit ipse non Rectinae modo sed multis (erat enim frequens amoenitas orae) laturus auxilium. properat illuc
20 unde alii fugiunt, rectumque cursum recta gubernacula in periculum tenet adeo solutus metu, ut omnes illius mali motus omnes figuras ut deprenderat oculis dictaret enotaretque.

iam navibus cinis incidebat, quo propius accederent, calidior et densior; iam pumices etiam nigrique et ambusti et fracti igne lapides; iam vadum
25 subitum ruinaque montis litora obstantia. cunctatus paulum an retro flecteret, mox gubernatori ut ita faceret monenti “fortes” inquit “fortuna iuvat: Pomponianum pete.”

Extract 3

In English

At Stabiae, on the opposite side of the bay formed by the gently curving shore, Pomponianus had loaded his belongings onto ships before the danger arrived; it was already visible and as it intensified, it seemed very close. He intended to set sail as soon as the unfavourable wind dropped. That wind
5 carried my uncle to shore, where he embraced his terrified friend, to console and hearten him. To calm Pomponius' fears he acted as if unafraid, and asked to be shown to the bathhouse. He bathed and ate dinner, quite relaxed – or at least appearing so, which is equally remarkable.

Extract 4

In Latin

interim e Vesuvio monte pluribus locis latissimae flammae altaque incendia relucebant, quorum fulgor et claritas tenebris noctis excitabatur. ille agrestium trepidatione ignes relictos desertasque villas per solitudinem ardere in remedium formidinis dictitabat. tum se quieti dedit et quievit
5 verissimo quidem somno; nam meatus animae, qui illi propter amplitudinem corporis gravior et sonantior erat, ab iis qui limini observabantur audiebatur. sed area ex qua diaeta adibatur ita iam cinere mixtisque umicibus oppleta surrexerat, ut si longior in cubiculo mora, exitus negaretur. excitatus procedit, seque Pomponiano ceterisque qui
10 pervigilaverant reddit. in commune consultant, intra tecta subsistant an in aperto vagentur.

nam crebris vastisque tremoribus tecta nutabant, et quasi emota sedibus suis nunc huc nunc illuc abire aut referrī videbantur. sub dio rursus quamquam levium exesorumque pumicum casus metuebatur, quod tamen
15 periculorum collatio elegit; et apud illum quidem ratio rationem, apud alios timorem timor vicit.

Extract 5

In English

They tied cushions to their heads as protection against the deluge of rocks. Elsewhere in the world, it was daylight; but there the darkness was blacker and denser than any night. However, they had torches and various lamps. They decided to make for the shore, to see from close up if they could put
5 to sea; the water remained as choppy and stormy as before. He rested on a discarded sail, and asked for cold water; he drank once or twice. A strong smell of sulphur preceded the flames; then came the flames themselves, causing others to flee, but restoring him. With the help of two loyal slaves he stood up, but straightaway collapsed. As far as I can tell, his breathing
10 was obstructed by thick, dusty air, and his windpipe, which was weak and narrow, rather easily blocked, simply closed over. When daylight returned two days later, his body was found intact and undamaged, still dressed in the clothes he had been wearing. He was like a man asleep, rather than dead.

Extract 6

In Latin

interim Miseni ego et mater – sed nihil ad historiam, nec tu aliud quam de exitu eius scire voluisti. finem ergo faciam. unum adiciam, omnia me quibus interfueram quaeque statim, cum maxime vera memorantur, audieram, persecutum. tu potissima excerpes; aliud est enim epistulam aliud
5 historiam, aliud amico aliud omnibus scribere. vale.

Letter VI.20 – Pliny sends his greetings to Tacitus

Extract 7

In Latin

ais te adductum litteris quas exigenti tibi de morte avunculi mei scripsi, cupere cognoscere, quos ego Miseni relictus (id enim ingressus abruperam) non solum metus verum etiam casus pertulerim:

“quamquam animus meminisse horret ... incipiam.”

profecto avunculo ipse reliquum tempus studiis (ideo enim remanseram) impendi; mox balineum cena somnus inquietus et brevis. praecesserat per multos dies tremor terrae, minus formidolosus quia Campaniae solitus; illa vero nocte ita invaluit, ut non moveri omnia sed verti crederentur.

Extract 8

In English

My mother rushed into my room; I was already getting up to rouse her, if she were still sleeping. We sat in the courtyard of the house, near the buildings and the sea. I don't know whether I should call this courage or foolishness on my part (for I was only seventeen) but I called for a volume of Livy and
5 went on reading as if I had nothing else to do; I continued taking notes. A friend of my uncle's, who had newly arrived from Spain to join him, came up to us. When he saw us sitting there and me actually reading, he scolded us both – me for my foolishness and my mother for her calmness. I just concentrated on my book.

Extract 9

In Latin

iam hora diei prima, et adhuc dubius et quasi languidus dies. iam quassatis circumiacentibus tectis, quamquam in aperto loco, angusto tamen, magnus et certus ruinae metus. tum demum excedere oppido visum; sequitur vulgus attonitum, quodque in pavore simile prudentiae, alienum consilium suo
5 praefert, ingentique agmine abeuntes premit et impellit. egressi tecta consistimus. multa ibi miranda, multas formidines patimur. nam vehicula quae produci iusseramus, quamquam in planissimo campo, in contrarias partes agebantur, ac ne lapidibus quidem fulta in eodem vestigio quiescebant. praeterea mare in se resorberi et tremore terrae quasi repelli
10 videbamus. certe processerat litus, multaque animalia maris siccis harenis detinebat.

Extract 10

In English

On the opposite side of the bay, a terrible black cloud was split by branching, twisting surges of fire. It burst open, revealing huge tongues of flame; like bolts of lightning, but much bigger. Then my uncle's friend from Spain spoke even more sharply: "If your brother, if your uncle is still alive,
5 he will want you both to be safe; if he is dead, he would want you to survive. Why, then, delay your escape?" We told him that we would not consider our own safety as long as we were unsure of his. Without further delay, our friend rushed off, and hurried out of danger as fast as he could.

Extract 11

In Latin

nec multo post illa nubes descendere in terras, operire maria; cinxerat Capreas et absconderat, Miseni quod procurrit abstulerat. tum mater orare hortari iubere, quoquo modo fugerem; posse enim iuvenem, se et annis et corpore gravem bene morituram, si mihi causa mortis non fuisset. ego
5 contra salvum me nisi una non futurum; dein manum eius amplexus addere gradum cogo. paret aegre incusatque se, quod me moretur.

iam cinis, adhuc tamen rarus. respicio: densa caligo tergis imminebat, quae nos torrentis modo infusa terrae sequebatur. "deflectamus" inquam "dum videmus, ne in via strati comitantium turba in tenebris obteramur." vix
10 consideramus, et nox non qualis illunis aut nubila, sed qualis in locis clausis lumine extincto. audires ululatus feminarum, infantum quiritatus, clamores virorum; alii parentes alii liberos alii coniuges vocibus requirebant, vocibus noscitabant; hi suum casum, illi suorum miserabantur; erant qui metu mortis mortem precarentur; multi ad deos manus tollere, plures nusquam iam deos
15 ullos aeternamque illam et novissimam noctem mundo interpretabantur.

Extract 12

In English

Some people even added to the real dangers by inventing additional terrors: some reported that part of Misenum had collapsed or was on fire; and though these stories were untrue some people believed them. Gradually it grew brighter, but we thought this was a warning of the encroaching fires rather than returning daylight. Still the flames remained some distance away; but it grew dark once again, and ash rained down, this time in heavy showers. Time after time we got up and shook it off, otherwise we would have been buried, and crushed by the weight of the ash.

Extract 13

In Latin

tandem illa caligo tenuata quasi in fumum nebulamve discessit; mox dies verus; sol etiam effulsit, luridus tamen qualis esse cum deficit solet. occursabant trepidantibus adhuc oculis mutata omnia altoque cinere tamquam nive obducta. regressi Misenum curatis utcumque corporibus suspensam dubiamque noctem spe ac metu exegimus.

Earthquakes continued for many hours, and there was widespread terror when the scale of the disaster at last became visible. Pliny and his mother, however, would not leave the area until they heard news of the fate of their beloved relative.

Text Section 5: Cicero *In Verrem V*

Extract 1

In English

Cicero describes Verres' unusual approach to his duties as governor of Sicily.

However, when springtime came around (and the defendant did not mark the beginning of spring by the west wind, or from some star, but reckoned spring had begun when he saw a rose), then he would devote himself to work and travelling. In this pursuit he always used to show himself so
5 enduring and energetic that no one ever saw him sitting on horseback. I should explain that, just like some king of Bithynia, he was regularly carried in an eight-slave litter, in which there was a cushion of transparent Maltese linen, stuffed with rose petals. Once his journey had been completed in this manner, whenever he arrived in some town or other, he used to be
10 carried right into the bedroom on the selfsame litter. That was where the local Sicilian dignitaries used to come, and Roman businessmen, as you have heard from many under oath. Disputes were brought in secretly, and a little later the decisions were brought out in full view. Then, after he had dispensed justice for a short time in his bedroom – at a price rather than on
15 the grounds of fairness – he thought that the remaining time was owed to Bacchus and Venus.

At this point it seems to me that I should not pass over the outstanding and singular attention to duty shown by our distinguished general. For you ought to know that, of all the towns in Sicily in which governors usually stay
20 and hold the assizes, there was not a single town where the defendant did not have (chosen from a highly respectable family, mind you) a woman for his sexual gratification.

Moreover, he held parties that displayed neither the discretion you would expect from the military governors of the Roman people, nor the self-restraint usually shown at magistrates' receptions, but involved great
25 uproar and swearing. Sometimes there were even outbreaks of hand-to-hand fighting. For that uncompromising and conscientious governor, although he had never obeyed the laws of the Roman people, was scrupulous in his observance of those laws which were laid down at drinking
30 parties. And so the outcome was that one guest might be carried bodily from the party, as if from battle, another left for dead, and most lay sprawling, senseless and unaware of anything, so that anyone who saw it would have thought he was seeing not a governor's reception, but some depraved equivalent of the battle of Cannae!

Extract 2

In English

Now with regard to the fleet, Verres, you received a ship from the Mamertini in violation of the laws, and you exempted them from supplying another in violation of the treaties. In this way you were doubly dishonest although there was only a single state involved, insofar as you exempted
5 what you should not have exempted and you received what you were not entitled to receive. You should have requisitioned a vessel to sail against the pirates, not one in which to sail off with your ill-gotten gains, a defence against the looting of the province, not transport for loot from the province. The Mamertini provided you with a town to which you could carry
10 in goods stolen from all over, and a ship in which you could carry them out!

Extract 3

In Latin

cum propter istius hanc avaritiam nomine classis esset in Sicilia, re quidem vera naves inanes, quae praedam praetori non quae praedonibus metum adferrent, tamen, cum P. Caesetius et P. Tadius decem navibus suis semiplenis navigarent, navem quandam piratarum praeda refertam non
5 ceperunt, sed abduxerunt onere suo plane captam atque depressam. erat ea navis plena iuventutis formosissimae, plena argenti facti atque signati, multa cum stragula veste. haec una navis a classe nostra non capta est, sed inventa ad Megaridem, qui locus est non longe a Syracusis. quod ubi isti nuntiatum est, tametsi in acta cum mulierculis iacebat ebrius, erexit se
10 tamen et statim quaestori legatoque suo custodes misit complures, ut omnia sibi integra quam primum exhiberentur.

adpellitur navis Syracusas; exspectatur ab omnibus supplicium. iste quasi praeda sibi advecta, non praedonibus captis, si qui senes ac deformes erant, eos in hostium numero ducit; qui aliquid formae aetatis artificique
15 habebant, abducit omnes, non nullos scribis filio cohortique distribuit, symphonicos homines sex cuidam amico suo Romam muneri misit. nox illa tota in exinaniunda nave consumitur. archipiratam ipsum videt nemo, de quo supplicium sumi oportuit. hodie omnes sic habent –quid eius sit vos coniectura adsequi debetis–istum clam a piratis ob hunc archipiratam
20 pecuniam accepisse.

“coniectura est.” iudex esse bonus nemo potest qui suspicione certa non movetur. hominem nostis, consuetudinem omnium tenetis,–qui ducem praedonum aut hostium ceperit, quam libenter eum palam ante oculos omnium esse patiatur. hominem in tanto conventu Syracusis vidi neminem,
25 iudices, qui archipiratam captum sese vidisse diceret, cum omnes, ut mos est, ut solet fieri, concurrerent, quaererent, videre cuperent. quid accidit cur tanto opere iste homo occultaretur ut eum ne casu quidem quisquam aspicere posset? homines maritimi Syracusis, qui saepe istius ducis nomen audissent, saepe timuissent, cum eius cruciatu atque supplicio pascere
30 oculos animumque exsaturare vellent, potestas aspiciendi nemini facta est.

Extract 4

In English

One man, Publius Servilius, has captured more pirate chiefs alive than all previous governors put together. So then, was anyone at any time ever denied the satisfaction of being allowed to see a captured pirate? No, on the contrary, wherever Servilius went, he would provide everyone with that most enjoyable spectacle, the sight of their enemies captured and in chains. That's why people everywhere flocked to him, so that crowds came not only from those towns through which the procession passed, but from the neighbouring towns as well, just to see the pirates. Now, as for his triumph itself, why was it the most pleasing and enjoyable of all for the Roman people? Because nothing is sweeter than victory, and there is no more certain proof of victory than to see those you have often feared being led to their execution in chains.

Extract 5

In Latin

hoc tu quam ob rem non fecisti? quam ob rem ita pirata iste occultatus est quasi eum aspici nefas esset? quam ob rem supplicium non sumpsisti? quam ob causam hominem reservasti? equem scis in Sicilia antea captum archipiratam qui non securi percussus sit? unum cedo auctorem tui facti, unius profer exemplum. vivum tu archipiratam servabas: quo? per triumphum, credo, quem ante currum tuum duceres; neque enim quicquam erat reliquum nisi uti classe populi Romani pulcherrima amissa provinciaque lacerata triumphus tibi navalis decerneretur.

age porro, custodiri ducem praedonum novo more quam securi feriri omnium exemplo magis placuit. quae sunt istae custodiae? apud quos homines, quem ad modum est adservatus? lautumias Syracusanas omnes audistis, plerique nostis. opus est ingens, magnificum, regum ac tyrannorum; totum est e saxo in mirandam altitudinem depresso et multorum operis penitus exciso; nihil tam clausum ad exitum, nihil tam saeptum undique, nihil tam tutum ad custodiam nec fieri nec cogitari potest. in has lautumias, si qui publice custodiendi sunt, etiam ex ceteris oppidis Siciliae deduci imperantur.

Extract 6

In English

But because he had thrown lots of Roman citizens in there as his prisoners, and because he had ordered that the rest of pirates be detained there too, he realised that if he put this substitute pirate chief in the same prison, lots of people in the quarries would ask where the real captain was. And so he did not dare entrust this man to the best and safest place of imprisonment. In short, he feared every part of Syracuse. He sent the man away – but where? To Lilybaeum, perhaps? I see, however that would mean he did not actually fear every community on the coast. No, not there, gentlemen of the jury. To Panhormus, therefore? I take your point, although, since he had been captured in the waters of Syracuse, it was in Syracuse above all, that he should have been, if not executed, at least imprisoned.

Extract 7

In Latin

- ne Panhormum quidem. quo igitur? quo putatis? ad homines a piratarum metu et suspicione alienissimos, a navigando rebusque maritimis remotissimos, ad Centuripinos, homines maxime mediterraneos, summos aratores, qui nomen numquam timuissent maritimi praedonis, unum te
- 5 praetore horruissent Apronium, terrestrem archipiratam. et ut quivis facile perspiceret id ab isto actum esse ut ille suppositus facile et libenter se illum qui non erat esse simularet, imperat Centuripinis ut is victu ceterisque rebus quam liberalissime commodissimeque adhiberetur.
- interea Syracusani, homines periti et humani, qui non modo ea quae
- 10 perspicua essent videre verum etiam occulta suspicari possent, habebant rationem omnes cotidie piratarum qui securi ferirentur; quam multos esse oporteret, ex ipso navigio quod erat captum et ex remorum numero coniciebant. iste, quod omnes qui artificii aliquid habuerant aut formae removerat atque abduxerat, reliquos si, ut consuetudo est, universos ad
- 15 palum alligasset, clamorem populi fore suspicabatur, cum tanto plures abducti essent quam relictis; propter hanc causam cum instituisset alios alio tempore producere, tamen in tanto conventu nemo erat quin rationem numerumque haberet, et reliquos non desideraret solum sed etiam posceret et flagitaret.
- 20 cum magnus numerus deesset, tum iste homo nefarius in eorum locum quos domum suam de piratis abduxerat substituere et supponere coepit cives Romanos, quos in carcerem antea coniecerat; quorum alios Sertorianos milites fuisse insimulabat, et ex Hispania fugientes ad Siciliam adpulsos esse dicebat, alios, qui a praedonibus erant capti, cum mercaturas facerent aut
- 25 aliquam ob causam navigarent, sua voluntate cum piratis fuisse arguebat. itaque alii cives Romani, ne cognoscerentur, capitibus obvolutis e carcere ad palum atque ad necem rapiebantur, alii, cum a multis civibus Romanis cognoscerentur, ab omnibus defenderentur, securi feriebantur. quorum ego de acerbissima morte crudelissimoque cruciatu dicam cum eum locum
- 30 tractare coepero, et ita dicam ut, si me in ea querimonia quam sum habiturus de istius crudelitate et de civium Romanorum indignissima morte non modo vires verum etiam vita deficiat, id mihi praeclarum et iucundum putem.

Extract 8

In English

- So this was Verres' great achievement, this was his famous victory: he captured a small pirate ship and released its captain; he sent a troupe of musicians to Rome and he took the men and boys that were good looking and those that were skilled home with him. To take their place, and to
- 5 make up their number, he tortured and executed Roman citizens, as though they were enemies. He stole all the fine clothing and he pilfered and pocketed all the silver and gold.

[END OF TEXT]

Administrative information

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History of changes

Unit details	Version	Description of change	Authorised by	Date

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