



## ADVANCED SUBSIDIARY GCE

### CLASSICS: LATIN

Unit L2: Latin Verse and Prose Literature

**F362**



Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet

**OCR Supplied Materials:**

- 8 page Answer Booklet

**Other Materials Required:**

None

**Monday 7 June 2010**

**Afternoon**

**Duration: 1 hour 30 minutes**



#### INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Write your name clearly in capital letters, your Centre Number and Candidate Number in the spaces provided on the Answer Booklet.
- Use black ink.
- Read each question carefully and make sure that you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Answer **both** Section A **and** Section B.
- Do **not** write in the bar codes.

#### INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

- The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.
- The total number of marks for this paper is **100**.
- This document consists of **8** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

Answer **both** Section A and Section B.

### Section A: Prescribed Prose Literature

- 1 Read the passage and answer the questions.

You are advised to spend no more than 30 minutes answering questions (a)–(f).

recognosce tandem mecum noctem illam superiorem:  
 iam intelleges multo me vigilare acrius ad salutem quam  
 te ad perniciem rei publicae. dico te priore nocte venisse  
 inter falcarios – non agam obscure – in M. Laecae  
 domum; convenisse eodem complures eiusdem amentiae  
 scelerisque socios. num negare audes? quid taces?  
 convincam, si negas; video enim esse hic in senatu  
 quosdam qui tecum una fuerunt. o di immortales!  
 ubinam gentium sumus? in qua urbe vivimus? quam rem  
 publicam habemus? hic, hic sunt in nostro numero, patres  
 conscripti, in hoc orbis terrae sanctissimo gravissimoque  
 consilio, qui de nostro omnium interitu, qui de huius urbis  
 atque adeo de orbis terrarum exitio cogitent. hos ego video  
 consul et de re publica sententiam rogo, et quos ferro  
 trucidari oportebat, eos nondum voce vulnero. fuisti igitur  
 apud Laecam illa nocte, Catilina; distribuisti partes Italiae;  
 statuisti quo quemque proficisci placeret, delegisti quos  
 Romae relinqueres, quos tecum educeres, discripsisti  
 urbis partes ad incendia, confirmasti te ipsum iam esse  
 exiturum, dixisti paulum tibi esse etiam nunc morae, quod  
 ego viverem. reperti sunt duo equites Romani qui te ista  
 cura liberarent et sese illa ipsa nocte paulo ante lucem  
 me in meo lectulo interfecturos esse pollicerentur. haec  
 ego omnia, vixdum etiam coetu vestro dimisso, comperi;  
 domum meam maioribus praesidiis munivi atque firmavi;  
 exclusi eos, quos tu ad me salutatum mane miseras, cum  
 illi ipsi venissent, quos ego iam multis ac summis viris ad  
 me id temporis venturos esse praedixeram.

Cicero, *In Catilinam* I.8-10

- (a) In lines 1-3 (*recognosce ... rei publicae*), what comparison does Cicero draw between himself and Catiline? [4]
- (b) How does Cicero's language make lines 3-7 (*dico ... negas*) a strong attack on Catiline and his co-conspirators?  
 You should refer to **both** the content **and** the style of the Latin and support your answer with **two** examples from the Latin text. [4]
- (c) In lines 7-8 (*video ... fuerunt*), how does Cicero counter any possible denial by Catiline of what Cicero has said about him? [3]

- (d) In lines 8-13 (*o di ... cogitent*), how does Cicero's language convey his outrage at the presence of the conspirators in the senate?  
You should refer to **both** the content **and** style of the Latin and support your answer with **four** examples from the Latin text. [8]

- (e) Translate lines 15-21 (*fuisti ... viverem*).

**Please write your translation on alternate lines.**

[15]

- (f) In lines 23-28 (*haec ... praedixeram*), according to Cicero, how did he prove himself cleverer than Catiline? Make **three** points and support your answer with reference to the Latin. [6]

- (g) What picture does Cicero give of the nature and extent of the crisis facing Rome?  
You may make limited use of the passage printed on this question paper.

**Marks are awarded for the quality of the written communication in your answer.** [10]

**[Section A Total: 50 marks]**

## Section B: Prescribed Verse Literature

- 2** Read the passage and answer the questions.

You are advised to spend no more than 30 minutes answering questions (a)–(e).

puer Icarus una

stabat et, ignarus sua se tractare pericla,  
ore residenti modo quas vaga moverat aura  
captabat plumas, flavam modo pollice ceram  
mollibat, lusuque suo mirabile patris                                5  
impediebat opus. postquam manus ultima coepto  
imposita est, geminas opifex libravit in alas  
ipse suum corpus, motaque peperdit in aura.

instruct et natum, ‘medio’ que ‘ut limite curras,  
Icare,’ ait ‘moneo, ne, si demissior ibis,                                10  
unda gravet pennas, si celsior, ignis adurat.  
inter utrumque vola! nec te spectare Booten  
aut Helicen iubeo strictumque Orionis ensem:  
me duce carpe viam!’ pariter praecepta volandi  
tradit et ignotas umeris accommodat alas.                                15  
inter opus monitusque genae maduere seniles,  
et patriae tremuere manus. dedit oscula nato  
non iterum repetenda suo, pennisque levatus  
ante volat comitique timet, velut ales, ab alto  
quae teneram prolem produxit in aera nido,                            20  
hortaturque sequi, damnosasque erudit artes,  
et movet ipse suas et nati respicit alas.  
hos aliquis tremula dum captat harundine pisces,  
aut pastor baculo stivave innixus arator  
vidit et obstipuit, quique aethera carpere possent                    25  
credidit esse deos. et iam Iunonia laeva  
parte Samos (fuerant Delosque Parosque relictæ),  
dextra Lebinthos erat fecundaque melle Calymne,  
cum puer audaci coepit gaudere volatu  
deseruitque ducem, caelique cupidine tactus                        30  
altius egit iter. rapidi vicinia solis  
mollit odoratas, pennarum vincula, ceras:  
tabuerant cerae; nudos quatit ille lacertos  
remigioque carens non ullas percipit auras,  
oraque caerulea patrium clamantia nomen                                35  
excipiuntur aqua, quae nomen traxit ab illo.  
at pater infelix, nec iam pater, ‘Icare,’ dixit,  
‘Icare,’ dixit ‘ubi es? qua te regione requiram?’  
‘Icare’ dicebat: pennas aspexit in undis,  
devovitque suas artes, corpusque sepulcro                                40  
condidit, et tellus a nomine dicta sepulti.

Ovid, *Metamorphoses* VIII.195-235

- (a) In lines 1-6 (*puer ... opus*), how does Ovid suggest the childlike nature of Icarus? Make **two** points and support your answer with reference to the Latin. [4]
- (b) Translate lines 6-11 (*postquam ... adurat*).  
**Please write your translation on alternate lines.** [15]
- (c) In lines 16-22 (*inter ... alas*), how does Ovid convey Daedalus' anxiety and concern for Icarus?  
You should refer to **both** the content **and** the style of the Latin and support your answer with **four** examples from the Latin text. [8]
- (d) In lines 29-31 (*cum ... iter*), how does Icarus bring about his own downfall? [3]
- (e) In lines 31-41 (*rapidi ... sepulti*), how does Ovid make the reader feel pity for Icarus and Daedalus?  
You should refer to **both** the content **and** the style of the Latin and support your answer with **five** examples from the Latin text. [10]
- (f) From the story of Scylla and Minos, illustrate Ovid's skill in depicting human emotions.

**Marks are awarded for the quality of the written communication in your answer.** [10]

[Section B Total: 50 marks]

[Paper Total: 100 marks]

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