

**OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS  
ADVANCED LEVEL GCE**

**F363**

**GCE CLASSICS: LATIN**

**Latin Verse**

**MONDAY 13 JUNE 2011: Afternoon**

**DURATION: 2 hours**

**SUITABLE FOR VISUALLY IMPAIRED CANDIDATES**

**Candidates answer on the answer booklet.**

**OCR SUPPLIED MATERIALS:**

**16 page answer booklet  
(sent with general stationery)**

**OTHER MATERIALS REQUIRED:**

**None**

**READ INSTRUCTIONS OVERLEAF**

## **INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

- **Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces provided on the answer booklet. Please write clearly and in capital letters.**
- **Use black ink.**
- **Read each question carefully. Make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.**
- **Answer BOTH Section A AND Section B.**

## **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.**

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**Answer BOTH Section A AND Section B.**

**SECTION A: PRESCRIBED LITERATURE**

**Answer EITHER Question 1 OR Question 2.**

**1 Read both passages and answer the questions.**

miratur molem Aeneas, magalia quondam,  
miratur portas strepitumque et strata viarum.  
instant ardentem Tyrii: pars ducere muros  
molirique arcem et manibus subvolvere saxa,  
pars optare locum tecto et concludere sulco; **5**  
iura magistratusque legunt sanctumque senatum.  
hic portus alii effodiunt; hic alta theatris  
fundamenta locant alii, immanesque columnas  
rupibus excidunt, scaenis decora apta futuris:  
qualis apes aestate nova per florea rura **10**  
exercet sub sole labor, cum gentis adultos  
educunt fetus, aut cum liquentia mella  
stipant et dulci distendunt nectare cellas,  
aut onera accipiunt venientum, aut agmine facto  
ignavum fucos pecus a praesepibus arcent; **15**  
fervet opus redolentque thymo fragrantia mella.  
'o fortunati, quorum iam moenia surgunt!'  
Aeneas ait et fastigia suspicit urbis.

**Virgil, *Aeneid* I.421–438**

**(a) What makes this such a vivid picture of the size of Carthage, the activity of the Carthaginians and the reaction of Aeneas? [25]**

**YOU ARE REMINDED THAT MARKS ARE AWARDED FOR THE QUALITY OF WRITTEN COMMUNICATION IN YOUR ANSWER.**

**'his ego nec metas rerum nec tempora pono:  
imperium sine fine dedi. quin aspera luno,  
quae mare nunc terrasque metu caelumque fatigat,  
consilia in melius referet, mecumque fovebit  
Romanos, rerum dominos gentemque togatam. 5  
sic placitum. veniet lustris labentibus aetas  
cum domus Assaraci Pthiam clarasque Mycenae  
servitio premet ac victis dominabitur Argis.  
nascetur pulchra Troianus origine Caesar,  
imperium Oceano, famam qui terminet astris, 10  
Iulius, a magno demissum nomen Iulo.'**

**Virgil, *Aeneid* I.278–288**

**(b) What picture does this passage present of the future greatness of Rome AND to what extent is the rest of *Aeneid I* similarly optimistic? [25]**

**YOU ARE REMINDED THAT MARKS ARE AWARDED FOR THE QUALITY OF WRITTEN COMMUNICATION IN YOUR ANSWER.**

**Section A Total [50]**

**DO NOT ANSWER QUESTION 2 IF YOU HAVE ALREADY ANSWERED QUESTION 1.**

**2 Read both passages and answer the questions.**

phaselus ille quem videtis, hospites,  
ait fuisse navium celerrimus,  
neque ullius natantis impetum trabis  
nequisse praeterire, sive palmulis  
opus foret volare sive linteo. 5  
et hoc negat minacis Hadriatici  
negare litus insulasve Cycladas  
Rhodumque nobilem horridamque Thraciam  
Propontida trucemve Ponticum sinum  
(ubi iste post phaselus antea fuit 10  
comata silva – nam Cytorio in iugo  
loquente saepe sibilum edidit coma.)  
Amastri Pontica et Cytore buxifer,  
tibi haec fuisse et esse cognitissima  
ait phaselus, ultima ex origine 15  
tuo stetisse dicit in cacumine,  
tuo imbuisse palmulas in aequore;  
et inde tot per impotentia freta  
erum tulisse, laeva sive dextera  
vocaret aura, sive utrumque Iuppiter 20  
simul secundus incidisset in pedem;  
neque ulla vota litoralibus deis  
sibi esse facta, cum veniret a mari  
novissimo hunc ad usque limpidum lacum.  
sed haec prius fuere; nunc recondita 25  
senet quiete seque dedicat tibi,  
gemelle Castor et gemelle Castoris.

**Catullus 4**

- (a) Show what makes this such a vivid and memorable description of the boat and the places it has visited. [25]

**YOU ARE REMINDED THAT MARKS ARE AWARDED FOR THE QUALITY OF WRITTEN COMMUNICATION IN YOUR ANSWER.**

cenabis bene, mi Fabulle, apud me  
paucis, si tibi di favent, diebus –  
si tecum attuleris bonam atque magnam  
cenam, non sine candida puella  
et vino et sale et omnibus cachinnis; 5  
haec si, inquam, attuleris, venuste noster,  
cenabis bene; nam tui Catulli  
plenus sacculus est aranearum.  
sed contra accipies meros amores,  
seu quid suavius elegantiusve est: 10  
nam unguentum dabo, quod meae puellae  
donarunt Veneres Cupidinesque;  
quod tu cum olfacies, deos rogabis,  
totum ut te faciant, Fabulle, nasum.

**Catullus 13**

- (b) ‘Catullus’ poems are full of humour and sophistication’. To what extent is this true of Poem 13 AND the other Catullus poems you have read? [25]

**YOU ARE REMINDED THAT MARKS ARE AWARDED FOR THE QUALITY OF WRITTEN COMMUNICATION IN YOUR ANSWER.**

**Section A Total [50]**

## SECTION B: LANGUAGE

### UNPREPARED TRANSLATION AND COMPREHENSION

3 Read the passage and answer all the questions.

*Ovid tells the story of the poet Arion. Returning home to Greece after a successful visit to Sicily, Arion was ambushed by the crew of the ship but was eventually rescued from the sea in an unusual way.*

quod mare non novit, quae nescit Ariona tellus?  
carmine currentes ille tenebat aquas.  
saepe sequens agnam<sup>1</sup> lupus<sup>2</sup> est a voce retentus,  
saepe avidum fugiens restitit agna<sup>1</sup> lupum.<sup>2</sup>  
nomen Arionium Siculas impleverat urbes, 5  
captaque erat lyricis<sup>3</sup> Ausonis ora sonis;  
inde domum repetens puppem<sup>4</sup> conscendit Arion,  
atque ita quaesitas arte ferebat opes.  
forsitan, infelix, ventos undasque timebas,  
at tibi nave tua tutius aequor erat. 10  
namque gubernator destricto constitit ense  
ceteraque armata conscia turba manu.  
ille, metu pavidus, 'mortem non deprecor'<sup>5</sup> inquit,  
'sed liceat sumpta pauca referre<sup>6</sup> lyra.'  
dant veniam ridentque moram. capit ille coronam, 15  
quae possit crines,<sup>7</sup> Phoebe, decere tuos.  
protinus<sup>8</sup> in medias ornatus desilit undas:  
spargitur impulsa caerula<sup>9</sup> puppis<sup>4</sup> aqua.  
inde (fide maius) tergo delphina<sup>10</sup> recurvo  
se memorant oneri supposuisse novo; 20  
ille sedens citharamque<sup>11</sup> tenet pretiumque vehendi  
cantat et aequoreas carmine mulcet<sup>12</sup> aquas.

Ovid, *Fasti* 2.83–116 (with omissions)



## NAMES

*Arion, -onis*

(acc. *Ariona*) m.

*Arionius, -a, -um*

*Siculus, -a, -um*

*Auson, -onis* m.

*Phoebus, -i* m.

Arion

of Arion

Sicilian

Auson (ancestor of the  
Ausonians in S Italy)

Apollo (patron god of  
music and poetry)

## WORDS

1 *agna, -ae* f.

2 *lupus, -i* m.

3 *lyricus, -a, -um*

4 *puppis, -is* f.

5 *deprecor, -ari*

6 *refero, -ferre*

7 *crines, -ium* m. pl.

8 *protinus*

9 *caerulus, -a, -um*

10 *delphin, -inis*

(acc. *delphina*) m.

11 *cithara, -ae* f.

12 *mulceo, -ere*

lamb

wolf

of the lyre

ship

I pray to avoid

(here) I play

hair

at once

dark

dolphin

lyre

I soothe, soften

- (a) In lines 1–2 (*quod ... aquas*), what does Ovid say about:
- (i) Arion's fame? [1]
  - (ii) Arion's skill as a poet? [2]
- (b) Lines 3–4 (*saepe ... lupum*):
- (i) what point is Ovid making about the power of Arion's singing? [2]
  - (ii) how does Ovid use balance and contrast to emphasise his point? You should make TWO points and refer closely to the Latin in your answer. [4]
- (c) In lines 5–6 (*nomen ... sonis*), how does Ovid's choice of words emphasise that Arion's visit to Sicily and Italy had been successful? Make TWO points and refer to the Latin. [2]
- (d) Write out and scan lines 9–10 (*forsitan ... erat*). [4]
- (e) In lines 9–10 (*forsitan ... erat*), how does Ovid encourage his readers to pity Arion? Make TWO points. [2]
- (f) Lines 11–12 (*namque ... manu*):
- (i) what did the helmsman do at this point? [1]
  - (ii) what other danger faced Arion? [2]

**(g) Translate lines 13–22 (*ille ... aquas*) into English. Remember that extra credit will be given for good English. PLEASE WRITE YOUR TRANSLATION ON ALTERNATE LINES. [30]**

**Section B Total [50]**

**Paper Total [100]**



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