

OCR

Oxford Cambridge and RSA

Friday 12 June 2015 – Afternoon

A2 GCE CLASSICS: LATIN

F363/01 Latin Verse

Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet.

OCR supplied materials:

- 12 page Answer Booklet (OCR12)
(sent with general stationery)

Other materials required:

None

Duration: 2 hours



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.
- Answer **all** of Section A and **one** question from Section B.
- Read each question carefully. Make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- 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.
- Marks will be awarded for the quality of written communication in your answer in Section B.

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

Section A – Language

Unprepared Translation and Comprehension

- 1 Read the passage and answer **all** the questions.

Jupiter decides to destroy the human race as the punishment for their behaviour. He decides against using his thunderbolts, however, and instead lets loose the south wind and a huge rainstorm.

‘The race of men must be destroyed; let them all quickly pay the penalty they have deserved; such is my decision.’

iamque erat in totas sparsurus fulmina terras,
 sed timuit ne forte sacer tot ab ignibus aether
 conciperet flammas totusque ardesceret axis¹.
 esse quoque in fati reminiscitur² adfore³ tempus
 quo mare, quo tellus correpta⁴ regia⁵ caeli
 ardeat et mundi moles⁶ operosa⁷ laboret⁸. 5
 tela reponuntur manibus fabricata Cyclopum;
 poena placet diversa, genus mortale sub undis
 perdere et ex omni nimbos⁹ demittere caelo.
 protinus Aeoliis Aquilonem claudit in antris 10
 emittitque Notum. madidis¹⁰ Notus evolat alis,
 terribilem picea¹¹ tectus caligine¹² vultum;
 barba gravis nimbis⁹, canis¹³ fluit unda capillis,
 fronte sedent nebulae¹⁴, rorant¹⁵ penna¹⁵que¹⁶ sinusque¹⁷.
 utque manu lata pendentia nubila¹⁸ pressit, 15
 fit fragor: hinc densi funduntur ab aethere nimbi⁹.
 nuntia Iunonis varios induta¹⁹ colores
 concipit Iris aquas alimenta²⁰que nubibus²⁰ adfert;
 sternuntur segetes²¹ et deplorata²² colonis²³
 vota iacent, longique perit labor inritus anni. 20

Ovid, *Metamorphoses* 1.253–273 (with omissions)

Names

<i>Cyclopes</i> , -um (m pl)	the Cyclopes (giants who forged Jupiter’s thunderbolts)
<i>Aeolius</i> , -a, -um	belonging to Aeolus (king of the winds)
<i>Aquilo</i> , -onis (m)	the North Wind
<i>Notus</i> , -i (m)	the South Wind
<i>Iuno</i> , -onis (f)	Juno (wife of Jupiter)
<i>Iris</i> , -is (f)	Iris (a goddess)

Words

¹ <i>axis, -is</i> (m)	the heavens
² <i>reminiscor, -i</i>	I remember
³ <i>adfore</i>	future infinitive of <i>adsum</i>
⁴ <i>corripio, -ere, -ripui, -reptus</i>	I seize by fire
⁵ <i>regia, -ae</i> (f)	palace
⁶ <i>moles, -is</i> (f)	mass, weight
⁷ <i>operosus, -a, -um</i>	mighty
⁸ <i>laboro, -are, -avi, -atus</i>	I suffer
⁹ <i>nimbus, -i</i> (m)	rainstorm
¹⁰ <i>madidus, -a, -um</i>	dripping
¹¹ <i>piceus, -a, -um</i>	pitch-black
¹² <i>caligo, -inis</i> (f)	darkness
¹³ <i>canus, -a, -um</i>	white
¹⁴ <i>nebula, -ae</i> (f)	mist
¹⁵ <i>roro, -are</i>	I drip with moisture
¹⁶ <i>penna, -ae</i> (f)	feather
¹⁷ <i>sinus, -us</i> (m)	robe
¹⁸ <i>nubila, -orum</i> (n pl)	clouds
¹⁹ <i>indutus, -a, -um</i>	wearing
²⁰ <i>nubes, -is</i> (f)	cloud
²¹ <i>seges, -etis</i> (f)	corn
²² <i>deploro, -are</i>	I mourn for, give up as lost
²³ <i>colonus, -i</i> (m)	farmer

- (a) Translate lines 1–9 (*iamque ... caelo*) into English. Remember that extra credit will be given for good English.
Please write your translation on alternate lines. [30]
- (b) Lines 10–11 (*protinus ... Notum*): what does Jupiter do before releasing the South Wind? [2]
- (c) Lines 11–13 (*madidis ... capillis*): how does Ovid describe the South Wind's
- (i) face? [2]
- (ii) beard? [1]
- (d) Write out and scan lines 15–16 (*utque ... nimbi*). [4]
- (e) Lines 10–16 (*protinus ... nimbi*): show how, by the choice, sound or arrangement of words, Ovid makes this such a vivid description of a storm. Make **three** points and refer closely to the Latin in your answer. [6]
- (f) Lines 17–18 (*nuntia Iunonis ... adfert*):
- (i) what identifies Iris as the goddess of the rainbow? [1]
- (ii) what does Iris do with the water she collects? [2]
- (g) Lines 19–20 (*sternuntur ... anni*): what does Ovid say about the effect of the rain on
- (i) the crops? [1]
- (ii) the farmers? [1]

Section B – Prescribed Literature

Answer **either** Question 2 **or** Question 3.

2 Read both passages and answer the questions.

hic Hammone satus rapta Garamantide nympha templa Iovi centum latis immania regnis, centum aras posuit vigilemque sacraverat ignem, excubias divum aeternas, pecudumque cruore pingue solum et variis florentia limina sertis.	5
isque amens animi et rumore accensus amaro dicitur ante aras media inter numina divum multa Iovem manibus supplex orasse supinis: 'Iuppiter omnipotens, cui nunc Maurusia pictis gens epulata toris Lenaeum libat honorem, aspicis haec? an te, genitor, cum fulmina torques nequiquam horremus, caecique in nubibus ignes terrificant animos et inania murmura miscent? femina, quae nostris errans in finibus urbem exiguam pretio posuit, cui litus arandum	10
cuique loci leges dedimus, conubia nostra reppulit ac dominum Aenean in regna recepit. et nunc ille Paris cum semiviro comitatu, Maeonia mentum mitra crinemque madentem subnexus, raptu potitur: nos munera templis quippe tuis ferimus famamque fovemus inanem.'	15
	20

Virgil, *Aeneid* 4.198–218

(a) What makes this such a vivid picture of King Iarbas' actions and feelings?

Marks are awarded for the quality of written communication in your answer.

[25]

speluncam Dido dux et Troianus eandem
 deveniunt. prima et Tellus et pronuba Iuno
 dant signum; fulsere ignes et conscius aether
 conubiis summoque ulularunt vertice Nymphae.
 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.

5

Virgil, *Aeneid* 4.165–172

- (b) Who, if anyone, is to blame for the tragedy of *Aeneid* 4? Answer with reference to this passage and *Aeneid* 4 as a whole.

Marks are awarded for the quality of written communication in your answer. [25]

Do not answer Question 3 if you have already answered Question 2.

3 Read both passages and answer the questions.

tuque, o cara mihi, felicibus edita pennis, surge et poscentes iusta precare deos. at primum pura somnum tibi discute lymphā, et nitidas presso pollice finge comas; dein qua primum oculos cepisti veste Properti	5
indue, nec vacuum flore relinque caput; et pete, qua polles, ut sit tibi forma perennis, inque meum semper stent tua regna caput. inde coronatas ubi ture piaveris aras, luxerit et tota flamma secunda domo,	10
sit mensae ratio, noxque inter pocula currat, et crocino nares murreus ungat onyx. tibia nocturnis succumbat rauca choreis, et sint nequitiae libera verba tuae, dulciaque ingratos adimant convivia somnos;	15
publica vicinae perstrepat aura viae: sit sors et nobis talorum interprete iactu, quem gravius pennis verberet ille puer. cum fuerit multis exacta trientibus hora, noctis et instituet sacra ministra Venus,	20
annua solvamus thalamo sollemnia nostro, natalisque tui sic peragamus iter.	

Propertius, *Elegies* 3.10.11–32

(a) What makes this such a vivid and sensuous description of the pleasures of love?

Marks are awarded for the quality of written communication in your answer.

[25]

- (b) risus eram positus inter convivia mensis,
 et de me poterat quilibet esse loquax.
 quinque tibi potui servire fideliter annos:
 ungue meam morso saepe querere fidem. 5
 nil moveor lacrimis: ista sum captus ab arte;
 semper ab insidiis, Cynthia, flere soles.
 flebo ego discedens, sed fletum iniuria vincit:
 tu bene conveniens non sinis ire iugum.
 limina iam nostris valeant lacrimantia verbis,
 nec tamen irata ianua fracta manu. 10

Propertius, *Elegies* 3.25.1–10

'Propertius' poetry is full of vivid imagination and high emotion.' To what extent is this true of this passage **and** the other poems you have read?

Marks are awarded for the quality of written communication in your answer. [25]

END OF QUESTION PAPER

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