

Thursday 14 June 2012 – Afternoon

A2 GCE CLASSICS: LATIN

F363 Latin Verse

Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet.

OCR supplied materials:

- 12 page Answer Booklet
(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 **one** question from Section A and **all** of 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.

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.

talìa iactanti stridens Aquilone procella velum adversa ferit, fluctusque ad sidera tollit. franguntur remi, tum prora avertit et undis dat latus, insequitur cumulo praeruptus aquae mons.	
hi summo in fluctu pendent; his unda dehiscens terram inter fluctus aperit, furit aestus harenis.	5
tres Notus abreptas in saxa latentia torquet (saxa vocant Itali mediis quae in fluctibus Aras, dorsum immane mari summo), tres Eurus ab alto in brevia et Syrtes urget, miserabile visu,	10
inliditque vadis atque aggere cingit harenae. unam, quae Lycios fidumque vehebat Oronten, ipsius ante oculos ingens a vertice pontus in puppim ferit: excutitur pronusque magister volvitur in caput, ast illam ter fluctus ibidem	15
torquet agens circum et rapidus vorat aequore vertex. apparent rari nantes in gurgite vasto, arma virum tabulaeque et Troia gaza per undas. iam validam Ilionei navem, iam fortis Achatae, et qua vectus Abas, et qua grandaevus Aletes, vicit hiems.	20

Virgil, *Aeneid* 1. 102–122

(a) Show how Virgil makes this such a vivid description of the power and effects of the storm.

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

olli subridens hominum sator atque deorum
 vultu, quo caelum tempestatesque serenat,
 oscula libavit natae, dehinc talia fatur:
 'parce metu, Cytherea, manent immota tuorum
 fata tibi; cernes urbem et promissa Lavini
 moenia, sublimemque feres ad sidera caeli
 magnanimum Aenean; neque me sententia vertit.'

5

Virgil, *Aeneid* 1. 254–260

- (b) 'Virgil's gods are characterised with much skill.' To what extent is this true of this passage and of *Aeneid* 1 as a whole?

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

[Section A Total: 50 marks]

Do not answer Question 2 if you have already answered Question 1.

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

simul haec comitibus Attis cecinit notha mulier, thiasus repente linguis trepidantibus ululat, leve tympanum remugit, cava cymbala recrepant, viridem citus adit Idam properante pede chorus. furibunda simul anhelans vaga vadit animam agens	5
comitata tympano Attis per opaca nemora dux, veluti iuvenca vitans onus indomita iugi, rapidae ducem sequuntur Gallae properipedem. itaque, ut domum Cybebes tetigere lassulae, nimio e labore somnum capiunt sine Cerere, piger his labante languore oculos sopor operit, abit in quiete molli ravidus furor animi. sed ubi oris aurei Sol radiantibus oculis lustravit aethera album, sola dura, mare ferum, pepulitque noctis umbras vegetis sonipedibus, ibi Somnus excitam Attin fugiens citus abiit; trepidante eum recepit dea Pasithea sinu. ita de quiete molli rapida sine rabie, simul ipsa pectore Attis sua facta recoluit, liquidaque mente vidit sine quis ubique foret, animo aestuante rusum reditum ad vada tetulit.	10 15 20

Catullus 63. 27–47

- (a)** What makes this such a vivid description of the frenzied worship of Cybele, and of Attis' return from madness to sanity?

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

omnia haec, quaecumque feret voluntas
 caelitem, 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.

5

10

Catullus 11. 13–24

- (b) 'Catullus is at his best when expressing human emotions.' Discuss this view with reference to this extract from Poem 11 and the other poems you have studied.

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

[Section A Total: 50 marks]

Section B: Language

Unprepared Translation and Comprehension

3 Read the passage and answer **all** the questions.

A force of over 300 members of the Fabii family makes a successful attack on an army of Etruscans. The remaining Etruscans then prepare to ambush the Fabii.

castra loco ponunt: dstrictis ensibus ipsi
 Tyrrhenum valido Marte per agmen eunt,
 non aliter quam¹ cum Libyca de gente leones
 invadunt sparsos lata per arva greges.
 diffugiunt hostes inhonestaque vulnera tergo 5
 accipiunt: Tusco sanguine terra rubet.²
 sic iterum, sic saepe cadunt. ubi vincere aperte³
 non datur, insidias armaque tecta parant.
 campus erat, campi claudebant ultima colles
 silvaque montanas occulere⁴ apta feras.⁵ 10
 in medio paucos armentaque⁶ rara relinquunt,
 cetera virgultis⁷ abdita turba latet.

The Fabii fall into the Etruscans' trap and are massacred.

ecce velut torrens undis pluvialibus auctus
 aut nive,⁸ quae Zephyro victa tepente⁹ fluit,
 per sata¹⁰ perque vias fertur nec, ut ante solebat, 15
 riparum clausas margine finit¹¹ aquas;
 sic Fabii vallem latis discursibus implent,
 quodque vident sternunt, nec metus alter inest.
 fraude perit virtus: in apertos undique campos
 prosiliunt hostes et latus omne tenent. 20
 una dies Fabios ad bellum miserat omnes:
 ad bellum missos perdidit una dies.

Ovid, *Fasti* 2. 207–236 (with omissions)

Names

<i>Tyrrhenus</i> , -a, -um	Etruscan
<i>Mars</i> , <i>Martis</i> (m)	Mars, god of war
<i>Libycus</i> , -a, -um	Libyan
<i>Tuscus</i> , -a, -um	Etruscan
<i>Zephyrus</i> , -i (m)	the west wind
<i>Fabii</i> , -orum (m pl)	the Fabii (a Roman family)

Words

1	<i>non aliter quam</i>	just as
2	<i>rubeo</i> , -ere	I am red
3	<i>aperte</i>	in open battle
4	<i>occulo</i> , -ere	I hide
5	<i>fera</i> , -ae (f)	wild beast
6	<i>armenta</i> , -orum (n pl)	cattle
7	<i>virgulta</i> , -orum (n pl)	trees
8	<i>nix</i> , <i>nivis</i> (f)	snow
9	<i>tepeo</i> , <i>tepere</i>	I am warm
10	<i>sata</i> , -orum (n pl)	crops
11	<i>finio</i> , -ire	I limit

- (a) Lines 1–2 (*castra ... eunt*):
- (i) after pitching camp, what **two** things did the Fabii do? [2]
 - (ii) *valido Marte*: what does this phrase tell us? [1]
- (b) Lines 3–4 (*non aliter ... greges*):
- (i) to what are the Fabii compared here? [1]
 - (ii) what makes this an appropriate comparison? Make **two** points. [2]
- (c) In lines 5–7 (*diffugiunt ... cadunt*), how does Ovid emphasise the effect of the attack by the Fabii on the enemy? Make **two** points and refer to the Latin. [4]
- (d) *ubi ... datur* (lines 7–8): why did the Etruscans need to set an ambush? [2]
- (e) *campus ... feras* (lines 9–10): what made the plain a good place for an ambush? Make **two** points. [2]
- (f) Write out and scan lines 11–12 (*in medio ... latet*). [4]
- (g) *in medio ... latet* (lines 11–12): how did the Etruscans set the ambush? [2]
- (h) Translate lines 13–22 (*ecce ... dies*) into English. Remember that extra credit will be given for good English. [30]

Please write your translation on alternate lines.

[Section B Total: 50 marks]

[Paper Total: 100 marks]

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