

**OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS  
A2 GCE  
F363/01  
CLASSICS: LATIN  
Latin Verse  
FRIDAY 12 JUNE 2015: Afternoon  
DURATION: 2 hours  
plus your additional time allowance  
MODIFIED ENLARGED 24pt**

**Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet.**

**OCR SUPPLIED MATERIALS:  
12 page Answer Booklet (OCR12)  
(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.**

**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.**

## **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.**

**Any blank pages are indicated.**

**Marks will be awarded for the quality of written communication in your answer in Section B.**

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## 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 flammās totusque ardesceret axis<sup>1</sup>.  
esse quoque in fatis reminiscitur<sup>2</sup> adfore<sup>3</sup> tempus  
quo mare, quo tellus correpta<sup>4</sup> regia<sup>5</sup> caeli 5  
ardeat et mundi moles<sup>6</sup> operosa<sup>7</sup> laboret<sup>8</sup>.  
tela reponuntur manibus fabricata Cyclopum;  
poena placet diversa, genus mortale sub undis  
perdere et ex omni nimbos<sup>9</sup> demittere caelo.  
protinus Aeoliis Aquilonem claudit in antris 10  
emittitque Notum. madidis<sup>10</sup> Notus evolat alis,  
terribilem picea<sup>11</sup> tectus caligine<sup>12</sup> vultum;  
barba gravis nimbis<sup>9</sup>, canis<sup>13</sup> fluit unda capillis,  
fronte sedent nebulae<sup>14</sup>, rorant<sup>15</sup> penna<sup>16</sup>que sinusque<sup>17</sup>.  
utque manu lata pendentia nubila<sup>18</sup> pressit, 15  
fit fragor: hinc densi funduntur ab aethere nimbi<sup>9</sup>.  
nuntia Iunonis varios induta<sup>19</sup> colores  
concipit Iris aquas alimentaque nubibus<sup>20</sup> adfert;  
sternuntur segetes<sup>21</sup> et deplorata<sup>22</sup> colonis<sup>23</sup>  
vota iacent, longique perit labor inritus anni. 20

Ovid, ‘Metamorphoses’ 1.253–273 (with omissions)

## Names

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

## Words

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

- (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 nympa  
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, 10  
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 15  
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, rapto potitur: nos munera templis 20  
quippe tuis ferimus famamque fovemus inanem.'

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 lympa,  
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 gravior 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.  
 nil moveor lacrimis: ista sum captus ab arte; 5  
 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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