

OCR

Oxford Cambridge and RSA

Tuesday 7 June 2016 – 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 **all** of Section A and **one** question from Section B.

SECTION A – Language

Unprepared Translation and Comprehension

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

After a party of the gods, the lecherous god Priapus disgraces himself by trying to seduce the chaste goddess Vesta. He is interrupted by the braying of Silenus' donkey.

Shall I pass over your disgrace or tell of it, red-coloured Priapus?
It is a short story but very entertaining.

turrigera¹ frontem Cybele redimita² corona
convocat aeternos ad sua festa deos;
convocat et satyros et, rustica numina, nymphas;
Silenus, quamvis nemo vocarat, adest. 5
nec licet et longum est epulas³ narrare deorum:
in multo nox est pervigilata mero⁴.
hi temere errabant in opacae vallibus Idae,
pars iacet et molli gramine membra levat⁵;
hi ludunt, hos somnus habet; pars brachia nectit⁶
et viridem celeri ter pede pulsat humum. 10
Vesta iacet placidamque capit segura quietem,
sicut erat, positum caespite⁷ fulta⁸ caput.
at ruber⁹ hortorum custos nymphasque deasque
captat¹⁰, et errantes fertque refertque pedes;
aspicit et Vestam: dubium est nymphamne putaret 15
an sciret Vestam; scisse sed ipse negat.
spem capit obscenam, furtimque accedere temptat,
et fert suspensos¹¹ corde micante¹² gradus¹³.
forte senex, quo vectus erat, Silenus asellum¹⁴
liquerat¹⁵ ad ripas lene¹⁶ sonantis aquae; 20
ibat ut inciperet longi deus Hellesponti,
intempestivo¹⁷ cum rudit¹⁸ ille sono.
territa voce gravi surgit dea; convolat omnis
turba, per infestas effugit ille manus.

Ovid, *Fasti* 6.321–344

Names

<i>Cybele</i> , -es (f)	Cybele (a goddess)
<i>Silenus</i> , -i (m)	Silenus (a god)
<i>Ida</i> , -ae (f)	Mount Ida (favourite haunt of Cybele)
<i>Vesta</i> , -ae (f)	Vesta (a goddess)
<i>Hellespontus</i> , -i (m)	the Hellespont (Priapus' homeland)

Words

¹ <i>turriger, -a, -um</i>	turreted (Cybele was often pictured with a crown of towers)
² <i>redimio, -ire</i>	I encircle
³ <i>epulae, -arum</i> (f pl)	feast
⁴ <i>merum, -i</i> (n)	strong wine
⁵ <i>levo, -are</i>	I rest, refresh
⁶ <i>necto, -ere</i>	I join, link
⁷ <i>caespes, -itis</i> (m)	turf, grass
⁸ <i>fulcio, -ire, fulsi, fultus</i>	I rest, support
⁹ <i>ruber, rubra, rubrum</i>	red (traditional description of Priapus)
¹⁰ <i>capto, -are</i>	I search eagerly for
¹¹ <i>suspensus, -a, -um</i>	light
¹² <i>mico, -are</i>	I beat, throb
¹³ <i>gradus, -us</i> (m)	step
¹⁴ <i>asellus, -i</i> (m)	donkey
¹⁵ <i>liquerat</i>	= <i>reliquerat</i>
¹⁶ <i>lene</i>	gently
¹⁷ <i>intempestivus, -a, -um</i>	untimely, badly timed
¹⁸ <i>rudo, -ere</i>	I bellow, bray

- (a) Line 2 (*convocat ... deos*): what did Cybele do? [2]
- (b) *et, rustica numina, nymphas* (line 3): how does Ovid describe the nymphs? [1]
- (c) Line 4 (*Silenus ... adest*): why was it a surprise that Silenus was also there? [1]
- (d) Line 5 (*nec licet ... deorum*): what **two** reasons does Ovid give for not describing the gods' feast in detail? [2]
- (e) Lines 7–10 (*hi temere ... humum*): show how, by the choice, sound or arrangement of words, Ovid creates a vivid picture of the gods' activities after the feast. Make **three** points and refer closely to the Latin in your answer. [6]
- (f) Write out and scan lines 9–10 (*hi ludunt ... humum*). [4]
- (g) Lines 11–14 (*Vesta ... pedes*): what contrast does Ovid make between the innocence of Vesta and the frantic activity of Priapus (the 'red-coloured guardian of gardens')? [4]
- (h) Translate lines 15–24 (*aspicit ... manus*) into English. Remember that extra credit will be given for good English.
Please write your translation on alternate lines. [30]

SECTION B – Prescribed Literature

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

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

at pater Anchises penitus convalle virenti inclusas animas superumque ad lumen ituras lustrabat studio reCOLens, omnemque suorum forte recensebat numerum, carosque nepotes fataque fortunasque virum moresque manusque.	5
isque ubi tendentem adversum per gramina vidit Aenean, alacris palmas utrasque tetendit, effusaeque genis lacrimae et vox excidit ore: 'venisti tandem, tuaque exspectata parenti vicit iter durum pietas? datur ora tueri, nate, tua et notas audire et reddere voces? sic equidem ducebam animo rebarque futurum tempora dinumerans, nec me mea cura fefellit. quas ego te terras et quanta per aequora vectum accipio! quantis iactatum, nate, periclis!	10
quam metui ne quid Libyae tibi regna nocerent! ille autem: 'tua me, genitor, tua tristis imago saepius occurrens haec limina tendere adegit; stant sale Tyrrheno classes. da iungere dextram, da, genitor, teque amplexu ne subtrahe nostro.'	15
sic memorans largo fletu simul ora rigabat. ter conatus ibi collo dare bracchia circum; ter frustra comprehensa manus effugit imago, par levibus ventis volucrique simillima somno.	20

Virgil, *Aeneid* 6.679–702

- (a) Identify the emotions of Anchises and Aeneas in this passage **and** show how successfully Virgil expresses them.

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

atque hic Aeneas (una namque ire videbat
 egregium forma iuvenem et fulgentibus armis,
 sed frons laeta parum et deiecto lumina vultu)
 'quis, pater, ille, virum qui sic comitatur euntem?
 filius, ane aliquis magna de stirpe nepotum? 5
 qui strepitus circa comitum! quantum instar in ipso!
 sed nox atra caput tristi circumvolat umbra.'
 tum pater Anchises lacrimis ingressus obortis:
 'o gnate, ingentem luctum ne quaere tuorum;
 ostendent terris hunc tantum fata nec ultra 10
 esse sinent.'

Virgil, *Aeneid* 6.860–870

- (b) 'Here, as so often in the *Aeneid*, we find not a sense of success and triumph, but a sense of sorrow and pain.' To what extent is this true of *Aeneid* 6? Answer with reference to this passage **and** *Aeneid* 6 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.

siqua recordanti benefacta priora voluptas est homini, cum se cogitat esse pium, nec sanctam violasse fidem, nec foedere nullo divum ad fallendos numine abusum homines, multa parata manent in longa aetate, Catulle,	5
ex hoc ingrato gaudia amore tibi. nam quaecumque homines bene cuiquam aut dicere possunt aut facere, haec a te dictaque factaque sunt. omnia quae ingratae perierunt credita menti. quare cur te iam amplius excrucies?	10
quin tu animo offirmas atque istinc teque reducis, et dis invitis desinis esse miser? difficile est longum subito deponere amorem? difficile est, verum hoc qualubet efficias: una salus haec est, hoc est tibi pervincendum, hoc facias, sive id non pote sive pote.	15
o di, si vestrum est misereri, aut si quibus umquam extremam iam ipsa in morte tulistis opem, me miserum aspicate et, si vitam puriter egi, eripite hanc pestem perniciemque mihi, quae mihi subrepens imos ut torpor in artus expulit ex omni pectore laetitas.	20
non iam illud quaero, contra me ut diligat illa, aut, quod non potis est, esse pudica velit: ipse valere opto et taetrum hunc deponere morbum. o di, reddite mi hoc pro pietate mea.	25

Catullus 76

(a) What makes this poem such a convincing picture of bitterness, pain and despair? You should comment on what Catullus says **and** how he says it.

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

paene insularum, Sirmio, insularumque
 ocelle, quascumque in liquentibus stagnis
 marique vasto fert uterque Neptunus,
 quam te libenter quamque laetus in viso, 5
 vix mi ipse credens Thyniam atque Bithynos
 liquisse campos et videre te in tuto.
 o quid solutis est beatius curis,
 cum mens onus reponit, ac peregrino
 labore fessi venimus larem ad nostrum,
 desideratoque acquiescimus lecto? 10
 hoc est quod unum est pro laboribus tantis.
 salve, o venusta Sirmio, atque ero gaude
 gaudente, vosque, o Lydiae lacus undae,
 ridete quidquid est domi cachinnorum.

Catullus 31

- (b) 'Catullus' poetry is as much full of joy and laughter as it is of sadness and tears.' To what extent do you agree? Discuss with reference to this passage **and** the other poems of Catullus you have read.

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

END OF QUESTION PAPER

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