OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS

A2 GCE

F363/01

CLASSICS: LATIN

Latin Verse

TUESDAY 7 JUNE 2016: 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

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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 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.

turrigera[1] frontem Cybele redimita[2] corona
    convocat aeternos ad sua festa deos;
convocat et satyros et, rustica numina, nymphas;
    Silenus, quamvis nemo vocarat, adest.
nec licet et longum est epulas[3] narrare deorum: 5
    in multo nox est pervigilata mero[4].
hi temere errabant in opacae vallibus Idae,
    pars iacet et molli gramine membra levat[5];
hi ludunt, hos somnus habet; pars bracchia nectit[6]
    et viridem celeri ter pede pulsat humum. 10
Vesta iacet placidamque capit secura quietem,
    sicut erat, positum caespite[7] fulta[8] caput.
at ruber[9] hortorum custos nymphasque deasque
    captat[10], 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 suspensos[11] corde micante[12] gradus[13].
forte senex, quo vectus erat, Silenus asellum[14]

liquerat[15] ad ripas lene[16] sonantis aquae; 20
ibat ut inciperet longi deus Hellesponti,
intempestivo[17] cum rudit[18] ille sono.
territa voce gravi surgit dea; convolat omnis
turba, per infestas effugit ille manus.

Ovid, 'Fasti' 6.321–344

NAMES

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

WORDS

[1]turriger, -a, -um	turreted (Cybele was often pictured with a crown of towers)
[2]redimio, -ire	I encircle
[3]epulae, -arum (f pl)	feast
[4]merum, -i (n)	strong wine
[5]levo, -are	I rest, refresh
[6]necto, -ere	I join, link
[7]caespes, -itis (m)	turf, grass
[8]fulcio, -ire, fulsi, fultus	I rest, support
[9]ruber, rubra, rubrum	red (traditional description of Priapus)
[10]capto, -are	I search eagerly for
[11]suspensus, -a, -um	light
[12]mico, -are	I beat, throb
[13]gradus, -us (m)	step
[14]asellus, -i (m)	donkey
[15]liquerat	= reliquerat
[16]lene	gently
[17]intempestivus, -a, -um	untimely, badly timed
[18]rudo, -ere	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, 10
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! 15
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.' 20
sic memorans largo fletu simul ora rigabat.
ter conatus ibi collo dare bracchia circum;
ter frustra comprensa manus effugit imago,
par levibus ventis volucrique simillima somno.

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, anne 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]

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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, 15
    hoc facias, sive id non pote sive pote.
o di, si vestrum est misereri, aut si quibus umquam
    extremam iam ipsa in morte tulistis opem,
me miserum aspicite et, si vitam puriter egi,
    eripite hanc pestem perniciemque mihi, 20
quae mihi subrepens imos ut torpor in artus
    expulit ex omni pectore laetitias.
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. 25
    o di, reddite mi hoc pro pietate mea.

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 inviso,
vix mi ipse credens Thyniam atque Bithynos 5
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]

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