

ADVANCED GCE UNIT

2487

LATIN

Literature 3 (Commentary and Essay)
VIRGIL and OVID

FRIDAY 22 JUNE 2007

Morning

Time: 1 hour 45 minutes

Additional materials: Answer Booklet (16 pages)



* C U P / T 3 9 8 3 2 *

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Write your name, Centre number and candidate number in the spaces provided on the answer booklet.
- Write your answers in the separate answer booklet provided.
- Answer **two** questions from Section A and **one** question from Section B.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

- The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.
- Each question is marked out of 40, including 4 marks for quality of written communication.
- Total: 120 marks

ADVICE TO CANDIDATES

- You may, if you wish, answer all questions on the same author.

This document consists of **7** printed pages and **1** blank page.

Answer **two** questions from Section A **and one** question from Section B.

Section A

Answer any **two** questions.

You may, if you wish, answer both questions on the same author.

Group B: Epic

1 Answer the questions on the following passage:

'tu potes Aenean manibus



5

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due to copyright restrictions.**

Details:

Virgil, *Aeneid* X. 81-113

10

15

20

25

30

idem.

fata viam invenient.'

Virgil, *Aeneid* X. 81–113

(a) *tu potes ... iactas* (lines 1–15): what is the tone of Juno's speech in these lines and how does Virgil convey it? [18]

(b) *tum pater ... invenient* (lines 20–33): how does Virgil's language here emphasise Jupiter's authority? [18]

[Quality of Written Communication: 4]

[Total: 36 + 4 = 40]

Group B: Epic

2 Answer the questions on the following passage:

hoc decus illi,

hoc

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due to copyright restrictions.**

Details:
Virgil, *Aeneid* X. 858-887

5

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aerato circumfert tegmine silvam.

Virgil, *Aeneid* X. 858–887

(a) *hoc decus ... luctu* (lines 1–14): how does Virgil in these lines make Mezentius' preparation for battle vivid and moving? [18]

(b) *atque hic ... silvam* (lines 15–29): how does Virgil make these lines powerful and dramatic? [18]

[Quality of Written Communication: 4]

[Total: 36 + 4 = 40]

Group D: Non–Epic Verse Author

3 Answer the questions on the following passage:

| | |
|---|----|
| aestus erat, mediamque dies exegerat horam; adposui medio membra levanda toro. | |
| pars adaperta fuit, pars altera clausa fenestrae, quale fere silvae lumen habere solent, | |
| qualia sublucent fugiente crepuscula Phoebo aut ubi nox abiit nec tamen orta dies. | 5 |
| illa verecundis lux est praebenda puellis, qua timidus latebras speret habere pudor. | |
| ecce, Corinna venit tunica velata recincta, candida dividua colla tegente coma, | 10 |
| qualiter in thalamos formosa Sameram isse dicitur et multis Lais amata viris. | |
| deripui tunicam; nec multum rara nocebat, pugnabat tunica sed tamen illa tegi; | |
| quae, cum ita pugnaret tamquam quae vincere nollet, victa est non aegre prodicione sua. | 15 |
| ut stetit ante oculos posito velamine nostros, in toto nusquam corpore menda fuit: | |
| quos umeros, quales vidi tetigique lacertos! forma papillarum quam fuit apta premi! | 20 |
| quam castigato planus sub pectore venter! quantum et quale latus! quam iuvenale femur! | |
| singula quid referam? nil non laudabile vidi, et nudam pressi corpus ad usque meum. | |
| cetera quis nescit? lassique quiescimus ambo. proveniant medii sic mihi saepe dies. | 25 |

Ovid, *Amores* I. 5

- (a) *aestus erat ... viris* (lines 1–12): show how Ovid sets the scene in these opening lines and makes Corinna’s entrance striking. [18]
- (b) *deripui tunicam ... saepe dies* (lines 13–26): how does Ovid make these lines vivid and lively? [18]

[Quality of Written Communication: 4]

[Total: 36 + 4 = 40]

Group D: Non–Epic Verse Author

4 Answer the questions on the following passage:

militat omnis amans, et habet sua castra Cupido;
 Attice, crede mihi, militat omnis amans.
 quae bello est habilis, Veneri quoque convenit aetas:
 turpe senex miles, turpe senilis amor. 5
 quos petiere duces annos in milite forti,
 hos petit in socio bella puella viro:
 pervigilant ambo, terra requiescit uterque;
 ille fores dominae servat, at ille ducis.
 militis officium longa est via: mitte puellam,
 strenuus exempto fine sequetur amans; 10
 ibit in adversos montes duplicataque nimbo
 flumina, congestas exteret ille nives,
 nec freta pressurus tumidos causabitur Euros
 aptaque verrendis sidera quaeret aquis.
 ...
 ardet in abducta Briseide maestus Achilles 15
 (dum licet, Argeas frangite, Troes, opes);
 Hector ab Andromaches complexibus ibat ad arma,
 et galeam capiti quae daret, uxor erat;
 summa ducum, Atrides visa Priameide fertur
 Maenadis effusis obstipuisse comis; 20
 Mars quoque deprensus fabrilia vincula sensit:
 notior in caelo fabula nulla fuit.
 ipse ego segnis eram discinctaque in otia natus;
 mollierant animos lectus et umbra meos;
 inpulit ignavum formosae cura puellae, 25
 iussit et in castris aera merere suis.
 inde vides agilem nocturnaue bella gerentem:
 qui nolet fieri desidiosus, amet.

Ovid *Amores* 1. 9 1–14, 33–46

- (a) *militat ... nives* (lines 1–12): how does Ovid make these lines striking and amusing? [18]
- (b) *ardet ... fuit* (lines 15–22): how does Ovid make these mythological examples lively and vivid? [9]
- (c) *ipse ego ... amet* (lines 23–28): how effectively do these lines bring this poem to a conclusion? [9]

[Quality of Written Communication: 4]

[Total: 36 + 4 = 40]

Section B

Answer **one** question. Each question carries 40 marks.

In answering the essay questions in this Section, candidates are expected to be familiar with the following parts of the text, whether read in Latin or English:

Virgil, *Aeneid* X.

Ovid, *Amores* I. 1–7, 9, 11–15

- 1 To what extent does Virgil glorify war in *Aeneid* X?

- 2 What, in your view, has made Ovid's *Amores* so popular?

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- Q.3 & 4 Ovid, *Amores* I. 5, l. 9 1-14, 33-46 © J Barsby, *Ovid: Amores 1*, Bristol Classical Press. Reproduced by kind permission of Gerald Duckworth & Co. Ltd, www.duckw.com.

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