

**ADVANCED GCE  
LATIN**

Literature 3 (Commentary and Essay)  
VIRGIL and OVID

**WEDNESDAY 18 JUNE 2008**

**2487**

Morning  
Time: 1 hour 45 minutes

**Additional materials (enclosed):** None

**Additional materials (required):**  
Answer Booklet (16 pages)



**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

- Write your name in capital letters, your Centre Number and Candidate Number in the spaces provided on the Answer Booklet.
- Read each question carefully and make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- 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 for each question 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.
- The total number of marks for this paper is **120**.

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:

ipse inter primos dextram sub moenia tendit  
 Aeneas, magnaue incusat voce Latinum  
 testaturque deos iterum se ad proelia cogi,  
 bis iam Italos hostes, haec altera foedera rumpi.  
 exoritur trepidos inter discordia cives: 5  
 urbem alii reserare iubent et pandere portas  
 Dardanidis ipsumque trahunt in moenia regem;  
 arma ferunt alii et pergunt defendere muros,  
 inclusas ut cum latebroso in pumice pastor  
 investigavit apes fumoque implevit amaro; 10  
 illae intus trepidae rerum per cerea castra  
 discurrunt magnisque acuunt stridoribus iras;  
 volvitur ater odor tectis, tum murmure caeco  
 intus saxa sonant, vacuas it fumus ad auras.  
 accidit haec fessis etiam fortuna Latinis, 15  
 quae totam luctu concussit funditus urbem.  
 regina ut tectis venientem prospicit hostem,  
 inaccessi muros, ignes ad tecta volare,  
 nusquam acies contra Rutulas, nulla agmina Turni,  
 infelix pugnae iuvenem in certamine credit 20  
 extinctum et subito mentem turbata dolore  
 se causam clamat crimenque caputque malorum,  
 multaue per maestum demens effata furorem  
 purpureos moritura manu discindit amictus  
 et nodum informis leti trabe nectit ab alta. 25  
 quam cladem miserae postquam accepere Latinae,  
 filia prima manu flavos Lavinia crines  
 et roseas laniata genas, tum cetera circum  
 turba furit, resonant late plangoribus aedes.  
 hinc totam infelix vulgatur fama per urbem: 30  
 demittunt mentes, it scissa veste Latinus  
 coniugis attonitus fati urbisque ruina,  
 canitiem immundo perfusam pulvere turpans.

Virgil, *Aeneid* XII. 579–611

- (a) *ipse ... ad auras* (lines 1–14): how does Virgil's language bring out the indignation of Aeneas and the unsettling effect of his words on the citizens? [18]
- (b) *accidit ... pulvere turpans* (lines 15–33): how does Virgil make this a powerful and moving scene? [18]

[Quality of Written Communication: 4]

[Total = 36 + 4 = 40]

## Group B: Epic

2 Answer the questions on the following passage:

'Turne, in te suprema salus, miserere tuorum.  
 fulminat Aeneas armis summasque minatur  
 deiecturum arces Italum excidioque daturum,  
 iamque faces ad tecta volant. in te ora Latini,  
 in te oculos referunt; mussat rex ipse Latinus 5  
 quos generos vocet aut quae sese ad foedera flectat.  
 praeterea regina, tui fidissima, dextra  
 occidit ipsa sua lucemque exterrita fugit.  
 soli pro portis Messapus et acer Atinas  
 sustentant acies. circum hos utrimque phalanges 10  
 stant densae strictisque seges mucronibus horret  
 ferrea; tu currum deserto in gramine versas.'  
 obstipuit varia confusus imagine rerum  
 Turnus et obtutu tacito stetit; aestuat ingens  
 uno in corde pudor mixtoque insania luctu 15  
 et furiis agitatus amor et conscia virtus.  
 ut primum discussae umbrae et lux reddita menti,  
 ardentem oculorum orbem ad moenia torsit  
 turbidus eque rotis magnam respexit ad urbem.  
 ecce autem flammis inter tabulata volutus 20  
 ad caelum undabat vertex turrimque tenebat,  
 turrim compactis trabibus quam eduxerat ipse  
 subdideratque rotas pontesque instraverat altos.  
 'iam iam fata, soror, superant, absiste morari;  
 quo deus et quo dura vocat Fortuna sequamur. 25  
 stat conferre manum Aeneae, stat, quidquid acerbi est,  
 morte pati, neque me indecorem, germana, videbis  
 amplius. hunc, oro, sine me furere ante furorem.'

Virgil, *Aeneid* XII. 653–680

- (a) *Turne ... versas* (lines 1–12): show how Virgil conveys a sense of extreme urgency in this speech. [18]
- (b) *obstipuit ... furorem* (lines 13–28): what impression of Turnus is given here and how does Virgil's language convey it? [18]

[Quality of Written Communication: 4]

[Total = 36 + 4 = 40]

**Group D: Non-Epic Verse Author**

3 Answer the questions on the following passage:

|   |    |
|---|----|
| quid mihi, Livor edax, ignavos obicis annos<br>ingeniique vocas carmen inertis opus,<br>non me more patrum, dum strenua sustinet aetas,<br>praemia militiae pulverulenta sequi<br>nec me verbosas leges ediscere nec me<br>ingrato vocem prostituisse foro? | 5  |
| mortale est, quod quaeris, opus; mihi fama perennis<br>quaeritur, in toto semper ut orbe canar.<br>...  |    |
| Varronem primamque ratem quae nesciet aetas<br>aureaque Aesonio terga petita duci?  | 10 |
| carmina sublimis tunc sunt peritura Lucreti,<br>exitio terras cum dabit una dies;<br>Tityrus et fruges Aeneiaque arma legentur,<br>Roma triumphati dum caput orbis erit;  | 15 |
| donec erunt ignes arcusque Cupidinis arma,<br>discentur numeri, culte Tibulle, tui;<br>Gallus et Hesperii et Gallus notus Eois,<br>et sua cum Gallo nota Lycoris erit.  | 20 |
| ergo cum silices, cum dens patientis aratri<br>depereant aevo, carmina morte carent:<br>cedant carminibus reges regumque triumphi,<br>cedat et auriferi ripa benigna Tagi.  | 25 |
| vilia miretur vulgus; mihi flavus Apollo<br>pocula Castalia plena ministret aqua,<br>sustineamque coma metuentem frigora myrtum<br>atque a sollicito multus amante legar.   | 30 |
| pascitur in vivis Livor; post fata quiescit,<br>cum suus ex merito quemque tuetur honos:<br>ergo etiam cum me supremus adederit ignis,<br>vivam, parsque mei multa superstes erit.  | 30 |

Ovid, *Amores* I. 15, 1–8, 21–42

- (a) *quid mihi ... canar* (lines 1–8): what is the tone of this opening section of the poem and how is it achieved? [9]
- (b) *Varronem ... Lycoris erit* (lines 9–18): how does Ovid use variation in the way he refers to the poets in this list? [9]
- (c) *ergo cum ... superstes erit* (lines 19–30): show how the conclusion to this poem is firm, confident and emphatic. [18]

[Quality of Written Communication: 4]

[Total = 36 + 4 = 40]

## Group D: Non–Epic Verse Author

4 Answer the questions on the following passage:

iam super oceanum venit a seniore marito  
 flava pruinoso quae vehit axe diem.  
 quo properas, Aurora? mane: sic Memnonis umbris  
 annua sollemni caede parentet avis.  
 nunc iuvat in teneris dominae iacuisse lacertis; 5  
 si quando, lateri nunc bene iuncta meo est.  
 nunc etiam somni pingues et frigidus aer,  
 et liquidum tenui gutture cantat avis.  
 quo properas ingrata viris, ingrata puellis?  
 roscida purpurea supprime lora manu. 10  
 ante tuos ortus melius sua sidera servat  
 navita nec media nescius errat aqua;  
 te surgit quamvis lassus veniente viator  
 et miles saevas aptat ad arma manus;  
 prima bidente vides oneratos arva colentes, 15  
 prima vocas tardos sub iuga panda boves.  
 ...  
 invida, quo properas? quod erat tibi filius ater,  
 materni fuerat pectoris ille color.  
 Tithono vellem de te narrare liceret:  
 femina non caelo turpior ulla foret. 20  
 illum dum refugis, longo quia grandior aevo,  
 surgis ad invisas a sene mane rotas;  
 at si quem manibus Cephalum complexa teneres,  
 clamares 'lente currite, noctis equi.'  
 cur ego plectar amans, si vir tibi marcet ab annis? 25  
 num me nupsisti conciliante seni?  
 aspice quot somnos iuveni donarit amato  
 Luna, neque illius forma secunda tuae.  
 ipse deum genitor, ne te tam saepe videret,  
 commisit noctes in sua vota duas. 30  
 iurgia finieram. scires audisse: rubebat,  
 nec tamen adsueto tardius orta dies.

Ovid, *Amores* I. 13 1–16, 31–48

- (a) *quo properas ... boves* (lines 3–16): how does Ovid as lover make these lines a lively complaint to Aurora? [18]
- (b) *invida ... orta dies* (lines 17–32): how do Ovid's choice of detail and his language make the end of this poem clever and amusing? [18]

[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* XII

Ovid, *Amores* I. 1–7, 9, 11–15.

- 1 How effectively does Virgil build up to a climax in *Aeneid* XII?
  
- 2 'Ovid is so light-hearted that he should not be considered a real "love-poet" at all.' Discuss.



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- Q.3 & Q.4 Ovid, *Amores* I. 15. 1–8, 21–42, 13. 1–16, 31–48 © J. Barsby, *Ovid: Amores 1*, Bristol Classical Press. Reproduced by kind permission of Gerald Duckworth & Co. Ltd, [www.duckw.com](http://www.duckw.com).

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