

**ADVANCED GCE  
LATIN**

Literature 3 (Commentary and Essay)  
OVID

**WEDNESDAY 18 JUNE 2008**

**2490**

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 **all** the questions.

**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 **4** printed pages.

Answer Section A **and** Section B.

**Section A**

Answer **both** questions.

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

1 Answer the questions on the following passage:

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

2 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 the following question. The question carries 40 marks.

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

Ovid, *Amores* I. 1–7, 9, 11–15.

- 1 'Ovid is so light-hearted that he should not be considered a real "love-poet" at all.' Discuss.

---

*Copyright Acknowledgements:*

Q.1 & Q.2 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).

Permission to reproduce items where third-party owned material protected by copyright is included has been sought and cleared where possible. Every reasonable effort has been made by the publisher (OCR) to trace copyright holders, but if any items requiring clearance have unwittingly been included, the publisher will be pleased to make amends at the earliest possible opportunity.

OCR is part of the Cambridge Assessment Group. Cambridge Assessment is the brand name of University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which is itself a department of the University of Cambridge.