



ASSESSMENT and  
QUALIFICATIONS  
ALLIANCE

# Mark scheme

# June 2003

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## GCSE

### Latin

### 3027

### Paper 2F

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## Paper 2 Tier F

### 1. Virgil

- (a) *In which part of the Underworld was Aeneas when he was speaking to Dido in lines 1-11?*

in the fields of mourning **or** *lugentes campi*

Also accepted: "the Mourning fields"  
"the grieving fields"

(1 mark)

- (b) *In which city had Aeneas and Dido met previously?*

in Carthage

(1 mark)

- (c) *In lines 1-3 (infelix...fuii) Aeneas asks two questions. State one of them.*

*Either* Is it true that - you committed suicide?

*Or* "Was I the cause - of your death?"

Also accepted "was I the reason / you killed yourself?"

" was **he** the reason /cause...." etc.

Deduct 1 for a mixture of the two questions

Deduct 2 "What are you doing here?"

(2 marks)

- (d) *Look at lines 3-5 (per sidera...cessi).*

*(i) Name the two definite things by which Aeneas swears.*

the stars and - the gods

Also accepted: "those above"

(2 marks)

*(ii) What had Aeneas not wanted to do?*

leave / Dido's / shores **or** land.

Also accepted: "to sail away - and leave Dido - in Carthage"

(3 marks)

- (e) *Refer to lines 6-9 (sed me...dolorem).*

*(i) Choose two of the following phrases and explain to what they refer: has umbras, loca senta, and noctem profundam.*

*has umbras* refer to the shadows (of whatever sort) below the earth:

*loca senta* refer to the roughness of the terrain below the earth:

*noctem profundam* means the unrelieved darkness of this lower world.

*Any two of these, properly identified by correct Latin:*

Mention of "below the earth" or "the underworld" or similar had to be made, otherwise no marks.

Mention of just "the night" for *noctem profundam* was not accepted – but, e.g., "the night of death" or "eternal night" was.

(2 marks)

**(ii) Translate into English *nec credere dolorem* (lines 8-9).**

Nor could I / believe that / I was bringing to you / by my departure / so much grief as this.

Reasonable synonyms were, as usual, acceptable.

**(5 marks)**

**(f) Look at lines 10-11 (*siste...hoc est*).**

**(i) What are the two commands that Aeneas gives to Dido in line 10?**

stand still, and / do not leave / my sight  
or "stay in"

**(3 marks)**

**(ii) What does Aeneas say about the speech he is just finishing?**

he says that these words are / fated to be his last to her

Deduct 1: "so fate has made it for you never to feel anything for me again"

Deduct 1 "he's waited a long time to say it" *and similar*

**(2 marks)**

**(g) From the information in lines 12-13 (*talibus...ciebat*), quote and explain one way in which Aeneas now appeals to Dido's emotions.**

could be : *talibus...lenibat dictis* / with the idea of saying **soothing** words

or : *lacrimas (que) ciebat* / trying to make her weep

1 mark for quoted Latin, 1 mark for explanation:

Those who quoted **all** of line 13 were given no marks at all.

**(2 marks)**

**(h) Translate into English *illa solo fixos oculos aversa tenebat* (line 14).**

She turned away / and kept her eyes / fixed / on the ground

Also accepted, for two marks: "her eyes were fixed on the ground"

"her eyes remained - fixed, staring on the ground"

**(4 marks)**

**(i) In lines 15-16 (*nec magis...cautes*),**

**(i) *incepto...sermone*: who is speaking?**

Aeneas

Not accepted: "the narrator"

"Vergil"

**(1 mark)**

**(ii) With which two things does Virgil now compare Dido?**

hard basalt, and - (Marpesian) rock - or flint *and/or* stone (any **two**)

Also accepted: "marble"

**(2 marks)**

**(j) Look at lines 17-19 (tandem...amorem).****(i) To what place does Dido go in the end?**

a shady grove

Also accepted:

"back to the woods"

"into the forest"

**(1 mark)****(ii) Whom does she meet there?**her first husband **or** Sychaeus

(Correct spelling was essential here)

**(1 mark)****(iii) How does this person treat her?**

he reacts to her cares / and gives her his love

Also accepted:

"he treats her with sympathy – and with love"

"he responds to her unhappiness..."

"he comforts her – and returns her cares"

and several other similar answers, mentioning, e.g. his respect for her.

**(2 marks)****2. Virgil****(a) dixerat (line 1). Who had just spoken?**

the Sibyl

Also accepted:

"the priestess of Apollo"

Deduct 1:

"the priestess"

**(1 mark)****(b) Whom is Aeneas hoping to see when he enters this part of the Underworld?**

his father, Anchises

*either description gained this mark***(1 mark)****(c) Write down in Latin two words from lines 1-2 (dixerat...propinquant) that expresses movement.****two from:** *gressi: corripiunt: propinquant*

Also accepted as one example:

*"pariter gressi"***(2 marks)**

**(d) Look at lines 3-4 (*occupat...figit*).**

**(i) What did Aeneas do on reaching this entrance?**

he sprinkled himself **or** his body - with (fresh **or** 'recent') water.  
 Also accepted: "water" (alone) for 1 mark.

**(2 marks)**

**(ii) What colour was the bough?**

(a) golden (bough)  
 Also accepted: "gold"

**(1 mark)**

**(iii) explain why Aeneas needed it.**

allowing access to Hades, - for those still alive  
 Not accepted: "to get from one part of the Underworld to another"

**(2 mark)**

**(e) (i) To whom does *divae* (line 5) refer?**

Proserpina *or* Persephone  
*spelling had to be recognisable if not totally accurate*  
 Also accepted: "the wife of the God of the Underworld" *or* ...of Hades"

**(1 mark)**

**(ii) Why should Aeneas make an offering to her?**

she is the goddess of the Underworld  
 Also accepted: "to get to the next part of the Underworld"

**(1 mark)**

**(f) Refer to lines 6-7 (*devenere...beatas*).**

**(i) What is the usual English name for this part of the Underworld?**

The Elysian Fields  
 Also accepted: "Elysium"

**(1 mark)**

**(ii) State in English two of the details of the place that these lines describe.**

**two** from: happy places  
 blessed settlements  
*delightful greenery or delightful lawns*  
 Not accepted: "lots of lawns"  
 "large and open grassy plains"

**(2 marks)**

**(g) Translate into English largior...purpureo (lines 8-9).**

Here a stronger air / clothes the plains / with bright / light  
**or** “in a bright / light”

Also accepted: “and the light shone – bright” etc

**(4 marks)****(h) The last six lines describe how the inhabitants of this community occupy their time.**

**(i) Mention and explain two ways in which Virgil makes description of the athletics facilities in lines 10-11 (pars in gramineis...harena) colourful or vivid.**

**either** *gramineis...palaestris* (grassy exercise-areas)  
**or** *fulva...harena* (yellow sand).

1 mark for Latin, 1 mark for explanation.

**(2 marks)**

**(ii) State any four of the musical activities mentioned in lines 12-15 (pars pedibus...eburno).**

Marks given for any **four** from:

- 1) accompaniment with foot-tapping
  - 2) singing or reciting songs
  - 3) accompanying the ‘measures’ with a lyre
  - 4) use of an (ivory) plectrum
  - 5) and/or use of fingers
  - 6) the idea of *alternation* of these ways of playing
- Not accepted: “loud voices”

**(4 marks)**

**(iii) Who is Threicius...sacerdos (line 13)?**

Orpheus

Deduct 1: “he was a poet”

“a man singing along”

**(1 mark)**

**(iv) Why is he mentioned here?**

he is an excellent singer **or** musician

Deduct 1: “a poet playing an instrument”

“accompanying the music by singing” etc.

**(1 mark)****3. Horace**

**(a) Refer to line 1 (causa...agello).**

**(i) How well off was Horace’s father?**

poor

**(1 mark)**

**(ii) Which Latin word indicates this?**

*pauper*

Deduct 1: “macro” and similar

**(1 mark)**

**(b) Look at lines 2-5 (*noluit...aeris*).**

**(i) Who ran the school that Horace did not attend?**

Flavius

Deduct 1: “*Flavi*” and similar

**(1 mark)**

**(ii) Whose sons attended this school?**

centurions’ sons **or** veterans’ sons

Also accepted “sons of ex-army men”  
“centurions”

**(1 mark)**

**(iii) Translate into English *laevo suspensi...ibant* (lines 4-5).**

They used to go - with their satchels and their tablet - slung over their - left arm

Also accepted: “suspending their...” etc.: “tablets”, “slates” “left arms”  
“hanging from their...”

**(4 marks)**

**(iv) What fees did the pupils pay?**

eight asses - per month

Also accepted: “every ide of the month”  
“midmonth”

Deduct 1: “8 aeris”  
“8 coins”

**(2 marks)**

**(c) Refer to lines 6-8 (*sed...prognatos*).**

**(i) Where was the school that Horace did attend?**

Rome

**(1 mark)**

**(ii) Quote and translate the Latin words that show that Horace’s father acted ambitiously.**

*ausus est (portare)* = he was bold enough (to take...)

Also allowed, “*ausus*” on its own, **if an explanation followed it**

**(2 marks)**

**(iii) Why do you think Horace mentions eques and senator here?**

they are parents of his fellow students

**or** it shows the kind of students he was with

Also accepted: "to show the difference between his father and the other fathers, often senators, who were rich" and similar explanations.

Deduct 1: "he tried to make his son fit in...", but allow if an explanation follows about **with whom** he fitted in.

**(1 mark)**

**(d) Look at lines 8-10 (vestem...aderat), where Horace tells us more about his schooling.****(i) Horace did not go alone. Who, from his own household, went to his school as well?**

slaves, and - his own father

Deduct 1: "father came as his slave"

**(2 marks)**

**(ii) If people saw him as a schoolboy, what might they have assumed about a family's status?**

it was high, - thanks to inherited wealth

Deduct 1: "that he was rich, because father had bought him new clothes", 1 mark  
"they were very well off"

Not accepted: "the fact that he had a slave"

**(2 marks)**

**(iii) Translate into English ipse...aderat (lines 11-12).**

He himself was - my most incorruptible - guardian, - and sat in the presence - of all the teachers

(or "and was present for" and similar)

**(5 marks)**

**(e) Refer to lines 12-14 (quid multa...turpi).****(i) What does Horace mean by quid multa?**

"to sum up", or *similar*

Also accepted: "Need I say more?"  
"Could he have done much more for me?" and similar

**(1 mark)**

**(ii) Which quality in Horace did his father consider the most important?**

clean living **or** manliness: **or** the word *pudicum*

Also accepted: "honesty"  
"honour and virtue"

Deduct 1: "to stay in line and not run free"  
"innocence"

**(1 mark)**



**(iii) From which two types of bad behaviour was Horace protected?**

a shameful deed, and / a shameful insult **or** disgrace

Also accepted: “scandal”  
 “creating a disgrace”  
 “losing his honour”  
 Deduct 1 “violence”  
 “dangers and distractions of life”  
 “temptation”

**(2 marks)**

**(f) According to lines 15-17 (*nec timuit...sequerer*),**

**(i) What was his father’s occupation?**

a tax-collector  
 Also accepted: “he collected taxes” and similar variants

**(1 mark)**

**(ii) What different occupation might Horace have taken up?**

an auctioneer  
 Deduct 1: “accounting”

**(1 mark)**

**(iii) How much of an income might either of these jobs have produced? Quote the two Latin words that tell us this.**

not much: - *parvas...mercedes*

**(2 marks)**

**4. Martial, Ovid**

**Extract A:**

**(a) What did Symmachus do when Martial was ill?**

He brought 100 pupils with him / to visit Martial (immediately)  
 Also accepted: “a crowd of people”  
 Deduct 1: “to examine Martial”

**(2 marks)**

**(b) Look at lines 3-4 (*centum me tetigere...habeo*).**

**(i) Translate into English *centum me tetigere manus aquilone gelatae* (line 3).**

a hundred hands - frozen with the north [-east] wind - touched me  
Deduct 1: "with the feeling of the N-E wind", etc.

**(3 marks)**

**(ii) What, according to Martial, was the result of these attentions?**

he has a fever now - which he did not have before.

Also accepted:

"he was more ill – than he was to start with"

"I have....- I did not have....", or vice versa, to give the same contrast.

Allow 1 mark for "he grew more ill" and similar

**(2 marks)**

**(c) Do you find this poem amusing? Give a reason for your opinion.**

One mark for a clear opinion - the other for a convincing reason.

**(2 marks)**

**Extract B:**

**(d) Why was Venus especially worshipped on Cyprus?**

she was (reputedly) born on **or** off the coast of Cyprus

**(1 mark)**

**(e) Look at lines 2-4 (*et pandis...fumabant*).**

**(i) What two parts of a religious ceremony do these lines describe?**

sacrifice of heifers and - the burning of incense

Deduct 1: "sacrifice" *alone*

**(2 marks)**

**(ii) State and explain any one Latin word or phrase that adds vividness and/ or horror to Ovid's description of this ceremony.**

could be **one** of:

*pandis ... cornibus*

*nivea cervice*

*concident ictae ... iuvencae*

1 mark for each correct quotation, and 1 for explaining the 'vividness' or 'horror':

**(2 marks)**

**(f) In lines 4-7 (*cum munere...eburnae*), Ovid describes Pygmalion's prayer.**

**(i) Why did Pygmalion say this prayer?**

because he wanted a wife

Also accepted: "to get Venus to help him"

Deduct 1: "so that his ivory maiden would come to life" and similar

**(1 mark)**

**(ii) Which one Latin word describes how he said it?**

*timide*

**(1 mark)**

**(iii) In line 5, what did Pygmalion assume that the gods could do?**

that they could grant **or** bring about - everything

Also accepted: - "anything"

1 mark only for "they could answer his prayers"

**(2 marks)**

**(iv) What request was he not bold enough to make?**

"let my wife be - the ivory maiden" **or** that ivory maiden - become his wife.

*(or synonymous variants on either of these)*

Deduct 1: "so that his ivory maiden [1 mark given] **would come to life**"

**(2 marks)**

**(g) Translate into English *ipsa suis aderat Venus aurea festis* (line 8).**

Golden [-haired] Venus - herself - was present at - her own festival.

**(4 marks)**

**(h) According to line 10 (*flamma...duxit*), how did Venus show that she had heard Pygmalion's prayer?**

The flame blazed up three times, and - shot its point into the air.

*(or other words to this effect)*

**(2 marks)**

**(i) Pygmalion then returned home, as described in lines 11-12 (*ut rediit...oscula*). State in English three things that he did there.**

He made for the statue of the girl - lay on the couch, and - gave kisses to the girl.

**(3 marks)**

## 5. Language

- (a) *Look at line 1 (cur...volunt). What do so many men want to do?*

to sail / across the sea(s)

Accepted: "travel away on a ship"

Deduct 1: "travel on a ship"

"board a ship on the sea"

Deduct 2: "travel far round the world"

"visit new places" (*cf. (b) (iii) below*)

(2 marks)

- (b) *Refer to lines 1-2 (et ego...vidimus).*

- (i) *What has Pliny often done?*

made / long journeys

Accepted: "go on - long journeys"

Deduct 1: "visited places far away"

"take(n) his friends on long journeys"

(2 marks)

- (ii) *Who has been with him?*

his friends

(1 mark)

- (iii) *Why have they done this?*

to visit / new cities

Deduct 1: "to see new places"

(2 marks)

- (iv) *Which places have they never seen?*

those (many) (places) that are near / to Rome

Deduct 1: "nearer"

(2 marks)

- (c) *At the start of the second paragraph (line 3), where has Pliny just come to?*

the villa *or* house *or* estate - of a friend *or* of Clusinius

(2 marks)

- (d) *Look at lines 3-4 (ibi...videntur), which describe in detail a large lake.*

- (i) *How do we know that it is the first time Pliny has visited it?*

he says that he has never / seen it before

Deduct 1: "a lake like this"

(2 marks)

**(ii) What are in the lake and how do they appear?**

two - islands – seem – to be floating

Deduct 1: “[they] appear by floating”

**(4 marks)****(e) Pliny goes on to mention an incredible event, lines 5-6 (id mihi...pulsaverit).****(i) What did the smaller island do?**

it floated / across the lake

Accepted: “through the lake”

Deduct 1: “on the water”

**(2 marks)****(ii) What happened to the larger island?**

it was hit - violently by - the smaller island

Accepted: alternatives such as “the smaller hit the larger violently”

“...heavily”

Not accepted: “it was heavy”

**(3 marks)****(f) Lines 6-7 (deinde...esse): tell us what happened next.****(i) What animals were involved, and how many were there?**

two - horses

**(2 marks)****(ii) What were they doing?**

walking - from the larger - island - to the smaller one

Accepted: “large”

“big”

“small”

**(4 marks)****(iii) Describe the strange thing that occurred.**

the small(er) island - began to - move away from - the large(r) one

**(4 marks)****(iv) What did Pliny think would happen?**

the horses - would fall into - the water

Accepted: “...the lake”

Deduct 1: “they may drown”

“the sea”

**(3 marks)**

**(g) Refer to the final sentence (*lacus...debetis*).**

**(i) What does Pliny tell his readers to do?**

visit – “this lake”

Accepted: “the lake”

**(2 marks)**

**(ii) When ought they to do this?**

at once *or* immediately *or* now

**(1 mark)**

**(iii) Why should this not be difficult for them?**

the lake is - near to Rome

Accepted: “not far from Rome”

**(2 marks)**