

General Certificate of Secondary Education
June 2003



LATIN
Paper 2
Foundation Tier

3027/2F

Friday 27 June 2003 1.30 pm to 3.15 pm

F

<p>In addition to this paper you will require: a 12-page answer book.</p>
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Time allowed: 1 hour 45 minutes

Instructions

- Use blue or black ink or ball-point pen.
- Write the information required on the front of your answer book. The *Examining Body* for this paper is AQA. The *Paper Reference* is 3027/2F.
- Answer **three** questions.
- Answer **either** Questions 1, 2 and 5
or Questions 3, 4 and 5.
- Do all rough work in your answer book. Cross through any work you do not want marked.

Information

- The maximum mark for this paper is 100.
- Mark allocations are shown in brackets.
- The meanings of words underlined in each question are given in the Latin – English vocabulary list provided on a separate sheet.

Advice

- You are reminded of the need for clear presentation.

Answer **either** Questions 1 and 2 (Virgil) and Question 5
or Questions 3 and 4 (Horace, Martial, Ovid) and Question 5.

1 Virgil

Total for this question: 34 marks

Read the following extract, which is taken from the set text you have studied, and answer the questions which follow. The meanings of words underlined in the passage are given in the Latin-English vocabulary list provided on a separate sheet.

“infelix Dido, verus mihi nuntius ergo
 venerat exstinctam ferroque extrema secutam?
 funeris heu tibi causa fui? per sidera iuro,
 per superos et si qua fides tellure sub ima est,
 invitus, regina, tuo de litore cessi. 5
 sed me iussa deum, quae nunc has ire per umbras,
 per loca senta situ cogunt noctemque profundam,
 imperiis egere suis; nec credere quivi
 hunc tantum tibi me discessu ferre dolorem.
 siste gradum teque aspectu ne subtrahe nostro. 10
 quem fugis? extremum fato quod te adloquor hoc est.”
 talibus Aeneas ardentem et torva tuentem
 lenibat dictis animum lacrimasque ciebat.
 illa solo fixos oculos aversa tenebat
 nec magis incepto vultum sermone movetur 15
 quam si dura silex aut stet Marpesia cautes.
 tandem corripuit sese atque inimica refugit
 in nemus umbriferum, coniunx ubi pristinus illi
 respondet curis aequatque Sychaeus amorem.

(Virgil, *Aeneid VI*, lines 456-474)

- (a) In which part of the Underworld was Aeneas when he was speaking to Dido in lines 1-11? (1 mark)
- (b) In which city had Aeneas and Dido met previously? (1 mark)
- (c) In lines 1-3 (*infelix...fui*) Aeneas asks two questions. State **one** of them. (2 marks)
- (d) Look at lines 3-5 (*per sidera...cessi*).
- (i) State the first **two** things by which Aeneas swears. (2 marks)
- (ii) What had Aeneas **not** wanted to do? (3 marks)

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- (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*. (2 marks)
 - (ii) Translate into English *nec credere...dolorem* (lines 8-9). (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? (3 marks)
 - (ii) What does Aeneas say about the speech he is just finishing? (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. (2 marks)
- (h) Translate into English *illa solo fixos oculos aversa tenebat* (line 14). (4 marks)
- (i) In lines 15-16 (*nec magis...cautes*),
- (i) *incepto...sermone*: who is speaking? (1 mark)
 - (ii) With which **two** things does Virgil now compare Dido? (2 marks)
- (j) Look at lines 17-19 (*tandem...amorem*).
- (i) To what place does Dido go in the end? (1 mark)
 - (ii) Whom does she meet there? (1 mark)
 - (iii) How does this person treat her? (2 marks)

2 Virgil

Total for this question: 26 marks

Read the following extract, which is taken from the set text you have studied, and answer the questions which follow. The meanings of words underlined in the passage are given in the Latin-English vocabulary list provided on a separate sheet.

dixerat et pariter gressi per opaca viarum
 corripunt spatium medium foribusque propinquant.
 occupat Aeneas aditum corpusque recenti
 spargit aqua ramumque adverso in limine figit.

his demum exactis, perfecto munere divae, 5
 devenere locos laetos et amoena virecta
 fortunatorum nemorum sedesque beatas.
 largior hic campos aether et lumine vestit
 purpureo, solemque suum, sua sidera norunt.
 pars in gramineis exercent membra palaestris, 10
 contendunt ludo et fulva luctantur harena;
 pars pedibus plaudunt choreas et carmina dicunt.
 nec non Threicius longa cum veste sacerdos
obloquitur numeris septem discrimina vocum,
 iamque eadem digitis, iam pectine pulsat eburno. 15

(Virgil, *Aeneid VI*, lines 633-647)

- (a) *dixerat* (line 1). Who had just spoken? (1 mark)
- (b) Whom is Aeneas hoping to see when he enters this part of the Underworld? (1 mark)
- (c) Write down **two** Latin words from lines 1-2 (*dixerat...propinquant*) that express movement. (2 marks)
- (d) Look at lines 3-4 (*occupat...figit*).
- (i) What did Aeneas do on reaching this entrance? (2 marks)
- (ii) What colour was the bough? (1 mark)
- (iii) Explain why Aeneas needed it. (2 marks)
- (e) (i) To whom does *divae* (line 5) refer? (1 mark)
- (ii) Why did Aeneas make an offering to her? (1 mark)

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- (f) Refer to lines 6-7 (*devenere...beatas*).
- (i) What is the usual English name for this part of the Underworld? (1 mark)
 - (ii) State in English **two** of the details of the place that these lines describe. (2 marks)
- (g) Translate into English *largior...purpureo* (lines 8-9). (4 marks)
- (h) The last **six** lines describe how the inhabitants of this community spend their time.
- (i) Mention and explain **one** way in which Virgil makes the description of the athletics facilities in lines 10-11 (*pars in gramineis...harena*) colourful or vivid. (2 marks)
 - (ii) State any **four** of the musical activities mentioned in lines 12-15 (*pars pedibus...eburno*). (4 marks)
 - (iii) Who is *Threicius...sacerdos* (line 13)? (1 mark)
 - (iv) Why is he mentioned here? (1 mark)

TURN TO PAGE 10 FOR QUESTION 5

Turn over ►

Do **not** answer Questions 3 and 4 if you have answered Questions 1 and 2.

3 Horace

Total for this question: 31 marks

Read the following extract, which is taken from the set texts you have studied, and answer the questions which follow. The meanings of words underlined in the passage are given in the Latin-English vocabulary list provided on a separate sheet.

The Poet's Education

causa pater fuit his, qui macro pauper agello
 noluit in Flavi ludum me mittere, magni
 quo pueri magnis e centurionibus orti,
 laevo suspensi loculos tabulamque lacerto
 ibant octonos referentes Idibus aeris; 5
 sed puerum est ausus Romam portare, docendum
 artes quas doceat quivis eques atque senator
semet prognatos. vestem servosque sequentes,
 in magno ut populo, si quis vidisset, avita
 ex re praeberi sumptus mihi crederet illos. 10
 ipse mihi custos incorruptissimus omnes
 circum doctores aderat. quid multa? pudicum,
 qui primus virtutis honos, servavit ab omni
 non solum facto, verum opprobrio quoque turpi;
 nec timuit sibi ne vitio quis verteret olim 15
 si praeco parvas aut, ut fuit ipse, coactor
mercedes sequer.

(Horace, *Satires I*, 6, lines 71-87)

- (a) Refer to line 1 (*causa...agello*).
- (i) How well off was Horace's father? (1 mark)
- (ii) Which **Latin** word indicates this? (1 mark)
- (b) Look at lines 2-5 (*noluit...aeris*).
- (i) Who ran the school that Horace did **not** attend? (1 mark)
- (ii) Whose sons attended this school? (1 mark)
- (iii) Translate into English *laevo suspensi...ibant* (lines 4-5). (4 marks)
- (iv) What fees did the pupils pay? (2 marks)

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- (c) Refer to lines 6-8 (*sed...prognatos*).
- (i) Where was the school that Horace **did** attend? (1 mark)
 - (ii) Quote and translate the **Latin** words that show that Horace's father acted ambitiously. (2 marks)
 - (iii) Why do you think Horace mentions *eques* and *senator* here? (1 mark)
- (d) Look at lines 8-12 (*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? (2 marks)
 - (ii) If people had seen him as a schoolboy, what might they have assumed about his family's status? (2 marks)
 - (iii) Translate into English *ipse...aderat* (lines 11-12). (5 marks)
- (e) Refer to lines 12-14 (*quid multa...turpi*).
- (i) What does Horace mean by *quid multa*? (1 mark)
 - (ii) Which quality in Horace did his father consider the most important? (1 mark)
 - (iii) From which **two** types of bad behaviour was Horace protected? (2 marks)
- (f) According to lines 15-17 (*nec timuit...sequerer*),
- (i) what was his father's occupation? (1 mark)
 - (ii) What **different** occupation might Horace have taken up? (1 mark)
 - (iii) How much of an income might either of these jobs have produced? Quote the **two** Latin words that tell us this. (2 marks)

Do **not** answer Questions 3 and 4 if you have answered Questions 1 and 2.

4 Martial, Ovid

Total for this question: 29 marks

Read the following **two** extracts, taken from the set texts you have studied, and answer the questions which follow each extract. The meanings of words underlined in the passage are given in the Latin-English vocabulary list provided on a separate sheet.

Extract A

Two Nightmare Doctors

languēbam: sed tu comitatus protinus ad me
venisti centum, Symmache, discipulis.
centum me tetigere manus aquilone gelatae:
non habui febrem, Symmache; nunc habeo.

(Martial, V, 9, lines 1-4)

- (a) What did Symmachus do when Martial was ill? (2 marks)
- (b) Look at lines 3-4 (*centum...habeo*).
- (i) Translate into English *centum me tetigere manus aquilone gelatae* (line 3). (3 marks)
- (ii) What, according to Martial, was the result of these attentions? (2 marks)
- (c) Do you find this poem amusing? Give a reason for your opinion. (2 marks)

Extract B

Pygmalion

festa dies Veneris tota celeberrima Cypro
 venerat, et pandis inductae cornibus aurum
 conciderant ictae nivea cervice iuvencae,
 turaque fumabant, cum munere functus ad aras
 constitit et timide “si di dare cuncta potestis, 5
sit coniunx, opto,” non ausus “eburnea virgo”
 dicere, Pygmalion “similis mea” dixit “eburnae.”
 sensit, ut ipsa suis aderat Venus aurea festis,
 vota quid illa velint et, amici numinis omen, 10
 flamma ter accensa est apicemque per aera duxit.
 ut rediit, simulacra suae petit ille puellae
 incumbensque toro dedit oscula.

(Ovid, *Metamorphoses X*, lines 267-278)

- (d) Why was Venus especially worshipped on Cyprus? (1 mark)
- (e) Look at lines 2-4 (*et pandis...fumabant*).
- (i) What **two** parts of a religious ceremony do these lines describe? (2 marks)
- (ii) State and explain **one** Latin word or phrase that adds vividness and/or horror to Ovid’s description of this ceremony. (2 marks)
- (f) In lines 4-7 (*cum munere...eburnae*), Ovid describes Pygmalion’s prayer.
- (i) Why did Pygmalion say this prayer? (1 mark)
- (ii) Which **one** Latin word describes how he said it? (1 mark)
- (iii) In line 5, what did Pygmalion assume that the gods could do? (2 marks)
- (iv) What request was he **not** bold enough to make? (2 marks)
- (g) Translate into English *ipsa suis aderat Venus aurea festis* (line 8). (4 marks)
- (h) According to line 10 (*flamma...duxit*), how did Venus show that she had heard Pygmalion’s prayer? (2 marks)
- (i) Pygmalion then returned home, as described in lines 11-12 (*ut rediit...oscula*). State in English the **three** things that he did there. (3 marks)

Turn over ►

All candidates must answer Question 5.

5

Total for this question: 40 marks

Read the following passage and answer the questions which follow. The meanings of words underlined in the passage are given in the Latin-English vocabulary list provided on the separate sheet.

Pliny wonders why people take so much trouble to visit faraway places when they have never been to beauty-spots much nearer to Rome, as he recently did. He uses his own experience of an unbelievable event as an example of what he means, and encourages others to go and see the area.

cur tot homines trans mare navigare volunt? et ego et amici saepe longa itinera fecimus, ut urbes novas visitemus. sed loca multa quae prope Romam sunt numquam vidimus.

nuper ad villam amici, Clusinii nomine, veni. ibi cognovi hanc villam non longe abesse a lacu magno, quem numquam antea videram. in lacu sunt insulae duae quae in aqua natant videntur. id mihi incredibile erat quod, dum specto, insula minor per lacum ita natavit ut maiorem insulam graviter pulsaverit. deinde, cum equi duo e maiore ad minorem insulam ambularent, insula minor discedere e maiore coepit. putabam equos in aquam casuros esse.

lacus ille non longe Roma abest: vos omnes eum visitare statim debetis!

- (a) Look at line 1 (*cur...volunt*). What do so many men want to do? (2 marks)
- (b) Refer to lines 1-2 (*et ego...vidimus*).
- (i) What has Pliny often done? (2 marks)
- (ii) Who has been with him? (1 mark)
- (iii) Why have they done this? (2 marks)
- (iv) Which places have they never seen? (2 marks)
- (c) At the start of the second paragraph (line 3), where has Pliny just come to? (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? (2 marks)
- (ii) What are in the lake and how do they appear? (4 marks)

- (e) Pliny goes on to mention an unbelievable event in lines 5-6 (*id mihi...pulsaverit*).
- (i) What did the smaller island do? (2 marks)
 - (ii) What happened to the larger island? (3 marks)
- (f) Lines 6-7 (*deinde...esse*) tell us what happened next.
- (i) What animals were involved, and how many were there? (2 marks)
 - (ii) What were they doing? (4 marks)
 - (iii) Describe the strange thing that occurred. (4 marks)
 - (iv) What did Pliny think would happen? (3 marks)
- (g) Refer to the final sentence (*lacus...debetis*).
- (i) What does Pliny tell his readers to do? (2 marks)
 - (ii) When ought they to do this? (1 mark)
 - (iii) Why should this not be difficult for them? (2 marks)

END OF QUESTIONS

Words which are expected to be known are not included.

Latin – English

Question 1

cautes, -is (f)
cieo, ciere, civi, citum
egere *is from* ago, agere, egi, actum
queo, quivi
sentus, -a, -um
tellus, -uris (f)
torvus, -a, -um
umbrifer, -a, -um

cliff, reef, crag, rock
to summon up, produce
to lead, drive
to be able
rough, uneven
land, earth
grim, savage
shady, shade-producing

Question 2

fores, -um (m pl)
obloquor, -i, oblocutus sum
pecten, -inis (m)
perfecto munere
virectum, -i (n)
voces, -um (f pl)

door, gate
to accompany
plectrum, quill
= after completing this ritual
(area of) greenery, lawn
notes, sounds

TURN OVER

Turn over ►

Question 3

avitus, -a, -um
lacertus, -i (m)
loculi, -orum (m pl)
macer, macra, macrum
merces, -edis (f)
opprobrium, -i (n)
orti *is from* orior, oriri, ortus sum
semet prognatos (m)

ancestral
arm
satchel
meagre, unproductive
wages, reward
scandal, disgrace
to arise
his sons

Question 4

aquilo, onis (m)
celeber, -bris, -bre
di
munere functus
pandus, -a, -um
sit
tetigere *is from* tango, tangere, tetigi, tactum
velint

the North-East wind
popular, much-frequented
= O Gods!
after making his offering
curved, arched
let me have
to touch
meant, signified

Question 5

antea
Clusinius, -i (m)
incredibilis, -is, -e
insula, -ae (f)
lacus, -us (m)
nato, -are, -avi, -atum
novus, -a, -um
nuper
pulso, -are, -avi, -atum
Roma, -ae (f)
specto, -are, -avi, -atum
ut
visito, -are, -avi, -atum

previously
Clusinius (*a man's name*)
unbelievable, incredible
island
lake
to float
new
recently
to hit, to strike
Rome (*the city*)
to watch
in order that, so that, to, that
to visit