

General Certificate of Secondary Education  
June 2003



**LATIN**  
**Paper 2**  
**Higher Tier**

**3027/2H**

Friday 27 June 2003      1.30 pm to 3.15 pm

**H**

<p><b>In addition to this paper you will require:</b> 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 3027/2H.
- 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 Question 5 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: 33 marks**

Read the following extract, which is taken from the set text you have studied, and answer the questions which follow.

“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) Look at lines 1-3 (*infelix...fui*).
- (i) State in English **one** of the questions that Aeneas asked. (2 marks)
- (ii) Quote and translate **one** Latin word or phrase from these lines that indicates how Aeneas felt at this point. Explain your choice. (3 marks)
- (d) Write down **two** different ways in which Aeneas emphasises his claim, in lines 3-5 (*per sidera...cessi*), that he had not wanted to leave Dido’s shores. (2 marks)

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- (e) Refer to lines 6-9 (*sed me...dolorem*).
- (i) *iussa deum*: which god brought these to Aeneas when he was in Dido's city? (1 mark)
  - (ii) Choose **two** of the following phrases and explain to what they refer: *has umbras*, *loca senta* and *noctem profundam*. (2 marks)
  - (iii) Translate into English *nec credere...dolorem* (lines 8-9). (4 marks)
- (f) Look at lines 10-11 (*siste...hoc est*). Quote and explain any **two** Latin words or phrases which suggest that Aeneas is beginning to feel anxiety in Dido's presence. (4 marks)
- (g) Lines 12-16 (*talibus...cautes*) paint contrasting pictures of Aeneas and Dido at this point.
- (i) State and explain **one** way in which Aeneas now appeals to Dido's emotions. (2 marks)
  - (ii) How, by sound pattern and/or choice of words, does Virgil bring out Dido's hostile reaction? You should quote, translate and explain **two** Latin examples from these lines. (6 marks)
- (h) Refer to lines 17-18 (*tandem...umbriferum*). Give **two** reasons why Dido behaved in this way towards Aeneas. (2 marks)
- (i) Look at lines 18-19 (*coniunx...amorem*).
- (i) Who was Sychaeus? (1 mark)
  - (ii) How does Sychaeus behave towards Dido? (2 marks)

## 2 Virgil

Total for this question: 27 marks

Read the following extract, which is taken from the set text you have studied, and answer the questions which follow.

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) Refer to lines 1-2 (*dixerat...propinquant*). How does Virgil emphasise movement in these two lines? You should make **two** points and must quote the Latin in your answer. (2 marks)
- (d) Look at lines 3-4 (*occupat...aqua*).
- (i) What did Aeneas do on reaching this entrance? (2 marks)
- (ii) Why did he do this? (1 mark)
- (e) Describe what the *ramum* (line 4) was and say where it came from. (2 marks)
- (f) (i) To whom does *divae* (line 5) refer? (1 mark)
- (ii) Why did Aeneas make an offering to her? (1 mark)

- (g) Refer to lines 6-7 (*devenere...beatas*).
- (i) What is the usual English name for this part of the Underworld? (1 mark)
  - (ii) Quote and translate any **one** Latin phrase that, in your opinion, describes its most attractive feature. Explain your choice. (3 marks)
- (h) State **two** features mentioned in lines 8-9 (*largior...norunt*) that you would **not** expect to find in the Underworld. (2 marks)
- (i) The last six lines describe how the inhabitants of this community spend their time.
- (i) Mention and explain **two** ways in which Virgil adds interest to his description of the athletics facilities in lines 10-11 (*pars in gramineis...harena*). (4 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 ►**

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

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### 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 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	5
ibant octonos referentes Idibus aeris; 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 si praeco parvas aut, ut fuit ipse, coactor mercedes sequerer.	15

(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 or phrase indicates this? (1 mark)
  - (iii) To what does *his* refer? (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) Quote and translate **two** of the phrases that describe these sons and their actions. Explain why you find each phrase effective. (6 marks)

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- (c) Lines 6-8 (*sed...prognatos*) tell us that Horace was sent to school at Rome instead.
- (i) Which **Latin** word or phrase shows that Horace's father acted ambitiously? Explain your choice. (2 marks)
  - (ii) What kind of skills did his father think that Horace should be taught? (2 marks)
- (d) Refer to lines 8-10 (*vestem...illos*). If people had seen Horace as a schoolboy,
- (i) what **two** things would they have noticed? (2 marks)
  - (ii) What might they have thought as a result of seeing these things? (2 marks)
- (e) Explain the phrase *custos incorruptissimus* (line 11). Do **not** merely translate. (2 marks)
- (f) Look at lines 12-14 (*quid multa...turpi*).
- (i) Quote and translate the **one** Latin adjective that refers to the moral quality that Horace gained from his schooling. (2 marks)
  - (ii) From which **two** types of bad behaviour was Horace protected? (2 marks)
  - (iii) In what **two** ways do these lines suggest that Horace is grateful to his father? (2 marks)
- (g) 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)

Turn over ►

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

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**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.

**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) *centum...gelatae* (line 3). How does this line add to the effect of the whole of this poem? (2 marks)
- (c) Quote and translate **two** Latin words or phrases that contrast Martial's condition before and after Symmachus' visit. (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,  
 flamma ter accensa est apicemque per aera duxit. 10  
 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 any **two** Latin words or phrases that add vividness and/or horror to Ovid’s description of this ceremony. (4 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) Look at lines 8-9 (*sensit...omen*). Quote and translate the Latin words that indicate how Venus reacted to what Pygmalion had said and done. (2 marks)
- (h) Translate into English *flamma ter accensa est apicemque per aera duxit* (line 10). (3 marks)
- (i) Refer to lines 11-12 (*ut rediit...oscula*). Quote and translate **two** of the things that Pygmalion did when he returned home. (2 marks)
- (j) How far do you think that the story of Pygmalion is a romantic tale? Reference may be made to the whole of the set text and you should make **three** points. (3 marks)

Turn over ►

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All candidates must answer Question 5.

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5

Total for this question: 40 marks

Read the following passage and answer, in English (except where Latin is required), 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.**

saepe miror cur tot homines trans mare navigare ament. ego cum amicis longa itinera feci ut ad urbes et novas et pulchriores perveniamus. sed loca multa, quae prope Romam aut quae paene sub oculis posita sunt, numquam vidimus. num putare debemus omnia ulteriora loca esse meliora? si autem audivimus de loco amoeno qui propior situs est, cur nobis semper diximus “hunc cras visitare potero; itaque hodie Romae manebo”? 5

quae omnia ipse intellexi cum ad villam amici veteris, Clusinii nomine, nuper profectus essem. cognovi hanc villam non longe abesse a lacu magno. nonnullae insulae in illo inveniuntur, aliae maiores, aliae minores, quarum omnes in aqua natate videntur. id mihi incredibile visum erat; dum enim eas per totum diem specto, insula minor per lacum tam celeriter natavit ut maiorem insulam graviter pulsaverit. paulo post, equi duo e maiore ad minorem insulam ambulare conabantur. 10  
mox tamen, insula minore iam discedente e maiore, maxime timebam ne equi in aquam caderent.

lacus ille, insulaeque natantes non longe Roma absunt. omnes vobis statim conspiciendi sunt!

- (a) Look at line 1 (*saepe...ament*).
- (i) What do so many men like to do? (2 marks)
- (ii) Quote the **Latin** words from this sentence that tell us Pliny’s opinion of this. (1 mark)
- (b) Refer to the second sentence (*ego cum...perveniamus*).
- (i) With whom has Pliny made these journeys? (1 mark)
- (ii) Why has he made them? (3 marks)
- (c) Look at lines 2-3 (*sed...vidimus*). Into what **two** groups does Pliny now divide the many places he talks about? (4 marks)
- (d) Refer to line 3 (*num...meliora*). What assumption should people **not** make about places that are further away? (1 mark)

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- (e) Look at lines 3-4 (*si autem...situs est*). Give **two** details about the place referred to here. (2 marks)
- (f) Refer to lines 4-5 (*cur...manebo*). According to Pliny, what **two** things do we always say to ourselves? (4 marks)
- (g) From what line 6 (*quae...essem*) tells us, on which occasion did Pliny himself come to know all this? (2 marks)
- (h) Look at lines 7-8 (*cognovi...videntur*), which describe the lake.
- (i) What were in this lake? (1 mark)
  - (ii) In what way did they differ from each other? (2 marks)
  - (iii) What unbelievable thing did they all do there? (1 mark)
- (i) Refer to lines 8-10 (*id...pulsaverit*).
- (i) What **Latin** word or words suggest that Pliny was at leisure? (1 mark)
  - (ii) What, in detail, was the unbelievable event that Pliny claims to have seen? (3 marks)
- (j) Lines 10-11 (*paulo...caderent*) tell us what happened later on.
- (i) What animals were involved? (1 mark)
  - (ii) Where were they trying to get to? (1 mark)
  - (iii) Describe the strange thing that soon occurred. (2 marks)
  - (iv) What did Pliny fear might happen? (3 marks)
  - (v) How strong was this fear? (1 mark)
- (k) Refer to line 12 (*lacus...sunt*).
- (i) What is Pliny telling his readers to do? (2 marks)
  - (ii) When must they do it? (1 mark)
  - (iii) Why, in his view, have they no excuse for refusing to do this? (1 mark)

**END OF QUESTIONS**

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Words which are expected to be known are not included.

*Latin – English*

amoenus, -a, -um autem	pleasant however
celeriter Clusinius, -i (m)	quickly Clusinius ( <i>a man's name</i> )
incredibilis, -is, -e insula, -ae (f)	unbelievable, incredible island
lacus, -us (m)	lake
miror, mirari, miratus sum	to wonder, to be amazed
nato, -are, -avi, -atum nonnulli, -ae, -a (pl) novus, -a, -um nuper	to float several new recently
oculus, -i (m)	eye
pulso, -are, -avi, -atum	to hit, to strike
Roma, -ae (f)	Rome ( <i>the city</i> )
situs, -a, -um specto, -are, -avi, -atum	situated to watch
ulterior, -or, ulterius ut	further away in order that, so that, to, that
visito, -are, -avi, -atum	to visit