

General Certificate of Secondary Education  
June 2005



**LATIN**  
**Paper 2**  
**Foundation Tier**

**3027/2F**

Monday 27 June 2005 9.00 am to 10.45 am

**F**

**In addition to this paper you will require:**

- a 12-page answer book;
- a Latin-English vocabulary list (enclosed).

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 (Catullus, Horace, Ovid), which begin on page 6, and Question 5.

**1 Virgil, *Aeneid II***

**Total for this question: 28 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 on the Latin-English vocabulary list provided on a separate sheet.

primus ibi ante omnes magna comitante caterva  
 Laocoon ardens summa decurrit ab arce,  
 et procul “o miseri, quae tanta insania, cives?  
 creditis avectos hostes? aut ulla putatis  
 dona carere dolis Danaum? sic notus Ulixes? 5  
 aut hoc inclusi ligno occultantur Achivi,  
 aut haec in nostros fabricata est machina muros,  
 inspectura domos venturaque desuper urbi,  
 aut aliquis latet error; equo ne credite, Teucri.  
 quidquid id est, timeo Danaos et dona ferentes.” 10  
 sic fatus validis ingentem viribus hastam  
 in latus inque feri curvam compagibus alvum  
 contorsit. stetit illa tremens, uteroque recusso  
 insonuere cavae gemitumque dedere cavernae.  
 et, si fata deum, si mens non laeva fuisset, 15  
 impulerat ferro Argolicas foedare latebras,  
 Troiaque nunc staret, Priamique arx alta maneres.

(lines 40-56)

- (a) Look at lines 1-2 (*primus...arce*).
- (i) *ibi* (line 1). Where exactly is this scene set? (1 mark)
  - (ii) What was Laocoon’s job? (1 mark)
  - (iii) How do we know that he was not alone? (2 marks)
  - (iv) In what mood was he? (1 mark)
  - (v) Where had he run from? (2 marks)
- (b) Refer to lines 3-5 (*o miseri...Ulixes*).
- (i) In line 3, in what **two** ways does Laocoon describe his fellow-citizens? (2 marks)
  - (ii) *creditis avectos hostes* (line 4). What question does Laocoon ask? (2 marks)
  - (iii) Why does Laocoon choose to mention *Ulixes*? (2 marks)

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- (c) In lines 6-9 (*aut hoc...error*), Laocoon now suggests possible reasons why the horse has been left at Troy.
- (i) What is his first suggestion? (2 marks)
  - (ii) As part of his second suggestion, what are **two** of the targets against which he thinks the horse will be used? (2 marks)
- (d) *timeo Danaos et dona ferentes* (line 10). Why does Laocoon have this fear? (2 marks)
- (e) Which **two Latin** words in line 11 (*sic...hastam*) describe the force with which Laocoon hurled his spear? (2 marks)
- (f) Lines 13-14 (*stetit...cavernae*) tell us what happened when the spear hit its target.
- (i) Why is the spear described as *tremens*? (1 mark)
  - (ii) What were the two different sounds that the spear's blow produced? (2 marks)
- (g) Lines 15-17 (*et, si...maneres*) direct the reader's attention to Troy's later downfall.
- (i) State **one** of the reasons why the Trojans did not act at once. (1 mark)
  - (ii) What would Laocoon have done, but for these reasons? (2 marks)
  - (iii) *Priami* (line 17). What position did this person hold? (1 mark)

**TURN OVER FOR THE NEXT QUESTION**

**Turn over ►**

2 Virgil, *Aeneid II*

Total for this question: 32 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 on the Latin-English vocabulary list provided on a separate sheet.

tempus erat quo prima quies mortalibus aegris  
 incipit et dono divum gratissima serpit.  
 in somnis, ecce, ante oculos maestissimus Hector  
 visus adesse mihi largosque effundere fletus,  
 raptatus bigis ut quondam, aterque cruento 5  
 pulvere perque pedes traiectus lora tumentes.  
 ei mihi, qualis erat, quantum mutatus ab illo  
 Hectore qui redit exuvias indutus Achilli  
 vel Danaum Phrygios iaculatus puppibus ignes!  
 squalentem barbam et concretos sanguine crines 10  
 vulneraque illa gerens, quae circum plurima muros  
 accepit patrios. ultro flens ipse videbar  
compellare virum et maestas expromere voces:  
 “o lux Dardaniae, spes o fidissima Teucrum,  
 quae tantae tenuere morae?” 15

(lines 268-282)

- (a) To whom is Aeneas telling the story? (1 mark)
- (b) Lines 1-2 (*tempus...serpit*) talk about rest (*quies*) in some detail.
- (i) What kind of mortals does it come to? (1 mark)
- (ii) From whom does it come? (1 mark)
- (iii) Quote **and** translate the Latin word which best describes its quality. (2 marks)
- (c) Look at lines 3-4 (*in...fletus*).
- (i) Quote the **two** Latin words that tell us that the next events are not real. (1 mark)
- (ii) Whose *oculos* are they? (1 mark)
- (iii) According to line 3, how is Hector feeling? (1 mark)
- (iv) In line 4, how does he show this feeling? (2 marks)

- (d) Refer to lines 5-6 (*raptatus...tumentes*), which describe Hector's physical appearance in more detail.
- (i) Why is a chariot mentioned? (2 marks)
  - (ii) What has happened to Hector's feet, and what has caused this? (2 marks)
  - (iii) Why does Virgil mention dust (line 6)? (1 mark)
- (e) Look at lines 7-9 (*ei mihi...ignes*).
- (i) How had Hector obtained *exuvias Achilli*? (2 marks)
  - (ii) Explain the reference to fire (*ignes*). (2 marks)
- (f) Refer to line 10. Either quote the Latin words, **or** give an English translation, to show how Virgil describes
- (i) Hector's beard; (1 mark)
  - (ii) Hector's hair. (2 marks)
- (g) Lines 11-12 (*vulneraque...patrios*) talk about Hector's wounds.
- (i) Quote **and** translate the **Latin** word that shows how many there were. (2 marks)
  - (ii) Where exactly had Hector been when he received them? (1 mark)
- (h) In lines 12-13 (*ultra...voces*), Virgil now describes how the speaker seems to be feeling. Choose **two** words, either in English or in Latin, which show his unhappiness. (2 marks)
- (i) Refer to lines 14-15 (*o lux...morae*).
- (i) What is the question that Aeneas asks in line 15? (2 marks)
  - (ii) Hector then replies (in a part of the set text that you have studied, but which is not printed here). What advice does he give? You should make **three** points. (3 marks)

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 Catullus, Horace

**Total for this question: 24 marks**

Read the following **two** extracts, which are 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 on the Latin-English vocabulary list provided on a separate sheet.

#### Extract A

#### A Woman's Promise

Nulli se dicit mulier mea nubere malle  
quam mihi, non si se Iuppiter ipse petat.  
dicit: sed mulier cupido quod dicit amanti  
in vento et rapida scribere oportet aqua.

(*Two Centuries of Roman Poetry*, Catullus, poem 70)

- (a) What name did Catullus give to *mulier mea* (line 1)? (1 mark)
- (b) Explain what *non si se Iuppiter ipse petat* means (line 2). You should make **two** points. (2 marks)
- (c) Look at line 3 (*dicit: sed...amanti*).
- (i) How does Catullus describe the lover? (1 mark)
- (ii) In your opinion, to which lover is Catullus particularly referring? (1 mark)
- (d) Refer to line 4 (*in...aqua*).
- (i) According to Catullus, in which **two** places ought one to write a woman's words? (2 marks)
- (ii) What message about women do you think Catullus gives to readers in this line? (1 mark)

## Extract B

## The Spring of Bandusia

te flagrantis atrox hora Caniculae  
 nescit tangere, tu frigus amabile  
 fessis vomere tauris  
 praebes et pecori vago.

fies nobilium tu quoque fontium,           5  
 me dicente cavis impositam ilicem  
 saxis, unde loquaces  
lympphae desiliunt tuae.

(Two Centuries of Roman Poetry, Horace, Odes III, 13, lines 9-16)

- (e) Why might Horace have been interested in writing a poem to this particular spring? (2 marks)
- (f) Look at lines 1-2 (*te...tangere*).
- (i) To what does *Caniculae* refer? (1 mark)
- (ii) Why does Horace describe this season as *flagrantis*? (1 mark)
- (g) Lines 2-4 (*tu...vago*) pay the spring an extended compliment.
- (i) Why is the cold (*frigus*) described as *amabile*? (1 mark)
- (ii) Which **two** kinds of animal does Horace mention? (2 marks)
- (iii) Say what **both** kinds have been doing before they reach the spring. (2 marks)
- (h) Refer to lines 5-8 (*fies...tuae*).
- (i) Translate into English *fies nobilium tu quoque fontium* (line 5). (3 marks)
- (ii) Write down the **two** details that Horace gives about the rocks. (2 marks)
- (iii) What description of the water does Horace give? You should make **two** points in your answer. (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 Ovid

Total for this question: 36 marks

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

## Extract A

## Pyramus and Thisbe

tum murmure parvo  
 multa prius questi statuunt, ut nocte silenti  
 fallere custodes foribusque excedere temptent,  
 cumque domo exierint, urbis quoque tecta relinquunt,  
 neve sit errandum lato spatiantibus arvo, 5  
 convenient ad busta Nini lateantque sub umbra  
 arboris: arbor ibi niveis uberrima pomis  
 (ardua morus erat) gelido contermina fonti.  
 pacta placent; et lux, tarde discedere visa,  
 praecipitatur aquis, et aquis nox exit ab isdem. 10

(Two Centuries of Roman Poetry, Ovid, *Metamorphoses IV*, lines 29-38)

- (a) Look at lines 1-3 (*tum...temptent*).
- (i) *murmure parvo* (line 1); why did Pyramus and Thisbe have to speak in this way? (1 mark)
  - (ii) *multa prius questi* (line 2): without repeating your answer to part (a)(i), suggest what another of their complaints might have been. (1 mark)
  - (iii) State in English the **two** things that Pyramus and Thisbe decided that they would try to do. (2 marks)
  - (iv) Why does Ovid mention *nocte silenti* here? (1 mark)
- (b) Lines 4-7 (*cumque...arboris*) give more details of the lovers' plan.
- (i) After leaving home, what did they leave behind? (2 marks)
  - (ii) What was the name of the landmark at which they were to meet? (1 mark)
  - (iii) Why did they decide to meet there? (1 mark)
  - (iv) Where exactly were they to hide? (2 marks)
- (c) Refer to lines 7-8 (*arbor...fonti*).
- (i) How does Ovid describe the tree he mentions in line 7? Give **two** points. (2 marks)
  - (ii) What **other** feature (line 8) was near their meeting-place? (1 mark)



- (d) Look at lines 9-10 (*pacta...isdem*).
- (i) According to Ovid, how did the day end? (2 marks)
- (ii) Where does the 'night' come from? (2 marks)

**Extract B**

sed postquam remorata suos cognovit amores,  
 percutit indignos claro plangore lacertos  
 et laniata comas amplexaque corpus amatum  
 vulnera supplevit lacrimis fletumque cruori  
 miscuit et gelidis in vultibus oscula figens 5  
 "Pyrame" clamavit, "quis te mihi casus ademit?  
 Pyrame, responde! tua te carissima Thisbe  
 nominat; exaudi vultusque attolle iacentes!"  
 ad nomen Thisbes oculos a morte gravatos  
 Pyramus erexit visaque recondidit illa. 10

(Two Centuries of Roman Poetry, Ovid, *Metamorphoses IV*, lines 83-92)

- (e) In line 1, *remorata* refers to Thisbe. State **two** of the causes of the delay which have been mentioned before this extract starts. (2 marks)
- (f) Look at lines 2-3 (*percutit...comas*), where Thisbe reacts to what she has just seen. State the **three** ways that Thisbe shows her distress. (3 marks)
- (g) After she embraces her lover (*amplexaque...miscuit*) (lines 3-5), in what **two** further ways does she show her feelings? (2 marks)
- (h) Look at lines 5-8 (*et gelidis...iacentes*), in which Thisbe turns her attention more fully to Pyramus.
- (i) Before she speaks, how does Thisbe show her affection for him? (2 marks)
- (ii) What is the first question that Thisbe asks? (2 marks)
- (iii) Suggest a reason why she repeats his name. (1 mark)
- (iv) In line 8 (*exaudi...iacentes*), what **two** other things does she ask him to do? (2 marks)
- (i) In lines 9-10 (*ad...illa*),
- (i) what did Pyramus do? (1 mark)
- (ii) How credible do you find his actions? (1 mark)
- (j) What do you learn from the story of Pyramus and Thisbe? (2 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 then 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.

**The author describes how he and his friend Encolpius had an unexpected invitation to a dinner party – and how difficult it was to leave this party later on.**

olim ego et amicus meus, Encolpius, in thermis lavabamur. ibi videbamus senem calvum qui inter pueros pila ludebat. hic senex, nomine Trimalchio, unum e pueris subito misit ut nos ad cenam illa nocte invitaret. e thermis statim profecti, mox ad villam maximam huius senis pervenimus.

servus, cum ianuam aperisset, “cavete canes ingentes” clamavit. primo maxime timebamus; deinde intelleximus imagines canum multorum in muro proximo pictas esse. ubi in triclinium ambulavimus, cibum vinumque optimum accepimus. tantum cibi consumpsimus, tot pocula vini bibimus ut dormire vellemus. 5

sed Trimalchio “gaudeamus omnes” clamavit “dum vivimus! in thermas redeamus.” ego tamen Encolpio “si thermas” exclamavi “iterum videro, peribo.” respondit ille “ubi ceteri thermas petunt, nos per ianuam fugiamus.” sed difficile erat, quod servus prope triclinium nobis obstabat. “omnes” inquit “alia ianua veniunt, alia exeunt.” miserrimi facti sumus; deinde audivimus uxorem eius “Trimalchio” clamantem. cum hic servus excurreret ut dominum suum adiuvaret, nos potuimus per ianuam festinare. 10

- (a) Look at lines 1-2 (*olim...ludebat*).
- (i) Where was the author when the story begins? (1 mark)
  - (ii) What were he and his friend doing? (1 mark)
  - (iii) Give **two** facts about the old man. (2 marks)
  - (iv) Who else were there? (1 mark)
- (b) Refer to lines 2-4 (*hic...pervenimus*).
- (i) Whom did Trimalchio send to Encolpius and the author? (1 mark)
  - (ii) Why was this person sent to them? (2 marks)
  - (iii) Before arriving at the house, what did Encolpius and the author do? (2 marks)
  - (iv) Quote the **Latin** word that tells us when they did this. (1 mark)
  - (v) Give **one** detail about the house that they came to. (1 mark)

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- (c) Look at line 5 (*servus...timebamus*).
- (i) State the first thing that the slave did. (2 marks)
  - (ii) What did he then shout? (2 marks)
  - (iii) How did the visitors react at first? (2 marks)
- (d) Refer to line 6 (*deinde...esse*). What did the two friends then realise? Answer in full detail. (4 marks)
- (e) Lines 6-8 (*ubi...vellemus*) describe the meal and its effects.
- (i) Quote and translate **one** Latin word or phrase that describes what the diners were given. (2 marks)
  - (ii) What did the two friends wish to do as a result of this meal? (1 mark)
- (f) Trimalchio had other ideas, as line 9 (*sed Trimalchio...redeamus*) shows.
- (i) What did he say they should all do? (1 mark)
  - (ii) Where were they to go? (1 mark)
- (g) Look at lines 9-12 (*ego tamen...facti sumus*).
- (i) What did the author say to Encolpius about Trimalchio's suggestion? (2 marks)
  - (ii) Give the **two** main points of Encolpius's alternative plan. (2 marks)
  - (iii) Who stopped them from carrying it out? (1 mark)
  - (iv) State the rule that this person then told them. (3 marks)
  - (v) What was their reaction? (1 mark)
- (h) Refer to lines 12-14 (*deinde...festinare*).
- (i) Which new character is now mentioned?(1 mark)
  - (ii) State what then happened that gave the visitors their chance to leave Trimalchio's house. (3 marks)

**END OF QUESTIONS**

**THERE ARE NO QUESTIONS PRINTED ON THIS PAGE**

General Certificate of Secondary Education  
June 2005



**LATIN**  
**Paper 2**  
**Foundation Tier**  
**Vocabulary List**

**INSERT TO 3027/2F**

**F**

Monday 27 June 2005 9.00 am to 10.45 am

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Words which are expected to be known are not included.

**Question 1**

alvus, -i (f)	belly
avehor, -i, avectus sum	to sail away
careo, -ere, carui + ablative	to be lacking in
caterva, -ae (f)	crowd
compages, -ium (f. pl.)	frame
laevus, -a, -um	here = unfavourable

**Question 2**

bigae, -arum (f. pl.)	chariot
compello, -are, -avi, -atum	to address
concretus, -a, -um	matted
lorum, -i (n)	strap

**Question 3**

ilex, -icis (f)	holm-oak
lympa, -ae (f)	water
oportet	one ought
vomer, -eris (n)	ploughing

**Question 4**

amores, -um (m. pl.)	here = lover
indignus, -a, -um	unworthy
morus, -i (f)	mulberry-tree
queror, -i, questus sum	to complain
spatior, -ari, -atus sum	to stroll
vultus (m. pl.)	here = face

Turn over ►

**Question 5**

bibo, bibere, bibi, bibitum	to drink
calvus, -a, -um	bald
caveo, -ere, cavi, cautum	to beware of
ceteri, -ae, -a	the others
consumo, -ere, consumpsi, consumptum	to eat
Encolpius, -i (m)	Encolpius ( <i>the author's friend</i> )
ianua, -ae (f)	door
imago, -inis (f)	picture
invito, -are, -avi, -atum	to invite
lavo, lavare, lavi, lautum	to wash
ludo, -ere, lusi, lusum	to play
obsto, -are, obstiti + dative	to block
pila, -ae (f)	ball
pingo, -ere, pinxi, pictum	to paint
poculum, -i (n)	(drinking) cup
thermae, -arum (f. pl.)	baths
triclinium, -i (n)	dining-room
Trimalchio, -onis (m)	Trimalchio ( <i>the dinner party host</i> )
vinum, -i (n)	wine