

General Certificate of Secondary Education
June 2005



LATIN
Paper 2
Higher Tier

3027/2H

Monday 27 June 2005 9.00 am to 10.45 am

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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 3027/2H.
- 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 (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 that you have studied, and answer the questions which follow.

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 1-3 (*primus...et procul*).

- (i) *ibi* (line 1). Where exactly is this scene set? (1 mark)
- (ii) What was Laocoon’s job? (1 mark)
- (iii) Quote **and** explain **one** Latin word or phrase from these lines that shows the urgency of Laocoon. (2 marks)

(b) Refer to lines 3-5 (*o miseri...Ulixes*).

- (i) In line 3, what is Laocoon’s opinion of his fellow-citizens? You should make **two** points in your answer. (2 marks)
- (ii) Laocoon then asks three questions (lines 4-5). What is his first question? (2 marks)
- (iii) What was the rôle of Ulixes at Troy? (1 mark)

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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) State **two** ways in which Virgil adds an air of menace to his second suggestion. You must quote the Latin words and explain your choice. (4 marks)
- (d) *timeo Danaos et dona ferentes* (line 10). Why does Laocoon have this fear? (2 marks)
- (e) From lines 11-13 (*sic fatus...contorsit*) which describe what then happened, quote **and** translate **one** Latin word or phrase that emphasises the force of Laocoon's action. (2 marks)
- (f) Look at lines 13-14 (*stetit...cavernae*) which describe the effects of Laocoon's action. State, in English, **two** of these effects. (2 marks)
- (g) The last three lines (*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? (3 marks)
 - (iii) Which **two** facts about Troy does Aeneas state in line 17? (2 marks)
 - (iv) Why does he address the *arx* ('citadel') directly? (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 that you have studied, and answer the questions which follow.

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) Refer to lines 1-2 (*tempus...serpit*). How does Virgil convey calmness in these lines? Quote **two** Latin examples from choice of words, sound pattern, or rhythm. Give the reason for **both** of the examples that you have chosen. (4 marks)
- (c) Look at lines 3-6 (*in somnis...tumentes*).
- (i) Whose *oculos* are they? (1 mark)
- (ii) Quote **and** translate **one** Latin word or group of words indicating Hector's emotional state. (2 marks)
- (iii) Write down **and** translate **two** Latin words or phrases which describe Hector's physical sufferings. (4 marks)
- (iv) Explain any **one** sound-effect that occurs in line 6. (2 marks)
- (d) Refer to lines 7-9 (*ei mihi...ignes*).
- (i) Why was Hector dressed in *exuvias Achilli*? (2 marks)
- (ii) Explain the reference to fire (*ignes*). (2 marks)

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- (e) Look at lines 10-12 (*squalentem...patrios*). Give **two** examples of Latin words or phrases that vividly show the horror of Hector's appearance. Explain why you have chosen each example. (4 marks)
- (f) In lines 12-13 (*ultro...voces*), what does Aeneas dream that he is doing? (3 marks)
- (g) (i) Why do you think that Aeneas describes Hector as *o lux Dardaniae, spes o fidissima Teucrum* (line 14)? (1 mark)
- (ii) What is the question that Aeneas asks in line 15? (2 marks)
- (iii) Why does he ask it? (1 mark)
- (h) 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 ►

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

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.

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) Suggest a reason why she might now be talking to Catullus about marriage. *(1 mark)*
- (c) Explain what *non si se Iuppiter ipse petat* means (line 2). You should make **two** points. *(2 marks)*
- (d) Look at lines 3-4 (*dicit...aqua*).
- (i) Suggest a reason why Catullus starts line 3 with *dicit*. *(1 mark)*
- (ii) What is Catullus' attitude to women in these lines? *(1 mark)*
- (iii) Quote **and** explain **one** Latin phrase that illustrates this attitude. *(2 marks)*

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
 lymphae 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) Refer to lines 1-2 (*te...tangere*).
- (i) To what does *Caniculae* refer? (1 mark)
- (ii) Quote **and** translate **one** Latin word or phrase that adds vividness to this reference. Say why you have chosen it. (3 marks)
- (g) Lines 2-4 (*tu...vago*) pay the spring an extended compliment.
- (i) What benefit does the spring provide? (1 mark)
- (ii) With which Latin words does Horace describe each kind of animal? (2 marks)
- (h) Translate into English *fies nobilium tu quoque fontium* (line 5). (3 marks)
- (i) From lines 6-8 (*cavis...tuae*), quote **and** explain **two** Latin examples that convey a pleasant atmosphere. Your examples may refer to sound-effects, or choice of words, or both. (4 marks)

Turn over ►

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

4 Ovid

Total for this question: 36 marks

Read the following **two** extracts, which are taken from the set texts you have studied, and answer the questions which follow each extract.

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? (2 marks)
 - (ii) *multa prius questi* (line 2): without repeating your answer to part (a)(i), suggest what another of the 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) Quote **and** explain **one** indication in the Latin that their journey would probably be quite a long one. (2 marks)
 - (ii) What was the name of the landmark at which they were to meet? (1 mark)
- (c) Give **Latin** phrases that describe **two** of the features of the tree mentioned in lines 7-8 (*arbor...fonti*). Translate each phrase. (4 marks)
- (d) Show how Ovid uses sound of words and choice of words to describe the gradual change from day to night in lines 9-10 (*et lux...isdem*). You should make **three** points. (3 marks)

All candidates must answer Question 5.

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 senem calvum inter pueros pila ludentes videbamus. subito senex – cui nomen erat Trimalchio – unum e pueris misit ut nos ad cenam illa nocte invitaret. e thermis igitur profecti, mox ad villam magnificam huius senis advenimus et ianuam pulsavimus.

ianua mox aperta, servus “cavete canes ingentes” clamavit. primo maxime timebamus; deinde intelleximus imagines canum multorum in muro proximo pictas esse. cum in triclinium ambulavissemus, plurimum cibum vinumque optimum laetissimi accepimus. tantum cibi consumpsimus, tot pocula vini bibimus ut dormire statim vellemus: sed iam Trimalchio magna voce loquebatur de monumento suo. dixit enim omnibus in monumento diutius habitandum esse quam in villa. quo dicto, lacrimare coepit Trimalchio, coeperunt et paene omnes qui in triclinio aderant. mihi tamen et Encolpio, qui discedere constitueramus, senex “manete!” imperavit. “cum sciamus nos morituros esse, gaudeamus dum vivimus! in thermas redeamus.” 5 10

ego tamen Encolpio “si thermas” exclamavi “iterum videro, peribo.” respondit ille “ubi ceteri thermas petunt, nos per ianuam fugiamus”. sed difficile erat, quod servus qui prope triclinium stabat nos monuit ne per eandem ianuam discederemus. “omnes” inquit “alia ianua veniunt, alia exeunt.” miserrimi facti eramus; deinde audivimus uxorem eius “Trimalchio” clamantem. cum hic servus excurreret ut dominum suum inveniret, nos denique ausi sumus per ianuam festinare. 15

- (a) Look at lines 1-2 (*olim...videbamus*).
- (i) Where was the author when the story begins? (1 mark)
 - (ii) What were he and his friend doing? (1 mark)
 - (iii) Which other people did they see? (2 marks)
 - (iv) What were these other people doing? (1 mark)
- (b) Refer to lines 2-4 (*subito...pulsavimus*).
- (i) Whom did Trimalchio send to Encolpius and the author? (1 mark)
 - (ii) Why was this person sent to them? (2 marks)
 - (iii) State **two** pieces of information we are given about the next place that Encolpius and the author visited. (2 marks)

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- (iv) What did they do when they reached it? (1 mark)
- (c) Look at lines 5-6 (*ianua mox...esse*).
- (i) What did the slave shout? (2 marks)
- (ii) How did the visitors first react? (1 mark)
- (iii) Explain why their reaction then changed. (2 marks)
- (d) Lines 6-8 (*cum...vellemus*) describe the meal and its effects.
- (i) Quote **and** translate any **two** Latin words or phrases that describe what the diners were given. (4 marks)
- (ii) What did the two friends wish to do as a result of this meal? (1 mark)
- (e) Look at lines 8-11 (*sed...aderant*).
- (i) About what did Trimalchio begin to talk? (1 mark)
- (ii) What was the well-known fact that he stated? (3 marks)
- (iii) How did nearly all in the dining-room respond to this statement? (1 mark)
- (f) Refer to lines 11-14 (*mihi...fugiamus*).
- (i) What reasons did Trimalchio give for commanding his guests to wait? (3 marks)
- (ii) Where were they urged to go next? (1 mark)
- (iii) What did the author say would happen if he did so? (1 mark)
- (iv) Give the **two** main points of Encolpius's alternative plan. (2 marks)
- (g) Look at lines 14-17 (*sed...festinare*).
- (i) What difficulty now faced the two friends? (2 marks)
- (ii) State the rule that the slave told them (lines 15-16). (2 marks)
- (iii) Explain 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

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LATIN
Paper 2
Higher Tier
Vocabulary List

INSERT TO 3027/2H

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Monday 27 June 2005 9.00 am to 10.45 am

Words which are expected to be known are not included.

bibo, bibere, bibi, bibitum	to drink
calvus, -a, -um	bald
caveo, cavere, cavi, cautum	to beware of
ceteri, -ae, -a	the rest
consumo, -ere, consumpsi, consumptum	to eat
denique	in the end
Encolpius, -i (m)	Encolpius (<i>the author's friend</i>)
ianua, -ae (f)	door
imago, -inis (f)	picture
invito, -are, -avi, -atum	to invite
lacrimo, -are, -avi, -atum	to weep
laetus, -a, -um	happy
lavo, lavare, lavi, lautum	to wash
ludo, -ere, lusi, lusum	to play
magnificus, -a, -um	magnificent
monumentum, -i (n)	tomb
pila, -ae (f)	ball
pingo, -ere, pinxi, pictum	to paint
poculum, -i (n)	(drinking) cup
pulso, -are, -avi, -atum	to knock at
thermae, -arum (f. pl.)	baths
triclinium, -i (n)	dining-room
Trimalchio, -onis (m)	Trimalchio (<i>the dinner party host</i>)
vinum, -i (n)	wine
vox, vocis (f)	voice

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