

**GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION
LATIN**

1942/12

Paper 2 Verse Literature

THURSDAY 15 MAY 2008

Afternoon
Time: 1 hour 15 minutes

Additional materials (enclosed): None

Additional materials (required):
Answer Booklet (8 pages)



INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- You should answer this paper only if you have entered for the Foundation Tier.
- Write your name in capital letters, your Centre Number and Candidate Number in the spaces provided on the Answer Booklet.
- Read each question carefully and make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Answer **either** Section A **or** Section B.
- Do not translate the passages of Latin unless you are specifically asked to do so.
- Write your answers in blue or black ink in the answer booklet provided.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

- The number of marks for each question is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.
- Total: 60 marks

This document consists of **10** printed pages and **2** blank pages.

Answer all the questions in **either** Section A **or** Section B.

Section A

Virgil, *Aeneid IV* (selected passages)

1 Answer the questions on the following passage:

Dido reveals to her sister the impact made on her by Aeneas.

1 postera Phoebea lustrabat lampade terras
 2 umentemque Aurora polo dimoverat umbram,
 3 cum sic unanimam adloquitur male sana sororem:
 4 'Anna soror, quae me suspensam insomnia terrent!
 5 quis novus hic nostris successit sedibus hospes,
 6 quem sese ore ferens, quam forti pectore et armis!
 7 credo equidem, nec vana fides, genus esse deorum.
 8 degeneres animos timor arguit. heu, quibus ille
 9 iactatus fatis! quae bella exhausta canebat!
 10 si mihi non animo fixum immotumque sederet
 ne cui me vinclo vellem sociare iugali,
 postquam primus amor deceptam morte fefellit;
 si non pertaesum thalami taedaeque fuisset,
 huic uni forsant potui succumbere culpae.
 15 Anna (fatebor enim) miseri post fata Sychaei
 16 coniugis et sparsos fraterna caede penates
 17 solus hic inflexit sensus animumque labantem
 18 impulit. agnosco veteris vestigia flammae.'

(lines 6-23)

- (a) Lines 1-2 (*postera ... umbram*):
- (i) what time of day is it? [2]
 - (ii) how can we tell that? Make **two** points. [2]
- (b) Lines 3-4 (*cum sic ... terrent*):
- (i) what is Dido's state of mind? Make **two** points. [2]
 - (ii) what does the word *unanimam* tell us about Anna? [1]
- (c) Lines 5-6 (*quis novus ... armis*):
- (i) what does Dido refer to as *nostris sedibus*? [1]
 - (ii) state **two** things about Aeneas which have impressed Dido. [2]
- (d) Line 7 (*credo ... deorum*):
- (i) what does Dido believe about Aeneas? [1]
 - (ii) in what way is her belief correct? [1]
- (e) Lines 8-9 (*heu ... canebat*): what does Dido say about Aeneas? Make **two** points. [4]
- (f) Lines 15-16 (*Anna ... penates*):
- (i) who was Sychaeus? [1]
 - (ii) *sparsos fraterna caede penates* (line 16): what do these four words tell us about his death? [4]
- (g) In lines 10-18, how is Dido overwhelmed by conflicting feelings for Sychaeus and Aeneas? [5]
- (h) From lines 17-18, write down **one Latin** word which emphasises Dido's feelings and explain your choice. [2]

[28 marks]

2 Answer the questions on the following passage:

Aeneas' happiness in Carthage is suddenly shattered by a strange visitor.

1 ut primum alatis tetigit magalia plantis,
 Aenean fundantem arces ac tecta novantem
 3 conspicit. atque illi stellatus iaspide fulva
 ensis erat Tyrioque ardebat murice laena
 demissa ex umeris, dives quae munera Dido
 6 fecerat, et tenui telas discreverat auro.
 7 continuo invadit: 'tu nunc Karthaginis altae
 fundamenta locas pulchramque uxorius urbem
 9 exstruis? heu, regni rerumque oblite tuarum!
 10 ipse deum tibi me claro demittit Olympo
 regnator, caelum et terras qui numine torquet,
 ipse haec ferre iubet celeres mandata per auras:
 13 quid struis? aut qua spe Libycis teris otia terris?
 14 si te nulla movet tantarum gloria rerum,
 Ascanium surgentem et spes heredis Iuli
 respice, cui regnum Italiae Romanaque tellus
 17 debetur.' tali Cyllenius ore locutus
 mortales visus medio sermone reliquit
 19 et procul in tenuem ex oculis evanuit auram.

(lines 259-278)

- (a) Lines 1-3 (*ut ... conspicit*):
- (i) who comes down to earth in line 1? [1]
 - (ii) what is distinctive about his appearance? [1]
 - (iii) what **two** things does he find Aeneas working at? [2]
- (b) Lines 3-6 (*atque ... auro*):
- (i) how is Aeneas' sword (*ensis*) decorated? [2]
 - (ii) give **two** details about Aeneas' cloak (*laena*). [4]
 - (iii) how had Aeneas obtained these things? [1]
- (c) In lines 7-9 (*tu ... tuarum*), what does the speaker criticise Aeneas for doing? [5]
- (d) Lines 10-13 (*ipse deum ... terris*):
- (i) where has the speaker come from? [1]
 - (ii) give the name of *deum regnator*. [1]
 - (iii) what does he want Aeneas to do? [2]
 - (iv) how does the speaker emphasise how important and urgent the message is?
Your answer should refer to **two** examples taken from the **Latin**. [4]
- (e) Lines 14-17 (*si te ... debetur*):
- (i) who is Ascanius? [1]
 - (ii) how does mentioning him strengthen the speaker's argument? [2]
- (f) Translate lines 17-19 (*tali ... auram*).
Write your translation on alternate lines. [5]

[32 marks]

[Total for Section A: 60 marks]

Do **not** answer this section if you have already answered Section A.

Section B

Selections from the *Cambridge Latin Anthology*

3 Answer the questions on the following passage:

Two gods pay a surprise visit to a simple country cottage.

1 sed pia Baucis anus parilique aetate Philemon
 2 illa sunt annis iuncti iuvenalibus, illa
 3 consenuere casa paupertatemque fatendo
 4 effecere levem nec iniqua mente ferendo.
 5 nec refert, dominos illic famulosne requiras:
 6 tota domus duo sunt, idem parentque iubentque.
 7 ergo ubi caelicolae parvos tetigere penates
 8 summissoque humiles intrarunt vertice postes,
 9 membra senex posito iussit relevare sedili,
 10 cui superiniecit textum rude sedula Baucis.
 11 inde foco tepidum cinerem dimovit et ignes
 suscitavit hesternos foliisque et cortice sicco
 nutrit et ad flammam anima producit anili,
 14 multifidasque faces ramaliaque arida tecto
 15 detulit et minuit parvoque admovit aeno,
 16 quodque suus coniunx riguo collegerat horto
 truncat holus foliis; furca levat ille bicorni
 sordida terga suis nigro pendentia tigno
 servatoque diu resecat de tergore partem
 20 exiguam sectamque domat ferventibus undis.

(OVID)

- (a) In line 1, what are we told about the age of Baucis and Philemon? [1]
- (b) Lines 2-3 (*illa ... casa*):
- (i) what does *iuncti* tell us they did when they were young? [1]
 - (ii) *illa* refers to their cottage. Why do you think Ovid repeats this word? [2]
- (c) In lines 3-4, how do they react to the fact that they are poor? Make **two** points. [2]
- (d) *nec refert, dominos illic famulosne requiras* (line 5): from this line, write down and translate **two** Latin words which are opposites. [2]
- (e) *tota domus duo sunt, idem parentque iubentque* (line 6): from this line, write down and translate **two** Latin words which are opposites. [2]
- (f) Explain in your own words the point that Ovid is trying to make about Baucis and Philemon in lines 5-6. [2]
- (g) *caelicolae* (line 7):
- (i) name these **two** gods. [2]
 - (ii) why are they visiting Baucis and Philemon? [1]
- (h) How do lines 7-8 (*ergo ... postes*) show that the house is small? Make **two** points. [2]
- (i) In lines 9-10 (*membra ... Baucis*), what do Baucis and Philemon do to make their guests comfortable? [2]
- (j) *inde ... minuit* (lines 11-15):
- (i) give **three** things that Baucis does to revive the fire. [3]
 - (ii) *ramalia* (line 14): where are the twigs kept, and why do you think they are kept there? [2]
- (k) In lines 16-20 (*quodque ... undis*), Baucis and Philemon offer their guests two items of food. State the two items, and give **two** details which Ovid mentions about each item. [6]
- (l) Later in the story, in what other ways do Baucis and Philemon do their best for their guests? Give **three** examples. [3]

[33 marks]

4 Answer the questions on the following passage:

One day the town mouse visited his friend the country mouse.

olim

2 rusticus urbanum murem mus paupere fertur
 3 accepisse cavo, veterem vetus hospes amicum,
 4 asper et attentus quaesitis, ut tamen artum
 5 solveret hospitii animum. quid multa? neque ille
 sepositi ciceris nec longae invidit avenae,
 aridum et ore ferens acinum semesaque lardi
 frustra dedit, cupiens varia fastidia cena
 vincere tangentis male singula dente superbo,
 10 cum pater ipse domus palea porrectus in horna
 11 esset ador loliumque, dapis meliora relinquens.
 12 tandem urbanus ad hunc 'quid te iuvat' inquit 'amice,
 13 praerupti nemoris patientem vivere dorso?
 14 vis tu homines urbemque feris praeponere silvis?
 carpe viam, mihi crede, comes; terrestria quando
 mortales animas vivunt sortita, neque ulla est
 aut magno aut parvo leti fuga: quo, bone, circa,
 dum licet, in rebus iucundis vive beatus;
 19 vive memor, quam sis aevi brevis.'

(HORACE)

- (a) In line 2, what are we told about the country mouse's home? [1]
- (b) *veterem vetus hospes amicum* (line 3):
- (i) what do these words tell us about the two mice? [2]
- (ii) why do you think Horace uses the same word twice? [1]
- (c) What do lines 4-5 (*asper ... animum*) tell us about the character of the country mouse? [2]
- (d) Explain what *quid multa* (line 5) means. [1]
- (e) In lines 10-11 (*cum pater ... relinquens*):
- (i) what does the country mouse do after he has prepared the meal? [4]
- (ii) how does he behave like a kind host? [2]
- (f) Translate lines 12-13 (*tandem ... dorso*).
Write your translation on alternate lines. [5]
- (g) In lines 14-19 (*vis ... brevis*):
- (i) what suggestion does the town mouse make? [1]
- (ii) what arguments does he use to persuade the country mouse? Make **three** points. [3]
- (h) What do you think is amusing in the story of the town mouse and the country mouse?
 Give **five** examples.
 You may use material from this passage and from other parts of the poem. [5]

[27 marks]

[Total for Section B: 60 marks]

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