

**GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION
LATIN**

1942/22

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 Higher 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:

1 sic unanimam adloquitur male sana sororem:
 2 'Anna soror, quae me suspensam insomnia terrent!
 3 quis novus hic nostris successit sedibus hospes,
 quem sese ore ferens, quam forti pectore et armis!
 credo equidem, nec vana fides, genus esse deorum.
 6 degeneres animos timor arguit. heu, quibus ille
 7 iactatus fatis! quae bella exhausta canebat!
 8 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,
 12 huic uni forsán potui succumbere culpae.
 Anna (fatebor enim) miseri post fata Sychaei
 14 coniugis et sparsos fraterna caede penates
 15 solus hic inflexit sensus animumque labantem
 16 impulit. agnosco veteris vestigia flammae.
 17 sed mihi vel tellus optem prius ima dehiscat
 vel pater omnipotens adigat me fulmine ad umbras,
 pallentes umbras Erebo noctemque profundam,
 20 ante, pudor, quam te violo aut tua iura resolvo.
 ille meos, primus qui me sibi iunxit, amores
 abstulit; ille habeat secum servetque sepulcro.'
 23 sic effata sinum lacrimis implevit obortis.

(lines 8-30)

- (a) Lines 1-2 (*sic unanimam ... terrent*):
- (i) what is Dido's state of mind? Make **two** points. [2]
 - (ii) write down the **Latin** adjective used to describe Anna, and explain what it tells us about her. [2]
- (b) Lines 3-7 (*quis novus ... canebat*):
- (i) state **three** things about Aeneas which have impressed Dido. [3]
 - (ii) what does Dido believe about Aeneas? [1]
 - (iii) in what way is her belief correct? [1]
- (c) *degeneres animos timor arguit* (line 6): explain how this comment relates to what Dido has just said. [2]
- (d) Why does Dido use the word *culpa*e (line 12)? [2]
- (e) *sparsos fraterna caede penates* (line 14): what was horrifying about the death of Dido's husband? [3]
- (f) Referring to the **Latin** of lines 15-16, explain **two** ways in which the sound, choice or position of words is effective. [4]
- (g) Translate lines 17-20 (*sed ... resolvo*).
Write your translation on alternate lines. [5]
- (h) Referring in English to lines 8-23, show how Dido is overwhelmed by conflicting emotions because of the arrival of Aeneas. [5]

[30 marks]

2 Answer the questions on the following passage:

1 'ipse deum tibi me claro demittit Olympo
 regnator, caelum et terras qui numine torquet,
 ipse haec ferre iubet celeres mandata per auras:
 4 quid struis? aut qua spe Libycis teris otia terris?
 5 si te nulla movet tantarum gloria rerum,
 6 Ascanium surgentem et spes heredis Iuli
 respice, cui regnum Italiae Romanaque tellus
 8 debetur.' tali Cyllenius ore locutus
 mortales visus medio sermone reliquit
 et procul in tenuem ex oculis evanuit auram.
 11 at vero Aeneas aspectu obmutuit amens,
 12 arrectaeque horrore comae et vox faucibus haesit.
 13 ardet abire fuga dulcesque relinquere terras,
 attonitus tanto monitu imperioque deorum.
 heu quid agat? quo nunc reginam ambire furentem
 16 audeat adfatu? quae prima exordia sumat?
 atque animum nunc huc celerem nunc dividit illuc
 in partesque rapit varias perque omnia versat.
 19 haec alternanti potior sententia visa est:
 20 Mnesthea Sergestumque vocat fortemque Serestum,
 classem aptent taciti sociosque ad litora cogant,
 arma parent et quae rebus sit causa novandis
 23 dissimulent; sese interea, quando optima Dido
 nesciat et tantos rumpi non speret amores,
 temptatum aditus et quae mollissima fandi
 26 tempora, quis rebus dexter modus.

(lines 268-294)

- (a) (i) Name the speaker of lines 1-8 (*ipse deum ... debetur*). [1]
(ii) How would he be instantly recognisable? [1]
(iii) What message does he bring for Aeneas? [2]
- (b) In lines 1-4 (*ipse ... terris*), how do the speaker's words emphasise the importance and urgency of his message? Make **three** points. [3]
- (c) Lines 5-8 (*si te ... debetur*):
- (i) who is Ascanius? [1]
(ii) in line 6, what **two** things are said about him? [2]
(iii) how does mentioning Ascanius strengthen the speaker's argument? [2]
- (d) How does the speaker end his visit to Aeneas? [1]
- (e) How do lines 11-12 show Aeneas' shock? [2]
- (f) Referring to the **Latin** of lines 13-16, explain **two** ways in which the sound, rhythm or position of words emphasises Aeneas' confusion. [4]
- (g) Translate lines 19-23 (*haec ... dissimulent*).
Write your translation on alternate lines. [5]
- (h) Do lines 20-26 give you a favourable impression of Aeneas, or not? Make **three** points, giving your evidence in English for each. [6]

[30 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:

1 aspice curvatos pomorum pondere ramos,
2 ut sua, quod peperit, vix ferat arbor onus.
aspice labentes iucundo murmure rivos:
4 aspice tondentes fertile gramen oves.
5 ecce petunt rupes praeruptaque saxa capellae:
iam referent haedis ubera plena suis.
7 pastor inaequali modulatur harundine carmen,
8 nec desunt comites, sedula turba, canes.
9 parte sonant alia silvae mugitibus altae,
10 et queritur vitulum mater abesse suum.
11 poma dat autumnus: formosa est messibus aestas;
ver praebet flores; igne levatur hiems.
temporibus certis maturam rusticus uvam
14 deligit, et nudo sub pede musta fluunt.

(OVID)

- (a) In line 1, how can we tell that there is a lot of fruit on the branches? [2]
- (b) In line 2, what does Ovid notice about the trees? [2]
- (c) Referring to the **Latin** of lines 1-4, explain **two** ways in which the sound, rhythm, choice or position of words attracts the reader's attention. [4]
- (d) What contrasts does Ovid make between line 4 and line 5? [3]
- (e) In line 7:
- (i) what musical instrument does the shepherd play? [1]
- (ii) explain why it is described as *inaequali*. [1]
- (f) In line 8:
- (i) what is described as *sedula turba*? [1]
- (ii) why is this an appropriate description? [1]
- (g) Lines 9-10 (*parte ... suum*):
- (i) what animal is mentioned in line 9? [1]
- (ii) how does Ovid try to make us feel sorry for these animals? [2]
- (h) Translate lines 11-14 (*poma ... fluunt*).
Write your translation on alternate lines. [5]
- (i) How attractive does Ovid make this picture of the countryside?
 In your answer you should refer in English to **five** details in the passage. [5]

[28 marks]

4 Answer the questions on the following passages:

A

1 ergo ubi caelicolae parvos tetigere penates
 summissoque humiles intrarunt vertice postes,
 membra senex posito iussit relevare sedili,
 4 cui superiniecit textum rude sedula Baucis.
 5 inde foco tepidum cinerem dimovit et ignes
 suscitavit hesternos foliisque et cortice sicco
 7 nutrit et ad flammam anima producit anili,
 8 multifidasque faces ramaliaque arida tecto
 9 detulit et minuit parvoque admovit aeno,
 10 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
 14 exiguam sectamque domat ferventibus undis.

(OVID)

B

15 olim
 16 rusticus urbanum murem mus paupere fertur
 accepisse cavo, veterem vetus hospes amicum,
 asper et attentus quaesitis, ut tamen artum
 19 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,
 cum pater ipse domus palea porrectus in horna
 25 esset ador loliumque, dapis meliora relinquens.

(HORACE)

- (a) *caelicolae* (line 1):
- (i) name these **two** visitors. [2]
 - (ii) why are they visiting Baucis and Philemon? [1]
- (b) In lines 1-4 (*ergo ... Baucis*), how does Ovid show how simple the house is? Make **three** points. [3]
- (c) *ignes ... minuit* (lines 5-9):
- (i) give **four** things that Baucis does to revive the fire. [4]
 - (ii) *anima anili* (line 7): do you think this phrase is funny or sympathetic? Give a reason for your opinion. [2]
 - (iii) *ramalia* (line 8): where are these kept, and why there? [2]
- (d) Translate lines 15-19 of passage B (*olim ... quid multa*).
Write your translation on alternate lines. [5]
- (e) Comment on the sound and/or position of words in the phrase *rusticus urbanum murem mus* (line 16). [2]
- (f) Consider the meals described in lines 10-14 of passage A, and lines 19-25 of passage B:
- (i) for what reason do **both** meals deserve praise? [2]
 - (ii) give **three** details about **each** meal which emphasise this. [3+3]
- (g) Briefly show how the guests at each meal respond differently to the hospitality they receive. You may include points both from passages A and B and later in each story. [3]

[32 marks]

[Total for Section B: 60 marks]

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