

**OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS  
GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION**

**1942/22**

**LATIN**

**Verse Literature  
(Higher Tier)**

**MONDAY 1 JUNE 2009: Afternoon**

**DURATION: 1 hour 15 minutes**

**SUITABLE FOR VISUALLY IMPAIRED CANDIDATES**

**Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet**

**OCR SUPPLIED MATERIALS:**

**8 page Answer Booklet**

**OTHER MATERIALS REQUIRED:**

**None**

**READ INSTRUCTIONS OVERLEAF**

## **INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

- You should answer this paper only if you have entered for the Higher Tier.
- Write your name clearly in capital letters, your Centre Number and Candidate Number in the spaces provided on the Answer Booklet.
- Use black ink.
- Read each question carefully and make sure that 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.

## **INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES**

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

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Answer all the questions in EITHER Section A OR Section B.

**SECTION A**

**Virgil, *Aeneid VI* (selected passages)**

**1 Answer the questions on the following passage:**

1 huc omnis turba ad ripas effusa ruebat,  
2 matres atque viri defunctaque corpora vita  
magnanimum heroum, pueri innuptaeque puellae,  
4 impositique rogis iuvenes ante ora parentum:  
5 quam multa in silvis autumnii frigore primo  
lapsa cadunt folio, aut ad terram gurgite ab alto  
quam multae glomerantur aves, ubi frigidus annus  
8 trans pontum fugat et terris immittit apricis.  
9 stabant orantes primi transmittere cursum  
10 tendebantque manus ripae ulterioris amore.  
11 navita sed tristis nunc hos nunc accipit illos,  
ast alios longe summos arcet harena.  
Aeneas miratus enim motusque tumultu  
14 'dic', ait, 'o virgo, quid vult concursus ad amnem?  
15 quidve petunt animae? vel quo discrimine ripas  
16 hae linquunt, illae remis vada livida verrunt?'  
17 olli sic breviter fata est longaeva sacerdos:  
'Anchisa generate, deum certissima proles,  
Cocyti stagna alta vides Stygiamque paludem,  
20 di cuius iurare timent et fallere numen.  
haec omnis, quam cernis, inops inhumataque turba est;  
portitor ille Charon; hi, quos vehit unda, sepulti.  
nec ripas datur horrendas et rauca fluenta  
transportare prius quam sedibus ossa quierunt.

(lines 305–328)

- (a) In line 1 (*huc ... ruebat*), where exactly in the Underworld is Aeneas? [1]
- (b) From lines 2–4 (*matres ... parentum*), write down TWO groups of people whose deaths seem very sad. Explain why their deaths are sad. [2+2]
- (c) Lines 5–8 (*quam ... apricis*): in what ways are the similes in these lines effective? [4]
- (d) Lines 9–10 (*stabant ... amore*):
- (i) what are the souls begging to do? [1]
  - (ii) referring to the LATIN, explain TWO ways in which the sound, rhythm, choice or position of words makes the scene vivid. [4]
- (e) In line 11 (*navita ... illos*), translate the LATIN word which describes *navita*. [1]
- (f) Lines 14–16 (*dic ... verrunt*):
- (i) whom does Aeneas address as *virgo*? [1]
  - (ii) in lines 15–16 (*quo ... verrunt*), what does Aeneas ask? [2]
  - (iii) what explanation does he receive later in the passage? [2]
- (g) Translate lines 17–20 (*olli ... numen*).  
WRITE YOUR TRANSLATION ON ALTERNATE LINES. [5]
- (h) Explain why later in the story Charon objects to taking Aeneas on to his boat, AND say why he eventually changes his mind. [4]

[Total: 29 marks]

**2 Answer the questions on the following passage:**

**A**

1 'vis et Tarquinius reges animamque superbam  
ultoris Bruti, fascesque videre receptos?  
consulis imperium hic primus saevasque secures  
4 accipiet, natosque pater nova bella moventes  
ad poenam pulchra pro libertate vocabit,  
infelix, utcumque ferent ea facta minores:  
7 vincet amor patriae laudumque immensa cupido.  
8 illae autem paribus quas fulgere cernis in armis,  
concordes animae nunc et dum nocte prementur,  
heu quantum inter se bellum, si lumina vitae  
11 attigerint, quantas acies stragemque ciebunt,  
12 aggeribus socer Alpinis atque arce Monoeci  
13 descendens, gener adversis instructus Eois!  
14 ne, pueri, ne tanta animis adsuescite bella  
neu patriae validas in viscera vertite vires;  
16 tuque prior, tu parce, genus qui ducis Olympo,  
17 proice tela manu, sanguis meus! –'

(lines 817–835)

**B**

18 'excudent alii spirantia mollius aera  
(credo equidem), vivos ducent de marmore vultus,  
orabunt causas melius, caelique meatus  
21 describent radio et surgentia sidera dicent:  
tu regere imperio populos, Romane, memento  
(hae tibi erunt artes), pacique imponere morem,  
parcere subiectis et debellare superbos.'

(lines 847–853)

(a) Who is speaking in this passage? [1]

(b) Lines 1–4 (*vis ... accipiet*):

(i) what TWO famous events connected with Brutus are referred to here? [2]

(ii) what are *fasces* and *secures*? [2]

(c) Lines 4–7 (*natosque ... cupido*):

(i) what did Brutus do to his sons, AND why? [2]

(ii) what does the speaker say which shows that he BOTH approves AND disapproves of what Brutus did? Make THREE points. [3]

(d) Translate lines 8–11 (*illae ... ciebut*).  
WRITE YOUR TRANSLATION ON ALTERNATE LINES. [5]

(e) Lines 12–13 (*aggeribus ... Eois*):

(i) name the man described as *gener*. [1]

(ii) what makes it wrong for the two men to be preparing to fight one another, besides the fact that they are both Romans? [1]

(f) Lines 14–17 (*ne ... meus*):

(i) in line 16, who is addressed as *tu*? [1]

(ii) explain the reference to this person as *genus qui ducis Olympo*. [1]

(iii) referring to the LATIN, explain TWO ways in which the sound, rhythm, or position of words adds to the effectiveness of these lines. [4]

(g) From lines 18–21 (*excudent ... dicent*), give THREE activities at which the speaker says the Romans will NOT be the best. [3]

(h) Does this passage give the impression that the Romans are interested only in fighting?  
Make FIVE points. [5]

[Total: 31 marks]

[Paper Total: 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 saevit atrox Volcens nec teli conspicit usquam  
2 auctorem nec quo se ardens immittere possit.  
3 'tu tamen interea calido mihi sanguine poenas  
4 persolves amborum' inquit; simul ense recluso  
5 ibat in Euryalum. tum vero exterritus, amens,  
6 conclamat Nisus nec se celare tenebris  
7 amplius aut tantum potuit perferre dolorem:  
8 'me, me, adsum qui feci, in me convertite ferrum,  
o Rutuli! mea fraus omnis, nihil iste nec ausus  
10 nec potuit; caelum hoc et conscia sidera testor;  
11 tantum infelicem nimium dilexit amicum.'  
12 talia dicta dabat, sed viribus ensis adactus  
transabiit costas et candida pectora rumpit.  
volvitur Euryalus leto, pulchrosque per artus  
15 it cruor inque umeros cervix collapsa recumbit:  
16 purpureus veluti cum flos succisus aratro  
languescit moriens, lassove papavera collo  
18 demisere caput pluvia cum forte gravantur.  
at Nisus ruit in medios solumque per omnes  
Volcentem petit, in solo Volcente moratur.  
21 quem circum glomerati hostes hinc comminus atque hinc  
proturbant. instat non setius ac rotat ensem  
fulmineum, donec Rutuli clamantis in ore  
24 condidit adverso et moriens animam abstulit hosti.

(VIRGIL)



- (a) Lines 1–2 (*saevit ... possit*):
- (i) what has just happened which has made Volcens furious? [2]
  - (ii) what TWO things is he unable to do? [2]
- (b) Lines 3–4 (*tu ... amborum*): what does Volcens say will happen? Make TWO points. [2]
- (c) *amens* (line 5): how is Nisus described? [1]
- (d) In lines 6–7 (*conclamat ... dolorem*), why does Nisus leave his hiding-place? [1]
- (e) Referring to the LATIN of lines 8–10 (*me ... testor*), explain TWO ways in which the sound, rhythm, or position of words emphasises Nisus' feelings. [4]
- (f) From lines 12–15 (*talia ... recumbit*), give four ways in which the description of Euryalus' death is unpleasant. [4]
- (g) In lines 16–18 (*purpureus ... gravantur*), in what ways is the simile effective? [4]
- (h) Translate lines 21–24 (*quem ... hosti*).  
WRITE YOUR TRANSLATION ON ALTERNATE LINES. [5]
- (i) In lines 8–11 (*me ... amicum*), Nisus claims that he was totally responsible for the expedition and its results. Referring to the rest of the story, say whether you agree and support your answer with FOUR points. [4]

[Total: 29 marks]

**4 Answer the questions on the following passage:**

**A**

1 lecto compositus vix prima silentia noctis  
2 carpebam et somno lumina victa dabam,  
3 cum me saevus Amor prensat sursumque capillis  
4 excitat et lacerum pervigilare iubet.  
5 'tu famulus meus' inquit 'ames cum mille puellas,  
6 solus, io, solus, dure, iacere potes?'  
7 exsilio et pedibus nudis tunicaque soluta  
omne iter impedio, nullum iter expedio.  
nunc propero, nunc ire piget, rursumque redire  
10 paenitet, et pudor est stare via media.  
11 ecce tacent voces hominum strepitusque viarum  
et volucrum cantus turbaque fida canum:  
solus ego ex cunctis paveo somnumque torumque,  
14 et sequor imperium, magne Cupido, tuum.

**(PETRONIUS)**

**B**

15 quaeris, quot mihi basiationes  
16 tuae, Lesbia, sint satis superque.  
17 quam magnus numerus Libyssae harenae  
laserpiciferis iacet Cyrenis  
oraclum Iovis inter aestuosi  
et Batti veteris sacrum sepulcrum;  
21 aut quam sidera multa, cum tacet nox,  
22 furtivos hominum vident amores:  
23 tam te basia multa basiare  
24 vesano satis et super Catullo est,  
25 quae nec pernumerare curiosi  
26 possint nec mala fascinare lingua.

**(CATULLUS)**

- (a) In lines 1–2 (*lecto ... dabam*), what is Petronius trying to do? [1]
- (b) Lines 3–4 (*cum ... iubet*): what does Love do to Petronius here? Make THREE points. [3]
- (c) In lines 5–6 (*ames ... potes*), why is Love displeased with Petronius? [2]
- (d) How do lines 7–10 (*exsilio ... media*) suggest that Petronius is agitated and confused? Give FIVE ways, including at least TWO which refer to the sound, rhythm or position of the LATIN words. [5]
- (e) Translate lines 11–14 of passage A (*ecce ... tuum*). WRITE YOUR TRANSLATION ON ALTERNATE LINES. [5]
- (f) In lines 15–16 (*quaeris ... superque*), what question is Lesbia asking Catullus? [1]
- (g) Lines 17–22 (*quam ... amores*):
- (i) briefly summarise what Catullus says in reply. [1]
  - (ii) why do you think Catullus includes so much detail about the Libyan desert? [1]
  - (iii) in lines 21–22, why does Catullus mention the stars? Give TWO reasons. [2]
- (h) In lines 23–24 (*tam ... est*), how does Catullus' choice of words emphasise his message? Give TWO ways. [2]
- (i) Explain the superstition referred to in lines 25–26 (*quae ... lingua*), AND say how Catullus hopes to get round it. [2+1]

- (j) 'Love can be both a pleasant and unpleasant experience.'

Using passages A and B AND other Latin poems that you have studied, give examples which support this statement. [5]

[Total: 31 marks]

[Paper Total: 60 marks]



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