

**GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION**

**LATIN**

Verse Literature  
(Higher Tier)

**1942/22**

Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet

**OCR Supplied Materials:**

- 8 page Answer Booklet

**Other Materials Required:**

None

**Monday 1 June 2009**

**Afternoon**

**Duration: 1 hour 15 minutes**



**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** write in the bar codes.
- 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**.
- This document consists of **12** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

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 fluentia  
 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,  
 concordēs 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 *fascēs* 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 ... cieunt*).  
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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