

**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

**Thursday 17 June 2010  
Morning**

**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*

1 Answer the questions on the following passage:

1           tumida ex ira tum corda residunt;  
2   nec plura his. ille admirans venerabile donum  
   fatalis virgae longo post tempore visum  
4   caeruleam advertit puppim ripaeque propinquat.  
5   inde alias animas, quae per iuga longa sedebant,  
   deturbat laxatque foros; simul accipit alveo  
   ingentem Aenean. gemuit sub pondere cumba  
8   sutilis et multam accepit rimosa paludem.  
9   tandem trans fluvium incolumes vatemque virumque  
10   informi limo glaucaque exponit in ulva.  
11         Cerberus haec ingens latratu regna trifauci  
   personat adverso recubans immanis in antro.  
   cui vates horrere videns iam colla colubris  
   melle soporatam et medicatis frugibus offam  
   obicit. ille fame rabida tria guttura pandens  
   corripit obiectam, atque immania terga resolvit  
17   fusus humi totoque ingens extenditur antro.  
18   occupat Aeneas aditum custode sepulto  
19   evaditque celer ripam inremeabilis undae.  
20         continuo auditae voces vagitus et ingens  
   infantumque animae flentes, in limine primo  
   quos dulcis vitae exsortes et ab ubere raptos  
23   abstulit atra dies et funere mersit acerbo.

(lines 407–429)

- (a) Lines 1–4 (*tumida ... propinqua*):
- (i) why had Charon previously felt angry with Aeneas? [2]
  - (ii) *donum* (line 2): what is the gift? [1]
  - (iii) what is said about this object which makes it seem special?  
Make **two** points. [2]
  - (iv) in line 4, what does Charon do? Make **two** points. [2]
- (b) Lines 5–8 (*inde ... paludem*):
- (i) give **two** details about the construction of Charon's boat, and write down the **Latin** for each of these details. [4]
  - (ii) how has Virgil made these lines vivid? Make **two** points. [2]
- (c) What are we told in lines 9–10 (*tandem ... ulva*) which makes Aeneas' journey seem unpleasant? [2]
- (d) In lines 11–17 (*Cerberus ... antro*), how frightening do you find the description of Cerberus? Make **five** points. [5]
- (e) From lines 18–19 (*occupat ... undae*) write down **two** Latin words which seem to you particularly effective, and explain why you think each is effective. [2]
- (f) Translate lines 20–23 (*continuo ... acerbo*).  
**Write your translation on alternate lines.** [5]
- (g) Referring to the **Latin** of lines 20–23 (*continuo ... acerbo*), give **three** ways in which the sound, rhythm, or position of words adds to the sad mood of these lines. [3]

[Total: 30 marks]

## 2 Answer the questions on the following passages:

## Passage A

- 1 hunc circum innumerae gentes populiue volabant:  
 ac veluti in pratis ubi apes aestate serena  
 floribus insidunt variis et candida circum  
 4 lilia funduntur, strepit omnis murmure campus.  
 5 horrescit visu subito causasque requirit  
 inscius Aeneas, quae sint ea flumina porro,  
 7 quive viri tanto complerint agmine ripas.  
 8 tum pater Anchises: 'animae, quibus altera fato  
 corpora debentur, Lethaei ad fluminis undam  
 10 securos latices et longa oblivia potant.  
 11 has equidem memorare tibi atque ostendere coram  
 iampridem, hanc prolem cupio enumerare meorum,  
 13 quo magis Italia mecum laetere reperta.'

(lines 706–718)

## Passage B

- 14 'hic vir, hic est, tibi quem promitti saepius audis,  
 15 Augustus Caesar, divi genus, aurea condet  
 saecula qui rursus Latio regnata per arva  
 17 Saturno quondam, super et Garamantas et Indos  
 proferet imperium; iacet extra sidera tellus,  
 extra anni solisque vias, ubi caelifer Atlas  
 axem umero torquet stellis ardentibus aptum.  
 huius in adventum iam nunc et Caspia regna  
 responsis horrent divum et Maeotia tellus,  
 23 et septemgemini turbant trepida ostia Nili.  
 24 nec vero Alcides tantum telluris obivit,  
 fixerit aeripedem cervam licet, aut Erymanthi  
 26 pacarit nemora et Lernam tremefecerit arcu.'

(lines 791–803)

- (a) Lines 1–4 (*hunc ... campus*): in what ways does the comparison here help to create an attractive picture of Elysium? Give **four** ways. [4]
- (b) Lines 5–7 (*horrescit ... ripas*):
- (i) write down and translate the **Latin** word which shows that Aeneas is puzzled at what he sees. [2]
  - (ii) what **two** questions does he ask? [2]
- (c) In lines 8–10, what does Anchises say the souls are doing **and** what reason does he give for this? [2]
- (d) Translate lines 11–13 (*has ... reperta*).  
**Write your translation on alternate lines.** [5]
- (e) Lines 14–17 (*hic vir ... quondam*):
- (i) *divi genus* (line 15): how can Augustus Caesar be described as the ‘offspring of a god’? [2]
  - (ii) referring to the **Latin**, explain how the rhythm, choice or position of words emphasises Anchises’ excitement about Augustus. Make **three** points. [6]
- (f) How do lines 17–23 (*super ... Nili*) make the achievements of Augustus seem very impressive? Make **four** points. [4]
- (g) Lines 24–26 (*nec ... arcu*):
- (i) who was Alcides? [1]
  - (ii) how does mentioning him add to Anchises’ praise of Augustus? Make **two** points. [2]

[Total: 30 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 protinus armati incedunt; quos omnis euntes  
primorum manus ad portas, iuvenumque senumque,  
3 prosequitur votis. nec non et pulcher Iulus,  
4 ante annos animumque gerens curamque virilem,  
5 multa patri mandata dabat portanda; sed aurae  
6 omnia discerpunt et nubibus irrita donant.  
egressi superant fossas noctisque per umbram  
8 castra inimica petunt, multis tamen ante futuri  
9 exitio. passim somno vinoque per herbam  
corpora fusa vident, arrectos litore currus,  
inter lora rotasque viros, simul arma iacere,  
12 vina simul. prior Hyrtacides sic ore locutus:  
'Euryale, audendum dextra: nunc ipsa vocat res.  
hac iter est. tu, ne qua manus se attollere nobis  
15 a tergo possit, custodi et consule longe;  
haec ego vasta dabo et lato te limite ducam.'  
17 sic memorat vocemque premit, simul ense superbum  
Rhamnetem aggreditur, qui forte tapetibus altis  
19 exstructus toto proflabat pectore somnum.

(VIRGIL)

- (a) Lines 1–3 (*protinus ... votis*):
- (i) who accompany Nisus and Euryalus to the gates? [2]
  - (ii) write down the **Latin** word which shows that they wish Nisus and Euryalus well. [1]
- (b) In line 4, for what is Iulus praised? [3]
- (c) *multa patri mandata dabat portanda* (line 5):
- (i) where is Iulus' father? [1]
  - (ii) why is he there? [1]
  - (iii) what does Iulus urgently want to send him? [1]
- (d) *sed ... donant* (lines 5–6): what do these words suggest will be the result of Iulus' message? [1]
- (e) *multis ... exitio* (lines 8–9): how does the word order of this phrase emphasise the widespread destruction to come? Make **two** points. [2]
- (f) How do lines 9–12 (*passim ... vina simul*) show that the enemy are not ready to fight? Make **three** points. [3]
- (g) Lines 12–15 (*prior ... longe*):
- (i) why is it appropriate for Nisus to speak first? [1]
  - (ii) what task does he give to Euryalus? [2]
  - (iii) referring to the **Latin**, explain how the rhythm, sound, choice or position of words is appropriate for someone giving orders. Make **two** points. [4]
- (h) Translate lines 17–19 (*sic memorat ... somnum*).  
**Write your translation on alternate lines.** [5]
- (i) Why did Nisus and Euryalus' mission fail? Make **four** points [4]

[Total: 31 marks]

## 4 Answer the questions on the following passages:

**A**

1 consilii tamen ante sui, fidissima, certam  
 2 te facit, Alcyone; cui protinus intima frigus  
 ossa receperunt, buxoque simillimus ora  
 4 pallor obit, lacrimisque genae maduere profusis.  
 5 ter conata loqui, ter fletibus ora rigavit,  
 singultuque pias interrumpente querellas  
 'quae mea culpa tuam' dixit 'carissime, mentem  
 8 vertit? ubi est, quae cura mei prior esse solebat?  
 9 iam potes Alcyone securus abesse relictam?  
 iam via longa placet? iam sum tibi carior absens?  
 11 aequora me terrent et ponti tristis imago!  
 12 et laceras nuper tabulas in litore vidi,  
 13 et saepe in tumultis sine corpore nomina legi.  
 14 quod tua si flecti precibus sententia nullis,  
 care, potest, coniunx, nimiumque es certus eundi,  
 me quoque tolle simul! certe iactabimur una,  
 nec, nisi quae patiar, metuam; pariterque feremus,  
 18 quicquid erit, pariter super aequora lata feremur.'

(OVID)

**B**

odi et amo. quare id faciam, fortasse requiris.  
 nescio, sed fieri sentio et excrucior.

(CATULLUS)

**C**

difficilis facilis, iucundus acerbus es idem:  
 nec tecum possum vivere nec sine te.

(MARTIAL)

- (a) *consilii ... sui* (line 1): what is Ceyx planning to do? [1]
- (b) Lines 2–4 (*cui ... profusis*): in what **three** ways does Alcyone show that she is upset by Ceyx's plan? [3]
- (c) Translate lines 5–8 of passage A (*ter ... solebat*).  
Write your translation on alternate lines. [5]
- (d) Referring to the **Latin** of lines 9–11 (*iam potes ... imago*), explain **how** the rhythm, sound, choice or position of words shows how anxious Alcyone is. Make **two** points. [4]
- (e) Lines 12–13 (*et laceras ... legi*): what **two** things does Alcyone say she has seen, and what fears has each of these things raised in her mind? [4]
- (f) In lines 14–18 (*quod ... feremur*), how does Alcyone try to make her final appeal to her husband as persuasive as possible?  
You should comment **both** on what she says **and** how she says it. [5]
- (g) (i) What similarities and/or differences are there between the situations described in poems B and C? [3]
- (ii) What features of poems B and C do you find interesting or effective?  
In your answer you should refer to **four** details of the **Latin** – including at least **one** from each poem. [4]

[Total: 29 marks]

[Paper Total: 60 marks]

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