

OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS
GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION
1942/22
LATIN

Verse Literature (Higher Tier)

THURSDAY 17 JUNE 2010: Morning

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

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. gemit 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 soporata 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 ... propinquat*):
- (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 populique 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 relictā?
 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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