



F

GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION

LATIN

A404/01

Latin Verse Literature (Foundation Tier)

**Thursday 17 June 2010
Morning**

Duration: 1 hour

Candidates answer on the Question Paper

OCR Supplied Materials:
None

Other Materials Required:
None



Candidate Forename		Candidate Surname	
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Centre Number						Candidate Number				
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INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Write your name clearly in capital letters, your Centre Number and Candidate Number in the boxes above.
- 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.
- Write your answer to each question in the space provided, however additional paper may be used if necessary.

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 **50**.
- This document consists of **24** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

For Examiner's Use	
Section A	
Section B	
TOTAL	

Answer **either** Section A **or** Section B.

Section A: OCR GCSE Latin Anthology

Answer **all** the questions.

Passage 1

quocumque aspiceres, luctus gemitusque sonabant,
formaque non taciti funeris intus erat.

Ovid, *Tristia* 1.III, lines 21-22

1 What **two** things could be heard everywhere?

.....
..... [2]

2 In the second line Ovid compares the events inside his house to a funeral. How does he describe this funeral?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

He describes the funeral as:

- A busy
- B noisy
- C quiet
- D sad

[1]

Passage 2

femina virque meo, pueri quoque funere maerent,
inque domo lacrimas angulus omnis habet.

Ovid, *Tristia* 1.III, lines 23-24

3 What mourners are mentioned in the first line?

.....
..... [3]

4 What disaster has happened to Ovid to cause this mourning?

..... [1]

- 5 Write down and translate the Latin word that tells us what is filling every corner of the house.

Latin word	
English translation	

[2]

Passage 3

si licet exemplis in parvis grandibus uti,
haec facies Troiae, cum caperetur, erat.

Ovid, *Tristia* 1.III, lines 25-26

- 6 *exemplis in parvis grandibus uti*: what type of example is Ovid using to describe his current situation?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

A a modern example

B a trivial example

C a weighty example

D his grandfather's example

[1]

- 7 What famous event is Ovid referring to in these lines?

..... [1]

Passage 4

iamque quiescebant voces hominumque canumque
Lunaque nocturnos alta regebat equos.

Ovid, *Tristia* 1.III, lines 27-28

- 8 Whose voices were quiet at this time?

(i)

(ii) [2]

9 Which of the following best describes the time at which this was occurring?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

- A dawn
- B early evening
- C midday
- D midnight

[1]

Passage 5

tum vero exoritur clamor gemitusque meorum, 1
 et feriunt maestae pectora nuda manus.
 tum vero coniunx umeris abeuntis inhaerens
 miscuit haec lacrimis tristia verba meis:
 'non potes avelli. simul hinc, simul ibimus:' inquit, 5
 'te sequar et coniunx exsulis exsul ero.
 et mihi facta via est, et me capit ultima tellus:
 accedam profugae sarcina parva rati.' 8

Then indeed the cries and groans of my family rise up and sad hands beat naked breasts. Then indeed my wife, clinging to my shoulders as I was departing, intermingled these sad words with my tears: 'You cannot be torn away from me. Together from here, together we will go:' she said, 'I will follow you and I will be an exile's wife in exile. A path has been made for me too and a most distant land welcomes me: my going will add only a small load to your fleeing ship.'

Ovid, *Tristia* 1.III, lines 77-84

10 How does Ovid make these lines so effective in expressing the grief of his wife and household at his departure?

In your answer you must refer to the **Latin** and discuss Ovid's choice and position of words and any other stylistic features. Your answer should cover the following points:

- the general behaviour of the household;
- the actions of Ovid's wife;
- the words of Ovid's wife.

Marks are awarded for the quality of written communication in your answer. [10]

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A series of 25 horizontal dotted lines spanning the width of the page, providing a template for handwriting practice.

Passage 6

nulli se dicit mulier mea nubere malle
quam mihi, non si se Iuppiter ipse petat.

Catullus LXX, lines 1-2

11 What does Catullus' mistress say she prefers to do?

.....
..... [2]

12 Who was Jupiter?

..... [1]

13 To whom does *se* refer in line 2?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

- | | | |
|----------|--------------------|--------------------------|
| A | Catullus | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| B | Catullus' mistress | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| C | Jupiter | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| D | women in general | <input type="checkbox"/> |

[1]

Passage 7

dicit: sed mulier cupido quod dicit amanti,
in vento et rapida scribere oportet aqua.

Catullus LXX, lines 3-4

14 According to Catullus, in what should the words of a mistress to her lover be written?

(i)

(ii) [2]

7
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Question 15 is on the next page.

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Passage 8

nunc iam illa non vult: tu quoque impotens noli,
 nec quae fugit sectare, nec miser vive,
 sed obstinata mente perfer, obdura.
 vale puella, iam Catullus obdurat,
 nec te requireret nec rogabit invitam.
 at tu dolebis, cum rogaberis nulla.
 scelestâ, vae te, quae tibi manet vita?
 quis nunc te adibit? cui videberis bella?
 quem nunc amabis? cuius esse diceris?
 quem basiabis? cui labella mordebis?
 at tu, Catulle, destinatus obdura.

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Now she is no longer willing: you too, weakling, should not want it either; do not chase her who flees, nor live in unhappiness, but with resolved heart, endure, stand fast. Goodbye, mistress, Catullus now stands fast, nor will he look for you or ask for you against your will. But you will be sorry when you are not asked for at all. Wretched girl, pity on you! What life lies in store for you? Who will approach you now? Who will think you pretty? Whom will you love now? Whose will you be called? Whom will you kiss? Whose lips will you bite? But you, Catullus, be resolute and stand fast.

Catullus VIII, lines 9-19

15 How does Catullus express his feelings so powerfully in these lines?

In your answer you must refer to the **Latin** and discuss Catullus' choice and position of words and any other stylistic features. Your answer should cover the following points:

- his advice to himself;
- his words to his mistress;
- the contrast of his emotions and moods.

Marks are awarded for the quality of written communication in your answer.

[10]

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Passage 9

Lydia, dic, per omnes
hoc deos vere, Sybarin cur properes amando
perdere, cur apricum
oderit Campum, patiens pulveris atque solis.

Horace, *Odes* 1.VIII, lines 1-4

16 What is Lydia’s connection with Sybaris?

..... [1]

17 According to Horace, what is she hurrying to do to Sybaris? Give **two** details.

.....
..... [2]

18 Which sentence best sums up Sybaris’ present attitude to the Campus in lines 3-4?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

- A He endures it.
- B He hates it.
- C He loves it.
- D He thinks it smells.

[1]

19 State **one** aspect of the Campus that Sybaris put up with in the past.

..... [1]

Passage 10

cur timet flavum Tiberim tangere? cur olivum
 sanguine viperino
 cautius vitat neque iam livida gestat armis
 bracchia, saepe disco,
 saepe trans finem iaculo nobilis expedito?

Horace, *Odes* 1.VIII, lines 8-12

20 Tick the **five** true statements.

Put a tick (✓) in each correct box.

- | | | |
|----------|--|--------------------------|
| A | The Tiber is a river in Greece. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| B | Sybaris is now afraid of swimming in the Tiber. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| C | The Tiber is yellow in colour. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| D | Sybaris avoids using olive oil. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| E | <i>sanguine viperino</i> refers to a scorpion's sting. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| F | Sybaris currently loves wrestling. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| G | He now has no interest in practising fighting. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| H | He was never any good at throwing the discus. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| I | He is now extremely interested in throwing the discus. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| J | He is now not at all keen on throwing the javelin. | <input type="checkbox"/> |

[5]

Section A Total [50]

Do **not** answer Section B if you have already answered Section A.

Section B: Virgil

Answer **all** the questions.

Passage 1

Aeneas miratus enim motusque tumultu
'dic,' ait, 'o virgo, quid vult concursus ad amnem?'

Aeneid VI lines 317-318

21 Aeneas is described as *miratus*. What does this tell us about him?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

He is:

A angry

B amazed

C fearless

D joyful

[1]

22 *tumultu*: to what does this refer? Give **two** details.

..... [2]

23 *virgo*: name this person.

..... [1]

Passage 2

olli sic breviter fata est longaeva sacerdos:
 'Anchisa generate, deum certissima proles'.

Aeneid VI lines 321-322

24 The priestess is described as *longaeva*. What does this tell us about her?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

She is:

- | | | |
|----------|----------------|--------------------------|
| A | long-haired | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| B | long-suffering | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| C | old | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| D | tall | <input type="checkbox"/> |

[1]

25 *deum certissima proles*: how was Aeneas' birth divine?

.....

..... [2]

Passage 3

'haec omnis, quam cernis, inops inhumataque turba est;
 portitor ille Charon; hi, quos vehit unda, sepulti.'

Aeneid VI lines 325-326

26 *inops inhumataque turba est*: tick (✓) the **two** statements which describe this crowd of souls.

- | | | |
|----------|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| A | The souls are angry. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| B | The souls are happy. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| C | The souls are helpless. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| D | The souls are unburied. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| E | The souls are unconcerned. | <input type="checkbox"/> |

[2]

27 *hi, quos vehit unda, sepulti*: why are these souls allowed to cross the river?

..... [1]

Passage 4

'nec ripas datur horrendas et rauca fluenta
transportare prius quam sedibus ossa quierunt.
centum errant annos volitantque haec litora circum.'

Aeneid VI lines 327-329

28 Write down and translate the **Latin** word which describes the river banks (*ripas*).

Latin word	
English translation	

[2]

29 How long do these souls have to wait before they can cross the water?

..... [2]

Passage 5

constitit Anchisa satus et vestigia pressit
multa putans sortemque animo miseratus iniquam.

Aeneid VI lines 331-332

30 *Anchisa satus*: what does this tell us about Aeneas?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

- A** He is Anchises' brother.
- B** He is Anchises' father.
- C** He is Anchises' grandson.
- D** He is Anchises' son.

[1]

31 What emotion does Aeneas feel for the fate of the souls?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

- A** disgust
- B** fear
- C** hatred
- D** pity

[1]

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Question 33 is on the next page.

Passage 7

inde alias animas, quae per iuga longa sedebant,
deturbat laxatque foros; simul accipit alveo
ingentem Aenean.

Aeneid VI lines 411-413

33 What does Charon do to the souls that are already in his boat?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

- A** He has a conversation with them.
- B** He takes them onto the other bank.
- C** He tells them to welcome Aeneas in.
- D** He throws them out of his boat.

[1]

34 Write down and translate the **Latin** word which describes Aeneas' size as he enters Charon's boat.

Latin word	
English translation	

[2]

Passage 8

gemuit sub pondere cumba
 sutilis et multam accepit rimosa paludem.
 tandem trans fluvium incolumes vatemque virumque
 informi limo glaucaque exponit in ulva.

Aeneid VI lines 413-416

35 Tick the **five** true statements about Charon's boat.

Put a tick (✓) in each correct box.

The boat is:

- | | | |
|----------|---|--------------------------|
| A | travelling very quickly | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| B | groaning | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| C | covered in mud | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| D | carrying a heavy load | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| E | extremely old | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| F | full of holes | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| G | on fire | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| H | leaking | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| I | breaking into two | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| J | successful in getting to the other bank | <input type="checkbox"/> |

[5]

Passage 9

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
fusus humi totoque ingens extenditur antro.

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Huge Cerberus makes these realms ring with his triple-throated barking as he reclines monstrously in the cave opposite. When the priestess sees his necks now bristling with snakes, she throws him a morsel of food made drowsy with honey and drugged meal. He, opening wide his three throats with ravenous hunger, snaps up what she has thrown him and relaxes his monstrous back, sprawling on the ground and filling the whole of the cave with his huge size.

Aeneid VI lines 417-423

36 How does Virgil make this description of Cerberus threatening and frightening?

In your answer you must refer to the **Latin** and discuss Virgil’s choice and position of words and any other stylistic features. Your answer should cover the following points:

- the appearance of Cerberus;
- the actions of the priestess;
- the reactions of Cerberus.

Marks are awarded for the quality of written communication in your answer. [10]

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Question 37 is on the next page.

Passage 10

hunc circum innumerae gentes populique volabant:
ac veluti in pratis ubi apes aestate serena
floribus insidunt variis et candida circum
lilia funduntur, strepit omnis murmure campus.

Aeneid VI lines 706-709

37 Write down and translate the **Latin** word which tells us about the number of souls on the river banks.

Latin word	
English translation	

[2]

38 At what time of the year does Virgil describe the bees settling on the flowers?

..... [1]

Passage 11

horrescit visu subito causasque requirit
inscius Aeneas, quae sint ea flumina porro,
quive viri tanto compleverint agmine ripas.

Aeneid VI lines 710-712

39 Write down the Latin adjective which shows Aeneas' confusion at what he is seeing.

..... [1]

40 What **two** questions does Aeneas ask?

(i)

(ii) [2]

Section B Total [50]

Paper Total [50]

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