



H

GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION

LATIN

A404/02

Latin Verse Literature (Higher 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?

(i)

(ii) [2]

2 To what does Ovid liken the events inside his house?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

A a noisy celebration

B a noisy funeral

C a quiet celebration

D a quiet funeral

[1]

Passage 2

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

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

3 To what famous event is Ovid referring in these lines?

..... [1]

4 Why do you think he refers to this event?

.....

..... [2]

Passage 3

illa etiam ante Lares passis adstrata capillis
contigit extinctos ore tremente focos,
multaque in adversos effudit verba Penates
pro deplorato non valitura viro.

Ovid, *Tristia* 1.III, lines 43-46

5 Translate Passage 3.

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..... [5]

Passage 4

ter limen tetigi, ter sum revocatus, et ipse
indulgens animo pes mihi tardus erat.

Ovid, *Tristia* 1.III, lines 55-56

6 What **two** things happen three times in these lines?

(i)

(ii) [2]

7 *indulgens animo pes*: what does Ovid mean by this phrase?

.....

..... [2]

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

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

8 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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Question 9 is on the next page.

Passage 6

ille mi par esse deo videtur,
 ille, si fas est, superare divos.

Catullus LI, lines 1-2

9 What **two** things does Catullus say about 'that man' (*ille*)?

(i)

(ii) [2]

10 Which of the following gives the best translation of *si fas est*?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

A if I am permitted to say so

B if everything is equal

C if it is fated

D if his face fits

[1]

Passage 7

qui sedens adversus identidem te
 spectat et audit
 dulce ridentem.

Catullus LI, lines 3-5

11 Where is the man sitting in relation to the girl?

..... [1]

12 How often does he look at her?

..... [1]

13 Write down and translate the Latin phrase which shows what the girl is doing.

Latin phrase	
English translation	

[2]

7
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Question 14 is on the next page.

PLEASE DO NOT WRITE ON THIS PAGE

Passage 8

tandem venit amor, qualem texisse pudori 1
quam nudasse alicui sit mihi fama magis.
exorata meis illum Cytherea Camenis
adtulit in nostrum deposuitque sinum.
exsolvit promissa Venus: mea gaudia narret, 5
dicetur siquis non habuisse sua.
non ego signatis quicquam mandare tabellis,
ne legat ut nemo quam meus ante, velim,
sed peccasse iuvat, vultus componere famae
taedet: cum digno digna fuisse ferar. 10

Sulpicia I

14 How does Sulpicia express her excitement at falling in love in this poem?

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

- what she says about the arrival of love and how she feels about it;
- Venus’ role in the affair and how strong the love is;
- her concern for her reputation.

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

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

Section B: Virgil

Answer **all** the questions.

Passage 1

nec plura his. ille admirans venerabile donum
 fatalis virgae longo post tempore visum
 caeruleam advertit puppim ripaeque propinquat.
 inde alias animas, quae per iuga longa sedebant,
 deturbat laxatque foros; simul accipit alveo
 ingentem Aenean. gemuit sub pondere cumba
 sutilis et multam accepit rimosa paludem.

Aeneid VI lines 408-414

16 *nec plura his*: who has just been speaking?

..... [1]

17 *fatalis virgae*: to what person or thing does this refer?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

- A the doomed man
- B the fateful maiden
- C the Golden Bough
- D the speaking Sibyl

[1]

18 Write down and translate the Latin word which describes the colour of Charon’s boat.

Latin word	
English translation	

[2]

19 What does Charon do with the souls in his boat?

..... [1]

20 What noise does Charon’s boat make when Aeneas gets in?

..... [1]

Passage 3

hos iuxta falso damnati crimine mortis;
nec vero hae sine sorte datae, sine iudice, sedes:
quaesitor Minos urnam movet; ille silentum
consiliumque vocat vitasque et crimina discit.

Aeneid VI lines 430-433

22 Translate Passage 3.

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..... [5]

Passage 4

proxima deinde tenent maesti loca, qui sibi letum
insontes peperere manu lucemque perosi
proiecere animas. quam vellent aethere in alto
nunc et pauperiem et duros perferre labores!

Aeneid VI lines 434-437

23 *qui sibi letum insontes peperere manu*: how did the inhabitants of this region die?

..... [1]

24 What would they readily endure on earth instead of being in the Underworld? Make **two** points.

(i)

(ii) [2]

15
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Question 25 is on the next page.

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Question 26 is on the next page.

Passage 6

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

26 In what part of the Underworld is this action taking place?

..... [1]

27 Pick out **two** details from the simile in Passage 6 and explain how they relate to, or help us understand, what is happening on the river banks.

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..... [4]

Passage 7

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

Aeneid VI lines 710-712

28 What is Aeneas' **first** reaction to what he sees?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

- A He asks a question.
- B He faints.
- C He is amazed.
- D He shudders.

[1]

29 What **two** questions does Aeneas ask his father?

(i)

(ii) [2]

Question 30 is on the next page.

30 'The Underworld is a place both of hope and of despair.' Discuss this statement.

In your answer you should refer to the other parts of Aeneid VI you have read.
You may also refer to the passages printed in this question paper.

Marks are awarded for the quality of written communication in your answer. [8]

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Section B Total [50]

Paper Total [50]

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