

GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION

LATIN

Latin Verse Literature (Higher Tier)

A404/02

Candidates answer on the question paper.

OCR supplied materials:
None

Other materials required:
None

Wednesday 22 June 2011
Afternoon

Duration: 1 hour



Candidate forename		Candidate surname	
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Centre number						Candidate number				
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INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the boxes above. Please write clearly and in capital letters.
- Use black ink.
- Read each question carefully. Make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Write your answer to each question in the space provided. If additional space is required, you should use the lined pages at the end of this booklet. The question number(s) must be clearly shown.
- Answer **either** Section A **or** Section B. Answer **either** Section A, which starts on page 3, **or** Section B, which starts on page 14.
- Do **not** write in the bar codes.

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 **28** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

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

Section A: Selections from the *OCR GCSE Latin Anthology*

Answer **all** the questions.

Passage A1

iam prope lux aderat, qua me discedere Caesar
finibus extremæ iusserat Ausoniae.

Ovid, *Grief at parting*, lines 5–6

1 What is the time at the start of this passage?

..... [1]

2 To whom does Caesar refer?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

A Augustus

B Julius Caesar

C Nero

D Tiberius

[1]

3 What had Caesar ordered Ovid to do?

..... [1]

Passage A2

nata procul Libycis aberat diversa sub oris,
nec poterat fati certior esse mei.

Ovid, *Grief at parting*, lines 19–20

4 Why was Ovid's daughter not with him at this time?

..... [1]

5 What was the result of her absence?

..... [2]

Passage A3

‘numina vicinis habitantia sedibus,’ inquam,
‘iamque oculis numquam templa videnda meis,
dique relinquendi, quos urbs habet alta Quirini,
este salutati tempus in omne mihi.’

Ovid, *Grief at parting*, lines 31–34

6 Translate Passage A3.

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..... [5]

Passage A4

hac prece adoravi superos ego: pluribus uxor,
singultu medios impediēte sonos.

Ovid, *Grief at parting*, lines 35–36

7 *hac prece adoravi superos ego*: what did Ovid do?

..... [1]

8 Write down and translate the Latin noun for what was hindering (*impediēte*) his wife’s words.

Latin noun	
English translation	

[2]

Passage A5

dividor haud aliter, quam si mea membra relinquam,
et pars abrumpi corpore visa suo est.
sic doluit Mettus tunc cum in contraria versos
ultores habuit proditionis equos.

Ovid, *Grief at parting*, lines 48–51

9 With what does Ovid compare his utter confusion in the first line?

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

10 *sic doluit Mettus ... equos*:

(a) How was Mettus punished?

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

(b) Why was he punished?

..... [1]

Turn over for Question 11

Passage A6

nunc iam illa non vult: tu quoque impotens noli,	1
nec quae fugit sectare, nec miser vive,	
sed obstinata mente perfer, obdura.	
vale, puella. iam Catullus obdurat,	
nec te requiret nec rogabit invitam.	5
at tu dolebis, cum rogaberis nulla.	
scelestas, vae te, quae tibi manet vita?	
quis nunc te adibit? cui videberis bella?	
quem nunc amabis? cuius esse diceris?	
quem basiabis? cui labella mordebis?	10
at tu, Catulle, destinatus obdura.	

Catullus, *Love and Loss*, poem 8, lines 9–19

11 How does Catullus make these lines so effective in expressing his feelings of rejection and bitterness towards his former girlfriend?

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

- his advice to himself;
- his statement of how he will now behave towards the girl and its consequences for her;
- his closing questions and final decision.

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

[10]

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Turn over for Question 12

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Passage A7

otio exsultas nimiumque gestis:
otium et reges prius et beatas
perdidit urbes.

Catullus, *Love and Loss*, poem 51, lines 14–16

12 Which of the following best catches the sense of the first line?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

otium for Catullus leads to:

A anger

B depression

C fear

D over-excitement

[1]

13 Write down **two** things that Catullus says have been destroyed by *otium*.

•

•

[2]

Turn over for Question 14

Passage A8

Lydia, dic, per omnes	1
hoc deos vere, Sybarin cur properes amando	
perdere, cur apricum	
oderit Campum, patiens pulveris atque solis,	
cur neque militaris	5
inter aequales equitet, Gallica nec lupatis	
temperet ora frenis?	
cur timet flavum Tiberim tangere? cur olivum	
sanguine viperino	
cautius vitat neque iam livida gestat armis	10
bracchia, saepe disco,	
saepe trans finem iaculo nobilis expedito?	

Horace, *Love for a young man*, lines 1–12

14 How does Horace bring out his annoyance with the couple’s behaviour in these lines?

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

- his opening words to Lydia;
- the extensive references to athletic and military activities;
- the questions he asks Lydia.

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

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Turn over for Question 15

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

Section B: Virgil

Answer **all** the questions.

Passage B1

tum vero omne mihi visum considerare in ignes	1
Ilium et ex imo verti Neptunia Troia:	
ac veluti summis antiquam in montibus ornum	
cum ferro accisam crebrisque bipennibus instant	
eruere agricolae certatim, illa usque minatur	5
et tremefacta comam concusso vertice nutat,	
vulneribus donec paulatim evicta supremum	
congemuit traxitque iugis avulsa ruinam.	

Aeneid 2, lines 624–631

16 Write down **one** thing that seems to be happening to Troy in lines 1–2.

..... [1]

17 Pick out **two** details from the simile in lines 3–8 and explain how they relate to the destruction of Troy, or help us understand it better.

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..... [4]

Passage B2

descendo ac ducente deo flammam inter et hostes
expedior: dant tela locum flammaeque recedunt.

Aeneid 2, lines 632–33

18 *descendo*: where is Aeneas coming down from?

..... [1]

19 Give **one** thing that happens because a god is guiding him.

..... [1]

Passage B3

atque ubi iam patriae perventum ad limina sedis
antiquasque domos, genitor, quem tollere in altos
optabam primum montes primumque petebam,
abnegat excisa vitam producere Troia
exsiliumque pati.

Aeneid 2, lines 634–638

20 Where has Aeneas reached at the start of this passage?

..... [1]

21 How does Aeneas want to help his father?

..... [1]

22 What **two** things is his father unwilling to do?

-
- [2]

Passage B4

'me si caelicolae voluissent ducere vitam, 1
has mihi servassent sedes. satis una superque
vidimus excidia et captae superavimus urbi.
sic o sic positum adfati discedite corpus.
ipse manu mortem inveniam; miserebitur hostis 5
exuviasque petet. facilis iactura sepulcri.
iam pridem invisus divis et inutilis annos
demoror, ex quo me divum pater atque hominum rex
fulminis adflavit ventis et contigit igni.' 9

Aeneid 2, lines 641–49

23 How is Anchises' despair brought out in these lines?

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

- Anchises' opening comments about the gods and the history of Troy;
- his attitude towards his death;
- his comments about the worthlessness of his life.

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

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Turn over for Question 24

Passage B5

‘vos, famuli, quae dicam animis advertite vestris.
est urbe egressis tumulus templumque vetustum
desertae Cereris, iuxtaque antiqua cupressus
religione patrum multos servata per annos.’

Aeneid 2, lines 712–15

24 Translate Passage B5.

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..... [5]

Passage B6

ausus quin etiam voces iactare per umbram
implevi clamore vias, maestusque Creusam
nequiquam ingeminans iterumque iterumque vocavi.

Aeneid 2, lines 768–70

25 *ausus*: why does Aeneas have to pluck up courage to fill the streets with his shouting?

..... [1]

26 Write down and translate the Latin adjective from lines 1–2 which describes Aeneas’ emotion at this point.

Latin adjective	
English translation	

[2]

Passage B7

quaerenti et tectis urbis sine fine ruenti
infelix simulacrum atque ipsius umbra Creusae
visa mihi ante oculos et nota maior imago.
obstipui, steteruntque comae et vox faucibus haesit.

Aeneid 2, lines 771–74

27 Give **two** details about the ghost of Creusa.

-
- [2]

28 Give **one** way in which Aeneas’ reactions show how amazed he is.

..... [1]

Passage B8

‘quid tantum insano iuvat indulgere dolori, 1
o dulcis coniunx? non haec sine numine divum
eveniunt; nec te comitem hinc portare Creusam
fas, aut ille sinit superi regnator Olympi.
longa tibi exsilia et vastum maris aequor arandum, 5
et terram Hesperiam venies, ubi Lydius arva
inter opima virum leni fluit agmine Thybris.
illic res laetae regnumque et regia coniunx
parta tibi; lacrimas dilectae pelle Creusae.’ 9

Aeneid 2, lines 776–84

29 How do these lines emphasise Creusa’s continuing love and concern for Aeneas’ welfare?

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

- Creusa’s opening words to Aeneas;
- her comments about the gods and divine law;
- the information she provides about Aeneas’ future.

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

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