

**GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION**

**LATIN**

Latin Verse Literature (Foundation Tier)

**A404/01**

**Wednesday 22 June 2011**

**Afternoon**

**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, 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: OCR GCSE Latin Anthology**

Answer **all** the questions.

Passage A1

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

Ovid, *Grief at parting*, lines 5–6

1 *iam prope lux aderat*: what time is it at the start of this passage?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

- A midday
- B midnight
- C nearly dawn
- D the start of the night

[1]

2 *qua ... Ausoniae*: what had Caesar ordered Ovid to do?

..... [1]

Passage A2

nec spatium nec mens fuerat satis apta parandi:  
torpuerant longa pectora nostra mora.

Ovid, *Grief at parting*, lines 7–8

3 *nec spatium ... parandi*: what **two** things made it impossible for Ovid to prepare properly?

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

4 *torpuerant ... mora*: what had caused Ovid’s heart to grow numb?

..... [2]

Passage A3

non aliter stupui, quam qui lovis ignibus ictus 1  
 vivit et est vitae nescius ipse suae.  
 ut tamen hanc animi nubem dolor ipse removit,  
 et tandem sensus convaluere mei, 5  
 alloquor extremum maestos abiturus amicos,  
 qui modo de multis unus et alter erat.  
 uxor amans flentem flens acrius ipsa tenebat, 8  
 imbre per indignas usque cadente genas.

I was stunned just like a man who has been struck by Jupiter’s lightning and survives and is himself unaware that he is still alive. However, when grief itself cleared this cloud from mind and my senses at last recovered, I spoke to my sad friends for the last time as I was about to leave, the one or two now remaining out of many. My loving wife, herself weeping more bitterly, was holding me as I wept, with a cascade of tears falling endlessly over her undeserving cheeks.

Ovid, *Grief at parting*, lines 11–18

5 How do these lines bring out the shock and grief of Ovid and his wife?

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:

- his opening comparison;
- his reaction after he comes to his senses;
- the behaviour of his wife.

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

[10]

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**Turn over for Question 6**

## Passage A4

hanc ego suspiciens et ad hanc Capitolia cernens,  
 quae nostro frustra iuncta fuere Lari.

Ovid, *Grief at parting*, lines 29–30

6 *hanc ego suspiciens*: to what does *hanc* refer?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

- |          |           |                          |     |
|----------|-----------|--------------------------|-----|
| <b>A</b> | the earth | <input type="checkbox"/> |     |
| <b>B</b> | the gods  | <input type="checkbox"/> |     |
| <b>C</b> | the moon  | <input type="checkbox"/> |     |
| <b>D</b> | the sun   | <input type="checkbox"/> | [1] |

7 *ad hanc ... Lari*: where in Rome was Ovid's house situated?

..... [1]

## Passage A5

'numina vicinis habitantia sedibus,' inquam,  
 'iamque oculis numquam templa videnda meis.'

Ovid, *Grief at parting*, lines 31–32

8 *numina vicinis habitantia sedibus*:

(a) to whom is Ovid speaking here?

..... [1]

(b) where do they live?

..... [1]

9 *iamque oculis numquam templa videnda meis*: what does he say about the temples?

..... [2]

## Passage A6

'dique relinquendi, quos urbs habet alta Quirini,  
este salutati tempus in omne mihi.'

Ovid, *Grief at parting*, lines 33–34

10 By what English name do we more commonly know *urbs Quirini*?

..... [1]

11 *este salutati*: what does he offer to the gods he addresses?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

A his greetings

B his money

C his property

D his sympathy

[1]

## Passage A7

saepe 'vale' dicto rursus sum multa locutus,  
et quasi discedens oscula summa dedi.

Ovid, *Grief at parting*, lines 44–45

12 Ovid often said '*vale*'. Translate this word.

..... [1]

13 *et quasi discedens oscula summa dedi*: what did he give his family as if he were finally leaving?

..... [1]

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## Passage A8

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

14 *dividor*: how did Ovid feel?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

- |          |            |                          |     |
|----------|------------|--------------------------|-----|
| <b>A</b> | confident  | <input type="checkbox"/> |     |
| <b>B</b> | happy      | <input type="checkbox"/> |     |
| <b>C</b> | tired      | <input type="checkbox"/> |     |
| <b>D</b> | torn apart | <input type="checkbox"/> | [1] |

15 *sic ... equos*: how was Mettus punished?

.....

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..... [3]

Turn over for Question 16

Passage A9

miser Catulle, desinas ineptire,  
et quos vides perisse perditum ducas.  
fulsere quondam candidi tibi soles,  
cum ventitabas quo puella ducebat  
amata nobis quantum amabitur nulla.  
ibi illa multa cum iocosa fiebant,  
quae tu volebas nec puella nolebat,  
fulsere vere candidi tibi soles.

1	Poor Catullus, you should stop being silly and count as lost what you see has been lost. Once bright suns shone for you, when you used to go where your girl led, that girl who
5	was loved by me as much as no other girl will be loved. There, when those many pleasant occasions took place, which you wanted and
8	which your girl did not refuse, truly bright suns shone for you.

Catullus, *Love and Loss*, poem 8, lines 1–8

**16** How well does Catullus describe the pleasure and pain caused by his relationship with Lesbia?

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 opening advice to himself;
- what he says about *candidi soles* (bright suns);
- what he suggests about the kind of relationship they had.

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

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Turn over for Question 17

## Passage A10

quid latet, ut marinae  
 filium dicunt Thetidis sub lacrimosa Troia  
 funera, ne virilis  
 cultus in caedem et Lycias proriperet catervas?

Horace, *Love for a young man*, Odes 1.8, lines 13–16

17 In this extract Horace compares Sybaris with Achilles. Tick the **five** true statements.

Put a tick (✓) in each correct box.

A Horace asks why Sybaris is hiding.

B Horace says that Sybaris loves the beach.

C Horace compares Sybaris to the son of Thetis.

D Horace says that Thetis was a goddess of the Underworld.

E Horace calls the deaths at Troy sorrowful.

F Horace mentions Achilles' male clothes.

G Horace says that Sybaris will die an agonising death.

H Horace mentions Lycian troops.

[5]

Passage A11

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

Catullus, *Love and Loss*, poem 85

18 *odi et amo*: what **two** opposite emotions is Catullus experiencing?

- .....
- .....

[2]

19 *nescio, sed fieri sentio et excrucior*: write down the **Latin** word which shows that Catullus does not understand his emotions.

..... [1]

20 Write down and translate the word which tells us that he is being tortured.

<b>Latin word</b>	
<b>English translation</b>	

[2]

**Section A Total [50]**

**Paper Total [50]**

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

**Section B: Virgil**

Answer **all** the questions.

Passage B1

in somnis, ecce, ante oculos maestissimus Hector  
 visus adesse mihi largosque effundere fletus,  
 raptatus bigis ut quondam, aterque cruento  
 pulvere perque pedes traiectus lora tumentes.

*Aeneid 2, lines 270–273*

21 Name the speaker.

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

- A Aeneas
- B Anchises
- C Ascanius
- D Creusa

[1]

22 *in somnis*: what is the speaker doing when the ghost appears to him?

..... [1]

23 *ecce, ante oculos maestissimus Hector*: pick out and translate the Latin word which describes the feelings of the ghost.

<b>Latin word</b>	
<b>English translation</b>	

[2]

24 *largosque effundere fletus*: what is the ghost doing?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

- A breathing
- B looking enormous
- C trembling
- D weeping

[1]

25 *aterque ... tumentes*:

(a) write down **two** things we are told about the physical appearance of Hector's ghost.

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

(b) Why was Hector's ghost looking like this?

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

## Passage B2

exoritur clamorque virum clangorque tubarum.  
 arma amens capio; nec sat rationis in armis,  
 sed glomerare manum bello et concurrere in arcem  
 cum sociis ardent animi.

*Aeneid 2, lines 313–316*

26 What **two** things does Aeneas hear in the first line of this passage?

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

27 Which of the following best describes Aeneas' mood here?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

- |                                      |                          |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| <b>A</b> brave and clear-thinking    | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>B</b> brave and reckless          | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>C</b> cowardly and weak           | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>D</b> cowardly and clear-thinking | <input type="checkbox"/> |

[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

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

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

A Anchises' house

B his wife's house

C Priam's palace

D the roof of his own house

[1]

29 What has he come there to do?

..... [2]

30 *abnegat ... pati*: what **two** things does Anchises say he is unwilling to do?

• .....

• ..... [2]

Passage B4

'me si caelicolae voluissent ducere vitam, 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 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.'	1      5
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'As for me, if the heavenly dwellers had wanted me to drag on my life, they would have saved my home here for me. It is enough and more than enough for me to have already seen the city destroyed once and to have survived its capture. Say your farewells to my corpse laid out like this, ah, like this and depart. I shall myself find my own kind of death. The enemy will pity me and seek spoils. The loss of burial is trivial. For a long time now I have been slowing down the years, hateful to the gods and a useless burden, ever since the father of the gods and king of men blasted me with the winds of his thunderbolt and touched me with his fire.'

*Aeneid 2, lines 641–49*

31 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 stylistic features. Your answer should cover the following points:

- Anchises' opening comments about the gods and the history of Troy;
- what he says about 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 32

Passage B5

talia vociferans gemitu tectum omne replebat,	1
cum subitum dictuque oritur mirabile monstrum.	
namque manus inter maestorumque ora parentum	
ecce levis summo de vertice visus luli	
fundere lumen apex, tactuque innoxia molles	5
lambere flamma comas et circum tempora pasci.	
nos pavidi trepidare metu crinemque flagrantem	
excutere et sanctos restinguere fontibus ignes.	
at pater Anchises oculos ad sidera laetus	
extulit et caelo palmas cum voce tetendit.	10

<p>Saying such things she was filling the whole house with groaning when a miracle, sudden and incredible to speak of, occurred. For between the hands and faces of his sad parents, see, a thin tongue of flame seemed to pour light from the top of lulus' head and a flame, harmless to the touch, seemed to lick his soft hair and play around his forehead. We were terrified, afraid and trembling; we shook the burning hair and tried to put out the holy fire with water. But father Anchises joyfully raised his eyes to the stars, stretched out his palms to the sky and spoke.</p>
---

*Aeneid 2*, lines 679–88

**32** Why is the description of the miracle that happens to lulus (Ascanius) so vivid and memorable?

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 initial mood in the house and the surprise of the miracle;
- the details of the flame;
- the contrast between the parents' reaction and that of Anchises.

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

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Passage B6

vix ea fatus erat senior, subitoque fragore  
intonuit laevum, et de caelo lapsa per umbras  
stella facem ducens multa cum luce cucurrit.

*Aeneid 2, lines 692–694*

33 Briefly state what **two** events immediately follow Anchises' words.

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

Passage B7

hic vero victus genitor se tollit ad auras  
adfaturque deos et sanctum sidus adorat.  
'iam iam nulla mora est; sequor et qua ducitis adsum,  
di patrii; servate domum, servate nepotem.'

*Aeneid 2, lines 699–702*

34 *hic vero victus genitor se tollit ad auras*: write down the **Latin** word which shows us that Anchises has now been persuaded to change his mind.

..... [1]

35 Write down **one** thing that Anchises does in lines 1–2 in response to what he has just seen and heard.

..... [1]

36 *iam iam nulla mora est*: which of the following best translates what Anchises is saying here?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

- A Now I am a dead man.
- B Now I will follow the customs of the land.
- C Now there is no hope left.
- D Now there is no reason for delay.

[1]

37 *sequor et qua ducitis adsum, di patrii*: write down in English **one** of the things which Anchises says he will now do.

..... [1]

38 *servate domum, servate nepotem*: what two things does Anchises ask the native gods to protect?

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

Passage B8

‘vos, famuli, quae dicam animis advertite vestris.  
 est urbe egressis tumulus templumque vetustum  
 desertae Cereris, iuxtaque antiqua cupressus  
 religione patrum multos servata per annos;  
 hanc ex diverso sedem veniemus in unam.’

*Aeneid 2, lines 712–716*

39 Tick the **five** true statements.

Put a tick (✓) in each correct box.

- A Aeneas tells his slaves to pay close attention to his words.
- B Aeneas says there is a hill outside the city.
- C Aeneas says that there is a temple in the desert.
- D Aeneas says that the temple is ancient.
- E Aeneas says that there is a cypress tree next to the temple.
- F Aeneas says that the cypress tree is newly planted.
- G Aeneas instructs them all to meet at the cypress tree.
- H Aeneas says that they should all arrive from the same direction.

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[5]

**Section B Total [50]**

**Paper Total [50]**





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**ADDITIONAL PAGE**

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