

<b>Candidate forename</b>		<b>Candidate surname</b>	
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**OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS  
GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION**

**A404/02**

**LATIN**

**Latin Verse Literature (Higher Tier)**

**WEDNESDAY 22 JUNE 2011: Afternoon**

**DURATION: 1 hour**

**SUITABLE FOR VISUALLY IMPAIRED CANDIDATES**

**Candidates answer on the question paper.**

**OCR SUPPLIED MATERIALS:**

**None**

**OTHER MATERIALS REQUIRED:**

**None**

**READ INSTRUCTIONS OVERLEAF**

## **INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

- **Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the boxes on the first page. 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 18.**

## **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.**

**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 extremae 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.**

<b>LATIN NOUN</b>	
<b>ENGLISH TRANSLATION</b>	

[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?

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[2]

- 10 *sic doluit Mettus ... equos*:

- (a) How was Mettus punished?

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[2]

- (b) Why was he punished?

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[1]

## 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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## 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           | <input type="checkbox"/> |     |
| B | depression      | <input type="checkbox"/> |     |
| C | fear            | <input type="checkbox"/> |     |
| D | over-excitement | <input type="checkbox"/> | [1] |

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

- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

[2]

## 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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**15 How do the poems that you have read for this examination demonstrate the power of love?**

**In your answer you may refer to the passages printed in this question paper, but you should also refer to other poems you have read.**

**MARKS ARE AWARDED FOR THE QUALITY OF WRITTEN COMMUNICATION IN YOUR ANSWER.**

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[8]

**Section A Total [50]**

**Paper Total [50]**



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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  
congemit 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]**







**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.**

<b>LATIN ADJECTIVE</b>	
<b>ENGLISH TRANSLATION</b>	

[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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**30 What details in Virgil's portrayal of the fall of Troy strike you as particularly tragic?**

**In your answer you may refer to the passages printed in this question paper, but you should also refer to other parts of *Aeneid* 2 you have read.**

**MARKS ARE AWARDED FOR THE QUALITY OF WRITTEN COMMUNICATION IN YOUR ANSWER.**

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## ADDITIONAL PAGE

If you use the following lined pages to complete the answer to any question, the question number must be clearly shown.

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