

Wednesday 19 June 2013 – Afternoon

GCSE LATIN

A404/02 Latin Verse Literature (Higher Tier)

Candidates answer on the Question Paper.

OCR supplied materials:

None

Other materials required:

None

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.
- Answer **either** Section A, which starts on page 2, **or** Section B, which starts on page 12.
- 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.
- 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 **24** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

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

Section A: OCR Latin Anthology for GCSE

Answer **all** the questions.

Passage A1

at Venus aetherios inter dea candida nimbos
dona ferens aderat; natumque in valle reducta
ut procul egelido secretum flumine vidit,
talibus adfata est dictis seque obtulit ultro:

Virgil, *The shield of Aeneas*, lines 1–4

1 *dona ferens*: what gifts is Venus bringing?

..... [1]

2 *natumque ... vidit*: write down the **Latin** word that stands for Aeneas.

..... [1]

3 *natumque ... ultro*: how do these lines show that Aeneas is isolated from the rest of his army?
Make **two** points.

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- [2]

Passage A2

'en perfecta mei promissa coniugis arte	1
munera. ne mox aut Laurentes, nate, superbos	
aut acrem dubites in proelia poscere Turnum.'	
dixit, et amplexus nati Cytherea petivit,	
arma sub adversa posuit radiantia quercu.	5

Virgil, *The shield of Aeneas*, lines 5–9

4 Translate lines 1–4 (*en perfecta ... petivit*) of Passage A2.

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..... [5]

5 *coniugis* (line 1): name this character.

..... [1]

6 *arma sub adversa posuit radiantia quercu* (line 5): where does Venus put the weapons?

..... [1]

Turn over for Question 7

Passage A3

ille deae donis et tanto laetus honore	1
expleri nequit atque oculos per singula volvit,	
miraturque interque manus et bracchia versat	
terribilem cristis galeam flammasque vomentem,	
fatiferumque ensem, loricam ex aere rigentem,	5
sanguineam, ingentem, qualis cum caerulea nubes	
solis inardescit radiis longeque refulget;	

Virgil, *The shield of Aeneas*, lines 10–16

7 *ille ... versat* (lines 1–3): what does Aeneas do which shows that he is pleased with the weapons? Make **two** points.

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- [2]

8 *terribilem cristis galeam flammasque vomentem* (line 4): in what ways is the helmet impressive? Make **two** points.

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- [2]

9 *qualis ... refulget* (lines 6–7): how does this comparison help us to imagine the breastplate?

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- [2]

Passage A4

et tamen hic extis et opimo vincere ferto
intendit: 'iam crescit ager, iam crescit ovile,
iam dabitur, iam iam'; donec deceptus et exspes
nequiquam fundo suspiret nummus in imo.

Persius, *Praying for profit*, lines 5–8

10 What **two** things does the man hope will happen in return for his offerings?

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- [2]

11 In this passage, how does Persius make the man seem ridiculous? Make **two** points, each referring to the **Latin**. You may refer to what he says and/or how he says it.

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- [4]

Turn over for Question 12

Passage A5

... valet ima summis	1
mutare et insignem attenuat deus,	
obscura promens; hinc apicem rapax	
Fortuna cum stridore acuto	
sustulit, hic posuisse gaudet.	5

Horace, *A sign from heaven*, lines 12–16

12 *valet ... promens* (lines 1–3): how does the god ‘exchange the lowest for the highest’?

.....

..... [2]

13 *hinc ... gaudet* (lines 3–5): how does Horace, by his style of writing, make the actions of Fortune dramatic? Give **two** examples, each referring to the **Latin**.

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- [4]

Passage A6

... tum perculit horror
membra ducis, riguere comae gressumque coercens
languor in extrema tenuit vestigia ripa.

Lucan, *Caesar crosses the Rubicon*, lines 10–12

14 (a) What instruction has the goddess Roma just given Caesar?

..... [1]

(b) What signs are there that Caesar is shocked by this instruction? Make **two** points.

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- [2]

Turn over for Question 15

Passage A7

mox ait 'o magnaē qui moenia prospicis urbis 1
Tarpeia de rupe Tonans Phrygiiq̄ue penates
gentis Iuleae et rapti secreta Quirini
et residens celsa Latiaris Iuppiter Alba
Vestalesq̄ue foci summiq̄ue o numinis instar 5
Roma, fave coeptis. non te furialibus armis
persequor: en, adsum victor terraq̄ue mariq̄ue
Caesar, ubiq̄ue tuus (liceat modo, nunc quoq̄ue) miles.
ille erit ille nocens, qui me tibi fecerit hostem.'

Lucan, *Caesar crosses the Rubicon*, lines 13–21

15 What makes this a persuasive appeal to the gods?

In your answer you may wish to consider:

- how Caesar addresses the different gods;
- why, in his opinion, he deserves their support.

You must refer to the **Latin** and discuss any stylistic features such as choice, sound and position of words.

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

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Turn over for Question 16

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Total Section A [50]

Paper Total [50]

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

Section B: Virgil, *Aeneid* 12

Answer **all** the questions.

Passage B1

... stupet ipse Latinus	1
ingentes, genitos diversis partibus orbis,	
inter se coiisse viros et cernere ferro.	
atque illi, ut vacuo patuerunt aequore campi,	
procursu rapido, proiectis eminus hastis,	5
invadunt Martem clipeis atque aere sonoro.	

Aeneid 12, lines 707–712

17 *stupet ... ferro* (lines 1–3): what astonishes Latinus about the two men who are about to fight each other? Make **two** points.

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- [2]

18 *ut vacuo patuerunt aequore campi* (line 4): what has to be done before the duel can start?

..... [1]

19 *procursu ... hastis* (line 5): what **two** things do both men do at the start of the fight?

-
- [2]

20 *invadunt Martem* (line 6):

(a) *Martem*: who is Mars?

..... [1]

(b) *invadunt Martem*: say in your own words what this phrase means.

..... [1]

Passage B2

dat gemitum tellus; tum crebros ensibus ictus
congeminant, fors et virtus miscentur in unum.

Aeneid 12, lines 713–714

21 *dat gemitum tellus*: why do you think the ground makes this noise?

.....
..... [1]

22 Explain how the following phrases make the two fighters seem evenly matched:

(a) *crebros ensibus ictus congeminant*

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

(b) *fors et virtus miscentur in unum*

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..... [2]

Turn over for Question 23

Passage B3

ac velut ingenti Sila summove Taburno 1
 cum duo conversis inimica in proelia tauri
 frontibus incurrunt, pavidi cessere magistri,
 stat pecus omne metu mutum, mussantque iuvencae
 quis nemori imperitet, quem tota armenta sequantur; 5
 illi inter sese multa vi vulnera miscent,
 cornuaque obnixa infigunt et sanguine largo
 colla armosque lavant, gemitu nemus omne remugit:
 non aliter Tros Aeneas et Daunius heros
 concurrunt clipeis, ingens fragor aethera complet. 10

Aeneid 12, lines 715–724

23 In what ways does this simile help you to imagine the duel between Aeneas and Turnus more vividly?

In your answer you may wish to consider:

- how Virgil describes the fight;
- the reactions of the spectators.

You must refer to the **Latin** and discuss any stylistic features such as choice, sound and position of words.

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

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Turn over for Question 24

Passage B4

ille simul fugiens Rutulos simul increpat omnes, 1
 nomine quemque vocans, notumque efflagitat ense.
 Aeneas mortem contra praesensque minatur
 exitium, si quisquam adeat, terretque trementes
 excisurum urbem minitans et saucius instat. 5
 quinque orbes explent cursu totidemque retexunt
 huc illuc; neque enim levia aut ludicra petuntur
 praemia, sed Turni de vita et sanguine certant.

Aeneid 12, lines 758–765

24 *ille ... ense* (lines 1–2): what has happened before this passage to explain Turnus' behaviour here? Make **two** points.

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- [2]

25 Translate lines 3–7 (*Aeneas ... illuc*) from Passage B4.

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..... [5]

26 *neque enim ... certant* (lines 7–8): how does Virgil stress the importance of the contest between Aeneas and Turnus?

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..... [3]

Passage B5

per medium stridens transit femur. incidit ictus
ingens ad terram duplicato poplite Turnus.
consurgunt gemitu Rutuli totusque remugit
mons circum, et vocem late nemora alta remittunt.

Aeneid 12, lines 926–929

27 How does Virgil, by his style of writing, make this a dramatic moment? Make **two** points, each referring to the **Latin**.

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- [4]

Turn over for Question 28

Passage B6

ille humilis supplexque oculos dextramque precantem 1
 protendens 'equidem merui, nec deprecor' inquit;
 'utere sorte tua. miseri te si qua parentis
 tangere cura potest, oro (fuit et tibi talis
 Anchises genitor), Dauni miserere senectae, 5
 et me, seu corpus spoliatum lumine mavis,
 redde meis. vicisti et victum tendere palmas
 Ausonii videre; tua est Lavinia coniunx;
 ulterius ne tende odiis.'

Aeneid 12, lines 930–938

28 *ille ... protendens* (lines 1–2): how do Turnus' actions here show that he is making an appeal to Aeneas? Make **two** points.

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- [2]

29 *ulterius ... odiis* (line 9), 'Don't take your hatred any further.'

In lines 3–8 (*utere ... coniunx*): how does Turnus try to persuade Aeneas not to take his hatred any further? Make **four** points.

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- [4]

Turn over for Question 30

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Total Section B [50]

Paper Total [50]

ADDITIONAL ANSWER SPACE

If additional answer space is required, you should use the following lined pages. The question number(s) must be clearly shown in the margins.

A large area of lined paper for writing answers. It consists of a vertical margin line on the left side and horizontal dotted lines extending across the page, creating a grid for writing. The lines are evenly spaced and cover most of the page area.

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