

Tuesday 29 May 2012 – Afternoon

AS GCE CLASSICS: LATIN

F362 Latin Verse and Prose Literature

Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet.

OCR supplied materials:

- 8 page Answer Booklet
(sent with general stationery)

Other materials required:

None

Duration: 1 hour 30 minutes



INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces provided on the Answer Booklet. Please write clearly and in capital letters.
- Use black ink.
- Answer **all** the questions.
- Read each question carefully. Make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- 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 **100**.
- This document consists of **8** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

Answer **both** Section A and Section B.

Section A: Prescribed Prose Literature

- 1 Read the following passages and answer the questions.

You are advised to spend no more than 30 minutes answering questions (a)–(f).

Aspendum vetus oppidum et nobile in Pamphylia scitis esse, plenissimum signorum optimorum. non dicam illinc hoc signum ablatum esse et illud: hoc dico, nullum te Aspendi signum, Verres, reliquisse, omnia ex fanis, ex locis publicis, palam, spectantibus omnibus, plaustris evecta exportataque esse. atque etiam illum Aspendium citharistam, de quo saepe audistis id quod est Graecis hominibus in proverbio, quem omnia ‘intus canere’ dicebant, sustulit et in intimis suis aedibus posuit, ut etiam illum ipsum suo artificio superasse videatur. Pergae fanum antiquissimum et sanctissimum Dianae scimus esse: id quoque a te nudatum ac spoliatum esse, ex ipsa Diana quod habebat auri detractum atque ablatum esse dico. quae, malum, est ista tanta audacia atque amentia!

Cicero *In Verrem* II, 1. 53–4

- (a) In lines 1–2 (*Aspendum ... optimorum*), what does Cicero say about Aspendus? [3]
- (b) In lines 2–6 (*non ... exportataque esse*), how does Cicero’s language emphasise Verres’ ill treatment of Aspendus?
You should refer to **both** the content **and** the style of the Latin and support your answer with **three** examples from the Latin text. [6]
- (c) Translate lines 6–9 (*atque ...videatur*).
Please write your translation on alternate lines. [15]
- (d) In lines 10–13 (*Pergae ... amentia*), how does Cicero’s language make it clear that Verres’ behaviour has been outrageous?
You should refer to **both** the content **and** the style of the Latin and support your answer with **four** examples from the Latin text. [8]

oppidum est in Hellesponto Lampsacum, iudices, in primis Asiae provinciae clarum et nobile; homines autem ipsi Lampsaceni cum summe in omnes cives Romanos officiosi, tum praeterea maxime sedati et quieti, prope praeter ceteros ad summum Graecorum otium potius quam ad ullam vim aut tumultum adcommodati. accidit, cum iste a Cn. Dolabella efflagitasset ut se ad regem Nicomedem regemque Sadalam mitteret, cumque iter hoc sibi magis ad quaestum suum quam ad rei publicae tempus adcommodatum depoposcisset, ut illo itinere veniret Lampsacum cum magna calamitate et prope pernicie civitatis. deducitur iste ad Ianitorem quendam hospitem, comitesque eius item apud ceteros hospites conlocantur. ut mos erat istius, atque ut eum suae libidines flagitiosae facere admonebant, statim negotium dat illis suis comitibus, nequissimis turpissimisque hominibus, uti videant et investigent ecqua virgo sit aut mulier digna quam ob rem ipse Lampsaci diutius commoraretur.

Cicero *In Verrem* II, 1.63

- (e) In lines 2–6 (*homines ... adcommodati*), what complimentary things does Cicero say about the people of Lampsacum?
Make **two** points. [2]
- (f) From lines 6–16 (*accidit ... commoraretur*), write down and translate **three** Latin expressions which give a bad picture of Verres. [6]
- (g) Which aspects of Cicero’s attack on Verres do you find most effective in the sections of the speech you have studied?
You may make limited use of the passages on this question paper.

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

[10]

[Section A Total: 50 marks]

Section B: Prescribed Verse Literature

2 Read the following passages and answer the questions.

You are advised to spend no more than 30 minutes answering questions (a)–(e).

'non ego nobilium sedeo studiosus equorum; cui tamen ipsa faves, vincat ut ille, precor. ut loquerer tecum, veni, tecumque sederem, ne tibi non notus, quem facis, esset amor. tu cursus spectas, ego te: spectemus uterque quod iuvat atque oculos pascat uterque suos.	5
o, cuicumque faves, felix agitator equorum! ergo illi curae contigit esse tuae? hoc mihi contingat, sacro de carcere missis insistam forti mente vehendus equis et modo lora dabo, modo verbere terga notabo, nunc stringam metas interiore rota; si mihi currenti fueris conspecta, morabor, deque meis manibus lora remissa fluent.	10
a, quam paene Pelops Pisaea concidit hasta, dum spectat vultus, Hippodamia, tuos! nempe favore suae vicit tamen ille puellae: vincamus dominae quisque favore suae. quid frustra refugis? cogit nos linea iungi; haec in lege loci commoda Circus habet.'	15 20

Ovid, *Amores* III, 2. 1–20

- (a) According to lines 3–4 (*ut loquerer ... amor*), what were Ovid's intentions in coming to the Circus?
You should make **two** points and support your answer with reference to the Latin. [4]
- (b) In lines 5–14 (*tu cursus ... fluent*), how does Ovid's language convey his enthusiastic interest in the girl sitting next to him?
You should refer to **both** the content **and** the style of the Latin and support your answer with **four** examples from the Latin text [8]
- (c) Translate lines 15–20 (*a, quam ... Circus habet*).
Please write your translation on alternate lines. [15]

ut iam servaris bene corpus, adultera mens est nec custodiri, ne velit, ulla potest; nec corpus servare potes, licet omnia claudas: omnibus oclclulis intus adulter erit.	
cui peccare licet, peccat minus: ipsa potestas semina nequitiæ languidiora facit.	5
desine, crede mihi, vitia inritare vetando; obsequio vinces aptius illa tuo.	
vidi ego nuper equum contra sua vincla tenacem ore reluctanti fulminis ire modo;	10
constitit, ut primum concessas sensit habenas frenaque in effusa laxa iacere iuba.	
nitimur in vetitum semper cupimusque negata: sic interdictis imminet aeger aquis.	
centum fronte oculos, centum cervice gerebat Argus, et hos unus saepe fefellit Amor.	15

Ovid, *Amores* III, 4. 5–20

(d) Lines 1–6 (*ut iam ... facit*):

(i) State briefly how the woman is being badly treated. [1]

(ii) Why, according to Ovid, is this treatment likely to be unsuccessful?
You should make **two** points, and support your answer with reference to the Latin. [4]

(e) In lines 9–16 (*vidi ... Amor*), how does Ovid's language reinforce the points that he is making?
You should refer to **both** the content **and** the style of the Latin and support your answer with **four** points from the Latin text. [8]

(f) In the poems you have read, what is Ovid's attitude to women?
You may make limited use of the passages on this question paper.

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

[Section B Total: 50 marks]

[Paper Total: 100 marks]

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