

ADVANCED LEVEL GCE
GCE CLASSICS: LATIN

Latin Verse

F363

Candidates answer on the answer booklet.

OCR supplied materials:

- 16 page answer booklet
(sent with general stationery)

Other materials required:

None

Monday 13 June 2011
Afternoon

Duration: 2 hours



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.
- Read each question carefully. Make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Answer **both** Section A **and** Section B.
- 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 Literature

Answer **either** Question 1 **or** Question 2.

- 1 Read both passages and answer the questions.

miratur molem Aeneas, magalia quondam, miratur portas strepitumque et strata viarum. instant ardentem Tyrii: pars ducere muros molirique arcem et manibus subvolvere saxa, pars optare locum tecto et concludere sulco;	5
iura magistratusque legunt sanctumque senatum. hic portus alii effodiunt; hic alta theatris fundamenta locant alii, immanesque columnas rupibus excidunt, scaenis decora apta futuris: qualis apes aestate nova per florea rura exercet sub sole labor, cum gentis adultos educunt fetus, aut cum liquentia mella stipant et dulci distendunt nectare cellas, aut onera accipiunt venientum, aut agmine facto ignavum fucos pecus a praesepebus arcent;	10
fervet opus redolentque thymo fragrantia mella. 'o fortunati, quorum iam moenia surgunt!' Aeneas ait et fastigia suspicit urbis.	15

Virgil, *Aeneid* I.421-438

- (a) What makes this such a vivid picture of the size of Carthage, the activity of the Carthaginians and the reaction of Aeneas? [25]

You are reminded that marks are awarded for the quality of written communication in your answer.

'his ego nec metas rerum nec tempora pono:
 imperium sine fine dedi. quin aspera luno,
 quae mare nunc terrasque metu caelumque fatigat,
 consilia in melius referet, mecumque fovebit
 Romanos, rerum dominos gentemque togatam. 5
 sic placitum. veniet lustris labentibus aetas
 cum domus Assaraci Pthiam clarasque Mycenae
 servitio premet ac victis dominabitur Argis.
 nascetur pulchra Troianus origine Caesar,
 imperium Oceano, famam qui terminet astris, 10
 Iulius, a magno demissum nomen Iulo.'

Virgil, *Aeneid* I.278-288

- (b) What picture does this passage present of the future greatness of Rome **and** to what extent is the rest of *Aeneid I* similarly optimistic? [25]

You are reminded that marks are awarded for the quality of written communication in your answer.

Section A Total [50]

Do not answer Question 2 if you have already answered Question 1.

2 Read both passages and answer the questions.

phaselus ille quem videtis, hospites, ait fuisse navium celerrimus, neque ullius natantis impetum trabis nequisse praeterire, sive palmulis opus foret volare sive linteo.	5
et hoc negat minacis Hadriatici negare litus insulasve Cycladas Rhodumque nobilem horridamque Thraciam Propontida trucemve Ponticum sinum (ubi iste post phaselus antea fuit comata silva – nam Cytorio in iugo loquente saepe sibilum edidit coma.)	10
Amastri Pontica et Cytore buxifer, tibi haec fuisse et esse cognitissima ait phaselus, ultima ex origine tuo stetisse dicit in cacumine, tuo imbuisse palmulas in aequore; et inde tot per impotentia freta erum tulisse, laeva sive dextera vocaret aura, sive utrumque Iuppiter	15
simul secundus incidisset in pedem; neque ulla vota litoralibus deis sibi esse facta, cum veniret a mari novissimo hunc ad usque limpidum lacum. sed haec prius fuere; nunc recondita senet quiete seque dedicat tibi, gemelle Castor et gemelle Castoris.	20
	25

Catullus 4

(a) Show what makes this such a vivid and memorable description of the boat and the places it has visited. **[25]**

You are reminded that marks are awarded for the quality of written communication in your answer.

cenabis bene, mi Fabulle, apud me
 paucis, si tibi di favent, diebus –
 si tecum attuleris bonam atque magnam
 cenam, non sine candida puella
 et vino et sale et omnibus cachinnis;
 haec si, inquam, attuleris, venuste noster,
 cenabis bene; nam tui Catulli
 plenus sacculus est aranearum.
 sed contra accipies meros amores,
 seu quid suavius elegantiusve est:
 nam unguentum dabo, quod meae puellae
 donarunt Veneres Cupidinesque;
 quod tu cum olfacies, deos rogabis,
 totum ut te faciant, Fabulle, nasum.

5

10

Catullus 13

- (b) 'Catullus' poems are full of humour and sophistication'. To what extent is this true of Poem 13 and the other Catullus poems you have read? [25]

You are reminded that marks are awarded for the quality of written communication in your answer.

Section A Total [50]

Section B: Language

Unprepared Translation and Comprehension

3 Read the passage and answer all the questions.

Ovid tells the story of the poet Arion. Returning home to Greece after a successful visit to Sicily, Arion was ambushed by the crew of the ship but was eventually rescued from the sea in an unusual way.

quod mare non novit, quae nescit Ariona tellus?
 carmine currentes ille tenebat aquas.
 saepe sequens agnam¹ lupus² est a voce retentus,
 saepe avidum fugiens restitit agna¹ lupum.²
 nomen Arionium Siculas impleverat urbes, 5
 captaque erat lyricis³ Ausonis ora sonis;
 inde domum repetens puppem⁴ conscendit Arion,
 atque ita quaesitas arte ferebat opes.
 forsitan, infelix, ventos undasque timebas,
 at tibi nave tua tutius aequor erat. 10
 namque gubernator dextricto constitit ense
 ceteraque armata conscia turba manu.
 ille, metu pavidus, 'mortem non deprecor'⁵ inquit,
 'sed liceat sumpta pauca referre⁶ lyra.'
 dant veniam ridentque moram. capit ille coronam, 15
 quae possit crines,⁷ Phoebae, decere tuos.
 protinus⁸ in medias ornatus desilit undas:
 spargitur impulsa caerulea⁹ puppis⁴ aqua.
 inde (fide maius) tergo delphina¹⁰ recurvo
 se memorant oneri supposuisse novo; 20
 ille sedens citharamque¹¹ tenet pretiumque vehendi
 cantat et aequoreas carmine mulcet¹² aquas.

Ovid, *Fasti* 2.83-116 (with omissions)

Names

<i>Arion</i> , -onis (acc. <i>Ariona</i>) m.	Arion
<i>Arionius</i> , -a, -um	of Arion
<i>Siculus</i> , -a, -um	Sicilian
<i>Auson</i> , -onis m.	Auson (ancestor of the Ausonians in S Italy)
<i>Phoebus</i> , -i m.	Apollo (patron god of music and poetry)

Words

1	<i>agna</i> , -ae f.	lamb
2	<i>lupus</i> , -i m.	wolf
3	<i>lyricus</i> , -a, -um	of the lyre
4	<i>puppis</i> , -is f.	ship
5	<i>deprecor</i> , -ari	I pray to avoid
6	<i>refero</i> , -ferre	(here) I play
7	<i>crines</i> , -ium m. pl.	hair
8	<i>protinus</i>	at once
9	<i>caeruleus</i> , -a, -um	dark
10	<i>delphin</i> , -inis (acc. <i>delphina</i>) m.	dolphin
11	<i>cithara</i> , -ae f.	lyre
12	<i>mulceo</i> , -ere	I soothe, soften

- (a) In lines 1-2 (*quod ... aquas*), what does Ovid say about:
- (i) Arion's fame? [1]
 - (ii) Arion's skill as a poet? [2]
- (b) Lines 3-4 (*saepe ... lupum*):
- (i) what point is Ovid making about the power of Arion's singing? [2]
 - (ii) how does Ovid use balance and contrast to emphasise his point? You should make **two** points and refer closely to the Latin in your answer. [4]
- (c) In lines 5-6 (*nomen ... sonis*), how does Ovid's choice of words emphasise that Arion's visit to Sicily and Italy had been successful? Make **two** points and refer to the Latin. [2]
- (d) Write out and scan lines 9-10 (*forsitan ... erat*). [4]
- (e) In lines 9-10 (*forsitan ...erat*), how does Ovid encourage his readers to pity Arion? Make **two** points. [2]
- (f) Lines 11-12 (*namque ... manu*):
- (i) what did the helmsman do at this point? [1]
 - (ii) what other danger faced Arion? [2]
- (g) Translate lines 13-22 (*ille ... aquas*) into English. Remember that extra credit will be given for good English. **Please write your translation on alternate lines.** [30]

Section B Total [50]

Paper Total [100]

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