



ADVANCED GCE
CLASSICS: LATIN
Unit L3: Latin Verse

F363

Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet

OCR Supplied Materials:

- 16 page Answer Booklet

Other Materials Required:

None

Monday 14 June 2010
Afternoon

Duration: 2 hours



INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Write your name clearly in capital letters, your Centre Number and Candidate Number in the spaces provided on the Answer Booklet.
- Use black ink.
- Read each question carefully and make sure that you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Answer **one** question from Section A **and all** of 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.

atque illum tales iactantem pectore curas tristior et lacrimis oculos suffusa nitentes adloquitur Venus: 'o qui res hominumque deumque aeternis regis imperiis et fulmine terres,	5
quid meus Aeneas in te committere tantum, quid Troes potuere, quibus tot funera passis cunctus ob Italiam terrarum clauditur orbis? certe hinc Romanos olim volventibus annis, hinc fore ductores, revocato a sanguine Teucris,	10
qui mare, qui terras omnes dicione tenerent, pollicitus – quae te, genitor, sententia vertit? hoc equidem occasum Troiae tristesque ruinas solabar fatis contraria fata rependens; nunc eadem fortuna viros tot casibus actos insequitur. quem das finem, rex magne, laborum?	15
Antenor potuit mediis elapsus Achivis Illyricos penetrare sinus atque intima tutus regna Liburnorum et fontem superare Timavi, unde per ora novem vasto cum murmure montis it mare proruptum et pelago premit arva sonanti.	20
hic tamen ille urbem Patavi sedesque locavit Teucrorum et genti nomen dedit armaque fixit Troia, nunc placida compostus pace quiescit: nos, tua progenies, caeli quibus adnuis arcem, navibus (infandum!) amissis unius ob iram prodimur atque Italis longe disiungimur oris. hic pietatis honos? sic nos in scepra reponis?'	25

Virgil, *Aeneid* I.227-253

- (a) How does Virgil make this such a persuasive speech?
In your answer you should summarise the main points in Venus' argument **and** discuss the way in which she makes them. [25]

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

extemplo Aeneae solvuntur frigore membra;
 ingemit et duplices tendens ad sidera palmas
 talia voce refert: 'o terque quaterque beati,
 quis ante ora patrum Troiae sub moenibus altis
 contigit oppetere! o Danaum fortissime gentis
 Tydide! mene Iliacis occumbere campis
 non potuisse tuaque animam hanc effundere dextra,
 saevus ubi Aeacidae telo iacet Hector, ubi ingens
 Sarpedon, ubi tot Simois correpta sub undis
 scuta virum galeasque et fortia corpora volvit!'

5

10

Virgil, *Aeneid* I.92-101

- (b) Judging from this passage and the rest of *Aeneid* I, what kind of leader do you think Aeneas is? [25]

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

[Section A Total: 50 marks]

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

2 Read **both** passages and answer the questions.

miser Catulle, desinas ineptire, et quod vides perisse perditum ducas. fulsere quondam candidi tibi soles, cum ventitabas quo puella ducebat amata nobis quantum amabitur nulla;	5
ibi illa multa cum iocosa fiebant quae tu volebas nec puella nolebat, fulsere vere candidi tibi soles. nunc iam illa non volt; tu quoque impotens noli, nec quae fugit sectare, nec miser vive,	10
sed obstinata mente perfer, obdura. vale, puella. iam Catullus obdurat, nec te requiret nec rogabit invitam. 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? at tu, Catulle, destinatus obdura.	15

Catullus 8

(a) 'One of Catullus' greatest poems'. What makes this poem so effective? **[25]**

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

Suffenus iste, Vare, quem probe nosti,
 homo est venustus et dicax et urbanus,
 idemque longe plurimos facit versus.
 puto esse ego illi milia aut decem aut plura
 perscripta, nec sic ut fit in palimpsesto 5
 relata: cartae regiae, novi libri,
 novi umbilici, lora rubra, membranae,
 derecta plumbo et pumice omnia aequata.
 haec cum legas tu, bellus ille et urbanus
 Suffenus unus caprimulgus aut fossor 10
 rursus videtur: tantum abhorret ac mutat.
 hoc quid putemus esse? qui modo scurra
 aut si quid hac re scitius videbatur,
 idem in faceto est in facetior rure,
 simul poemata attigit, nec idem umquam 15
 aequae est beatus ac poema cum scribit:
 tam gaudet in se tamque se ipse miratur.
 nimirum idem omnes fallimur, neque est quisquam
 quem non in aliqua re videre Suffenum
 possis. suus cuique attributus est error; 20
 sed non videmus manticae quod in tergo est.

Catullus 22

- (b) After briefly summarising the points Catullus is making about Suffenus' poetry, assess Catullus' own merits as a poet, with reference to the 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 marks]

Section B: Language

Unprepared Translation and Comprehension

3 Read the passage and answer all the questions.

Paris describes how Mercury visited him and asked him to make a judgement in a beauty contest between the three goddesses Venus, Minerva and Juno. Venus won the contest by offering him Helen as a bribe.

I was leaning against a tree, looking out over the walls and lofty buildings of Troy and the sea.

ecce! pedum pulsu visa est mihi terra moveri
 (vera loquar, veri vix habitura fidem)
 constitit ante oculos actus velocibus alis¹
 Atlantis² magni Pleionesque³ nepos;
 tresque simul divae, Venus et cum Pallade⁴ Iuno, 5
 graminibus⁵ teneros imposuere pedes.
 obstipui, gelidusque comas erexerat⁶ horror,
 cum mihi 'pone metum!' nuntius ales⁷ ait.
 'arbiter es formae; certamina siste⁸ dearum,
 vincere quae forma digna sit una duas.' 10
 mens mea convaluit, subitoque audacia venit,
 nec timui vultu quamque notare⁹ meo.
 tantaque vincendi cura est; ingentibus ardent
 iudicium donis sollicitare¹⁰ meum.
 regna Iovis¹¹ coniunx, virtutem filia iactat;¹² 15
 ipse potens dubito¹³ fortis an esse velim.
 dulce Venus risit; 'ne te, Pari, munera tangant,
 utraque suspensi¹⁴ plena timoris!' ait;
 'nos dabimus quod ames, et pulchrae filia Ladae¹⁵
 ibit in amplexus pulchrior illa tuos.' 20

Ovid, *Heroides* XVI.59-86 (with omissions)

1	<i>ala, -ae</i> f.	wing
2	<i>Atlas, -antis</i> m.	Atlas (grandfather of Mercury)
3	<i>Pleione, -ones</i> f.	Pleione (grandmother of Mercury)
4	<i>Pallas, -adis</i> f.	Pallas (another name for the goddess Minerva)
5	<i>gramen, -inis</i> n.	grassy meadow
6	<i>erigo, -ere, erexi, erectus</i>	I raise on end
7	<i>ales, -itis</i>	winged
8	<i>sisto, -ere</i>	I stop
9	<i>noto, -are</i>	I observe
10	<i>sollicito, -are</i>	I influence
11	<i>Iuppiter, Iovis</i> m.	Jupiter
12	<i>iacto, -are</i>	(here) I offer
13	<i>dubito, -are</i>	I am not sure whether
14	<i>suspensus, -a, -um</i>	anxious
15	<i>Leda, -ae</i> f.	Leda (mother of Helen)

- (a) In line 1 (*ecce ... moveri*):
- (i) what strange sensation did Paris suddenly feel? Give full details. [2]
 - (ii) how do the rhythm and sound of the line complement the meaning? Make **two** points. [2]
- (b) Line 2 (*vera ... fidem*): what **two** things does Paris say about the story he is about to tell? [2]
- (c) Lines 3-6 (*constitit ... pedes*): how does Paris describe the arrival of
- (i) Mercury (line 3: *actus ... alis*)? [2]
 - (ii) the three goddesses (line 6: *graminibus ... pedes*)? [2]
- (d) Line 7 (*obstipui ... horror*): what is effective about the way in which Ovid describes Paris' reaction to their arrival? Make **two** points. [4]
- (e) Write out and scan lines 9-10 (*arbiter ... duas*). [4]
- (f) Lines 9-10: (*certamina ... duas*): what instruction did Mercury give to Paris? [2]
- (g) Translate lines 11-20 (*mens ... tuos*) into English.
Remember that extra credit will be given for good English. **Please write your translation on alternate lines.** [30]

[Section B Total: 50 marks]

[Paper Total: 100 marks]

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