

**ADVANCED SUBSIDIARY GCE**  
**CLASSICS: LATIN**  
Latin Verse and Prose Literature

**F362**

Candidates answer on the answer booklet.

**OCR supplied materials:**

- 8 page answer booklet  
(sent with general stationery)

**Other materials required:**

None

**Thursday 19 May 2011**  
**Afternoon**

**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.
- Read each question carefully. Make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Answer **all** the questions.
- 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.

**INSTRUCTION TO EXAMS OFFICER/INVIGILATOR**

- Do not send this question paper for marking; it should be retained in the centre or destroyed.

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).

- (i) quo usque tandem abutere, Catilina, patientia nostra?  
 quam diu etiam furor iste tuus nos eludet? quem ad finem  
 sese effrenata iactabit audacia? nihilne te nocturnum  
 praesidium Palatii, nihil urbis vigiliae, nihil timor populi,  
 nihil concursus bonorum omnium, nihil hic munitissimus 5  
 habendi senatus locus, nihil horum ora vultusque  
 moverunt? patere tua consilia non sentis? constrictam iam  
 horum omnium scientia teneri coniurationem tuam non  
 vides? quid proxima, quid superiore nocte egeris, ubi fueris,  
 quos convocaveris, quid consilii ceperis, quem nostrum 10  
 ignorare arbitraris? o tempora, o mores! senatus haec  
 intellegit, consul videt: hic tamen vivit. vivit? immo vero  
 etiam in senatum venit, fit publici consilii particeps, notat  
 et designat oculis ad caedem unum quemque nostrum.  
 nos autem, fortes viri, satis facere rei publicae videmur, si 15  
 istius furorem ac tela vitemus.

Cicero, *In Catilinam* 1.1-2.

- (a) In lines 2-3 (*quam diu ... audacia*), identify and translate **two** of the Latin words or phrases which Cicero uses to show that Catiline's behaviour is extreme. [4]
- (b) From lines 3-7 (*nihilne te ... moverunt*), give **four** of the ways in which Cicero says the Romans have reacted to the threat posed by Catiline. [4]
- (c) Translate lines 7-11 (*patere ... arbitraris*).  
**Please write your translation on alternate lines.** [15]
- (d) In lines 11-16 (*o tempora ... vitemus*), how does Cicero's language convey his outrage that Catiline has dared to appear in the Senate?  
 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]

- (ii) quid est enim, Catilina, quod te iam in hac urbe delectare possit? in qua nemo est extra istam coniurationem perditorum hominum qui te non metuat, nemo qui non oderit. quae nota domesticae turpitudinis non inusta vitae tuae est? quod privatarum rerum dedecus non haeret in fama? quae libido ab oculis, quod facinus a manibus umquam tuis, quod flagitium a toto corpore afruit? cui tu adulescentulo, quem corruptelarum illecebris irretisses, non aut ad audaciam ferrum aut ad libidinem facem praetulisti? quid vero? nuper, cum morte superioris uxoris novis nuptiis domum vacuefecisses, nonne etiam alio incredibili scelere hoc scelus cumulasti?
- 5  
10

Cicero, *In Catilinam* 1.13-14

- (e) Lines 2-7 (*in qua ... afruit*): how does Cicero's language make these lines a powerful attack on Catiline?  
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]
- (f) In lines 7-12 (*cui ... cumulasti?*), what bad things does Cicero allege that Catiline has done? Make **three** points. [3]
- (g) 'A brutal demolition of Catiline'. What is there in the parts of the speech you have studied that supports this view of '*In Catilinam I*'?  
You may make limited use of the passages printed 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)

- (i) regia turris erat vocalibus addita muris,  
 in quibus auratam proles Letoia fertur  
 deposuisse lyram: saxo sonus eius inhaesit.  
 saepe illuc solita est ascendere filia Nisi  
 et petere exiguo resonantia saxa lapillo, 5  
 tum cum pax esset; bello quoque saepe solebat  
 spectare ex illa rigidi certamina Martis,  
 iamque mora belli procerum quoque nomina norat  
 armaque equosque habitusque Cydoneasque pharetras;  
 noverat ante alios faciem ducis Europaei, 10  
 plus etiam, quam nosse sat est. hac iudice Minos,  
 seu caput abdiderat cristata casside pennis,  
 in galea formosus erat; seu sumpserat aere  
 fulgentem clipeum, clipeum sumpsisse decebat.  
 torserat adductis hastilia lenta lacertis: 15  
 laudabat virgo iunctam cum viribus artem.  
 imposito calamo patulos sinuaverat arcus:  
 sic Phoebum sumptis iurabat stare sagittis.

Ovid, *Metamorphoses* VIII, 14-31

(a) According to Ovid in lines 1-6 (*regia ... pax esset*):

- (i) what was special about this tower? [4]  
 (ii) what was Scylla accustomed to do there in peacetime? [2]

(b) Translate lines 6-11 (*bello ... sat est*).

**Please write your answer on alternate lines.** [15]

(c) In lines 11-18 (*hac iudice ... sagittis*), how does Ovid's language convey Scylla's intense feelings for Minos?

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]

- (ii) 'quo fugis,' exclamat, 'meritorum auctore relicta,  
o patriae praelate meae, praelate parenti?  
quo fugis, immitis, cuius victoria nostrum  
et scelus et meritum est? nec te data munera, nec te  
noster amor movit, nec quod spes omnis in unum 5  
te mea congesta est? nam quo deserta revertar?  
in patriam? superata iacet. sed finge manere:  
proditione mea clausa est mihi. patris ad ora?  
quem tibi donavi? cives odere merentem,  
finitimi exemplum metuunt: obstruximus orbem 10  
terrarum, nobis ut Crete sola pateret.

Ovid, *Metamorphoses* VIII, 108-118

- (d) In lines 1-6 (*quo ... congesta est*), how does Ovid's language convey Scylla's attitude towards Minos as he leaves?  
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]
- (e) In lines 6-11 (*nam ... pateret*), what reasons does Scylla give to show that everywhere is closed to her apart from Crete? [3]
- (f) In the parts of the poem you have studied, how does Ovid keep the readers' interest?  
You may make limited use of the passages printed 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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