

**ADVANCED GCE****LATIN**

Literature 3 (Commentary and Essay)
VIRGIL and JUVENAL

2487

Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet

OCR Supplied Materials:

- 16 page Answer Booklet

Other Materials Required:

None

Tuesday 22 June 2010
Morning

Duration: 1 hour 45 minutes

**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 **two** questions from Section A and **one** question from 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.
- Each question is marked out of 40, including 4 marks for quality of written communication.
- The total number of marks for this paper is **120**.
- This document consists of **8** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.



Answer **two** questions from Section A **and one** question from Section B.

Section A

Answer any **two** questions.

You may, if you wish, answer both questions on the same author.

Group B: Epic

1 Answer the questions on the following passage:

<p>hoc concussa metu mentem lucturna virago aurigam Turni media inter lora Metiscum excudit et longe lapsum temone reliquit; ipsa subit manibusque undantes flectit habenas cuncta gerens, vocemque et corpus et arma Metisci. nigra velut magnas domini cum divitis aedes pervolat et pennis alta atria lustrat hirundo pabula parva legens nidisque loquacibus escas, et nunc porticibus vacuis, nunc umida circum stagna sonat: similis medios lucturna per hostes fertur equis rapidoque volans obit omnia curru, iamque hic germanum iamque hic ostentat ovantem nec conferre manum patitur, volat avia longe. haud minus Aeneas tortos legit obvisus orbes, vestigatque virum et disiecta per agmina magna voce vocat. quotiens oculos coniecit in hostem alipedumque fugam cursu temptavit equorum, aversos totiens currus lucturna retorsit. heu, quid agat? vario nequiquam fluctuat aestu, diversaeque vocant animum in contraria curae. huic Messapus, uti laeva duo forte gerebat lenta, levis cursu, praefixa hastilia ferro, horum unum certo contorquens derigit ictu. substitit Aeneas et se collegit in arma poplite subsidens; apicem tamen incita summum hasta tulit summasque excussit vertice cristas. tum vero adsurgunt irae, insidiisque subactus, diversos ubi sensit equos currumque referri, multa loquem et laesi testatus foederis aras iam tandem invadit medios et Marte secundo terribilis saevam nullo discrimine caedem suscitat, irarumque omnes effundit habenas.</p>	<p>5</p> <p>10</p> <p>15</p> <p>20</p> <p>25</p> <p>30</p>
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Virgil, *Aeneid* XII. 468–499

- (a) *hoc concussa ... avia longe* (lines 1–13): show how Virgil conveys the energy and agitation of Juturna in these lines. [18]
- (b) *quotiens ... effundit habenas* (lines 16–32): how does the narrative in these lines build to a powerful climax? [18]

[Quality of Written Communication: 4]

[Total = 36 + 4 = 40]

volat atri turbinis instar	
exitium dirum hasta ferens orasque recludit	
loricae et clipei extremos septemplicis orbes;	
per medium stridens transit femur. incidit ictus	
ingens ad terram duplicato poplite Turnus.	5
consurgunt gemitu Rutuli totusque remugit	
mons circum et vocem late nemora alta remittunt.	
ille humiles supplex oculos dextramque precantem	
protendens 'equidem merui nec deprecor' inquit;	
'utere sorte tua. miseri te si qua parentis	10
tangere cura potest, oro (fuit et tibi talis	
Anchises genitor) Dauni miserere senectae	
et me, seu corpus spoliatum lumine mavis,	
redde meis. vicisti et victum tendere palmas	
Ausonii videre; tua est Lavinia coniunx,	15
ulterius ne tende odiis.' stetit acer in armis	
Aeneas volvens oculos dextramque repressit;	
et iam iamque magis cunctantem flectere sermo	
coeperat, infelix umero cum apparuit alto	
balteus et notis fulserunt cingula bullis	20
Pallantis pueri, victum quem vulnere Turnus	
straverat atque umeris inimicum insigne gerebat.	
ille, oculis postquam saevi monimenta doloris	
exuviasque hausit, furiis accensus et ira	
terribilis: 'tunc hinc spoliis indute meorum	25
eripiari mihi? Pallas te hoc vulnere, Pallas	
immolat et poenam scelerato ex sanguine sumit.'	
hoc dicens ferrum adverso sub pectore condit	
fervidus; ast illi solvuntur frigore membra	
vitaque cum gemitu fugit indignata sub umbras.	30

(a) *volat ... tende odiis* (lines 1–16): how does Virgil make this a dramatic and moving scene? [18]

(b) *stetit acer ... sub umbras* (lines 16–30): show how Virgil makes these lines a powerful conclusion to the poem. [18]

[Quality of Written Communication: 4]

[Total = 36 + 4 = 40]

Group D: Non-Epic Verse Author

3 Answer the questions on the following passage:

'respice nunc alia ac diversa pericula noctis:
 quod spatium tectis sublimibus unde cerebrum
 testa ferit, quotiens rimosa et curta fenestris
 vasa cadant, quanto percussum pondere signent
 et laedant silicem. possis ignavus haberi 5
 et subiti casus improvidus, ad cenam si
 intestatus eas: adeo tot fata, quot illa
 nocte patent vigiles te praetereunte fenestrae.
 ergo optes votumque feras miserabile tecum,
 ut sint contentae patulas defundere pelves. 10
 ebrius ac petulans, qui nullum forte cecidit,
 dat poenas, noctem patitur lugentis amicum
 Pelidae, cubat in faciem, mox deinde supinus:
 [ergo non aliter poterit dormire, quibusdam]
 somnum rixa facit. sed quamvis improbus annis 15
 atque mero fervens cavet hunc quem coccina laena
 vitari iubet et comitum longissimus ordo,
 multum praeterea flammaram et aenea lampas.
 me, quem luna solet deducere vel breve lumen
 candelae, cuius dispenso et tempero filum, 20
 contemnit. miserae cognosce prohoemia rixae,
 si rixa et, ubi tu pulsas, ego vapulo tantum.
 stat contra starique iubet. parere necesse est;
 nam quid agas, cum te furiosus cogat et idem
 fortior? "unde venis" exclamat, "cuius aceto, 25
 cuius conche tumes? quis tecum sectile porrum
 sutor et elixi vervecis labra comedit?
 nil mihi respondes? aut dic aut accipe calcem.
 ede ubi consistas: in qua te quaero proseucha?"
 dicere si temptes aliquid tacitusve recedas, 30
 tantumdem est: feriunt pariter, vadimonia deinde
 irati faciunt. libertas pauperis haec est:
 pulsatus rogat et pugnīs concisus adorat
 ut liceat paucis cum dentibus inde reverti.'

Juvenal, *Satires* 3. 268–301

- (a) *respice nunc ... pelves* (lines 1–10): how does Juvenal make this a lively description of the dangers faced on the streets? [9]
- (b) *ebrius ac ... lampas* (lines 11–18): how is this individual characterised in these lines? [9]
- (c) *me, quem ... reverti* (lines 19–34): by what means does Juvenal make this confrontation vivid and amusing? [18]

[Quality of Written Communication: 4]

[Total = 36 + 4 = 40]

Group D: Non-Epic Verse Author

4 Answer the questions on the following passage:

optimus hic et formosissimus idem
 gentis patriciae rapitur miser extinguendus
 Messalinae oculis; dudum sedet illa parato
 flammeolo Tyriusque palam genialis in hortis
 sternitur et ritu decies centena dabuntur
 antiquo, veniet cum signatoribus auspex. 5
 haec tu secreta et paucis commissa putabas?
 non nisi legitime volt nubere. quid placeat dic.
 ni parere velis, pereundum erit ante lucernas;
 si scelus admittas, dabitur mora parvula, dum res 10
 nota Urbi et populo contingat principis aurem.
 dedecus ille domus sciet ultimus. interea tu
 obsequere imperio, si tanti vita dierum
 paucorum. quidquid levius meliusque putaris,
 praebenda est gladio pulchra haec et candida cervix. 15
 nil ergo optabunt homines? si consilium vis,
 permittes ipsis expendere numinibus quid
 conveniat nobis rebusque sit utile nostris;
 nam pro iucundis aptissima quaeque dabunt di. 20
 carior est illis homo quam sibi. nos animorum
 impulsu et caeca magnaue cupidine ducti
 coniugium petimus partumque uxoris, at illis
 notum qui pueri qualisque futura sit uxor.
 ut tamen et poscas aliquid voveasque sacellis 25
 exta et candiduli divina tomacula porci,
 orandum est ut sit mens sana in corpore sano.
 fortem posce animum mortis terrore carentem,
 qui spatium vitae extremum inter munera ponat
 naturae, qui ferre queat quoscumque dolores, 30
 nesciat irasci, cupiat nihil et potiores
 Herculis aerumnas credat saevosque labores
 et venere et cenis et pluma Sardanapalli.
 monstro quod ipse tibi possis dare; semita certe
 tranquillae per virtutem patet unica vitae.
 nullum numen habes, si sit prudentia: nos te, 35
 nos facimus, Fortuna, deam caeloque locamus.

Juvenal, *Satires* 10. 331–366

- (a) *optimus ... cervix* (lines 1–15): by what means in these lines does Juvenal convey that the young man is doomed? [18]
- (b) *carior est ... locamus* (lines 20–36): show how Juvenal makes this a powerful conclusion to his poem. [18]

[Quality of Written Communication: 4]

[Total = 36 + 4 = 40]

Section B

Answer **one** question. Each question carries 40 marks.

In answering the essay questions in this Section, candidates are expected to be familiar with the following parts of the text, whether read in Latin or English:

Virgil, *Aeneid* XII

Juvenal, *Satires* 3. 21–322; 10. 56–366

- 1 Is Virgil hostile towards Turnus?
- 2 'Without structure, purpose or poetic charm.' Do you agree with this assessment of Juvenal's *Satires* 3 and 10?

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