

GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION

LATIN

Verse Literature
(Foundation Tier)

1942/12

Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet

OCR Supplied Materials:

- 8 page Answer Booklet

Other Materials Required:

None

Monday 1 June 2009

Afternoon

Duration: 1 hour 15 minutes



INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- You should answer this paper only if you have entered for the Foundation Tier.
- 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 **either** Section A **or** Section B.
- Do **not** write in the bar codes.
- Do not translate the passages of Latin unless you are specifically asked to do so.

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 **60**.
- This document consists of **12** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

Answer all the questions in **either** Section A **or** Section B.

Section A

Virgil, *Aeneid VI* (selected passages)

1 Answer the questions on the following passage:

Aeneas sees the souls of the dead waiting to cross the river in the Underworld.

1 portitor has horrendus aquas et flumina servat
 terribili squalore Charon, cui plurima mento
 canities inculta iacet, stant lumina flamma,
 4 sordidus ex umeris nodo dependet amictus.
 5 ipse ratem conto subigit velisque ministrat
 6 et ferruginea subvectat corpora cumba,
 7 iam senior, sed cruda deo viridisque senectus.
 huc omnis turba ad ripas effusa ruebat,
 9 matres atque viri defunctaque corpora vita
 magnanimum heroum, pueri innuptaeque puellae,
 11 impositique rogis iuvenes ante ora parentum:
 12 quam multa in silvis autumnni frigore primo
 lapsa cadunt folia, aut ad terram gurgite ab alto
 quam multae glomerantur aves, ubi frigidus annus
 15 trans pontum fugat et terris immittit apricis.
 16 stabant orantes primi transmittere cursum
 17 tendebantque manus ripae ulterioris amore.
 18 navita sed tristis nunc hos nunc accipit illos,
 19 ast alios longe summos arcet harena.

(lines 298–316)

- (a) *portitor ... amictus* (lines 1–4):
- (i) *has aquas et flumina*: name **one** of the rivers of the Underworld. [1]
 - (ii) in what ways does Charon look very unattractive? Give **three** examples. [3]
- (b) *ipse ... cumba* (lines 5–6):
- (i) what is Charon's job? [1]
 - (ii) by what **two** methods does he move his boat? [2]
 - (iii) write down and translate the **Latin** adjective describing the boat. [2]
- (c) *iam senior, sed cruda deo viridisque senectus* (line 7): what does this line tell us about Charon? [3]
- (d) *matres ... parentum* (lines 9–11): write down **two** groups of people whose deaths seem very sad. Explain why their deaths are sad. [2+2]
- (e) In lines 12–15 (*quam ... apricis*) the souls are compared to leaves and birds. Give **two** ways in which they are similar. [2+2]
- (f) *stabant ... amore* (lines 16–17): state **three** things which the souls are doing here. [3]
- (g) Translate lines 18–19 (*navita ... harena*).
Write your translation on alternate lines. [5]
- (h) Explain why later in the story Charon objects to taking Aeneas on to his boat, **and** say why he eventually changes his mind. [4]

[Total: 32 marks]

2 Answer the questions on the following passage:

Aeneas arrives at Elysium, the home of the blessed in the Underworld.

1 his demum exactis, perfecto munere divae,
2 devenere locos laetos et amoena virecta
3 fortunatorum nemorum sedesque beatas.
4 largior hic campos aether et lumine vestit
5 purpureo, solemque suum, sua sidera norunt.
6 pars in gramineis exercent membra palaestris,
contendunt ludo et fulva luctantur harena;
8 pars pedibus plaudunt choreas et carmina dicunt.
9 nec non Threicius longa cum veste sacerdos
obloquitur numeris septem discrimina vocum,
11 iamque eadem digitis, iam pectine pulsat eburno.
12 hic genus antiquum Teucri, pulcherrima proles,
13 magnanimi heroes nati melioribus annis,
14 Ilusque Assaracusque et Troiae Dardanus auctor.
15 arma procul currusque virum miratur inanes;
stant terra defixae hastae passimque soluti
per campum pascuntur equi. quae gratia currum
armorumque fuit vivis, quae cura nitentes
19 pascere equos, eadem sequitur tellure repostos.

(lines 637–655)

- (a) *divae* (line 1):
- (i) who is this goddess? [1]
 - (ii) what gift did Aeneas bring for her? [1]
- (b) From lines 2–3 (*devenere ... beatas*), give **three** features which make this part of the Underworld seem very pleasant. [3]
- (c) *largior ... norunt* (lines 4–5):
- (i) what does Virgil say about the air and light here? Make **two** points. [2]
 - (ii) why is it strange to find *solem* or *sidera* in this place? [1]
- (d) *pars ... dicunt* (lines 6–8):
- (i) what do the souls in this place spend their time doing? Give **three** examples. [3]
 - (ii) *pars pedibus plaudunt* (line 8): how does the sound of these words suggest the sound of dancing feet? [1]
- (e) *nec ... eburno* (lines 9–11):
- (i) who is described as ‘the Thracian priest’? [1]
 - (ii) what is he wearing? [1]
 - (iii) what kind of musical instrument is he playing, and what **two** methods of playing it does he use? [1 + 2]
 - (iv) what does the number seven refer to? [1]
- (f) *genus antiquum Teucra* (the ancient race of Teucer, line 12):
- (i) in which city did this race live? [1]
 - (ii) in this line what else does Virgil say about this race? [1]
 - (iii) why do you think Virgil has chosen to mention this race? [1]
- (g) In line 13, what do you think Virgil means by describing the heroes as *nati melioribus annis* (born in better years)? [2]
- (h) In line 14 (*Ilusque ... auctor*), what are we told about Dardanus? [1]
- (i) Do you think the heroes would be happy with the type of life described in lines 15–19? Give reasons for your opinion. [4]

[Total: 28 marks]

[Paper Total: 60 marks]

Do **not** answer this section if you have already answered Section A.

Section B

Selections from the *Cambridge Latin Anthology*

3 Answer the questions on the following passage:

Nisus, trying to rescue Euryalus, has just killed two of the enemy.

1 saevit atrox Volcens nec teli conspicit usquam
2 auctorem nec quo se ardens immittere possit.
3 'tu tamen interea calido mihi sanguine poenas
persolves amborum' inquit; simul ense recluso
5 ibat in Euryalum. tum vero exterritus, amens,
6 conclamat Nisus nec se celare tenebris
7 amplius aut tantum potuit perferre dolorem:
8 'me, me, adsum qui feci, in me convertite ferrum,
9 o Rutuli! mea fraus omnis, nihil iste nec ausus
10 nec potuit; caelum hoc et conscia sidera testor;
11 tantum infelicem nimium dilexit amicum.'
12 talia dicta dabat, sed viribus ensis adactus
13 transabiit costas et candida pectora rumpit.
14 volvitur Euryalus leto, pulchrosque per artus
15 it cruor inque umeros cervix collapsa recumbit:
16 purpureus veluti cum flos succisus aratro
languescit moriens, lassove papavera collo
18 demisere caput pluvia cum forte gravantur.

(VIRGIL)

(a) *saevit ... possit* (lines 1–2):

- (i) who is Volcens? [1]
- (ii) from line 1, write down a **Latin** word which indicates that he is furious. [1]
- (iii) *teli auctorem*: who threw the spear? [1]
- (iv) why is Volcens unable to do anything against him? [1]

(b) *tu ... Euryalum* (lines 3–5):

- (i) what does Volcens say he will make Euryalus do? [2]
- (ii) how does the phrase *calido sanguine* make his words threatening? [1]
- (iii) what weapon is Volcens about to use on Euryalus? [1]

(c) *exterritus* (line 5): how is Nisus described? [1]

(d) In lines 6–7 (*conclamat ... dolorem*), why does Nisus leave his hiding-place? [2]

(e) *me ... potuit* (lines 8–10):

- (i) in line 8, how does Nisus hope to save Euryalus? [2]
- (ii) in line 9, why do you think *omnis* and *nihil* are placed next to each other? [2]

(f) *tantum infelicem nimium dilexit amicum* (line 11): what explanation does Nisus give for Euryalus' actions? [2]

(g) From lines 12–13 (*talia ... rumpit*), give **two** ways in which Euryalus' death is unpleasant. [2 + 1]

(h) Translate lines 14–15 (*volvitur ... recumbit*).

Write your translation on alternate lines. [5]

(i) In lines 16–18 (*purpureus ... gravantur*), the dying Euryalus is compared to flowers. Give **two** ways in which they are similar. [2 + 2]

(j) Nisus claims that he was totally responsible for the expedition and its results. Referring to the rest of the story, say whether you agree and support your answer with **three** points. [3]

[Total: 32 marks]

4 Answer the questions on the following passage:

Love will not let the poet sleep.

1 lecto compositus vix prima silentia noctis
2 carpebam et somno lumina victa dabam,
3 cum me saevus Amor prensat sursumque capillis
4 excitat et lacerum pervigilare iubet.
5 'tu famulus meus' inquit 'ames cum mille puellas,
6 solus, io, solus, dure, iacere potes?'
7 exsilio et pedibus nudis tunicaque soluta
omne iter impedio, nullum iter expedio.
nunc propero, nunc ire piget, rursumque redire
10 paenitet, et pudor est stare via media.
11 ecce tacent voces hominum strepitusque viarum
12 et volucrum cantus turbaque fida canum:
13 solus ego ex cunctis paveo somnumque torumque,
14 et sequor imperium, magne Cupido, tuum.

(PETRONIUS)

(a) *lecto ... dabam* (lines 1–2):

- (i) what time is indicated by *prima silentia noctis*? [2]
- (ii) write down the sentence which best describes Petronius.

He is wide awake.
He is getting ready for bed.
He is just going to sleep.
He is sound asleep. [1]

(b) *cum ... iubet* (lines 3–4):

- (i) what does Love do to Petronius here? Make **three** points. [3]
- (ii) why do you think Petronius describes Love as *saevus* (cruel)? [1]
- (iii) how does Petronius describe his own state? [1]

(c) *tu ... potes* (lines 5–6):

- (i) what complaint does Love make to Petronius? [2]
- (ii) why do you think Love addresses Petronius as *meus famulus* (my slave)? [1]
- (iii) write down **one** other **Latin** word which Love uses to make his message forceful, and explain how it does this. [2]

(d) How do lines 7–10 (*exsilio ... paenitet*) suggest that Petronius is agitated and confused? Give **four** ways. You may refer both to what he says and to how he says it. [4]

(e) *ecce ... canum* (lines 11–12): state **three** sounds that Petronius cannot hear. [3]

(f) *solus ... tuum* (lines 13–14): how do these lines suggest that Petronius is frightened by Love? Make **three** points. [3]

(g) ‘Love is a very powerful emotion.’
Give examples which support this statement from the Latin poems that you have read. [5]

[Total: 28 marks]

[Paper Total: 60 marks]

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