

**Wednesday 20 June 2012 – Afternoon**

**GCSE LATIN**

**A404/01** Latin Verse Literature (Foundation Tier)

Candidates answer on the Question Paper.

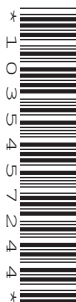
**OCR supplied materials:**

None

**Other materials required:**

None

**Duration:** 1 hour



Candidate forename		Candidate surname	
Centre number		Candidate number	

**MODIFIED LANGUAGE**

**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

- Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the boxes above. Please write clearly and in capital letters.
- Use black ink.
- Answer **either** Section A, which starts on page 2, **or** Section B, which starts on page 14.
- Read each question carefully. Make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Write your answer to each question in the space provided. If additional space is required, you should use the lined pages at the end of this booklet. The question number(s) must be clearly shown.
- 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 **50**.
- This document consists of **24** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

Answer **either** Section A **or** Section B.

**Section A: OCR Latin Anthology for GCSE**

Answer **all** the questions.

Passage A1

iam gelidas Caesar cursu superaverat Alpes  
ingentesque animo motus bellumque futurum  
ceperat.

Lucan, *Caesar crosses the Rubicon*, lines 1–3

- 1 *iam gelidas Caesar cursu superaverat Alpes*: what mountains had Caesar crossed on his way to Italy?

..... [1]

- 2 *gelidas*: what weather conditions did he have to endure on the journey?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

**A** ice

☐

**B** rain

☐

**C** storms

☐

**D** wind

☐

[1]

- 3 *bellumque futurum*: what did Caesar have on his mind?

..... [1]

## Passage A2

ut ventum est parvi Rubiconis ad undas,  
 ingens visa duci patriae trepidantis imago  
 clara per obscuram vultu maestissima noctem

Lucan, *Caesar crosses the Rubicon*, lines 3–5

- 4 *Rubiconis ad undas*: where was Caesar when a vision appeared to him?

..... [1]

- 5 *ingens visa duci patriae trepidantis imago*: what was the vision that he saw?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

A the ghost of a general

☐

B the ghost of his country

☐

C the ghost of his father

☐

D the ghost of the river

☐

[1]

- 6 What do *ingens*, *trepidantis* and *clara* tell us about the vision?

- .....
- .....
- ..... [3]

Turn over for Question 7

## Passage A3

turrigero canos effundens vertice crines  
 caesarie lacera nudisque adstare lacertis  
 et gemitu permixta loqui:

Lucan, *Caesar crosses the Rubicon*, lines 6–8

7 What does Passage A3 tell us about each of the following parts of the vision?

head	
hair	
shoulders	

[3]

8 *gemitu permixta loqui*: what **two** things did the vision do?

- .....
- ..... [2]

## Passage A4

‘quo tenditis ultra?  
quo fertis mea signa, viri? si iure venitis,  
si cives, huc usque licet.’

Lucan, *Caesar crosses the Rubicon*, lines 8–10

- 9 ‘*quo tenditis ultra? quo fertis mea signa, viri?*’ What **two** questions does the vision ask Caesar and his men?

- .....  
.....
- .....  
..... [4]

- 10 In Passage A4, what does the vision want Caesar and his army to do?

..... [1]

**Turn over for Question 11**

## Passage A5

tum perculit horror  
 membra ducis, rigueret comae gressumque coercens  
 languor in extrema tenuit vestigia ripa.

Then trembling struck the leader's limbs, his  
 hair stood on end and faintness, restraining  
 his step, held his footsteps at the very edge  
 of the river-bank.

Lucan, *Caesar crosses the Rubicon*, lines 10–12

**11** How does Lucan emphasise the effect seeing the vision had on Caesar? Make **two** points.

You must refer to the **Latin** in your answer.

- .....  
 .....
- .....  
 ..... [4]

## Passage A6

rem struere exoptas caeso bove Mercuriumque  
 arcessis fibra: 'da fortunare Penates.  
 da pecus et gregibus fetum.' quo, pessime, pacto,  
 tot tibi cum in flamma iunicum omenta liquescant?

Persius, *Praying for profit*, lines 1–4

- 12 *rem struere exoptas*: what does the man hope to pile up?

..... [1]

- 13 *caeso bove*: what offering does the man make to help him get what he wants?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

A a bull

☐

B a chicken

☐

C a goat

☐

D a sheep

☐

[1]

- 14 *Mercuriumque arcessis*: why does the man send for Mercury in particular?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

Mercury was the god of:

A love

☐

B the countryside

☐

C war

☐

D wealth

☐

[1]

15

*'da fortunare Penates.  
da pecus et gregibus fetum.' quo, pessime, pacto,  
tot tibi cum in flamma iunicum omenta liquescant?*

'Grant that the household gods make my fortune. Grant me cattle and offspring for my herds.' How can that be, you fool, when the fat of so many of your own heifers is melting in the flame?

(a) In these lines from Passage A6, what are the *Penates*?

..... [1]

(b) Why do you think the man repeats the word *da*?

..... [1]

(c) How do these lines make the man seem silly?

.....

..... [2]



## Passage A7

in medio classes aeratas, Actia bella,  
cernere erat, totumque instructo Marte videres  
fervere Leucaten auroque effulgere fluctus.

In the middle it was possible to see the fleets  
armed with bronze, the wars at Actium, and you  
might see the whole of Leucate seething with  
Mars drawn up and the waves shining with gold.

Virgil, *The shield of Aeneas*, lines 27–29

- 16 *in medio classes aeratas, Actia bella*: write down the **Latin** word describing the two fleets.

..... [1]

- 17 How does Virgil make this an exciting description of the battle? Make **two** points. You must refer to the **Latin** in your answer.

- .....
  - .....
  - .....
- ..... [4]

- 18 *auroque effulgere fluctus*: how do these words remind us that this scene is shown on a shield?

..... [1]

Turn over for Question 19

Virgil, *The shield of Aeneas*, lines 43–47

Put a tick (✓) in each correct box.

- [5]**

**11**  
**BLANK PAGE**

**Turn over for Question 20**  
**PLEASE DO NOT WRITE ON THIS PAGE**

## Passage A9

omnigenumque deum monstra et latrator Anubis  
 contra Neptunum et Venerem contraque Minervam  
 tela tenent. saevit medio in certamine Mavors  
 caelatus ferro, tristesque ex aethere Dirae,  
 et scissa gaudens vadit Discordia palla,  
 quam cum sanguineo sequitur Bellona flagello.  
 Actius haec cernens arcum intendebat Apollo  
 desuper; omnis eo terrore Aegyptus et Indi,  
 omnis Arabs, omnes vertebant terga Sabaei.  
 ipsa videbatur ventis regina vocatis  
 vela dare et laxos iam iamque immittere funes.

1

5

10

And monstrous forms of gods of all kinds and the barking god Anubis held their weapons against Neptune and Venus and against Minerva. In the middle of the battle raged Mars, engraved in iron, and from the sky the harsh Furies, and rejoicing in her torn robe Discord rushed in, and Bellona followed with her blood-stained whip. Seeing this Apollo of Actium stretched his bow from above; at that terror the whole of Egypt and the Indians, every Arab and all the Sabaeans turned their backs in flight. The queen herself could be seen to call the winds, set sail, and at that very moment slacken the loosened ropes.

Virgil, *The shield of Aeneas*, lines 50–60

**20** How does Virgil make this a vivid description of the battle?

In your answer you may wish to consider:

- his description of the gods;
- the reactions of Cleopatra and her forces.

You must refer to the **Latin** and discuss any stylistic features such as choice, sound and position of words.

**Marks are awarded for the quality of written communication in your answer.**

**[10]**

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

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.....

.....

**Paper Total [50]**

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

**Section B: Virgil, *Aeneid* 2**

Answer **all** the questions.

Passage B1

diverso interea miscentur moenia luctu, 1  
et magis atque magis, quamquam secreta parentis  
Anchisae domus arboribusque oblecta recessit,  
clarescunt sonitus armorumque ingruit horror.  
excitior somno et summi fastigia tecti 5  
ascensu supero atque arrectis auribus asto:

*Aeneid* 2, lines 298–303

- 21 *diverso interea miscentur moenia luctu*: write down and translate the **Latin** word which describes the mood in Troy.

<b>Latin word</b>	
<b>English translation</b>	

[2]

- 22 *secreta parentis Anchisae domus arboribusque oblecta recessit*: give **two** pieces of information about Anchises' house.

- .....
- ..... [2]

- 23 *clarescunt sonitus armorumque ingruit horror*:

- (a) what noise does Aeneas hear?

..... [1]

- (b) why did he not hear this noise before?

..... [1]

- 24 *summi fastigia tecti ascensu supero*: what does Aeneas do as soon as he hears the noise?

..... [2]

- 25 *arrectis auribus*: what does this phrase tell us Aeneas is doing?

..... [1]

Passage B2

in segetem veluti cum flamma furentibus Austris  
incidit, aut rapidus montano flumine torrens  
sternit agros, sternit sata laeta boumque labores  
praecipitesque trahit silvas; stupet inscius alto  
accipiens sonitum saxi de vertice pastor.  
tum vero manifesta fides, Danaumque patescunt  
insidiae.

1

5

As when fire fanned by south winds falls on the crops, or a rushing torrent from a mountain river flattens the fields, flattens the fertile crops and the efforts of the oxen and drags the woods headlong; a bewildered shepherd is astounded, as he hears the noise from the high top of a rock. Now indeed the truth is clear, and the Greeks' plot is revealed.

*Aeneid* 2, lines 304–310

26 *in segetem ... silvas*: how does Virgil's style of writing emphasise how terrible the storm is? Make **two** points. You must refer to the **Latin** in your answer.

- .....  
.....
- .....  
..... [4]

27 From Passage B2, pick out **two** details. Explain how each detail relates to what Aeneas is doing or helps us to understand what is happening to Troy.

Detail from simile	How it relates to Aeneas/Troy
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ..... ..... .....</li> </ul>	 ..... ..... .....
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ..... ..... .....</li> </ul>	 ..... ..... .....

[4]

## Passage B3

iam Deiphobi dedit ampla ruinam  
Volcano superante domus, iam proximus ardet  
Ucalegon.

*Aeneid* 2, lines 310–312

**28** Which **two** of the following statements about Deiphobus' house are true?

Put a tick (✓) in each correct box.

- |          |                                |                          |
|----------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| <b>A</b> | It burnt down.                 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>B</b> | It was destroyed by a volcano. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>C</b> | It was near Ucalegon's house.  | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>D</b> | It was near Vulcan's house.    | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>E</b> | It was dedicated to Vulcan.    | <input type="checkbox"/> |

[2]



## Passage B4

hinc ferro accingor rursus clipeoque sinistram  
 insertabam aptans meque extra tecta ferebam.  
 ecce autem complexa pedes in limine coniunx  
 haerebat, parvumque patri tendebat Iulum:

*Aeneid 2, lines 671–674*

**29** *ferro*: what did Aeneas arm himself with?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

**A** helmet

☐

**B** shield

☐

**C** spear

☐

**D** sword

☐

[1]

**30** *clipeoque sinistram insertabam aptans*: what is Aeneas doing here?

.....

..... [2]

**31** *coniunx*: name Aeneas' wife.

..... [1]

**32** In lines 3–4 (*ecce ... Iulum*), how does Aeneas' wife try to stop him leaving? Make **two** points.

- .....
  - .....
  - .....
  - .....
- [2]

## Passage B5

'si periturus abis, et nos rape in omnia tecum; 1  
 sin aliquam expertus sumptis spem ponis in armis,  
 hanc primum tutare domum. cui parvus Iulus,  
 cui pater et coniunx quondam tua dicta relinquer?'  
 talia vociferans gemitu tectum omne replebat, 5  
 cum subitum dictuque oritur mirabile monstrum.

*Aeneid 2, lines 675–680*

**33** *si periturus abis, et nos rape in omnia tecum:*

(a) what does Aeneas' wife fear will happen to him?

..... [1]

(b) what does she want Aeneas to do?

..... [1]

**34** *sin aliquam expertus sumptis spem ponis in armis,  
hanc primum tutare domum. cui parvus Iulus,  
cui pater et coniunx quondam tua dicta relinquer?*

But if, from your knowledge, you put some hope in taking up arms, then first protect this house. To what fate will little Iulus, your father, and I – once called your wife – be left?

How does Virgil make these lines emotional? Make **two** points. You must refer to the **Latin** in your answer.

- .....  
.....  
.....
- .....  
.....  
..... [4]

35 *subitum dictuque oritur mirabile monstrum:*

(a) *monstrum*: what was this omen?

.....  
..... [2]

(b) which **two** things do these words say about the omen?

Put a tick (✓) in each correct box.

- |          |                            |                          |
|----------|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| <b>A</b> | It comes from the east.    | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>B</b> | It is amazing to describe. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>C</b> | It is enormous.            | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>D</b> | It is monstrous.           | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>E</b> | It starts suddenly.        | <input type="checkbox"/> |

[2]

Turn over for Question 36

## Passage B6

hic vero victus genitor se tollit ad auras  
 adfaturque deos et sanctum sidus adorat.  
 'iam iam nulla mora est; sequor et qua ducitis adsum,  
 di patrii; servate domum, servate nepotem.  
 vestrum hoc augurium, vestroque in numine Troia est. 5  
 cedo equidem nec, nate, tibi comes ire recuso.'  
 dixerat ille, et iam per moenia clarior ignis  
 auditur, propiusque aestus incendia volvunt.

At this my father was indeed convinced.  
 He stretched up to the heavens,  
 addressed the gods and prayed to the  
 sacred star. 'Now, now there is no delay;  
 I follow you, gods of my fathers and,  
 wherever you lead, there I am. Save  
 my household, save my grandson. This  
 is your sign, and Troy is in your power.  
 I certainly give way to you, my son,  
 and no longer refuse to come as your  
 companion.' He had finished speaking,  
 and by now the blaze could be heard  
 more clearly all over the city-walls and  
 waves of fire were rolling closer.

*Aeneid* 2, lines 699–706

**36** How does Virgil make these lines dramatic?

In your answer you may wish to consider the following points:

- how Anchises responds to what he has just seen;
- the need to act quickly.

You must refer to the **Latin** and discuss any stylistic features such as choice, sound and position of words.

**Marks are awarded for the quality of written communication in your answer.**

**[10]**

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

**Turn over for Question 37**

## Passage B7

'ergo age, care pater, cervici imponere nostrae;      1  
 ipse subibo umeris nec me labor iste gravabit;  
 quo res cumque cadent, unum et commune periculum,  
 una salus ambobus erit. mihi parvus Iulus  
 sit comes, et longe servet vestigia coniunx.      5  
 vos, famuli, quae dicam animis advertite vestris.'

*Aeneid 2, lines 707–712*

**37** Choose the **five** true statements.

Put a tick (✓) in each correct box.

- |          |   |                          |
|----------|---|--------------------------|
| <b>A</b> | Aeneas is speaking to his father.                 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>B</b> | Aeneas tells his father to rest on his arm.       | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>C</b> | Aeneas will support his father on his shoulders.  | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>D</b> | The weight will be too heavy for Aeneas to carry. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>E</b> | Aeneas and his father will share the same danger. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>F</b> | Aeneas thinks only one of them will be safe.      | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>G</b> | Iulus is described as small.                      | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>H</b> | Iulus is to accompany Aeneas.                     | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>I</b> | Creusa is to go in front.                         | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>J</b> | The slaves should make their own escape-plan.     | <input type="checkbox"/> |

[5]

**Section B Total [50]**

**Paper Total [50]**

[illegible]

[illegible]

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