



ADVANCED SUBSIDIARY GCE

LATIN

Literature 1 (Commentary)
VIRGIL and OVID

2477

Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet

OCR Supplied Materials:

- 8 page Answer Booklet

Other Materials Required:

None

Thursday 15 January 2009
Morning

Duration: 1 hour



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.
- Write your answers in the separate Answer Booklet provided.
- Answer any **two** 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.
- Each question is marked out of 60, including 6 marks for quality of written communication.
- Candidates are advised to spend **no more** than 30 minutes on **each** question.
- The total number of marks for this paper is **120**.
- This document consists of **8** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

Answer any **two** questions.

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

Section A

VIRGIL

1 Answer the questions on the following passage:

haec ubi dicta dedit rapidusque in tecta recessit,
 poscit equos gaudetque tuens ante ora frementes
 Pilumno quos ipsa decus dedit Orithyia,
 qui candore nives anteirent, cursibus auras. 5
 circumstant properi aurigae manibusque lacessunt
 pectora plausa cavis et colla comantia pectunt.
 ipse dehinc auro squalentem alboque orichalco
 circumdat loricam umeris, simul aptat habendo
 ensemque clipeumque et rubrae cornua cristae,
 ensem quem Dauno ignipotens deus ipse parenti 10
 fecerat et Stygia candentem tinxerat unda.
 exim quae mediis ingenti adnixa columnae
 aedibus astabat, validam vi corripit hastam,
 Actoris Aurunci spoliū, quassatque trementem
 vociferans: 'nunc, o numquam frustrata vocatus 15
 hasta meos, nunc tempus adest: te maximus Actor,
 te Turni nunc dextra gerit; da sternere corpus
 loricamque manu valida lacerare revulsam
 semiviri Phrygis et foedare in pulvere crines
 vibratos calido ferro murraque madentes.' 20
 his agitur furiis, totoque ardentis ab ore
 scintillae absistunt, oculis micat acribus ignis,
 mugitus veluti cum prima in proelia taurus
 terrificos ciet aut irasci in cornua temptat
 arboris obnixus trunco, ventosque lacessit 25
 ictibus aut sparsa ad pugnam proludit harena.

Virgil, *Aeneid* XII. 81–106

- (a) *haec ubi dicta dedit* (line 1): briefly summarise the conversation between Amata and Turnus which precedes this passage. [9]
- (b) From lines 2–11 (*poscit ... unda*), pick out and briefly discuss **three Latin** expressions by which Virgil makes Turnus' horses and equipment sound impressive. [15]
- (c) In lines 12–26 (*exim ... harena*), how does Virgil make clear Turnus' spirit and determination? You should make close reference to **both** the content **and** the style of the Latin and support your discussion with **at least four examples** from the text. [30]

[Quality of Written Communication: 6]

[Total: 54 + 6 = 60]

VIRGIL

2 Answer the questions on the following passage:

at pater Aeneas audito nomine Turni
 deserit et muros et summas deserit arces
 praecipitatque moras omnes, opera omnia rumpit,
 laetitia exsultans horrendumque intonat armis:
 quantus Athos aut quantus Eryx aut ipse coruscis 5
 cum fremit ilicibus quantus gaudetque nivali
 vertice se attollens pater Appenninus ad auras.
 iam vero et Rutuli certatim et Troes et omnes
 convertere oculos Itali, quique alta tenebant
 moenia quique imos pulsabant ariete muros, 10
 armaque deposuere umeris. stupet ipse Latinus
 ingentes, genitos diversis partibus orbis,
 inter se coiisse viros et cernere ferro.
 atque illi, ut vacuo patuerunt aequore campi,
 procursu rapido coniectis eminus hastis 15
 invadunt Martem clipeis atque aere sonoro.
 dat gemitum tellus; tum crebros ensibus ictus
 congeminant, fors et virtus miscetur in unum.
 ac velut ingenti Sila summove Taburno
 cum duo conversis inimica in proelia tauri 20
 frontibus incurrunt, pauidi cessere magistri,
 stat pecus omne metu mutum, mussantque iuvencae
 quis nemori imperitet, quem tota armenta sequantur;
 illi inter sese multa vi vulnera miscent
 cornuaque obnixa infigunt et sanguine largo 25
 colla armosque lavant, gemitu nemus omne remugit:
 non aliter Tros Aeneas et Daunius heros
 concurrunt clipeis, ingens fragor aethera complet.
 Iuppiter ipse duas aequato examine lances
 sustinet et fata imponit diversa duorum, 30
 quem damnet labor et quo vergat pondere letum.

Virgil, *Aeneid* XII. 697–727

- (a) In lines 1–13 (*at pater ... ferro*), in what ways do Aeneas, the Rutulians and Trojans, and Latinus respond to Turnus' call for the duel between Aeneas and himself? [15]
- (b) In lines 14–31 (*atque illi ... letum*), how does Virgil make the duel between Aeneas and Turnus vivid and powerful?
 You should make close reference to **both** the content **and** the style of the Latin and support your discussion with **at least four examples** from the text. [30]
- (c) In the lines which immediately follow this passage, what prevents Turnus from killing Aeneas with his sword? [9]

[Quality of Written Communication: 6]

[Total: 54 + 6 = 60]

Section B

OVID

3 Answer the questions on the following passage:

forsitan et tecum tua nunc requiescit amica: heu, melior quanto sors tua sorte mea! dummodo sic, in me durae transite catenae. tempora noctis eunt; excute poste seram. fallimur, an verso sonuerunt cardine postes raucaque concussae signa dedere fores? fallimur: impulsa est animoso ianua vento. ei mihi, quam longe spem tulit aura meam! si satis es raptae, Borea, memor Orithyiae, huc ades et surdas flamine tunde fores.	5 10
urbe silent tota, vitreoque madentia rore tempora noctis eunt; excute poste seram, aut ego iam ferroque ignique paratior ipse, quem face sustineo, tecta superba petam. nox et Amor vinumque nihil moderabile suadent: illa pudore vacat, Liber Amorque metu. omnia consumpsi, nec te precibusque minisque movimus, o foribus durior ipse tuis. non te formosae decuit servare puellae limina: sollicito carcere dignus eras. iamque pruinosos molitur Lucifer axes, inque suum miseros excitat ales opus. at tu, non laetis detracta corona capillis, dura super tota limina nocte iace; tu dominae, cum te proiectam mane uidebit, temporis absumpti tam male testis eris. qualiscumque vale sentique abeuntis honorem, lente nec admisso turpis amante, vale. vos quoque, crudeles rigido cum limine postes duraque conservae ligna, valete, fores.	15 20 25 30

Ovid, *Amores* I. 6. 45–74

- (a) From the lines of the poem preceding this passage, give any **three** of the things which Ovid has said to the doorkeeper to persuade him to let Ovid in. [9]
- (b) In lines 1–16 (*forsitan ... metu*), how does Ovid make his points vivid and forceful? You should make close reference to **both** the content **and** the style of the Latin and support your discussion with **at least four examples** from the text. [30]
- (c) From lines 17–30 (*omnia ... fores*), pick out and briefly discuss **three Latin** expressions with which Ovid expresses his frustration and disappointment. [15]

[Quality of Written Communication: 6]

[Total: 54 + 6 = 60]

4 Answer the questions on the following passage:

quis nisi vel miles vel amans et frigora noctis et denso mixtas perferet imbre nives? mittitur infestos alter speculator in hostes, in rivale oculos alter, ut hoste, tenet.	5
ille graves urbes, hic durae limen amicae obsidet; hic portas frangit, at ille fores. saepe soporatos invadere profuit hostes caedere et armata vulgus inerme manu; sic fera Threicii ceciderunt agmina Rhesi, et dominum capti deseruistis equi:	10
nempe maritorum somnis utuntur amantes et sua sopitis hostibus arma movent. custodum transire manus vigilumque catervas militis et miseri semper amantis opus. Mars dubius, nec certa Venus: victique resurgunt, quosque neges umquam posse iacere, cadunt.	15
ergo desidiam quicumque uocabat amorem, desinat: ingenii est experientis Amor. ardet in abducta Briseide maestus Achilles (dum licet, Argeas frangite, Troes, opes); Hector ab Andromaches complexibus ibat ad arma, et galeam capiti quae daret, uxor erat;	20
summa ducum, Atrides visa Priameide fertur Maenadis effusis obstipuisse comis; Mars quoque deprensus fabrilis vincula sensit: notior in caelo fabula nulla fuit.	25

Ovid, *Amores* I. 9. 15–40

- (a) From the lines preceding this passage, give **three** of the comparisons which Ovid has made between soldiers and lovers. [9]
- (b) In lines 1–16 (*quis ... cadunt*), how does Ovid effectively and skilfully convey the resemblances he sees between soldiers and lovers?
You should make close reference to **both** the content **and** the style of the Latin and support your discussion with **at least four examples** from the text. [30]
- (c) In lines 17–26 (*ergo ... fuit*), what point is Ovid making, and how are the mythical examples relevant to this point? [15]

[Quality of Written Communication: 6]

[Total: 54 + 6 = 60]

BLANK PAGE

BLANK PAGE



- Q.1 Virgil, Aeneid XII, 395-396, editor RAB Mynors, P. Vergili Maronis Opera, Oxford Classical Texts, 1969, by permission of Oxford University Press, www.oup.com
- Q.2 Virgil, Aeneid XII, 414-415, editor RAB Mynors, P. Vergili Maronis Opera, Oxford Classical Texts, 1969, by permission of Oxford University Press, www.oup.com
- Q.3 & Q.4 Ovid, *Amores* I. 6, 45-74, 1.9. 15-40 © J Barsby, *Ovid: Amores 1*, Bristol Classical Press. Reproduced by permission of Gerald Duckworth & Co. Ltd, www.duckw.com.

Permission to reproduce items where third-party owned material protected by copyright is included has been sought and cleared where possible. Every reasonable effort has been made by the publisher (OCR) to trace copyright holders, but if any items requiring clearance have unwittingly been included, the publisher will be pleased to make amends at the earliest possible opportunity.

OCR is part of the Cambridge Assessment Group. Cambridge Assessment is the brand name of University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which is itself a department of the University of Cambridge.