

**GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION  
LATIN**

Paper 2 Verse Literature

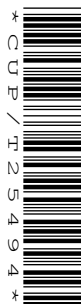
**TUESDAY 22 MAY 2007**

**F 1942/12**

Afternoon

Time: 1 hour 15 minutes

Additional materials: Answer Booklet (8 pages)



**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

- You should answer this paper only if you have entered for the Foundation Tier.
- Write your name, Centre number and candidate number in the spaces provided on the answer booklet.
- Answer **either** Section A **or** Section B.
- Do not translate the passages of Latin unless you are specifically asked to do so.
- Write your answers in blue or black ink in the answer booklet provided.

**INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES**

- The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.
- Total: 60 marks

**ADVICE TO CANDIDATES**

- Read each question carefully and make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.

This document consists of **10** printed pages and **2** blank pages.

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

**Section A**

Virgil, *Aeneid IV* (selected passages)

- 1 Answer the questions on the following passage:

*The Carthaginians and Trojans go on a hunt.*

1 reginam thalamo cunctantem ad  
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Details:  
Virgil, *Aeneid IV*, lines 133-142, 151-159

fulvum descendere monte leonem.

(lines 133-142, 151-159)

- (a) Lines 1-2:
- (i) *reginam*: name this person. [1]
  - (ii) *primi Poenorum expectant*: why are the Carthaginian leaders kept waiting? [2]
- (b) In lines 2-3 (*ostroque ... mandit*), how does Virgil describe the horse? Make **three** points. [3]
- (c) From line 4, write down **one Latin** word which shows that the Carthaginians have to wait a long time. [1]
- (d) In lines 4-7, how is the queen made to sound glamorous? Make **four** points. [4]
- (e) In line 8, who are:
- (i) *Phrygii comites*? [1]
  - (ii) *Iulus*? [1]
- (f) In lines 9-10 (*ipse ... iungit*), in what way does Aeneas stand out from the rest? [1]
- (g) From line 11, write down and translate a **Latin** word which shows that the hunt is taking place in remote countryside. [2]
- (h) In lines 12-13 (*ecce ... iugis*):
- (i) what animals are mentioned here? [1]
  - (ii) what do these animals do when the hunters appear? [2]
- (i) In lines 13-15 (*alia ... relinquunt*), how do the stags show that they are frightened? Make **two** points. [4]
- (j) Lines 16-19:
- (i) what does Iulus enjoy doing? [2]
  - (ii) from line 18, write down and translate the **Latin** word describing the *pecora* (herds). [2]
  - (iii) what **two** things does Iulus want to happen? [4]
- (k) What brings the hunt to a sudden end? [1]

[32 marks]

## 2 Answer the questions on the following passage:

*After the Trojans leave Carthage, Dido prays to the gods for revenge.*

1 'si tangere portus  
infandum

3  
4

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9 Details:  
10 Virgil, *Aeneid IV*, lines 612-629  
11

13  
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18 armis: pugnent ipsique nepotesque.'

(lines 612-629)

- (a) In lines 1-3 (*si tangere ... haeret*):
- (i) *infandum caput*: who is Dido talking about? [1]
  - (ii) why do you think Dido does not refer to this person by name? [1]
  - (iii) according to Dido, what do the 'fates of Jupiter' demand? [1]
  - (iv) from line 3, write down **one Latin** word which makes her prediction sound very definite, and explain your choice. [2]
- (b) In lines 4-7 (*at bello ... funera*) Dido mentions some unpleasant things which she would like to happen to this person. What are they? [6]
- (c) Referring to line 9, explain **two** ways in which Dido hopes this person's death will be particularly unpleasant. [2]
- (d) *hanc vocem extremam cum sanguine fundo* (line 10): how do these words suggest that Dido is about to kill herself? Make **two** points. [2]
- (e) Translate lines 11-13 (*tum ... munera*). **Write your translation on alternate lines.** [5]
- (f) Line 13 (*nullus ... sunt*):
- (i) to which two nations is Dido referring? [2]
  - (ii) what is her wish for these two nations? [1]
- (g) In lines 14-18, how does Dido show her bitterness towards the Trojans? You should make **four** points, including **at least one** referring to the sound or position of the **Latin** words. [5]

[28 marks]

[Total for Section A: 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:

*Baucis and Philemon receive their reward.*

1 interea totiens haustum cratera  
2  
3  
4  
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6 **due to copyright restrictions.**  
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8 Details:  
9 Ovid, Cambridge Latin Anthology  
10  
11  
12  
13  
14  
15  
16 longo vestigia ponere clivo.

(OVID)

- (a) In lines 1-2, what strange thing do Baucis and Philemon see happening to the wine-bowl? [2]
- (b) From line 3, write down and translate **one Latin** word which shows their feelings when they see this. [2]
- (c) In lines 3-5, Baucis and Philemon begin to pray.
- (i) Why do you think they pray? [2]
  - (ii) In your opinion, was this really necessary? Give a reason for your answer. [1]
- (d) Lines 6-7:
- (i) why do Baucis and Philemon keep a goose? [1]
  - (ii) what are they preparing to do with it now? [2]
- (e) Lines 8-10:
- (i) *eluditque diu*: how is the goose able to escape from Baucis and Philemon for a long time? Make **two** points. [2]
  - (ii) where does it eventually go? [1]
  - (iii) what is amusing about the fact that it does this? [1]
- (f) *di* (line 11): name these gods. [2]
- (g) In lines 11-13 (*meritasque ... dabitur*):
- (i) what do the gods say is going to happen to everyone except Baucis and Philemon? [1]
  - (ii) what is the reason for this difference? [1]
- (h) In lines 13-15 (*modo ... simul*), what **three** things do the gods instruct Baucis and Philemon to do? [3]
- (i) In lines 15-16, how does Ovid show that Baucis and Philemon are very old? Make **two** points. [2]
- (j) Give **four** examples which show what good people Baucis and Philemon were. You may use material from this passage and from other parts of the poem. [4]
- (k) What do the gods do later in the story for Baucis and Philemon to reward them for their goodness? Give **two** examples. [2]

[29 marks]

## 4 Answer the questions on the following passages:

*Once a country mouse invited his friend the town mouse to his home for a meal.*

1	sepositi ciceris	neque ille
4		
6		
7		

*The town mouse was not impressed. Eventually he persuaded the country mouse that he should come to live with him in the city.*

8	<p><b>An extract of text has been removed due to copyright restrictions.</b></p> <p>Details: Horace, Cambridge Latin Anthology</p>	
11		
12		
13		
15		
16		
17		
20	praelambens omne quod affert.	

(HORACE)

- (a) In lines 1-4 (*neque ... dedit*):
- (i) state **three** types of food which the country mouse offers to his guest. [3]
  - (ii) how does Ovid emphasise that the country mouse is poor? [2]
- (b) In lines 4-7 (*cupiens ... relinquens*):
- (i) how does the country mouse try to please his guest? Give **two** ways. [2]
  - (ii) in what ways does the town mouse seem difficult to please? Make **two** points. [2]
- (c) In line 6, explain what is amusing about each of the following phrases being used to describe a mouse:
- (i) *pater ipse domus* [2]
  - (ii) *palea porrectus in horna* [2]
- (d) Translate lines 8-11 (*haec ... subrepere*). **Write your translation on alternate lines.** [5]
- (e) From lines 8-11, write down **one Latin** word which reminds us that Horace is describing mice rather than humans, and explain your choice. [2]
- (f) In lines 11-12, when do the two mice reach the town? [1]
- (g) From lines 13-15, give **three** ways in which it is clear that the mice are in a rich house. [3]
- (h) In lines 15-16, what do the two mice eat and where do they get it from? [2]
- (i) In lines 17-20, how does Horace make his description of the meal funny? Give **three** examples. [3]
- (j) How does the meal suddenly come to an end? [2]

[31 marks]

[Total for Section B: 60 marks]



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