



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

Wednesday 17 June 2009
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:

ac velut immissi diversis partibus ignes arentem in silvam et virgulta sonantia lauro, aut ubi decursu rapido de montibus altis dant sonitum spumosi amnes et in aequora currunt quisque suum populatus iter: non segnius ambo	5
Aeneas Turnusque ruunt per proelia; nunc, nunc fluctuat ira intus, rumpuntur nescia vinci pectora, nunc totis in vulnera viribus itur.	
Murranum hic, atavos et avorum antiqua sonantem nomina per regesque actum genus omne Latinos,	10
praecipitem scopulo atque ingentis turbine saxi excudit effunditque solo; hunc lora et iuga subter provolvere rotae, crebro super ungula pulsu incita nec domini memorum proculcat equorum.	
ille ruenti Hyllo animisque immane frementi occurrit telumque aurata ad tempora torquet: olli per galeam fixo stetit hasta cerebro.	15
dextera nec tua te, Graium fortissime Cretheu, eripuit Turno, nec di texere Cupencum Aenea veniente sui: dedit obvia ferro	20
pectora, nec misero clipei mora profuit aerei. te quoque Laurentes viderunt, Aeole, campi oppetere et late terram consternere tergo. occidis, Argivae quem non potuere phalanges sternere nec Priami regnorum eversor Achilles;	25
hic tibi mortis erant metae, domus alta sub Ida, Lyrnesi domus alta, solo Laurente sepulcrum.	

Virgil, *Aeneid* XII. 521–547

- (a) *ac velut ... equorum* (lines 1–14): show how Virgil's language conveys the energy and destructiveness of battle. [18]
- (b) *ille ruenti ... sepulcrum* (lines 15–27): how does Virgil give variety and pathos to his narrative? [18]

[Quality of Written Communication: 4]

[Total = 36 + 4 = 40]

Group B: Epic

2 Answer the questions on the following passage:

harum unam celerem demisit ab aethere summo Iuppiter inque omen Iuturnae occurrere iussit: illa volat celerique ad terram turbine fertur. non secus ac nervo per nubem impulsa sagitta, armatam saevi Parthus quam felle veneni,	5
Parthus sive Cydon, telum immedicabile, torsit, stridens et celeres incognita transilit umbras: talis se sata Nocte tulit terrasque petivit. postquam acies videt Iliacas atque agmina Turni, alitis in parvae subitam collecta figuram,	10
quae quondam in bustis aut culminibus desertis nocte sedens serum canit importuna per umbras— hanc versa in faciem Turni se pestis ob ora fertque refertque sonans clipeumque everberat alis. illi membra novus solvit formidine torpor,	15
arrectaeque horrore comae et vox faucibus haesit. at procul ut Dirae stridorem agnovit et alas, infelix crines scindit Iuturna solutos unguibus ora soror foedans et pectora pugnis: 'quid nunc te tua, Turne, potest germana iuvare? aut quid iam durae superat mihi? qua tibi lucem arte morer? talin possum me opponere monstro? iam iam linquo acies. ne me terrete timentem, obscenae volucres: alarum verbera nosco	20
letalemque sonum, nec fallunt iussa superba magnanimi Iovis. haec pro virginitate reponit? quo vitam dedit aeternam? cur mortis adempta est condicio? possem tantos finire dolores nunc certe, et misero fratri comes ire per umbras! immortalis ego? aut quicquam mihi dulce meorum	25
te sine, frater, erit? o quae satis ima dehiscat terra mihi, Manesque deam demittat ad imos?'	30

Virgil, *Aeneid* XII. 853–884

- (a) *harum ... faucibus haesit* (lines 1–16): how does Virgil make this a terrifying scene? [18]
- (b) *at procul ... ad imos* (lines 17–32): show how Virgil's language brings out the passion and despair of Iuturna's reaction. [18]

[Quality of Written Communication: 4]

[Total = 36 + 4 = 40]

Group D: Non-Epic Verse Author

4 Answer the questions on the following passage:

mors sola fatetur	
quantula sint hominum corpuscula. creditur olim	
velificatus Athos et quidquid Graecia mendax	
audet in historia, constratum classibus isdem	
suppositumque rotis solidum mare; credimus altos	5
defecisse amnes epotaque flumina Medo	
prudente et madidis cantat quae Sostratus alis.	
ille tamen qualis rediit Salamine relicta,	
in Corum atque Eurum solitus saevire flagellis	
barbarus Aeolio numquam hoc in carcere passos,	10
ipsum conpedibus qui vinxerat Ennosigaeum	
(mitius id sane. quid? non et stigmatē dignum	
credidit? huic quisquam vellet servire deorum?) –	
sed qualis rediit? nempe una nave, cruentis	
fluctibus ac tarda per densa cadavera prora.	15
has totiens optata exegit gloria poenas.	
‘da spatium vitae, multos da, Iuppiter, annos.’	
hoc recto vultu, solum hoc et pallidus optas.	
sed quam continuīs et quantis longa senectus	
plena malis! deformem et taetrum ante omnia vultum	20
dissimilemque sui, deformem pro cute pellem	
pendentesque genas et tales aspice rugas	
quales, umbriferos ubi pandit Thabraca saltus,	
in vetula scalpit iam mater simia bucca.	
plurima sunt iuvenum discrimina, pulchrior ille	25
hoc atque ore alio, multum hic robustior illo:	
una senum facies – cum voce trementia membra	
et iam leve caput madidique infantia nasi;	
frangendus misero gingiva panis inermi.	
usque adeo gravis uxori natisque sibi que,	30
ut captatori moveat fastidia Cosso.	

Juvenal, *Satires* 10. 172–202

- (a) *mors sola ... poenas* (lines 1–16): show how Juvenal makes this a lively and powerful illustration of what he is arguing here. [18]
- (b) *da spatium ... Cosso* (lines 17–31): how does Juvenal's language emphasise the futility of wishing for a long life? [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 'Aeneid XII ends in the triumph of Aeneas, but the tone of this book is hardly triumphant.' Discuss.
- 2 'Juvenal's satire is vastly entertaining but his persistent exaggeration makes it unpersuasive.' Discuss.

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