

OCR

Oxford Cambridge and RSA

Tuesday 6 June 2017 – Afternoon

A2 GCE CLASSICS: LATIN

F363/01 Latin Verse

Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet.

OCR supplied materials:

- 12 page Answer Booklet (OCR12)
(sent with general stationery)

Other materials required:

None

Duration: 2 hours



INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces provided on the Answer Booklet. Please write clearly and in capital letters.
- Use black ink.
- Answer **all** of Section A and **one** question from Section B.
- Read each question carefully. Make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- 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 **100**.
- This document consists of **8** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.
- Marks will be awarded for the quality of written communication in your answer in Section B.

Answer **both** Section A **and** Section B.

Section A – Language

Unprepared Translation and Comprehension

- 1 Read the passage and answer **all** the questions.

Medea has fled by sea from her home town of Colchis with the Argonauts and her young brother. When they stop at an island, she discovers that her father is following them. The Argonauts hastily prepare to set sail again and Medea uses her brother in a shocking way to slow her father down.

Heartless Medea, in flight from the father she had deserted, had put in to shore in these waters, so the story goes. When the look-out from a hill-top saw her pursuer, he told her: 'A stranger is approaching from Colchis – I recognise the sails!'

dum trepidant Minyae, dum solvitur aggere ¹ funis ² , dum sequitur celeres ancora ³ tracta manus, conscia percussit meritorum ⁴ pectora Colchis ausa atque ausura multa nefanda ⁵ manu; et, quamquam superest ingens audacia menti, pallor in attonitae virginis ore fuit.	5
ergo ubi prospexit venientia vela ⁶ 'tenemur, et pater est aliqua fraude morandus' ait. dum quid agat quaerit, dum versat in omnia vultus, ad fratrem casu ⁷ lumina flexa ⁸ tulit.	10
cuius ut oblata est praesentia ⁹ , 'vicimus' inquit: 'hic mihi morte sua causa salutis erit.' protinus ignari nec quicquam tale timentis innocuum rigido perforat ¹⁰ ense latus, atque ita divellit ¹¹ divulsaque ¹¹ membra per agros dissipat ¹² in multis invenienda locis.	15
neu pater ignoret, scopulo ¹³ proponit in alto pallentesque ¹⁴ manus sanguineumque caput, ut genitor luctuque novo tardetur ¹⁵ et, artus dum legit ¹⁶ extinctos, triste moretur iter.	20

Ovid, *Tristia* 3.9.13–32

Names

Minyae, -arum (m)
Colchis, -idis (f)

the Argonauts
the woman from Colchis, i.e. Medea

Words

¹ <i>agger, -eris</i> (m)	embankment
² <i>funis, -is</i> (m)	rope (used to tie a ship to an embankment)
³ <i>ancora, -ae</i> (f)	anchor
⁴ <i>meritum, -i</i> (n)	(here) fault, crime
⁵ <i>nefandus, -a, -um</i>	unspeakable, terrible
⁶ <i>velum, -i</i> (n)	sail
⁷ <i>casu</i>	by chance
⁸ <i>flecto, -ere, flexi, flexus</i>	I turn
⁹ <i>praesentia, -ae</i> (f)	presence
¹⁰ <i>perforo, -are</i>	I pierce
¹¹ <i>divello, -ere, divelli, divulsus</i>	I tear apart
¹² <i>dissipo, -are</i>	I scatter
¹³ <i>scopulus, -i</i> (m)	cliff, rock
¹⁴ <i>palleo, -ere</i>	I am pale
¹⁵ <i>tardo, -are</i>	I delay, hinder
¹⁶ <i>lego, -ere</i>	I collect

- (a) Translate lines 1–10 (*dum ... tulit*) into English. Remember that extra credit will be given for good English.
Please write your translation on alternate lines. [30]
- (b) Write out and scan lines 11–12 (*cuius ... erit*). [4]
- (c) To whom does *cuius* refer (line 11)? [1]
- (d) What do you think Medea meant by saying ‘*vicimus*’ (line 11)? [2]
- (e) *hic ... erit* (line 12): according to Medea, what would now happen to her brother **and** what would this achieve for her? [2]
- (f) Lines 13–16 (*protinus ... locis*): show how Ovid, by the choice, sound or arrangement of words, emphasises the innocence of Medea’s brother and the shocking nature of his sister’s actions. Make **three** points and refer closely to the Latin in your answer. [6]
- (g) *neu ... iter* (lines 17–20):
- (i) what further shocking action did Medea now take to show her father what has happened to her brother? [3]
- (ii) what did Medea hope to achieve by doing this? [2]

Section B – Prescribed Literature

Answer **either** Question 2 **or** Question 3.

2 Read both passages and answer the questions.

inter quas Phoenissa recens a vulnere Dido errabat silva in magna; quam Troius heros ut primum iuxta stetit agnovitque per umbras obscuram, qualem primo qui surgere mense aut videt aut vidisse putat per nubila lunam, demisit lacrimas dulcique adfatus amore est:	5
‘infelix Dido, verus mihi nuntius ergo venerat extinctam ferroque extrema secutam? funeris heu tibi causa fui? per sidera iuro, per superos et si qua fides tellure sub ima est, invitus, regina, tuo de litore cessi.	10
sed me iussa deum, quae nunc has ire per umbras, per loca senta situ cogunt noctemque profundam, imperiiis egere suis; nec credere quivi hunc tantum tibi me discessu ferre dolorem.	15
siste gradum teque aspectu ne subtrahe nostro. quem fugis? extremum fato quod te adloquor hoc est.’ talibus Aeneas ardentem et torva tuentem lenibat dictis animum lacrimasque ciebat. illa solo fixos oculos aversa tenebat	20
nec magis incepto vultum sermone movetur quam si dura silex aut stet Marpesia cautes.	

Virgil, *Aeneid* 6.450–471

(a) How does Virgil make this a dramatic and emotional meeting?

Marks are awarded for the quality of written communication in your answer. [25]

'o tandem magnis pelagi defuncte periclis
 (sed terrae graviora manent), in regna Lavini
 Dardanidae venient (mitte hanc de pectore curam),
 sed non et venisse volent. bella, horrida bella,
 et Thybrim multo spumantem sanguine cerno. 5
 non Simois tibi nec Xanthus nec Dorica castra
 defuerint; alius Latio iam partus Achilles,
 natus et ipse dea; nec Teucris addita Iuno
 usquam aberit, cum tu supplex in rebus egenis
 quas gentes Italum aut quas non oraveris urbes! 10

Virgil, *Aeneid* 6.83–92

- (b) 'In *Aeneid* 6, the sorrow and terrors to come in the future outweigh any sense of optimism.' To what extent do you agree? Answer with reference to this passage **and** *Aeneid* 6 as a whole.

Marks are awarded for the quality of written communication in your answer. [25]

Do **not** answer Question 3 if you have already answered Question 2.

3 Read both passages and answer the questions.

namque fluentisono prospectans litore Diae, Thesea cedentem celeri cum classe tuetur indomitos in corde gerens Ariadna furores, necdum etiam sese quae visit visere credit, utpote fallaci quae tum primum excita somno	5
desertam in sola miseram se cernat harena. immemor at iuvenis fugiens pellit vada remis, irrita ventosae linqvens promissa procellae. quem procul ex alga maestis Minois ocellis, saxea ut effigies bacchantis, prospicit, eheu,	10
prospicit et magnis curarum fluctuat undis, non flavo retinens subtilem vertice mitram, non contacta levi velatum pectus amictu, non tereti strophio lactentes vincta papillas, omnia quae toto delapsa e corpore passim	15
ipsius ante pedes fluctus salis alludebant. sed neque tum mitrae neque tum fluitantis amictus illa vicem curans toto ex te pectore, Theseu, toto animo, tota pendebat perdita mente. a misera, assiduis quam luctibus externavit	20
spinosas Erycina serens in pectore curas, illa tempestate, ferox quo ex tempore Theseus egressus curvis e litoribus Piraei attigit iniusti regis Gortynia templa.	

Catullus 64, 52–75

- (a) What makes this such a vivid and imaginative description? You should comment on what Catullus says **and** how he says it.

Marks are awarded for the quality of written communication in your answer. [25]

nunc ab auspicio bono profecti
mutuis animis amant amantur.
unam Septimius misellus Acmen
mavult quam Syrias Britanniasque:
uno in Septimio fidelis Acme
facit delicias libidinesque.
quis ullos homines beatiores
vidit, quis Venerem auspiciorem?

5

Catullus 45, 19–26

- (b) Is love ever truly happy in the poems of Catullus? Answer with reference to this passage **and** the other poems of Catullus you have read.

Marks are awarded for the quality of written communication in your answer. [25]

END OF QUESTION PAPER

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