

Thursday 25 May 2017 – Afternoon

GCSE LATIN

A404/01 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	
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Centre number						Candidate number				
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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 12.
- 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 page(s) at the end of this booklet. The question number(s) must be clearly shown.
- Do **not** write in the barcodes.

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

sed tu praecipue curvis venare theatris;
 haec loca sunt voto fertiora tuo.
 illic invenies quod ames, quod ludere possis,
 quodque semel tangas, quodque tenere velis.

Ovid, *Advice for would-be lovers*, lines 21–24

- 1 *sed tu praecipue curvis venare theatris* (line 1): what shape are the theatres described here?
 [1]
- 2 *haec loca sunt voto fertiora tuo* ('these places are more fertile than your prayer'): what do you think Ovid means by this?

 [1]
- 3 *illic invenies ... velis* (lines 3–4): what does Ovid say the would-be lover will find at the theatre? Give **two** examples.
 •
 • [2]

Passage A2

ut redit itque frequens longum formica per agmen,
granifero solitum cum vehit ore cibum ...

Ovid, *Advice for would-be lovers*, lines 25–26

- 4 (a) In Passage A2, to what creatures are the women compared?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

- | | | |
|---|-------------|--------------------------|
| A | ants | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| B | birds | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| C | butterflies | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| D | frogs | <input type="checkbox"/> |

[1]

- (b) *redit itque* (line 1): what are these creatures doing?

..... [1]

- (c) How can you tell that there are a lot of them? Make **one** point.

..... [1]

- (d) *granifero solitum cum vehit ore cibum* (line 2): what are these creatures carrying?

..... [1]

Passage A3

aut ut apes saltusque suos et olentia nactae
pascua per flores et thyma summa volant,
sic ruit ad celebres cultissima femina ludos.

... or as bees, having reached their glades and
fragrant pastures, fly through the flowers and the
tips of the thyme, so the most elegant women
rush to the crowded shows.

Ovid, *Advice for would-be lovers*, lines 27–29

5 How does this description of bees help you to imagine the women at the theatre? Make **two** points, each referring to the **Latin**.

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- [4]

Passage A4

dumque rudem praebente modum tibicine Tusco
 ludius aequatam ter pede pulsat humum,
 in medio plausu (plausus tunc arte carebant)
 rex populo praedae signa petenda dedit.

Ovid, *Advice for would-be lovers*, lines 43–46

- 6 In lines 1–3 (*dumque ... carebant*), Ovid describes a theatre performance in the distant past. Give **two** features which make this performance seem more primitive than performances in Ovid's time.

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- [2]

- 7 *rex* (line 4): give the name of this king.

..... [1]

- 8 *praedae* (line 4):

- (a) what was this booty?

..... [1]

- (b) why did the people need it?

..... [1]

Passage A5

protinus exsiliunt animum clamore fatentes, 1
 virginibus cupidus iniciuntque manus.
 ut fugiunt aquilas, timidissima turba, columbae,
 utque fugit visos agna novella lupos, 5
 sic illae timuere viros sine lege ruentes;
 constitit in nulla qui fuit ante color.
 nam timor unus erat, facies non una timoris:
 pars laniat crines, pars sine mente sedet;
 altera maesta silet, frustra vocat altera matrem;
 haec queritur, stupet haec; haec manet, illa fugit. 10

Straightaway they leap up proclaiming their intention in their cries, and they lay hands full of desire on the young women. As doves, the most timid of flocks, flee from eagles, as the tender lamb flees when it sees wolves, so they feared the men rushing at them without restraint. In none of them did the colour they had before remain. Whilst the fear was the same, the appearance of fear was not the same: some tear their hair, some remain mindlessly in their seats; one is silent in her sorrow, another calls in vain for her mother; this one protests, this one is struck dumb; this one stays still, that one flees.

Ovid, *Advice for would-be lovers*, lines 47–56

9 In Passage A5 how does Ovid emphasise the helplessness of the Sabine women?

In your answer you may wish to consider:

- how the men behave;
- how the women react.

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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Passage A6

ille mi par esse deo videtur, 1
 ille, si fas est, superare divos,
 qui sedens adversus identidem te
 spectat et audit

dulce ridentem, misero quod omnes 5
 eripit sensus mihi: nam simul te,
 Lesbia, aspexi, nihil est super mi
 vocis in ore

lingua sed torpet, tenuis sub artus
 flamma demanat, sonitu suopte 10
 tintinant aures, gemina teguntur
 lumina nocte.

Catullus 51 ad Lesbiam, lines 1–12

10 *ille mi par esse deo videtur* (line 1): what does Catullus say in this line about the man (*ille*)?

..... [2]

11 *qui sedens ... ridentem* (lines 3–5):

(a) where is the man sitting?

..... [1]

(b) what **two** other things is he doing?

..... [2]

(c) write down **and** translate the **Latin** word that tells us what Lesbia is doing.

Latin word	
English translation	

[2]

12 *nam simul te ... lumina nocte* (lines 6–12): what physical effects does the sight of Lesbia have on Catullus? Make **three** points.

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- [3]

Passage A7

otium, Catulle, tibi molestum est:
 otio exsultas nimiumque gestis:
 otium et reges prius et beatas
 perdidit urbes.

Catullus 51 ad Lesbiam, lines 13–16

13 *otium ... est* (line 1): what does Catullus mean by *otium*?

..... [1]

14 Why do you think Catullus uses a form of the word *otium* at the beginning of each of the first three lines?

..... [1]

15 *otium ... urbes* (lines 3–4): what harm does Catullus say *otium* has done before?

..... [2]

Passage A8

odi et amo. quare id faciam, fortasse requiris?
nescio, sed fieri sentio et excrucior.

I hate and I love. You ask perhaps why I do this? I don't know, but I feel it happening and I am tormented.

Catullus 85

16 How does Catullus, by his use of language, emphasise his confused feelings? Make **two** points each referring to the **Latin**.

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- [4]

Passage A9

dicebas quondam solum te nosse Catullum, 1
 Lesbia, nec prae me velle tenere Iovem.
 dilexi tum te non tantum ut vulgus amicam,
 sed pater ut gnatos diligit et generos.
 nunc te cognovi: quare etsi impensius uror, 5
 multo mi tamen es vilior et levior.
 qui potis est, inquis? quod amantem iniuria talis
 cogit amare magis, sed bene velle minus.

Catullus 72

17 Referring to Passage A9, choose the **five** correct statements.

Put a tick (✓) in each correct box.

- A** Lesbia used to say that Catullus was the only man she knew.
- B** Lesbia said she didn't want to see Jupiter again.
- C** Catullus's girlfriend was vulgar.
- D** Catullus used to feel like a father to Lesbia.
- E** Catullus loved Lesbia's children.
- F** Catullus knows now what Lesbia is really like.
- G** Catullus wants to burn her house down.
- H** Catullus now thinks Lesbia is cheap.
- I** Lesbia has done Catullus an injustice.
- J** Catullus is going to force Lesbia to love him.

[5]

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

SECTION B – Virgil, *Aeneid* 1

Answer **all** the questions.

Passage B1

Aeneas scopulum interea conscendit, et omnem	1
prospectum late pelago petit, Anthea si quem	
iactatum vento videat Phrygiasque biremes	
aut Capyn aut celsis in puppibus arma Caici.	
navem in conspectu nullam, tres litore cervos	5
prospicit errantes; hos tota armenta sequuntur	
a tergo et longum per valles pascitur agmen.	

Aeneid 1, lines 180–186

- 18** *Aeneas ... petit* (lines 1–2): why does Aeneas climb to the top of a cliff?
 [1]
- 19** *Anthea si quem ... Caici* (lines 2–4): why would Aeneas be particularly anxious to see these ships and men?

 [1]
- 20** *celsis ... Caici* (line 4): why would Caicus' ship be easy to recognise?
 [1]
- 21** *navem ... nullam* (line 5): why would Aeneas be disappointed?
 [1]
- 22** *tres ... agmen* (lines 5–7): describe what Aeneas sees on the shore. Include **three** details.

 [3]

Passage B2

constitit hic arcumque manu celeresque sagittas
corripuit fidus quae tela gerebat Achates ...

He stood still and in his hand seized the
weapons – the bow and swift arrows –
which the faithful Achates was carrying.

Aeneid 1, lines 187–188

23 How does Virgil, by his style of writing, make Passage B2 dramatic? Make **two** points, each referring to the **Latin**.

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[4]

Passage B3

ductoresque ipsos primum capita alta ferentes 1
 cornibus arboreis sternit, tum vulgus et omnem
 miscet agens telis nemora inter frondea turbam;
 nec prius absistit quam septem ingentia victor
 corpora fundat humi et numerum cum navibus aequet; 5
 hinc portum petit et socios partitur in omnes.
 vina bonus quae deinde cadis onerarat Acestes
 litore Trinacrio dederatque abeuntibus heros
 dividit, et dictis maerentia pectora mulcet.

Aeneid 1, lines 189–197

24 Referring to Passage B3, choose the **five** correct statements.

Put a tick (✓) in each correct box.

- | | | |
|----------|---|--------------------------|
| A | Aeneas killed the leaders of the Carthaginians. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| B | They were carrying branches. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| C | He drove the crowd of deer into the woods. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| D | Seven bodies lay on the ground. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| E | There was one body for each ship. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| F | Aeneas returned to the gate. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| G | Aeneas shared out what he had brought among his companions. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| H | Aeneas had found jars of wine on the shore. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| I | Aeneas drank to the absent heroes. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| J | His men felt grief in their hearts. | <input type="checkbox"/> |

[5]

Passage B4

atque illum tales iactantem pectore curas
tristior et lacrimis oculos suffusa nitentes
adloquitur Venus:

Aeneid 1, lines 227–229

25 *atque ... curas* (line 1):

(a) give the name of the character Venus is about to speak to.

..... [1]

(b) what do these words tell us about this character's state of mind?

..... [1]

26 *tristior et lacrimis oculos suffusa nitentes* (line 2): what do these words tell us about Venus?

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

Passage B5

'o qui res hominumque deumque
 aeternis regis imperiis et fulmine terres, 1
 quid meus Aeneas in te committere tantum,
 quid Troes potuere, quibus tot funera passis
 cunctus ob Italiam terrarum clauditur orbis?' 5

O you that rule the affairs of both men and gods with your everlasting power and spread terror with your lightning, what crime can my Aeneas, can the Trojans, have committed against you, so great that, after they have suffered so many deaths, the whole earth is barred to them on account of Italy?

Aeneid 1, lines 229–233

27 In Passage B5, how does Venus make her appeal persuasive? Make **two** points, each referring to the **Latin**.

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 [4]

28 In line 3, why does Venus refer to Aeneas as *meus Aeneas*?

..... [1]

Passage B6

haec ait et Maia genitum demittit ab alto,
 ut terrae utque novae pateant Karthaginis arces
 hospitio Teucris, ne fati nescia Dido
 finibus arceret.

Aeneid 1, lines 297–300

29 In Passage B6, why is Mercury (*Maia genitum*) sent to Carthage? Give **one** reason.

.....
 [2]

30 From lines 2–3 (*ut terrae ... Teucris*), write down **and** translate the **Latin** word which shows that Carthage is only just being built.

Latin word	
English translation	

[2]

Passage B7

volat ille per aëra magnum
 remigio alarum ac Libyae citus astitit oris.
 et iam iussa facit, ponuntque ferocia Poeni
 corda volente deo; in primis regina quietum
 accipit in Teucros animum mentemque benignam.

Aeneid 1, lines 300–304

31 *volat ille ... oris* (lines 1–2): how does Mercury get to Carthage?

..... [1]

32 *ponuntque ... benignam* (lines 3–5): what are the results of Mercury’s mission? Make **two** points.

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..... [4]

Passage B8

iamque ascendebant collem, qui plurimus urbi
 imminet adversasque aspectat desuper arces.
 miratur molem Aeneas, magalia quondam,
 miratur portas strepitumque et strata viarum.
 instant ardentis Tyrii: pars ducere muros
 molirique arcem et manibus subvolvere saxa,
 pars optare locum tecto et concludere sulco;
 iura magistratusque legunt sanctumque senatum.
 hic portus alii effodiunt; hic alta theatri
 fundamenta locant alii, immanesque columnas
 rupibus excidunt, scaenis decora apta futuris.

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10

And already they were climbing the hill which along its length overhangs the city and looks down from above on the high buildings opposite. Aeneas marvels at the great structures, formerly huts, he marvels at the gates and the din and the layout of the streets. The Carthaginians press eagerly on: some are laying out walls and building up the citadel and rolling rocks up from below with their hands; some are selecting the site for a building and enclosing it with a trench; they are choosing laws and magistrates and an honourable senate. Here some are digging out harbours, here others are laying deep foundations for theatres, and cutting out enormous columns from rocks, adornments fit for future stage-sets.

Aeneid 1, lines 419–429

33 In Passage B8, how does Virgil convey the excitement of a new city being created?

In your answer you may wish to consider:

- Aeneas' reaction when he sees the city;
- the work the Carthaginians are doing.

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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Passage B9

qualis apes aestate nova per florea rura
exercet sub sole labor.

Aeneid 1, lines 430–431

34 In Passage B9, to what creatures are the Carthaginians compared?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

- A ants
- B bees
- C birds
- D butterflies

[1]

35 Which season of the year is described here?

..... [1]

Passage B10

'o fortunati, quorum iam moenia surgunt!
 Aeneas ait et fastigia suspicit urbis.
 infert se saeptus nebula (mirabile dictu)
 per medios, miscetque viris neque cernitur ulli.

Aeneid 1, lines 437–440

36 *o fortunati* (line 1): why does Aeneas regard the Carthaginians as more fortunate than he is?

.....
 [2]

37 *infert se saeptus ... cernitur ulli* (lines 3–4):

(a) what is Aeneas doing?

..... [1]

(b) what is amazing (*mirabile dictu*)?

..... [1]

END OF QUESTION PAPER

ADDITIONAL ANSWER SPACE

If additional space is required, you should use the following lined page(s). The question number(s) must be clearly shown in the margin(s).

A large area of lined paper for writing. It consists of horizontal dotted lines spaced evenly down the page. A vertical solid line runs down the left side of the page, creating a margin. The lines extend across the width of the page.



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