In addition to this paper you will require:
- a 12-page answer book;
- a Latin-English vocabulary list (enclosed).

Time allowed: 1 hour 45 minutes

Instructions
- Use blue or black ink or ball-point pen.
- Write the information required on the front of your answer book. The Examining Body for this paper is AQA. The Paper Reference is 3027/2F.
- Answer three questions.
- Answer either Questions 1, 2 and 5
  or Questions 3, 4 and 5.
- Do all rough work in your answer book. Cross through any work you do not want marked.

Information
- The maximum mark for this paper is 100.
- Mark allocations are shown in brackets.
- The meanings of words underlined in each question are given in the Latin–English vocabulary list provided on a separate sheet.

Advice
- You are reminded of the need for clear presentation.
1 Virgil, *Aenid II* 

Read the following extract, which is taken from the set text you have studied, and answer the questions which follow. The meanings of words underlined in the passage are given on the Latin-English vocabulary list provided on a separate sheet.

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primus ibi ante omnes magna comitante caterva
Laocoon ardens summa decurrit ab arce,
et procul “o miseri, quae tanta insania, cives?
creditis avectos hostes? aut ulla putatis
dona carere dolis Danaum? sic notus Ulixes?
aut hoc inclusi ligno occultantur Achivi,
aut haec in nostros fabricata est machina muros,
inspectura domos venturaque desuper urbi,
aut aliquis latet error; equo ne credite, Teucri.
quidquid id est, timeo Danaos et dona ferentes.”
sic fatus validis ingentem viribus hastam
in latus inque feri curvam compagibus
contorsit. stetit illa tremens, uteroque recusso
insonuere cavae gemitumque dedere cavernae.
et, si fata deum, si mens non laeva
impulerat ferro Argolicas foedare latebras,
Troiaque nunc staret, Priamique arx alta maneres.
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(lines 40-56)

(a) Look at lines 1-2 (*primus...arce*).

(i) *ibi* (line 1). Where exactly is this scene set? (1 mark)

(ii) What was Laocoon’s job? (1 mark)

(iii) How do we know that he was not alone? (2 marks)

(iv) In what mood was he? (1 mark)

(v) Where had he run from? (2 marks)

(b) Refer to lines 3-5 (*o miseri...Ulixes*).

(i) In line 3, in what two ways does Laocoon describe his fellow-citizens? (2 marks)

(ii) *creditis avectos hostes* (line 4). What question does Laocoon ask? (2 marks)

(iii) Why does Laocoon choose to mention *Ulixes*? (2 marks)
(c) In lines 6-9 (*aut hoc...error*), Laocoon now suggests possible reasons why the horse has been left at Troy.

(i) What is his first suggestion? (2 marks)

(ii) As part of his second suggestion, what are two of the targets against which he thinks the horse will be used? (2 marks)

(d) *timeo Danaos et dona ferentes* (line 10). Why does Laocoon have this fear? (2 marks)

(e) Which two Latin words in line 11 (*sic...hastam*) describe the force with which Laocoon hurled his spear? (2 marks)

(f) Lines 13-14 (*stetit...cavernae*) tell us what happened when the spear hit its target.

(i) Why is the spear described as *tremens*? (1 mark)

(ii) What were the two different sounds that the spear’s blow produced? (2 marks)

(g) Lines 15-17 (*et, si...maneres*) direct the reader’s attention to Troy’s later downfall.

(i) State one of the reasons why the Trojans did not act at once. (1 mark)

(ii) What would Laocoon have done, but for these reasons? (2 marks)

(iii) *Priami* (line 17). What position did this person hold? (1 mark)

**TURN OVER FOR THE NEXT QUESTION**
2 Virgil, Aeneid II

Read the following extract, which is taken from the set text you have studied, and answer the questions which follow. The meanings of words underlined in the passage are given on the Latin-English vocabulary list provided on a separate sheet.

(tempus erat quo prima quies mortalibus aegris
incipit et dono divum gratissima serpit.
in somnis, ecce, ante oculos maestissimus Hector
visus adesse mihi largosque effundere fletus,
raptatus bigis ut quondam, aterque cruento
pulvere perque pedes traiectus lora tumentes.
ei mihi, quals erat, quantum mutatus ab illo
Hectore qui redit exuvias indutus Achilli
vel Danaum Phrygios iaculatus puppibus ignes!
squalentem barbam et concretos sanguine crines
vulneraque illa gerens, quae circum plurima muros
accept patrios.  ultro flens ipse videbar
compellare virum et maestas expromere voces:
“o lux Dardaniae, spes o fidissima Teucrum,
quae tantae tenuere morae?”

(lines 268-282)

(a) To whom is Aeneas telling the story? (1 mark)

(b) Lines 1-2 (tempus…serpit) talk about rest (quies) in some detail.
   (i) What kind of mortals does it come to? (1 mark)
   (ii) From whom does it come? (1 mark)
   (iii) Quote and translate the Latin word which best describes its quality. (2 marks)

(c) Look at lines 3-4 (in…fletus).
   (i) Quote the two Latin words that tell us that the next events are not real. (1 mark)
   (ii) Whose oculos are they? (1 mark)
   (iii) According to line 3, how is Hector feeling? (1 mark)
   (iv) In line 4, how does he show this feeling? (2 marks)
(d) Refer to lines 5-6 (raptatus…tumentes), which describe Hector’s physical appearance in more detail.

(i) Why is a chariot mentioned?  (2 marks)

(ii) What has happened to Hector’s feet, and what has caused this?  (2 marks)

(iii) Why does Virgil mention dust (line 6)?  (1 mark)

(e) Look at lines 7-9 (ei mihi…ignes).

(i) How had Hector obtained exuvias Achilli?  (2 marks)

(ii) Explain the reference to fire (ignes).  (2 marks)

(f) Refer to line 10.  Either quote the Latin words, or give an English translation, to show how Virgil describes

(i) Hector’s beard;  (1 mark)

(ii) Hector’s hair.  (2 marks)

(g) Lines 11-12 (vulnerea...patrios) talk about Hector’s wounds.

(i) Quote and translate the Latin word that shows how many there were.  (2 marks)

(ii) Where exactly had Hector been when he received them?  (1 mark)

(h) In lines 12-13 (ultro...voces), Virgil now describes how the speaker seems to be feeling.  Choose two words, either in English or in Latin, which show his unhappiness.  (2 marks)

(i) Refer to lines 14-15 (o lux...morae).

(i) What is the question that Aeneas asks in line 15?  (2 marks)

(ii) Hector then replies (in a part of the set text that you have studied, but which is not printed here).  What advice does he give?  You should make three points.  (3 marks)
Do not answer Questions 3 and 4 if you have answered Questions 1 and 2.

3 Catullus, Horace

Read the following two extracts, which are taken from the set texts you have studied, and answer the questions which follow each extract. The meanings of words underlined in the passage are given on the Latin-English vocabulary list provided on a separate sheet.

Extract A A Woman’s Promise

Nulli se dicit mulier mea nubere malle
quam mihi, non si se Iuppiter ipse petat.
dicit: sed mulier cupido quod dicit amanti
in vento et rapida scribere oportet aqua.

(Two Centuries of Roman Poetry, Catullus, poem 70)

(a) What name did Catullus give to mulier mea (line 1)?

(b) Explain what non si se Iuppiter ipse petat means (line 2). You should make two points.

(c) Look at line 3 (dicit: sed…amanti).
   (i) How does Catullus describe the lover?
   (ii) In your opinion, to which lover is Catullus particularly referring?

(d) Refer to line 4 (in…aqua).
   (i) According to Catullus, in which two places ought one to write a woman’s words?
   (ii) What message about women do you think Catullus gives to readers in this line?
Extract B

The Spring of Bandusia

te flagrantis atrox hora Caniculae
nescit tangere, tu frigus amabile
fessis vomere tauris
praebes et pecori vago.

fies nobilium tu quoque fontium, 5
me dicente cavis impositam ilicem
saxis, unde loquaces
lymphae desiliunt tuae.

(Two Centuries of Roman Poetry, Horace, Odes III, 13, lines 9-16)

(e) Why might Horace have been interested in writing a poem to this particular spring?  

(f) Look at lines 1-2 (te…tangere).
   (i) To what does Caniculae refer?  
   (ii) Why does Horace describe this season as flagrantis?  

(g) Lines 2-4 (tu…vago) pay the spring an extended compliment.
   (i) Why is the cold (frigus) described as amabile?  
   (ii) Which two kinds of animal does Horace mention?  
   (iii) Say what both kinds have been doing before they reach the spring.  

(h) Refer to lines 5-8 (fies…tuae).
   (i) Translate into English fies nobilium tu quoque fontium (line 5).  
   (ii) Write down the two details that Horace gives about the rocks.  
   (iii) What description of the water does Horace give? You should make two points in your answer.  

Turn over ➤
Do not answer Questions 3 and 4 if you have answered Questions 1 and 2.

4 Ovid

Total for this question: 36 marks

Read the following two extracts, which are taken from the set texts that you have studied, and answer the questions which follow each extract. The meanings of words underlined in the passage are given on the Latin-English vocabulary list provided on a separate sheet.

Extract A  Pyramus and Thisbe

(tum murmure parvo multa prius questi statuunt, ut nocte silenti fallere custodes foribusque excedere temptent, cunque domo exierint, urbis quoque tecta relinquant, neve sit errandum lato arvo, conveniant ad busta Nini lateantque sub umbra arboris: arbor ibi niveis uberrima pomis (ardua morus erat) gelido contermina fonti. pacta placent; et lux, tarde discedere visa, praecipitatur aquis, et aquis nox exit ab isdem. 10)

(Two Centuries of Roman Poetry, Ovid, Metamorphoses IV, lines 29-38)

(a) Look at lines 1-3 (tum…temptent).

(i) murmure parvo (line 1); why did Pyramus and Thisbe have to speak in this way? (1 mark)

(ii) multa prius questi (line 2): without repeating your answer to part (a)(i), suggest what another of their complaints might have been. (1 mark)

(iii) State in English the two things that Pyramus and Thisbe decided that they would try to do. (2 marks)

(iv) Why does Ovid mention nocte silenti here? (1 mark)

(b) Lines 4-7 (cumque…arboris) give more details of the lovers’ plan.

(i) After leaving home, what did they leave behind? (2 marks)

(ii) What was the name of the landmark at which they were to meet? (1 mark)

(iii) Why did they decide to meet there? (1 mark)

(iv) Where exactly were they to hide? (2 marks)

(c) Refer to lines 7-8 (arbor…fonti).

(i) How does Ovid describe the tree he mentions in line 7? Give two points. (2 marks)

(ii) What other feature (line 8) was near their meeting-place? (1 mark)
(d) Look at lines 9-10 (pacta...isdem).

(i) According to Ovid, how did the day end?  
(ii) Where does the ‘night’ come from?

(2 marks)  
(2 marks)

Extract B

sed postquam remorata suos cognovit amores, 
percutit indignos claro plangore lacertos 
et laniata comas amplexaque corpus amatum 
vulnera supplevit lacrimis fletumque cruori 
missuit et gelidis in vultibus oscula figens 5 
“Pyrame” clamavit, “quis te mihi casus ademit? 
Pyrame, responde! tua te carissima Thisbe 
nominat; exaudi vultusque attolle iacentes!” 
ad nomen Thisbes oculos a morte gravatos 
Pyramus erexit visaque recondidit illa. 10

(Two Centuries of Roman Poetry, Ovid, Metamorphoses IV, lines 83-92)

(e) In line 1, remorata refers to Thisbe. State two of the causes of the delay which have been mentioned before this extract starts.  

(2 marks)

(f) Look at lines 2-3 (percutit...comas), where Thisbe reacts to what she has just seen. State the three ways that Thisbe shows her distress.  

(3 marks)

(g) After she embraces her lover (amplexaque...miscuit) (lines 3-5), in what two further ways does she show her feelings?  

(2 marks)

(h) Look at lines 5-8 (et gelidis...iacentes), in which Thisbe turns her attention more fully to Pyramus.  

(i) Before she speaks, how does Thisbe show her affection for him?  

(2 marks)

(ii) What is the first question that Thisbe asks?  

(2 marks)

(iii) Suggest a reason why she repeats his name.  

(1 mark)

(iv) In line 8 (exaudi...iacentes), what two other things does she ask him to do?  

(2 marks)

(i) In lines 9-10 (ad...illa),  

(i) what did Pyramus do?  

(1 mark)

(ii) How credible do you find his actions?  

(1 mark)

(j) What do you learn from the story of Pyramus and Thisbe?  

(2 marks)
All candidates must answer Question 5.

5

Total for this question: 40 marks

Read the following passage and then answer, in English (except where Latin is required), the questions which follow. The meanings of words underlined in the passage are given in the Latin-English vocabulary list provided on the separate sheet.

The author describes how he and his friend Encolpius had an unexpected invitation to a dinner party – and how difficult it was to leave this party later on.

(a) Look at lines 1-2 (olim...ludebat).

(i) Where was the author when the story begins? (1 mark)

(ii) What were he and his friend doing? (1 mark)

(iii) Give two facts about the old man. (2 marks)

(iv) Who else were there? (1 mark)

(b) Refer to lines 2-4 (hic...pervenimus).

(i) Whom did Trimalchio send to Encolpius and the author? (1 mark)

(ii) Why was this person sent to them? (2 marks)

(iii) Before arriving at the house, what did Encolpius and the author do? (2 marks)

(iv) Quote the Latin word that tells us when they did this. (1 mark)

(v) Give one detail about the house that they came to. (1 mark)
(c) Look at line 5 (servus...timebamus).
   
   (i) State the first thing that the slave did. (2 marks)
   (ii) What did he then shout? (2 marks)
   (iii) How did the visitors react at first? (2 marks)

(d) Refer to line 6 (deinde...esse). What did the two friends then realise? Answer in full detail. (4 marks)

(e) Lines 6-8 (ubi...vellemus) describe the meal and its effects.
   
   (i) Quote and translate one Latin word or phrase that describes what the diners were given. (2 marks)
   (ii) What did the two friends wish to do as a result of this meal? (1 mark)

(f) Trimalchio had other ideas, as line 9 (sed Trimalchio...redeamus) shows.
   
   (i) What did he say they should all do? (1 mark)
   (ii) Where were they to go? (1 mark)

(g) Look at lines 9-12 (ego tamen...facti sumus).
   
   (i) What did the author say to Encolpius about Trimalchio’s suggestion? (2 marks)
   (ii) Give the two main points of Encolpius’s alternative plan. (2 marks)
   (iii) Who stopped them from carrying it out? (1 mark)
   (iv) State the rule that this person then told them. (3 marks)
   (v) What was their reaction? (1 mark)

(h) Refer to lines 12-14 (deinde...festinare).
   
   (i) Which new character is now mentioned? (1 mark)
   (ii) State what then happened that gave the visitors their chance to leave Trimalchio’s house. (3 marks)

END OF QUESTIONS
THERE ARE NO QUESTIONS PRINTED ON THIS PAGE
Words which are expected to be known are not included.

**Question 1**

alvus, -i (f)  
avehor, -i, avectus sum  
careo, -ere, carui + ablative  
caterva, -ae (f)  
compages, -ium (f. pl.)  
laevus, -a, -um  
**here** = unfavourable

**Question 2**

bigae, -arum (f. pl.)  
compello, -are, -avi, -atum  
concretus, -a, -um  
lorum, -i (n)  
**chariot**  
to address  
matted  
**strap**

**Question 3**

ilex, -icis (f)  
lympha, -ae (f)  
oportet  
vomer, -eris (n)  
**holm-oak**  
water  
one ought  
**ploughing**

**Question 4**

amores, -um (m. pl.)  
indignus, -a, -um  
morus, -i (f)  
quero, -i, questus sum  
spatior, -ari, -atus sum  
vultus (m. pl.)  
**here** = lover  
unworthy  
mulberry-tree  
to complain  
to stroll  
**face**
**Question 5**

bibo, bibere, bibi, bibitum to drink

calvus, -a, -um bald
caveo, -ere, cavi, cautum to beware of
ceteri, -ae, -a the others
consumo, -ere, consumpsi, consumptum to eat

Encolpius, -i (m) Encolpius *(the author’s friend)*

ianua, -ae (f) door
imago, -inis (f) picture
invito, -are, -avi, -atum to invite

lavo, lavare, lavi, lautum to wash
ludo, -ere, lusi, lusum to play

obsto, -are, obstiti + dative to block

pila, -ae (f) ball
pingo, -ere, pinxi, pictum to paint
poculum, -i (n) *(drinking)* cup

thermae, -arum (f. pl.) baths
triclinium, -i (n) dining-room
Trimalchios, -onis (m) Trimalchio *(the dinner party host)*

vinum, -i (n) wine