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INTRODUCTION

These exemplar answers have been chosen from the summer 2017 examination series.

OCR is open to a wide variety of approaches and all answers are considered on their merits. These exemplars, therefore, should not be seen as the only way to answer questions but do illustrate how the mark scheme has been applied.

Please always refer to the specification (http://www.ocr.org.uk/qualifications/as-a-level-gce-latin-h043-h443-from-2016/#as-level) for full details of the assessment for this qualification. These exemplar answers should also be read in conjunction with the sample assessment materials and the June 2017 Examiners’ Report to Centres available on the OCR website http://www.ocr.org.uk/qualifications/.

The question paper, mark scheme and any resource booklet(s) will be available on the OCR website from summer 2018. Until then, they are available on OCR Interchange (school exams officers will have a login for this).

It is important to note that approaches to question setting and marking will remain consistent. At the same time OCR reviews all its qualifications annually and may make small adjustments to improve the performance of its assessments. We will let you know of any substantive changes.
Question 4b

Read the following passages and answer the questions.

me mea paupertas vitae traducat inerti,
dum meis adsiduo luceat igne focus.
ipse seram teneras maturo tempore vites
rusticus et facili grandia poma manu:
nec Spes destituat, sed frugum semper acervos
praebeat et pleno pinguia musta lacu.

nam veneror, seu stipes habet desertus in agris
seu vetus in trivio florida serta lapis:
et quodcumque mihi pomum novus educat annus
libatum agricolam ponitur ante deum.

Tibullus 1.1, lines 5–14

(b) me mea … deum (lines 5–14): how, by his use of language, does Tibullus demonstrate his wish to lead a humble and dutiful country lifestyle?

Make **four** points and support your answer with reference to the Latin text. [8]

**Exemplar response 1 - 1 mark answer**

Firstly, Tibullus makes direct contrasts between what he rejected in the past and what he wants. For example, he contrasts 'divinitas' with 'paupertas'. This emphasises his wish for a simply humble life and contrasts what most people would work and wealth that he has already rejected.

Furthermore, Tibullus goes in to great detail about his farm and where he would wish to grow such as 'pomum'. This detail creates a vivid image of the life that he wants to lead and suggests that he has thought about it in great detail.

Tibullus also refers to typical rustic worship as he refers to 'stipes' and 'sera lapis'. This suggests that in this life he would be willing to pay tribute to the gods. This indicates that he wishes
Examiner commentary

Point 1 – one half of the candidate’s contrast is dependent unfortunately on material outside the lines set, and so this scores 0/2. Points must be focused on the section referred to in the question.

Point 2 – the candidate does need to give more examples of the details Tibullus is using to demonstrate the validity of the point. The candidate does not translate the word poma. As it stands this point scores 0/2.

Point 3 – the candidate’s reference to ‘typical rustic worship’ and correctly chosen Latin shows enough understanding for a mark, but without translation – or explanation of how he would pay his respect to the gods – there is not enough support for full credit. The answer scores 1/2.

No fourth point was offered.
Exemplar response 2 - 4 mark answer

Tibullus uses language like ‘povertas’ (‘poor’) and ‘rusticus’ (‘rustic’) to make undoubtedly clear the kind of life he wishes to lead.

He makes references to the farming lifestyle, for example ‘grandia frutum’ (‘large fruit’) and ‘agris’ (‘field’), which give specific aspects of a country life which he is aspiring to.

Tibullus wants to live a dutiful lifestyle, shown by ‘manu’ (‘by hand’), when he is discussing the way in which he wishes to grow his plants. Finally, he also displays this through his reference to the ‘agricolam deum’ (‘farming god’), who he wants to give libations to. This is an important part of a country life, and displays his dutifulness.

Examiner commentary

Point 1 – the candidate makes a valid point although the discussion could be developed in order to highlight his happiness with a humble lifestyle. The answer scores 1/2.

Point 2 – again, the candidate begins to make a valid point, although the discussion could be developed beyond the use of the words for ‘fruit’ and ‘fields’. For example, Tibullus demonstrates enthusiasm for working on the fields by showing his wish to plant the fruit and his hope that fruits will be delivered. The answer scores 1/2.

Point 3 – the link between manu and the point being made certainly requires some development. The answer scores 0/2.

Point 4 – Tibullus’ dutifulness is indeed shown by his desire to give offerings to the agricolam deum. The answer scores 2/2.
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<td>b</td>
<td>Tibullus demonstrates his wish for the simple life first by using the jussive subjunctive, for example - 'traducat' - may lead me, 'destitutus' - [not] abandon me. Tavi or tense implies not an ordering or a forced feeding, but a relaxed possibility of these things. The subjunctive mood makes his ideas seem only like an imaginative of the ideal country life. Tibullus also talks to the god of agriculture agricolam... deum - the god of the farmer, and</td>
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| 4 | b | 'Specs'- Hope. This puts his life in jute hands - which is what you have to do as a farmer. He comes across as already adopting the farmer ideals and his beliefs. Tibullus also comes across as wanting to be humble, 'mea paupertas... vitae... inerti' - my poverty [lead me] to a relaxed life! This shows his desire to be poor if it at gives him the simple life - however, we don't know how true this is. His language especially in line II has a lot of sibilance. 'Sete, stipes'... desertus - wherever an a* deraegned tree-trunk [in a field]. This adds softness and relaxation to his words. In a lot of this he is also passive with poverty leading him and 'quodcumque'
Examiner commentary

Point 1 – the candidate is expressing a valid point about the use of the subjunctive. In support, two examples from the Latin are given along with their effect. The answer scores 2/2.

Point 2 – the candidate is expressing a valid point about the farmer’s reliance on the gods. In support, reference to *Spes* and *agricolam deum* are given. The answer scores 2/2.

Point 3 – the candidate is expressing a valid point about Tibullus’ desire for a simple life. Latin is given to support this point. The answer scores 2/2.

Point 4 – candidates must remember that techniques need to be discussed in detail in the context of the specific quotation. It was felt that the effect of sibilance described here was slightly generic and did not address the question directly enough. However, there is some validity to the idea that Tibullus likes a country lifestyle because it is more relaxed than that of a soldier, and Latin is quoted. The answer scores 1/2.
Question 4d

Read the following passages and answer the questions.

inproba tum vero iungentes oscula vidi
(illa mihi lingua nexa fuisse liquet),
qualia non fratris tulerit germana severo,
sed tulerit cupido mollis amica viro;
qualia credibile est non Phoebo ferre Dianam,
5
sed Venerem Marti saepe tulisse suo.
‘quid facis?’ exclamo ‘quo nunc mea gaudia defers?
iniciam dominas in mea iura manus.
haec tibi sunt mecum, mihi sunt communia tecum:

in bona cur quisquam tertius ista venit?’
10

Ovid Amores 2.5, lines 23–32

(d) inproba … venit (lines 1–10): how does Ovid show his outrage at what the girl was doing?

Make four points and support your answer with reference to the Latin text.

Exemplar response 1 - 2 mark answer

Ovid shows his outrage by use of...
repetition of strong consonant sounds...’
...I...’ (it seemed to me they were with tongues entwined).
The harsh sounds convey his rage and the hyperbole shows his uncontained emotions. He also used a direct speech “quid facis...”
defers?” (What are you doing... where do you now bestow my pleasure?) this adds a personal touch to the description, making his outrage more dramatic and realistic. The polyphony of “fero” (carry) repeated several times “tuo... tuendo... ferre... tuisse” emphasizes the act of giving kisses, and how Ovid is bothered by the fact his girl is kissing another man. 

[8]
Examiner commentary

Point 1 – it was not felt that ‘l’, ‘g’, and ‘f’ were traditionally ‘harsh’ sounds. More explanation of the hyperbaton would be needed for credit.

Point 2 – the candidate would need to use their point to answer the question for credit.

Point 3 – the candidate makes a valid point about the different forms of *fero* emphasising Ovid’s outrage at the bringing of kisses. The answer scores 2/2.

The candidate does not make a fourth point.

Exemplar response 2 - 7 mark answer

*d* First Ovid *calls them* ‘improbable... oscula’ - wicked kisses. This immediately shows how outraged he is by them. The word order with ‘improbable’ at the start also emphasises this.

Then he goes on in line 7 with ‘exclamo’ - I exclaimed. It cuts impede between the speech which shows how sudden this is. It is also in the present tense, which adds immediacy to what is happening. In this line he also starts with a short ‘Ovid facis?’ - What are you doing? Which shows his shock.

He is also outraged because in line 8, he has to show his dominance. ‘iniciam dominas... manus’ - I will claim my masterly hands. The use of future makes the claim more definite and using words like ‘dominas’ to show how he is dominant - in contrast to what normally happens.

Ovid uses in this extract to is trying to claim what is his. This is shown
Examiner commentary

Point 1 – the candidate is expressing a valid point about the description of the kisses as *inproba*, which is promoted. Sufficient Latin is given. The answer scores 2/2.

Point 2 – the candidate is expressing a valid point about Ovid’s exclamations, with two examples from the Latin. The answer scores 2/2.

Point 3 – the candidate is expressing a valid point about the use of the dominant words, but it was felt that *in mea iura* (and the context which is in fact explained in point 4) is fairly crucial to demonstrate the candidate’s point. The answer scores 1/2.

Point 4 – the candidate is expressing a valid point about the use of the subjunctive. In support, two examples from the Latin are given along with their effect. The answer scores 2/2.
Exemplar Candidate Work

Exemplar response 3 - 7 mark answer

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Examiner commentary</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Point 1</strong> – the candidate uses a very relevant quotation. Nonetheless, the candidate needs to explain much more clearly what they mean by ‘detailed (and quite unnecessary) description’, and which words demonstrate Ovid’s indignation. The answer scores 1/2.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Point 2</strong> – the candidate makes a valid point about the rhetorical question, showing Ovid’s disbelief. The answer scores 2/2.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Point 3</strong> – the candidate makes a valid point about the strong use of <em>exclamo</em>, showing Ovid’s agitation. The answer scores 2/2.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Point 4</strong> – the candidate makes a valid point about Ovid’s dominant, angry tone, with a suitable quotation. The answer scores 2/2.</td>
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Question 4g

‘The life of the love poet was not always a happy one’. How does your reading of Propertius, Tibullus and Ovid bear this out?

In your response you are expected, where relevant, to draw on material from those parts of the text that you have studied in English, as well as those parts you have read in Latin.

Exemplar response 1 - 7 mark answer

Exemplar Candidate Work
This shows how happy he feels but
only when dreaming.

Most of the love shown in these
poems are underneath. Very spiritual.
Tibullus hopes that Desk 'will weep
and give [him] kisses mixed with tears.'
However he does not want her to
'spare her tender cheeks.' This gives
the impression of wanting to feel emotional
love but not diminish her outwardly
appearance. As if the face is more important
than the mind. Is this love?

A big characteristic throughout is
definitely sadness but also instant
happiness afterwards. Ovid shows this
(cord mocks it as well). When he wants
'to rip her hair out just as it was
(and it was very nicely done). He has
gone from wanting to be violent
to her to be complementing her. This
is also shown in other poems of his
when yin one he will admire her
and the next will have been violent
to her. However with Ovid we never
know know whether he is taking
any of it seriously.

Therefore I think the life of a
love poet is an unhappy one but
is also a happy one. I think all the
love poet is trying to do is find the
idealised version of love will they
ever ever be satisfied?
Examiner commentary

The essay would seem to fit Level 4. Certainly good knowledge and sound understanding of the material is shown, although the candidate’s discussion of Propertius and Ovid in particular is limited to a couple of specific quotations. A greater overview of the author’s feelings, along with more examples, is shown in the discussion of Tibullus.

Exemplar response 2 - 7 mark answer

4g

Propertius supports this idea as most of his poem is focussed on his misery. For example the first time he mentions himself he calls himself miserable. This sets the tone for how he views himself for the rest of the poem. Ovid also uses the phrase ‘me miseram’ which suggests that his life is unhappy as well as he views himself in the same way.

On the other hand Tibullus seems quite content with his idea of life as a poem. He says that he would not be ashamed to write and the image he creates of this life does not seem to be miserable at all. However it could be that Tibullus has thought about the life he wants to have in great detail as he is unhappy with his real life.

Despite the happy image of rural life later in the poem Tibullus uses the idea of the locked out lover. This would suggest that his life may not be as happy as it may seem because he comes with the objections of his mistresses.

In contrast to this Ovid does win the affection of his mistresses. However he is still not happy with this as he knows that she goes home with her husband every night. There is also the forbidden he is not the only man she is having an affair with. For example at the end of the second poem when she
Examiner commentary

The essay would seem to fit Level 4. There is good knowledge shown of Ovid in particular, though the examples given could be more detailed/specific. There is a good response overall to the question. The candidate covers Tibullus’ attitude to work and rustic life, and Ovid’s towards unhappiness and affairs. Greater reference to Propertius would certainly be needed for the top level, as there is only one very short mention at the start.
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