

# Candidate evidence

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10.	<p>a) In these lines Ovid is saying to surrender, as a burden which is readily borne, becomes light. He should surrender to love, because if you don't fight it and go along with it, then it will be a happy experience, and not a horrible, struggling and painful experience.</p> <p>b) 'asper equus duris contunditur ora lupatis: frena minus sentit, quisquis ad arma facit' - here Ovid is stating that, if a horse struggles with its harness then the bit will dig further into its mouth, and this will hurt the horse, however, if it simply surrenders to the bridle then its mouth won't hurt and it will have an overall, happier experience. This is effective as this is a very clear example and representation of the point Ovid is trying to get across.</p> <p>'verbera plura ferunt quam quos iuvat usus aratri, detractant prensi dum iuga prima, boves' - here Ovid uses the comparison of cattle to convey his point. This time he talks about how, if a cow did not go with the flow of pulling the plough, and fought against it, then it would be punished. This would hurt the cow, and if it surrendered to the plough pulling, then its experience would be pain free, and it would be a lot happier. Again, this is effective as it increases the strength of his point, and any reader would understand what Ovid was trying to say.</p>	
11.	<p>In Ovid's Poem 4 he says, 'in toto nusquam corpore menda fuit' - 'In her whole body there was nowhere a blemish' - I am sure his girlfriend would be pleased with this description as he is basically saying that she is perfect and has looked after herself and her appearance, any girl would want to be thought of that way.</p> <p>He also says 'quos umeros, quales vidi tetigique lacertos!' - 'what shoulders, what arms I saw and touched!' - this would most likely be surprising for the girlfriend that Ovid has chosen to comment on her arms and shoulders, not a very common compliment to use. However, I am sure she would be pleased as it shows she has strong shoulders that outline her profile and overall make her seem slender and powerful.</p> <p>He also says, 'forma papillarum quam fuit apta premi' - 'How fit for carresses her beautiful breasts!' - The girlfriend could be pleased with this description as it shows that her figure is top envy others, and her breasts are perfect for a man to touch which might be useful for her. However, she may also not like this description because it is quite personal and she would maybe not want everyone knowing this intimate fact about her.</p> <p>In Propertius' Poem 21 he says, 'Now what's the point, my love, in sallying forth with an elaborate hair-do' - this shows that Ovid does not care for his girlfriend to make her hair pretty for him as he does not like that. His girlfriend would not be pleased with this I am sure as she must spend a lot of her time looking pretty for her boyfriend, and it may also bring her joy, so this comment is insulting to her as it is a large part of her life.</p>	

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	<p>'And ruin natural grace with purchased show' - this would not please his girlfriend either because he is basically saying that she looks tacky and unnatural with her makeup on, and she should keep it off as it shows her natural beauty. She would then be sad and self conscious that she does not look beautiful at all, and it would ruin the whole experience of makeup for her.</p>	
12.	<p>He states that 'I'd sooner have had my arms fall from their sockets' - this is quite a comical and drastic statement which makes the reader question if he is truly sorry, it is most likely that he is saying this to get a reaction, and does not actually mean it.</p> <p>He also says, 'My toughness did me no good' - here the reader can see right through this statement; he is saying that he feels guilty while also complimenting himself. He comments on how tough he is and that was his downfall as it caused him to hurt his girl. He shows his strength and dominance here, and this is not genuine emotion and regret that he is feeling at all.</p> <p>Finally he says, 'Hands, agents of crime and violence, I disown you!' - here is is comically blaming his hands and says that he basically wants nothing to do with them after they hurt the girl. This is not genuine emotion as he is not feeling guilty due to placing the blame onto his hands instead of himself. He is not strong and powerful here as he is not owning up for what he did and being a man. Again he is not genuine at all.</p>	
13.	<p>'ille fores dominae servat, at ille ducis' - 'One guards his mistress' doors, the other his generals'- this shows a clear comparison, it starts his argument with a short sentence. It shows that a lover and a soldier both have protective instincts and are not very different at all. However, he goes on to develop further but this sets the tone.</p> <p>'militis officium longa est via: mitte puellam, strenuus exempto fine sequetur amans.' - 'Long marches are the duty of the soldier: send his girl ahead and the tireless lover will follow unceasingly' - Here this comparison shows that they are a little different, but still a soldier and a lover go through similar experiences; the soldier is made to march for long distances as he is told to, and the lover would happily cover the same amount of ground just to keep up with his girlfriend. This develops his argument further as it shows a different dynamic.</p> <p>He says 'quis nisi vel miles vel amans et frigora noctis et denso mixtas perferet imbre nives?' - 'Who but a soldier or a lover would endure the frosts of the night, and snow alternating with pouring rain?' - This is a great comparison as the reader would understand that the soldier would be outside in the cold as they are expected to work and survive and fight in any weather, and the lover</p>	

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	<p>would keep watch or stay outside his lover's door till the early hours of the day when everything is freezing or wet. This develops his argument further.</p>	
14.	<p>a) The traditional careers Ovid rejects are soldiers and lawyers.</p> <p>b) He rejects being a lawyer because you would have to do a lot of speaking to people in the forums, and he would find this very dull and boring. He rejects being a soldier because you could get killed and it is very tiring having to march everywhere in any weather. Poetry you don't have to read out your work, and you stay in one place at a time, and it is a much less dangerous profession.</p>	
15.	<p>When Catullus is jealous of the man sitting next to Lesbia, he compliments him and says 'That man seems to me to be equal to a god' - this is because he is having the privilege of getting to speak to Lesbia alone, which is what Catullus longs to do. He simply wants to be in his position and does not insult him at all.</p> <p>Horace, in his head, makes the conclusion that the man he is jealous of, Telephus, is horrible and is bad using Lydia. Unlike Catullus, he goes straight to insulting the man. He says, 'You may not, let me tell you, expect fidelity of the savage who injures that delicious mouth'. Horace goes as far as describing the man as a savage, and this is very drastic, considering he does not know this man at all and is making wild accusations immediately.</p> <p>Catullus' jealousy causes his body to function weirdly, and almost give up on him. He says, 'My tongue is paralyzed. A subtle flame spreads through my limbs.' Here he is being affected physically by jealousy, and it is causing him to lose the ability to speak as if he was nervous and for his body to get hot and jittery. This is very powerful.</p> <p>Horace undergoes a similar physical reaction to jealousy. He says, 'my simmering liver swells with crochety bile' - this is referring to the acid inside the liver, and this causes it to swell and most likely hurt, he is pained physically and mentally by jealousy and this is a powerful description.</p>	
16.	<p>He says, 'ipse valere opto et taetrum hunc deponere morbum. O di, reddite mi hoc pro pietate mea' - 'I hope that I myself recover and lay aside this foul illness. Oh gods, grant me this in return for my dutifulness to you.' - The word choice of 'foul illness' shows how much he hates his relationship, it provides a metaphor as the illness symbolises his love for Lesbia and how it was so painful for him like an illness. He addresses the gods which shows how much he wants to get over this relationship, he asks for them to help him, and this shows how desperate he is to get rid of Lesbia out of his life.</p>	

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17.	<p>'te teneam moriens deficiente manu' - 'Let me hold you as I die with my weakening hand' - He hopes that she will be by his side when he passes.</p> <p>'flebis et arsuro positum me, Delia, lecto, tristibus et lacrimis oscula mixta dabis' - He hopes that Delia will 'weep for me as I am placed on the couch which is going to burn, and give kisses mixed with sad tears'.</p> <p>Finally he says, 'parce solutis crinibus et teneris, Delia, parce genis.' - 'Spare your hair - untied in mourning - and Delia, spare also your tender cheeks' - He does not want her to pull out her hair in stress or scratch her cheeks with sadness.</p>	
18.	<p>a) He describes that at the end of this relationship, the wall of the temple shows by a dedicated plaque that he has hung up his wet clothes to the powerful god of the sea. This is an extended metaphor after referring to Pyrrha's love like the 'dreadful sea' and so it is as if he has survived her storm, and is going to hang up his wet clothes just like sailors do after being in a storm or shipwreck so that Neptune can see that they have surrendered to him. This ultimately shows that he is done with the relationship and done with fighting Pyrrha, he needs to escape from her toxicity and by saying this he makes that very clear.</p> <p>b) These lines evoke emotions of happiness as he says that he was detained in 'pleasant chains' in his second relationship. Unlike with Pyrrha he is happy to be held close by this new relationship and does not believe it is a strain for him. He also shows emotions of impressed as he describes that she is stormy too, but almost in a curious and amazed way, that he liked the fact that she was stormy and fiery. Much better than his attitude towards Pyrrha.</p>	
19.	<p>The authors, Ovid, Catullus and Tibullus show very clearly the attitudes they feel towards the girls they love, and the lengths that they would each go to, in order to be with their girls and feel content with them.</p> <p>In Ovid's Poem 4, he says 'forma papillarum quam fuit apta premi!' - 'How fit for carresses her beautiful breasts!' It could be interpreted here that Ovid is viewing Corinna like an object for him to touch and look at as she stands naked in front of him. He cannot resist touching and mentioning quite personally that her breasts are perfect in his eyes. However, as a modern reader would see this behaviour as quite perverted, Ovid was most likely thinking that he should comment on all the aspects of Corinna that he thinks are beautiful and he hopes that she would be grateful for this compliment as</p>	

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	<p>he wants to show her he loves her so much. The exclamation mark shows how excited he is to view Corinna in all her beauty.</p> <p>Also in Ovid's Poem 4 he says, 'in toto nusquam corpore menda fuit' - 'In her whole body there was nowhere a blemish'. I am sure here, he wants to convey to the reader that Corinna is the most perfect and gorgeous girl that he has ever laid his eyes on. He uses this powerful phrase to highlight her status, that she is not working outside or doing anything that would hurt her body and bruise it, and also to show the type of woman she is, a careful and sensible girl who does not put herself in danger. This statement shows how much respect he has for his love, and how much he truly adores her. Any woman would love to hear her boyfriend say this about them.</p> <p>In Ovid's Poem 6 there is a sharp contrast on how he feels towards Corinna. He says, 'I grabbed the hair off her forehead, tore at those ladylike cheeks with my nails.'. After showering her with compliments and love previously in the text and showing how much he cares for her, it is an incredible surprise that Ovid has hurt the girl. This is a very graphic statement, conveying only some of the harm that Vodi inflicted on Corinna. He ripped her hair out of her head and scratched her lovely cheeks. The reader can only surmise that either Ovid does not love Corinna anymore, or he is extremely protective over her, and this has led to him becoming controlling and abusive. This is horrible to read and shows his true colours very clearly.</p> <p>In Ovid's Poem 3 he says 'te mihi materiam felicem in carmina praebe: proveniat causa carmina digna sua.' - 'Love for a beautiful girl stimulated me as I was idle, and bade me enlist in her camp.'. He uses a metaphor here, comparing his relationship with Corinna like a soldier camp. It shows that, at this point he believes she is the superior one in the relationship, that he puts her on a pedestal above himself as his respect for her is immense. It shows that the love for her, being described as a beautiful girl, kept him going and made him pursue her. It shows his attitude towards her at this moment in time, and this is the utmost love, admiration, and determination.</p> <p>In Ovid's Poem 5 he states, 'I was in love. Nowadays neither flitting ghosts nor murderous footpads cause me the slightest qualms.' This highlights that Ovid felt safe when he was with his love, in that relationship. Like a child he was once afraid of ghouls and scary terrors, but his lover helped him to overcome his fears as he couldn't have felt more secure and brave with her. This shows that he feels protected when he is with her and this ultimately shows the strength of their relationship. She has allowed him to mature.</p> <p>In Catullus' Poem 13 he describes, 'quam magnus numerus Libyssae harenae' - 'As great a number as the sands of the Lybian desert'. This is to describe the sheer number of kisses that he wants to give his girlfriend Lesbia. It shows how much love he feels for her, and how crazy she makes him feel. The statement he uses is a simile and shows how powerful his love for her is. No one can count number of billions of grains of sand in a large desert, and so it shows that the kisses he longs to give her is basically an infinite number.</p>	

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	<p>In Catullus's Poem 15 he says, 'My ears ring with a sound that is all their own. My eyes are veiled in twin darkness.'. This is sad when he is talking about how jealous he is of a man who is sitting and talking to Lesbia, when he longs to do this himself. The fact that his ears start to ring all on their own with a sound that no one else can hear, and he starts to lose his vision, shows that he is going through the symptoms of being ill or wanting to faint. This shows the effect that Lesbia has on him physically and mentally. He loves her so much that he wants to be with her always, and pines for her whenever he can, to the point where he is breaking himself while doing it.</p> <p>In Catullus' Poem 19 he says a series of statements, 'odi et amo' - 'I hate and I love' - and 'nescio' - 'I do not know' - and 'fieri sentio et excrucior' - 'I feel it happening and I am tortured'. Here Catullus is going through an incredible shift of emotions. Lesbia is causing him to rethink how he is feeling and makes him change between emotions on extreme extents, like hating her and loving her. Possibly he hates that he loves her? Or loves that he hates her? The reader can make many guesses, but Catullus himself does not understand. He loves Lesbia so much that he cannot think straight.</p> <p>In Tibullus' Poem 25 he says, 'dum modo sim, quaeso segnus inersque vocer' - 'When I am with you, I ask to be called lazy and inactive'. While he is with his lover, because he adores her so much, he does not mind being called adjectives that men do not usually wish to be called. He does not mind being lazy, because this means that he can be with his girlfriend all of the time, and live the way that she lives. His love for her is so deep and his attitude towards her is that he is very content with her, that it shows their relationship will last a long time. This is very refreshing to read.</p> <p>Finally, in Tibullus' Poem 25 he says, 'te teneam moriens deficiente manu' - 'Let me hold you, as I die, with my weakening hand.' He believes that he will be with the one he loves until death parts them. He adores his lover so much that he longs for her to be there when he dies, and to hold his hand as he leaves her. This is extremely emotional to read and highlights that he values her company and feels extremely safe when she is near. Such a lovely attitude to feel towards someone.</p> <p>In conclusion, these three love poets convey the attitudes that they feel towards their lovers very clearly and in different ways. Ovid displays how excited he becomes when he sees his lover, how much respect he has for her, how safe he feels when he is with her, his admiration towards her, and how protective he can become over her, because he wants her so much. Catullus conveys how many kisses he could give Lesbia all day long because he adores her, how jealous he becomes when she is not near him, and how confused his emotions become when she makes him crazy. Also, Tibullus clearly shows how much he loves his girl as he talks about how they will always be together, and how he does not mind changing himself to be with, and this shows that their love is strong. Overall, these three poets are perfect examples of showing how they convey their attitudes towards the women they love, and it is extremely</p>	

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	beneficial for the readers to see these men open up about their feelings, as it is quite uncommon in modern day. Many of these emotions a lover can relate to now.	