OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS

A LEVEL

H443/04

LATIN

Verse Literature

FRIDAY 15 JUNE 2018: Afternoon

TIME ALLOWED: 2 hours
plus your additional time allowance

MODIFIED ENLARGED 24pt

YOU MUST HAVE:
the OCR 12-page Answer Booklet
(OCR12 sent with general stationery)

DO NOT USE:
a dictionary

READ INSTRUCTIONS OVERLEAF

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INSTRUCTIONS

Use black ink.

Complete the boxes on the front of the Answer Booklet.

Sections A, B and C: answer ONE question from EACH of these sections.

Write your answers in the Answer Booklet. The question number(s) must be clearly shown.

Additional paper may be used if required but you must clearly show your candidate number, centre number and question number(s).

INFORMATION

The total mark for this paper is 75.

The marks for each question are shown in brackets [ ].

Quality of extended response will be assessed in questions marked with an asterisk (*).

Do not use a dictionary

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Section A

Answer ONE question from this section.

1 Read the following passages and answer the questions.

‘Dardanus, Iliacae primus pater urbis et auctor,
Electra, ut Grai perhibent, Atlantide cretus,
advehitur Teucros; Electram maximus Atlas
edidit, aetherios umero qui sustinet orbes.
vobis Mercurius pater est, quem candida Maia 5
Cyllenae gelido conceptum vertice fudit;
at Maiam, auditis si quicquam credimus, Atlas,
idem Atlas generat caeli qui sidera tollit.
sic genus amborum scindit se sanguine ab uno.
his fretus non legatos neque prima per artem 10
temptamenta tui pepigi; me, me ipse meumque
obieci caput et supplex ad limina veni.
gens eadem, quae te, crudeli Daunia bello
insequitur; nos si pellant, nihil afore credunt
quin omnem Hesperiam penitus sua sub iuga mittant, 15
et mare quod supra teneant quodque adluit infra.'

Virgil, ‘Aeneid’ VIII. 134–149

(a) ‘Dardanus … orbes’ (lines 1–4): why was Dardanus an important figure for the Trojans? [2]

(b) ‘vobis … tollit’ (lines 5–8):

(i) how were Evander and Atlas related? [1]

(ii) explain the reference to ‘Cyllenae’. [2]

(c) Translate ‘sic genus … veni’ (lines 9–12). [5]

(d) ‘gens eadem … infra’ (lines 13–16): how does Aeneas demonstrate the threat of the Rutuli? [3]

‘at vos, o superi, et divum tu maxime rector
Iuppiter, Arcadii, quaeso, miserescite regis
et patrias audite preces. si numina vestra
incolumem Pallanta mihi, si fata reservant,
si visurus eum vivo et venturus in unum, 5
vitam oro, patior quemvis durare laborem.
sin aliquem infandum casum, Fortuna, minaris,
nunc, nunc o liceat crudelem abrumpere vitam,
dum curae ambiguae, dum spes incerta futuri,
dum te, care puer, mea sola et sera voluptas, 10
complexu teneo, gravior neu nuntius aures
vulneret.' haec genitor digressu dicta supremo
fundebat; famuli conlapsum in tecta ferebant.

Virgil, ‘Aeneid’ VIII. 572–584

(e)* How does Virgil make this an emotional and dramatic passage?

You should refer BOTH to the content AND to the language of the passage. [15]

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2 Read the following passages and answer the questions.

Milanion nullos fugiendo, Tulle, labores
saevitiam durae contudit Iasidos.
nam modo Partheniis amens errabat in antris,
ibat et hirsutas ille videre feras;
ille etiam Hylaei percussus vulnere rami 5
saucius Arcadiis rupibus ingemuit.
ergo velocem potuit domuisse puellam:
tantum in amore fides et bene facta valent.
in me tardus Amor non ullas cogitat artes,
nec meminit notas, ut prius, ire vias. 10
at vos, deductae quibus est fallacia lunae
et labor in magicis sacra piare focis,
en agedum dominae mentem convertite nostrae,
et facite illa meo palleat ore magis!

Propertius 1.1. 9–22

(a) ‘Milanion … Iasidos’ (lines 1–2): summarise the myth Propertius is alluding to here. [3]

(b) ‘nam modo … puellam’ (lines 3–7): how did Milanion tame the girl? [3]

(c) ‘tantum … valent’ (line 8): what conclusion does Propertius reach? [1]

(d) ‘in me … ire vias’ (lines 9–10): what is Propertius’ complaint about Amor? [1]

(e) Translate ‘at vos … magis’ (lines 11–14). [5]

'quis tibi, saeve puer, dedit hoc in carmina iuris?
Pieridum vates, non tua, turba sumus.
quid si praeripiat flavae Venus arma Minervae,
ventilet accensas flava Minerva faces?
quis probet in silvis Cererem regnare iugosis, 5
lege pharetratae virginis arva coli?
crinibus insignem quis acuta cuspide Phoebum
instruat, Aoniam Marte movente lyram?
sunt tibi magna, puer, nimiumque potentia regna:
cur opus adfectas ambitiose novum? 10
an, quod ubique, tuum est? tua sunt Heliconia tempe?
vix etiam Phoebo iam lyra tuta sua est?
cum bene surrexit versu nova pagina primo,
attenuat nervos proximus ille meos.
nec mihi materia est numeris levioribus apta, 15
aut puer aut longas compta puella comas.'

Ovid, 'Amores' 1.1. 5–20

(f)* In this passage, how does Ovid convey his frustration with Cupid?

You should refer BOTH to the content AND to the language of the passage. [15]

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Section B

Answer ONE question from this section.

3 Read the following passage and answer the questions.

in Pallanta diu librans iacit atque ita fatur:
'aspice num mage sit nostrum penetrabile telum.'
dixerat; at clipeum, tot ferri terga, tot aeris,
quem pellis totiens obeat circumdata tauri,
vibranti cuspis medium transverberat ictu 5
loricaeque moras et pectus perforat ingens.
ille rapit calidum frustra de vulnere telum:
una eademque via sanguis animusque sequuntur.
corruit in vulnus (sonitum super arma dedere)
et terram hostilem moriens petit ore cruento. 10
quem Turnus super adsistens:
'Arcades, haec' inquit 'memores mea dicta referte
Evandro: qualem meruit, Pallanta remitto.
quisquis honos tumuli, quidquid solamen humandi est,
largior. haud illi stabunt Aeneia parvo 15
hospitia.' et laevo pressit pede talia fatus
exanimem rapiens immania pondera baltei
impressumque nefas: una sub nocte iugali
caesa manus iuvenum foede thalamique cruenti,
quae Clonus Eurytides multo caelaverat auro; 20
quo nunc Turnus ovat spolio gaudetque potitus.
nescia mens hominum fati sortisque futurae
et servare modum rebus sublata secundis!
Turno tempus erit magno cum optaverit emptum
intactum Pallanta, et cum spolia ista diemque 25
oderit. at socii multo gemitu lacrimisque
impositum scuto referunt Pallanta frequentes.
o dolor atque decus magnum rediture parenti,
haec te prima dies bello dedit, haec eadem aufert,
cum tamen ingentes Rutulorum linquis acervos! 30

Virgil, ‘Aeneid’ X. 480–509

(a)* Study lines 1–16 (‘in Pallanta … hospitia’): how does Virgil create sympathy for Pallas in these lines?

You should refer BOTH to the content AND to the language of the passage. [15]

(b) ‘una sub nocte … cruenti’ (lines 18–19):

(i) what story was depicted on Pallas’ sword belt? [3]

(ii) why do you think Virgil draws attention to it here? [1]

(c) Translate ‘quo nunc … oderit’ (lines 21–26). [5]

(d) ‘at socii … acervos’ (lines 26–30): how does Virgil convey the tragedy of Pallas’ death? [3]

4 Read the following passages and answer the questions.

nondum caeruleas pinus contempserat undas,
effusum ventis praebueratque sinum,
nec vagus ignotis repetens conpendia terris
presserat externa navita merce ratem.
illo non validus subiit iuga tempore taurus, 5
non domito frenos ore momordit equus,
non domus ulla fores habuit, non fixus in agris,
qui regeret certis finibus arva lapis;
ipsae mella dabant quercus, ultroque ferebant
obvia securis ubera lactis oves; 10
non acies, non ira fuit, non bella, nec ensem
immiti saevus duxerat arte faber.
nunc Iove sub domino caedes et vulnera semper,
nunc mare, nunc leti mille repente viae.

Tibullus 1.3. 37–50

(a) In this passage, which age is Tibullus remembering so longingly? [1]

(b)* 'nondum … faber' (lines 1–12): how does Tibullus emphasise that the previous age was superior to the current one?

You should refer BOTH to the content AND to the language of the passage. [15]

ergo sufficiam reus in nova crimina semper?
ut vincam, totiens dimicuisse piget.
sive ego marmorei respexi summa theatri,
eligis e multis unde dolere velis;
candida seu tacito vidit me femina vultu, 5
in vultu tacitas arguis esse notas;
si quam laudavi, miseros petis ungue capillos,
si culpo, crimen dissimulare putas;
sive bonus color est, in te quoque frigidus esse,
seu malus, alterius dicor amore mori. 10
atque ego peccati vellem mihi conscius essem.

Ovid, 'Amores' 2.7. 1–11

(c) 'ergo … piget' (lines 1–2): how does Ovid use the language of a legal speech in these lines? [2]

(d) 'sive … notas' (lines 3–6): what has made Ovid indignant with his lover in these lines? [4]

(e) Translate 'si quam … essem' (lines 7–11). [5]

5 Read the following passages and answer the questions.

paelicis ipsa meos implessem sanguine vultus,
quosque veneficiis abstulit illa tuos.
Medeae Medea forem! quod si quid ab alto
iustus adest votis Iuppiter ille meis,
quod gemit Hypsipyle, lecti quoque subnuba nostri 5
maereat et leges sentiat ipsa suas;
utque ego destituor coniunx materque duorum,
cum totidem natis orba sit illa viro.
nec male parta diu teneat peiusque relinquat:
exulet et toto quaerat in orbe fugam. 10
quam fratri germana fuit miseroque parenti
filia, tam natis, tam sit acerba viro.
cum mare, cum terras consumpserit, aera temptet;
erret inops, exspes, caede cruenta sua!
haec ego, coniugio fraudata Thoantias, oro. 15
vivite devoto nuptaque virque toro!

Ovid, 'Heroides' VI. 149–164

(a) Hypsipyle is imagining Jason and Medea being driven into her harbour by storms.

In lines 1–2 (‘paelicis … tuos’), what does Hypsipyle say she would have done? [2]

(b) ‘Medeae Medea forem’ (line 3): translate these words AND explain what Hypsipyle means by them. [2]

(c)* ‘quod si … toro’ (lines 3–16): how does Ovid make this such a forceful curse?

You should refer BOTH to the content AND to the language of the passage. [15]

quid faciam? quo sola ferar? vacat insula cultu.
non hominum video, non ego facta boum.
omne latus terrae cingit mare; navita nusquam,
nulla per ambiguas puppis itura vias.
finge dari comitesque mihi ventosque ratemque: 5
quid sequar? accessus terra paterna negat.
ut rate felici pacata per aequora labar,
temperet ut ventos Aeolus, exul ero.
non ego te, Crete centum digesta per urbes,
aspiciam, puero cognita terra Iovi. 10

Ovid, 'Heroides' X. 59–68

(d) Translate 'quid faciam … sequar' (lines 1–6). [5]

(e) 'accessus terra paterna negat' (line 6): why can Ariadne not return to her homeland? [1]

(f) 'puero cognita terra Iovi' (line 10): why does Ariadne describe Crete in this way? [2]

Section C

Answer ONE question from this section.

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

6* To what extent does Virgil glorify war in 'Aeneid' Book 10? [20]

7* 'The love poems of Propertius and Tibullus are more sincere and heartfelt than those of Ovid.' To what extent do you agree? [20]

8* 'In the 'Heroides', Ovid presents a more negative impression of men than of women.' To what extent do you agree? [20]

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