



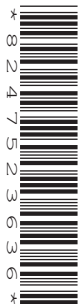
Oxford Cambridge and RSA

Monday 19 October 2020 – Afternoon

A Level Latin

H443/04 Verse Literature

Time allowed: 2 hours



You must have:

- the OCR 12-page Answer Booklet

Do not use:

- a dictionary

INSTRUCTIONS

- Use black ink.
- Write your answer to each question in the Answer Booklet. The question numbers must be clearly shown.
- Fill in the boxes on the front of the Answer Booklet.
- Answer **one** question in Section A, **one** question in Section B and **one** question in Section C.

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 (*).
- This document has **12** pages.

ADVICE

- Read each question carefully before you start your answer.

Section A

Answer **one** question from this section.

- 1 Read the following passages and answer the questions.

ingentem quercum decisis undique ramis
constituit tumulo fulgentiaque induit arma,
Mezenti ducis exuvias, tibi, magne, tropaeum,
bellipotens; aptat rorantes sanguine cristas
telaque trunca viri, et bis sex thoraca petitem 5
perfossumque locis, clipeumque ex aere sinistrae
subligat atque ensem collo suspendit eburnum.
tum socios (namque omnis eum stipata tegebat
turba ducum) sic incipiens hortatur ovantes:
'maxima res effecta, viri; timor omnis abesto, 10
quod superest; haec sunt spolia et de rege superbo
primitiae manibusque meis Mezentius hic est.
nunc iter ad regem nobis murosque Latinos.
arma parate animis et spe praesumite bellum,
ne qua mora ignaros, ubi primum vellere signa 15
adnuerint superi pubemque educere castris,
impediat segnisve metu sententia tardet.

Virgil, *Aeneid* XI. 5–21

- (a) *Mezenti* (line 3): who was Mezentius? [1]
- (b) *aptat ... eburnum* (lines 4–7): which features of the trophy show Aeneas' triumph over Mezentius? [3]
- (c) *tum ... hic est* (lines 8–12): how do these lines show Aeneas' leadership qualities? [4]
- (d) Translate *nunc iter ... tardet* (lines 13–17). [5]

Aurora interea miseris mortalibus almam
 extulerat lucem referens opera atque labores:
 iam pater Aeneas, iam curvo in litore Tarchon
 constituere pyras. huc corpora quisque suorum
 more tulere patrum, subiectisque ignibus atris 5
 conditur in tenebras altum caligine caelum.
 ter circum accensos cincti fulgentibus armis
 decurrere rogos, ter maestum funeris ignem
 lustravere in equis ululatusque ore dedere.
 spargitur et tellus lacrimis, sparguntur et arma, 10
 it caelo clamorque virum clangorque tubarum.
 hic alii spolia occisis derepta Latinis
 coniciunt igni, galeas ensesque decoros
 frenaque ferventesque rotas; pars munera nota,
 ipsorum clipeos et non felicia tela. 15

Virgil, *Aeneid* XI. 182–196

(e)* How does Virgil show the tragedy of war in these lines?

You should refer **both** to the content **and** to the language of the passage. [15]

2 Read the following passage and answer the questions.

accipe nunc victus tenuis quae quantaque secum
adferat. imprimis valeas bene: nam variae res
ut noceant homini credas, memor illius escae
quae simplex olim tibi sederit; at simul assis
miscueris elixa, simul conchylia turdis, 5
dulcia se in bilem vertent stomachoque tumultum
lenta feret pituita. vides ut pallidus omnis
cena desurgat dubia? quin corpus onustum
hesternis vitiis animum quoque praegravat una,
atque adfigit humo divinae particulam aurae. 10
alter ubi dicto citius curata sopori
membra dedit vegetus praescripta ad munia surgit.
hic tamen ad melius poterit transcurrere quondam,
sive diem festum rediens advexerit annus,
seu recreare volet tenuatum corpus, ubique 15
accedent anni et tractari mollius aetas
imbecilla volet: tibi quidnam accedet ad istam
quam puer et validus praesumis mollitiem, seu
dura valetudo inciderit seu tarda senectus?
rancidum aprum antiqui laudabant, non quia nasus 20
illis nullus erat, sed, credo, hac mente, quod hospes
tardius adveniens vitiatum commodius quam
integrum edax dominus consumeret. hos utinam inter
heroas natum tellus me prima tulisset!
das aliquid famae, quae carmine gratior aurem 25
occupet humanam: grandes rhombi patinaeque
grande ferunt una cum damno dedecus: adde
iratum patrum, vicinos, te tibi iniquum
et frustra mortis cupidum, cum deerit egenti
as, laquei pretium. 30

Horace, *Satires* 2.2.70–99

- (a) *victus tenuis* (line 1): what basic principle is Horace promoting in this Satire? [1]
- (b) *nam variae ... dubia* (lines 2–8): explain the warning Horace is giving here. [4]
- (c) *quin corpus ... praegravat una* (lines 8–9): what effect, according to Horace, does a bad diet have? [1]
- (d) *adfigit ... aurae* (line 10): explain what Horace means here. [2]
- (e)* *alter ... tulisset* (lines 11–24): how does Horace try to make his argument persuasive?
 You should refer **both** to the content **and** to the language of the passage. [15]
- (f) Translate *das aliquid ... pretium* (lines 25–30). [5]

Section B

Answer **one** question from this section.

3 Read the following passages and answer the questions.

ecce fugae medio summis Amasenus abundans
 spumabat ripis, tantus se nubibus imber
 ruperat. ille innare parans infantis amore
 tardatur caroque oneri timet. omnia secum
 versanti subito vix haec sententia sedit:
 telum immane manu valida quod forte gerebat
 bellator, solidum nodis et robore cocto,
 huic natam libro et silvestri subere clausam
 implicat atqueabilem mediae circumligat hastae.

5

Virgil, *Aeneid* XI. 547–555

- (a) Translate *ecce fugae ... sedit* (lines 1–5). [5]
- (b) What was Metabus' plan to save Camilla? [1]
- (c) *telum immane ... cocto* (lines 6–7): how does Virgil suggest Metabus' spear was an impressive weapon? [2]
- (d) *huic natam ... hastae* (lines 8–9): explain what Metabus did with the spear **and** explain why he prepared it in this way. [4]

quotque emissa manu contorsit spicula virgo,
 tot Phrygii cecidere viri. procul Ornytus armis
 ignotis et equo venator Iapyge fertur,
 cui pellis latos umeros erepta iuvenco
 pugnatori operit, caput ingens oris hiatus
 et malae texere lupi cum dentibus albis,
 agrestisque manus armat sparus; ipse catervis
 vertitur in mediis et toto vertice supra est.
 hunc illa exceptum (neque enim labor agmine verso)
 traicit et super haec inimico pectore fatur:
 'silvis te, Tyrrhene, feras agitare putasti?
 advenit qui vestra dies muliebribus armis
 verba redargueret. nomen tamen haud leve patrum
 manibus hoc referes, telo cecidisse Camillae.'

5

10

Virgil, *Aeneid* XI. 676–689

(e)* How does Virgil make this battle scene engaging?

You should refer **both** to the content **and** to the language of the passage.

[15]

4 Read the following passages and answer the questions.

hac arte Pollux et vagus Hercules
 enisus arces attigit igneas,
 quos inter Augustus recumbens
 purpureo bibit ore nectar.

hac te merentem, Bacche pater, tuae
 vexere tigres indocili iugum
 collo trahentes; hac Quirinus
 Martis equis Acheronta fugit,

gratum elocuta consilientibus
 Iunone divis: 'Ilion, Ilion
 fatalis incestusque iudex
 et mulier peregrina vertit

in pulverem, ex quo destituit deos
 mercede pacta Laomedon, mihi
 castaeque damnatum Minervae
 cum populo et duce fraudulento.'

Horace, *Odes* 3.3.9–24

- (a) Translate *hac arte ... trahentes* (lines 1–7). [5]
- (b) In this poem, Juno is about to show forgiveness towards the descendants of Troy.
- (i) What is the one condition Juno will have in return for this forgiveness? [1]
- (ii) *hac Quirinus ... divis* (lines 7–10): how does Horace suggest that the gods welcomed Juno's speech? [1]
- (c) Why does Juno describe Paris as *fatalis incestusque iudex* (line 11)? [3]
- (d) *ex quo ... fraudulento* (lines 13–16): what had Laomedon done which had made Troy a doomed city? [2]

fecunda culpa saecula nuptias
 primum inquinavere et genus et domos;
 hoc fonte derivata clades
 in patriam populumque fluxit.

motus doceri gaudet Ionicos 5
 matura virgo et fingitur artibus,
 iam nunc et incestos amores
 de tenero meditatur ungui;

mox iuniores quaerit adulteros 10
 inter mariti vina, neque eligit
 cui donet impermissa raptim
 gaudia luminibus remotis,

sed iussa coram non sine conscio
 surgit marito, seu vocat institor 15
 seu navis Hispanae magister,
 dedecorum pretiosus emptor.

Horace, *Odes* 3.6.17–32

(e)* How does Horace make this a forceful attack on the behaviour of the Romans?

You should refer **both** to the content **and** to the language of the passage. **[15]**

5 Read the following passages and answer the questions.

sive es docta, places raras dotata per artes;
 sive rudis, placita es simplicitate tua.
 est, quae Callimachi prae nostris rustica dicat
 carmina – cui placeo, protinus ipsa placet.
 est etiam, quae me vatem et mea carmina culpet – 5
 culpantis cupiam sustinuisse femur.
 molliter incedit – motu capit; altera dura est –
 at poterit tacto mollior esse viro.
 haec quia dulce canit flectitque facillima vocem,
 oscula cantanti rapta dedisse velim; 10
 haec querulas habili percurrit pollice chordas –
 tam doctas quis non possit amare manus?
 illa placet gestu numerosaque bracchia ducit
 et tenerum molli torquet ab arte latus –
 ut taceam de me, qui causa tangor ab omni, 15
 illic Hippolytum pone, Priapus erit!

Ovid, *Amores* 2.4.17–32

(a)* *sive es ... latus* (lines 1–14): how does this passage show Ovid's amorous and lustful nature?

You should refer **both** to the content **and** to the language of the passage. [15]

(b) *illic ... erit* (line 16): why does Ovid refer to Hippolytus and Priapus here? [3]

ite triumphales circum mea tempora laurus!
 vicimus: in nostro est, ecce, Corinna sinu,
 quam vir, quam custos, quam ianua firma, tot hostes,
 servabant, nequa posset ab arte capi!
 haec est praecipuo victoria digna triumpho, 5
 in qua, quaecumque est, sanguine praeda caret.
 non humiles muri, non parvis oppida fossis
 cincta, sed est ductu capta puella meo!
 Pergama cum caderent bello superata bilustri,
 ex tot in Atridis pars quota laudis erat? 10
 at mea seposita est et ab omni milite dissors
 gloria, nec titulum muneris alter habet.

Ovid, *Amores* 2.12.1–12

- (c) Translate *vicimus ... caret* (lines 2–6). [5]
- (d) *non humiles ... meo* (lines 7–8): what has **not** been won by Ovid's leadership? [2]
- (e) *Pergama ... habet* (lines 9–12): how does Ovid use the Trojan War to make his point? [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* 'Camilla shows greater heroism and leadership than any man in *Aeneid* Book XI.' How far do you agree? [20]

7* To what extent are Augustus and politics the only themes of Horace's *Odes* 3? [20]

8* 'Ovid's *Amores* are entertaining but lack any real seriousness.' To what extent do you agree with this judgement? [20]

END OF QUESTION PAPER

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