Modified Enlarged 24pt

OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS

Monday 18 October 2021 – Afternoon

A Level Latin

H443/04 Verse Literature

Time allowed: 2 hours
plus your additional time allowance

YOU MUST HAVE:
the OCR 12-page Answer Booklet

DO NOT USE:
a dictionary

READ INSTRUCTIONS OVERLEAF

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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 from Section A, ONE from Section B and ONE 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 (*).

ADVICE

Read each question carefully before you start your answer.

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SECTION A

Answer ONE question from this section.

1 Read the following passage and answer the questions.

sic ait inlacrimans, recipitque ad limina gressum
corpus ubi exanimi positum Pallantis Acoetes
servabat senior, qui Parrhasio Euandro
armiger ante fuit, sed non felicibus aeque
tum comes auspiciis caro datus ibat alumno. 5
circum omnis famulumque manus Troianaque turba
et maestum Iliades crinem de more solutae.
ut vero Aeneas foribus sese intulit altis
ingentem gemitum tunsis ad sidera tollunt
pectoribus, maestoque immugit regia luctu. 10

ipse caput nivei fultum Pallantis et ora
ut vidit levique patens in pectore vulnus
cuspidis Ausoniae, lacrimis ita fatur obortis:
‘tene’ inquit, ‘miserande puer, cum laeta veniret,
invidit Fortuna mihi, ne regna videres 15
nostra neque ad sedes victor veherere paternas?
non haec Euandro de te promissa parenti
discedens dederam, cum me complexus euntem
mitteret in magnum imperium metuensque moneret
acres esse viros, cum dura proelia gente. 20
et nunc ille quidem spe multum captus inani
fors et vota facit cumulatque altaria donis,
nos iuvenem exanimum et nil iam caelestibus ullis
debentem vano maesti comitamur honore.
infelix, nati funus crudele videbis! 25

hi nostri reditus exspectatique triumphi?
haec mea magna fides? at non, Euandre, pudendis
vulneribus pulsum aspicies, nec sospite dirum
optabis nato funus pater. hei mihi, quantum
praesidium, Ausonia, et quantum tu perdis, Iule!' 30

Virgil, 'Aeneid' XI. 29–58

6

(a) 'sic ait inlacrimans' (line 1): who has just spoken? [1]

(b) Translate 'sic ait … alumno' (lines 1–5). [5]

(c) In lines 6–10 ('circum … luctu'), what traditional signs of mourning do the Trojans display? [3]

(d) ‘ipse caput … Ausoniae’ (lines 11–13): which aspects of Virgil’s description create sympathy for Pallas? [2]

(e)* ‘tene ... magna fides’ (lines 14–27): how does Virgil convey the range and depth of Aeneas’ emotions in these lines?

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

(f) ‘at non … Iule’ (lines 27–30): in what ways does Aeneas try to comfort Evander? [2]

2 Read the following passages and answer the questions.

at bona pars hominum decepta cupidine falso
‘nil satis est’ inquit, ‘quia tanti quantum habeas sis.’
quid facias illi? iubeas miserum esse, libenter
quatenus id facit: ut quidam memoratur Athenis
sordidus ac dives, populi contemnere voces 5
sic solitus: ‘populus me sibilat; at mihi plaudo
ipse domi, simul ac nummos contemplor in arca.’
Tantalus a labris sitiens fugientia captat
flumina – quid rides? mutato nomine de te
fabula narratur; congestis undique saccis 10
indormis inhians et tamquam parcere sacris
cogeris aut pictis tamquam gaudere tabellis.

Horace, ‘Satires’ 1.1.61–72

(a) ‘nil satis … sis’ (line 2):

(i) what approach to life does Horace criticise here? [1]

(ii) why do you think Horace describes it as misguided? [1]

(b) ‘ut quidam … in arca’ (lines 4–7): how does Horace criticise the miser here? [3]

(c) ‘Tantalus … tabellis’ (lines 8–12): explain how this description of Tantalus is relevant to Horace’s argument. [3]

cum labor extuderit fastidia, siccus, inanis
sperne cibum vilem: nisi Hymetia mella Falerno
ne biberis diluta. foris est promus et atrum
defendens pisces hiemat mare: cum sale panis
latrantem stomachum bene leniet. unde putas aut 5
qui partum? non in caro nidore voluptas
summa sed in te ipso est. tu pulmentaria quaere
sudando; pinguem vitiis albumque neque ostrea
nec scarus aut poterit peregrina iuvare lagois.
vix tamen eripiam posito pavone velis quin 10
hoc potius quam gallina tergere palatum,
corruptus vanis rerum, quia veneat auro
rara avis et picta pandat spectacula cauda;
tamquam ad rem attineat quicquam. num vesceris ista
quam laudas pluma? cocto num adest honor idem? 15

carne tamen quamvis distat nil, hac magis illam
imparibus formis deceptum te petere! esto.

Horace, ‘Satires’ 2.2.14–30

(d) Translate ‘cum labor … leniet’ (lines 1–5). [5]

11 (e)* ‘unde putas ... esto’ (lines 5–17): how does Horace try to make his argument persuasive in these lines?

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

SECTION B

Answer ONE question from this section.

3 Read the following passages and answer the questions.

Turnus ad haec oculos horrenda in virgine fixus:
‘o decus Italiae virgo, quas dicere grates
quasve referre parem? sed nunc, est omnia quando
iste animus supra, mecum partire laborem.
Aeneas, ut fama fidem missique reportant 5
exploratores, equitum levia improbus arma
praemisit, quaterent campos; ipse ardua montis
per deserta iugo superans adventat ad urbem.’

Virgil, ‘Aeneid’ XI. 507–514

(a) ‘o decus … parem’ (lines 2–3): how does Turnus show his appreciation of Camilla’s support? [2]

(b) Translate ‘sed nunc … ad urbem’ (lines 3–8). [5]

sterneret ut subita turbatam morte Camillam
adnuit oranti; reducem ut patria alta videret
non dedit, inque Notos vocem vertere procellae.
ergo ut missa manu sonitum dedit hasta per auras,
convertere animos acres oculosque tulere 5
cuncti ad reginam Volsci. nihil ipsa nec aurae
nec sonitus memor aut venientis ab aethere teli,
hasta sub exsertam donec perlata papillam
haesit virgineumque alte bibit acta cruorem.
concurrunt trepidae comites dominamque ruentem 10
suscipiunt. fugit ante omnes exterritus Arruns
laetitia mixtoque metu, nec iam amplius hastae
credere nec telis occurrere virginis audet.
ac velut ille, prius quam tela inimica sequantur,
continuo in montes sese avius abdidit altos 15

occiso pastore lupus magnove iuvenco,
conscius audacis facti, caudamque remulcens
subiecit pavitantem utero silvasque petivit:
haud secus ex oculis se turbidus abstulit Arruns
contentusque fuga mediis se immiscuit armis.
illa manu moriens telum trahit, ossa sed inter
ferreus ad costas alto stat vulnere mucro.
labitur exsanguis, labuntur frigida leto
lumina, purpureus quondam color ora reliquit.

Virgil, ‘Aeneid’ XI. 796–819

(c) ‘sterneret … procellae’ (lines 1–3):

(i) to whom has Arruns prayed? [1]

(ii) to what extent was Arruns’ prayer successful? [2]

(d) ‘nihil ipsa … cruorem’ (lines 6–9): what makes Camilla an easy target for Arruns here? [2]

(e)* ‘fugit … reliquit’ (lines 11–24): how does Virgil make this a dramatic scene?

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

4 Read the following passage and answer the questions.

angustam amice pauperiem pati
robustus acri militia puer
condiscat et Parthos feroces
vexet eques metuendus hasta

vitamque sub divo et trepidis agat 5
in rebus. illum ex moenibus hosticis
matrona bellantis tyranni
prospiciens et adulta virgo

suspiret, eheu, ne rudis agminum
sponsus lacessat regius asperum 10
tactu leonem, quem cruenta
per medias rapit ira caedes.

dulce et decorum est pro patria mori:
mors et fugacem persequitur virum,
nec parcit imbellis iuventae 15
poplitibus timidove tergo.

Virtus repulsae nescia sordidae
intaminatis fulget honoribus,
    nec sumit aut ponit secures
    arbitrio popularis aurae. 20

Virtus, recludens immeritis mori
caelum, negata temptat iter via
    coetusque vulgares et udam
    spernit humum fugiente pinna.

est et fideli tuta silentio 25
merces: vetabo, qui Cereris sacrum
    vulgarit arcanae, sub isdem
    sit trabibus fragilemque mecum

solvat phaselon; saepe Diespiter
neglectus incesto addidit integrum: 30
    raro antecedentem scelestum
    deseruit pede Poena claudo.

Horace, ‘Odes’ 3.2

(a)* ‘angustam … tergo’ (lines 1–16): how does Horace promote the idea of fighting for one’s country?

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

(b) Translate ‘Virtus repulsae … pinna’ (lines 17–24). [5]

(c) ‘est … merces’ (lines 25–26): what is Horace’s point here? [1]

(d) ‘vetabo … integrum’ (lines 26–30):

(i) what will Horace NOT allow? [3]

(ii) why will he not allow it? [1]

(e) ‘raro ... claudo’ (lines 31–32): what point is Horace making here? [2]

5 Read the following passages and answer the questions.

colle sub Elysio nigra nemus ilice frondet,
udaque perpetuo gramine terra viret.
siqua fides dubiis, volucrum locus ille piarum
dicitur, obscenae quo prohibentur aves.
illic innocui late pascuntur olores 5
et vivax phoenix, unica semper avis;
explicat ipsa suas ales Iunonia pinnas,
oscula dat cupido blanda columba mari.
psittacus has inter nemorali sede receptus
convertit volucres in sua verba pias. 10
ossa tegit tumulus – tumulus pro corpore magnus –
quo lapis exiguus par sibi carmen habet:
colligor ex ipso dominae placuisse sepulcro.
ora fuere mihi plus ave docta loqui.

Ovid, ‘Amores’ 2.6.49–62

(a) ‘colle … aves’ (lines 1–4): what makes this seem a pleasant area? [3]

(b) Translate ‘illic … pias’ (lines 5–10). [5]

(c) ‘ossa … habet’ (lines 11–12): how does Ovid create pathos here? [2]

(d) ‘colligor … loqui’ (lines 13–14): what evidence does the inscription provide? [2]

per te ego decipior, per te deprensus inermis –
ecce, duas uno tempore turpis amo!
utraque formosa est, operosae cultibus ambae;
artibus in dubio est haec sit an illa prior.
pulchrior hac illa est, haec est quoque pulchrior illa; 5
et magis haec nobis, et magis illa placet!
erro, velut ventis discordibus acta phaselos,
dividuumque tenent alter et alter amor.
quid geminas, Erycina, meos sine fine dolores?
non erat in curas una puella satis? 10
quid folia arboribus, quid pleno sidera caelo,
in freta collectas alta quid addis aquas?
sed tamen hoc melius, quam si sine amore iacerem –
hostibus eveniat vita severa meis!
hostibus eveniat viduo dormire cubili 15
et medio laxe ponere membra toro!

Ovid, ‘Amores’ 2.10.3–18

(e)*What makes this a lively portrayal of Ovid's dilemma?

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

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* "Aeneid' Book 11 is relentless in its portrayal of misery and death.' To what extent do you agree? [20]

7* How does Horace make 'Odes' Book 3 interesting and appealing? [20]

8* 'When Ovid writes about the emotions in 'Amores' Book 2, it is hard to tell how seriously we should take him.' To what extent do you agree? [20]

END OF QUESTION PAPER

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