Modified Enlarged 24pt

OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS

Monday 20 June 2022 – 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 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 (*).

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.

iamque oratores aderant ex urbe Latina
velati ramis oleae veniamque rogantes:
corpora, per campos ferro quae fusa iacebant,
redderet ac tumulo sineret succedere terrae:
nullum cum victis certamen et aethere cassis; 5
parceret hospitibus quondam socerisque vocatis.
quos bonus Aeneas haud aspernanda precantes
prosequitur venia et verbis haec insuper addit:
‘quaenam vos tanto fortuna indigna, Latini,

implicuit bello, qui nos fugiatis amicos? 10
pacem me exanimis et Martis sorte peremptis
oratis? equidem et vivis concedere vellem.
nec veni, nisi fata locum sedemque dedissent,
nec bellum cum gente gero; rex nostra reliquit
hospitia et Turni potius se credidit armis. 15
aequius huic Turnum fuerat se opponere morti.
si bellum finire manu, si pellere Teucros
apparat, his mecum decuit concurrere telis:
vixet cui vitam deus aut sua dextra dedisset.
nunc ite et miseris supponite civibus ignem.' 20
dixerat Aeneas. illi obstipuere silentes
conversique oculos inter se atque ora tenebant.
tum senior semperque odiis et crimine Drances

infensus iuveni Turno sic ore vicissim
orsa refert: ‘o fama ingens, ingentior armis, 25
vir Troiane, quibus caelo te laudibus aequem?
iustitiaene prius mirer belline laborum?
nos vero haec patriam grati referemus ad urbem
et te, si qua viam dederit fortuna, Latino
iungemus regi. quaerat sibi foedera Turnus.’ 30

6

Virgil, ‘Aeneid’ XI.100–129

(a) Translate ‘iamque … cassis’ (lines 1–5). [5]

(b) ‘hospitibus quondam socerisque vocatis’ (line 6): why do the ambassadors describe the Latins in this way? [2]

(c)* In lines 7–20 (‘quos bonus … ignem’), how does Aeneas demonstrate admirable qualities?

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

(d) ‘tum senior … Turnus’ (lines 23–30): how does Virgil make clear Drances’ support for Aeneas? [6]

2 Read the following passages and answer the questions.

‘o fortunati mercatores!’ gravis annis
miles ait, multo iam fractus membra labore.
contra mercator, navem iactantibus Austris,
‘militia est potior. quid enim? concurritur: horae
momento cita mors venit aut victoria laeta.’ **5**
agricolam laudat iuris legumque peritus,
sub galli cantum consultor ubi ostia pulsat.
ille, datis vadibus qui rure extractus in urbem est,
solos felices viventes clamat in urbe.

Horace, ‘Satires’ 1.1.4–12

(a) ‘o fortunati … laeta’ (lines 1–5):

(i) why might a soldier describe merchants as ‘fortunati’? [2]

(ii) why might a merchant disagree? [3]

(b) ‘agricolam … in urbe’ (lines 6–9): how does Horace show that irrational jealousy is common? [3]

at nos virtutes ipsas invertimus atque
sincerum cupimus vas incrustare. probus quis
nobiscum vivit, multum demissus homo: illi
tardo cognomen, pingui, damus. hic fugit omnes
insidias nullique malo latus obdit apertum, 5
cum genus hoc inter vitae versetur ubi acris
invidia atque vigent ubi crimina: pro bene sano
ac non incauto fictum astutumque vocamus.
simplicior quis et est qualem me saepe libenter
obtulerim tibi, Maecenas, ut forte legentem 10
aut tacitum impellat quovis sermone molestus:
‘communi sensu plane caret’ inquimus. eheu,
quam temere in nosmet legem sancimus iniquam!
nam vitiis nemo sine nascitur: optimus ille est
qui minimis urgetur. amicus dulcis ut aequum est 15
cum mea compenset vitiis bona, pluribus hisce –
si modo plura mihi bona sunt – inclinet, amari
si volet: hac lege in trutina ponetur eadem.

Horace, ‘Satires’ 1.3.55–72

(c)*In lines 1–13 (‘at nos … iniquam’), how does Horace emphasise his disapproval of the way people confuse virtues and vices?

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

(d) Translate ‘optimus … eadem’ (lines 14–18). [5]

SECTION B

Answer ONE question from this section.

3 Read the following passages and answer the questions.

hic natam in dumis interque horrentia lustra
armentalis equae mammis et lacte ferino
nutribat teneris immulgens ubera labris.
utque pedum primis infans vestigia plantis
institerat, iaculo palmas armavit acuto 5
spiculaque ex umero parvae suspendit et arcum.
pro crinali auro, pro longae tegmine pallae
tigridis exuviae per dorsum a vertice pendent.
tela manu iam tum tenera puerilia torsit
et fundam tereti circum caput egit habena 10
Strymoniamque gruem aut album deiecit olorem.
multae illam frustra Tyrrhena per oppida matres
optavere nurum; sola contenta Diana
aeternum telorum et virginitatis amorem
intemerata colit. 15

Virgil, ‘Aeneid’ XI.570–584

(a)* How does Virgil emphasise the unusual nature of Camilla's development?

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

ergo inter caedes cedentiaque agmina Tarchon
fertur equo variisque instigat vocibus alas
nomine quemque vocans, reficitque in proelia pulsos.
‘quis metus, o numquam dolituri, o semper inertes
Tyrrheni, quae tanta animis ignavia venit? 5
femina palantes agit atque haec agmina vertit!
quo ferrum quidve haec gerimus tela inrita dextris?
at non in Venerem segnes nocturnaque bella,
aut ubi curva choros indixit tibia Bacchi.
exspectate dapes et plenae pocula mensae 10
(hic amor, hoc studium) dum sacra secundus haruspex
nuntiet ac lucos vocet hostia pinguis in altos!’
haec effatus equum in medios moriturus et ipse
concitat, et Venulo adversum se turbidus infert
dereptumque ab equo dextra complectitur hostem 15
et gremium ante suum multa vi concitus aufert.

Virgil, ‘Aeneid’ XI.729–744

(b) ‘ergo inter … vertit’ (lines 1–6): explain what makes Tarchon’s actions and words effective. [4]

(c) Translate ‘at non … altos’ (lines 8–12). [5]

(d) ‘haec effatus … aufert’ (lines 13–16): how does Tarchon demonstrate the courage he expects from his troops? [3]

4 Read the following passage and answer the questions.

utcumque mecum vos eritis, libens
insanientem navita Bosphorum
    temptabo et urentes harenas
    litoris Assyrii viator,

visam Britannos hospitibus feros 5
et laetum equino sanguine Concanum,
    visam pharetratos Gelonos
    et Scythicum inviolatus amnem.

vos Caesarem altum, militia simul
fessas cohortes abdidit oppidis, 10
    finire quaerentem labores
    Pierio recreatis antro.

vos lene consilium et datis et dato
gaudetis, almae. scimus ut impios
    Titanas immanemque turbam 15
    fulmine sustulerit caduco,

qui terram inertem, qui mare temperat
ventosum, et urbes regnaque tristia
    divosque mortalesque turmas
    imperio regit unus aequo. 20

magnum illa terrorem intulerat Iovi
fidens iuventus horrida bracchiis
    fratresque tendentes opaco
    Pelion imposuisse Olympo.

sed quid Typhoeus et validus Mimas, 25
aut quid minaci Porphyrion statu,
    quid Rhoetus evulsisque truncis
    Enceladus iaculator audax

contra sonantem Palladis aegida
possent ruentes? 30

Horace, ‘Odes’ 3.4.29–58

(a) Translate ‘utcumque … amnem’ (lines 1–8). [5]

(b) ‘vos Caesarem … almae’ (lines 9–14): explain how the Muses assist Augustus. [4]

(c) Why do you think Horace tells the story of the Gigantomachy (the Battle of the Giants) in this ode? [3]

(d)*In lines 14–30 (‘scimus … ruentes’), how does Horace show the power and superiority of the gods?

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

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5 Read the following passage and answer the questions.

ibit ad adfectam, quae non languebit, amicam:
    visat! iudiciis aegra sit illa tuis.
si faciet tarde, ne te mora longa fatiget,
    inposita gremio stertere fronte potes.
nec tu, linigeram fieri quid possit ad Isim, 5
    quaesieris nec tu curva theatra time!
conscius adsiduos commissi tollet honores –
    quis minor est autem quam tacuisse labor?
ille placet versatque domum neque verbera sentit;
    ille potens – alii, sordida turba, iacent. 10
huic, verae ut lateant causae, finguntur inanes;
    atque ambo domini, quod probat una, probant.
cum bene vir traxit vultum rugasque coegit,
    quod voluit fieri blanda puella, facit.
sed tamen interdum tecum quoque iurgia nectat, 15

et simulet lacrimas carnificemque vocet.
tu contra obiciens, quae tuto diluat illa,
et veris falso crimine deme fidem.
sic tibi semper honos, sic alta peculia crescent.
haec fac, in exiguo tempore liber eris. 20
adspicis indicibus nexas per colla catenas?
squalidus orba fide pectora carcer habet.
quaerit aquas in aquis et poma fugacia captat
Tantalus – hoc illi garrula lingua dedit.
dum nimium servat custos Iunonius Io, 25
ante suos annos occidit; illa dea est!
vidi ego conpedibus liventia crura gerentem,
unde vir incestum scire coactus erat.
poena minor merito. nocuit mala lingua duobus.

Ovid, ‘Amores’ 2.2.21–49

(a) ‘ibit … potes’ (lines 1–4): how would the support of Bagoas help Ovid to deceive the husband? [4]

(b) ‘linigeram … ad Isim’ (line 5):

(i) why does Ovid describe Isis as ‘linigeram’? [1]

(ii) why do you think Ovid uses Isis as his example here? [2]

(c)*In lines 7–24 (‘conscius … dedit’), how does Ovid try to persuade Bagoas that his proposal is straightforward and beneficial?

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

(d) Translate ‘dum nimium … duobus’ (lines 25–29). [5]

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* ‘There is nothing noble about the conduct of the characters Virgil describes in ‘Aeneid’ Book 11.’ How far do you agree? [20]

7* How far do you agree that Horace’s main objective in ‘Odes’ Book 3 is to promote Roman values? [20]

8* ‘It is difficult to respect Ovid as he presents himself in ‘Amores’ Book 2.’ To what extent do you agree? [20]

END OF QUESTION PAPER

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