



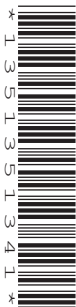
Oxford Cambridge and RSA

Monday 17 June 2024 – 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.

olli sedato respondit corde Latinus:

‘o praestans animi iuvenis, quantum ipse feroci
virtute exsuperas, tanto me impensius aequum est
consulere atque omnes metuentem expendere casus.

sunt tibi regna patris Dauni, sunt oppida capta 5

multa manu, nec non aurumque animusque Latino est;
sunt aliae innuptae Latio et Laurentibus arvis
nec genus indecores. sine me haec haud mollia fatu
sublatis aperire dolis, simul hoc animo hauri:

me natam nulli veterum sociare procorum 10

fas erat, idque omnes divique hominesque caneabant.

victus amore tui, cognato sanguine victus

coniugis et maestae lacrimis, vincla omnia rupi:

promissam eripui genero, arma impia sumpsi.’

Virgil, *Aeneid* XII. 18–31

- (a) *olli ... expendere casus* (lines 1–4): how do these lines show Latinus to be a wise leader? [3]
- (b) *sunt tibi ... indecores* (lines 5–8): in what ways does Latinus try to persuade Turnus not to fight with Aeneas? [3]
- (c) *sine me ... hauri* (lines 8–9): what request does Latinus make? [1]
- (d) Translate *me natam ... sumpsi* (lines 10–14). [5]

'nam quid ago? aut quae iam spondet Fortuna salutem?
 vidi oculos ante ipse meos me voce vocantem
 Murranum, quo non superat mihi carior alter,
 oppetere ingentem atque ingenti vulnere victum.
 occidit infelix ne nostrum dedecus Ufens 5
 aspiceret; Teucri potiuntur corpore et armis.
 exscindine domos (id rebus defuit unum)
 perpetiar, dextra nec Drancis dicta refellam?
 terga dabo et Turnum fugientem haec terra videbit?
 usque adeone mori miserum est? vos o mihi, Manes, 10
 este boni, quoniam superis aversa voluntas.
 sancta ad vos anima atque istius inscia culpa
 descendam magnorum haud umquam indignus avorum.'

Virgil, *Aeneid* XII. 637–649

(e)* How does Virgil create sympathy for Turnus in these lines?

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

[15]

2 Read the following passages and answer the questions.

Furi et Aureli, comites Catulli, sive in extremos penetrabit Indos, litus ut longe resonante Eoa tunditur unda,	
sive in Hyrcanos Arabesve molles, seu Sagas sagittiferosve Parthos, sive quae septemgeminus colorat aequora Nilus,	5
sive trans altas gradietur Alpes, Caesaris visens monimenta magni, Gallicum Rhenum horribile aequor ulti- mosque Britannos,	10
omnia haec, quaecumque feret voluntas caelitum, temptare simul parati, pauca nuntiate meae puellae non bona dicta.	15
cum suis vivat valeatque moechis, quos simul complexa tenet trecentos, nullum amans vere, sed identidem omnium ilia rumpens;	20
nec meum respectet, ut ante, amorem, qui illius culpa cecidit velut prati ultimi flos, praetereunte postquam tactus aratro est.	

Catullus 11

- (a) Translate *Furi et Aureli ... Nilus* (lines 1–8). [5]
- (b) *sive trans altas ... Britannos* (lines 9–12): what does Catullus say to show the extent of Caesar's achievements? [3]
- (c)* *omnia haec ... aratro est* (lines 13–24): how does Catullus convey his bitterness and anger in this passage?

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

quaenam te mala mens, miselle Ravide,
 agit praecipitem in meos iambos?
 quis deus tibi non bene advocatus
 vecordem parat excitare rixam?
 an ut pervenias in ora vulgi?
 quid vis? qualubet esse notus optas?
 eris, quandoquidem meos amores
 cum longa voluisti amare poena.

5

Catullus 40

- (d) *quaenam te ... notus optas* (lines 1–6): what **three** possible explanations does Catullus give for Ravidus' behaviour? [3]
- (e) *eris ... poena* (lines 7–8): what does this reveal about the reason for Catullus writing this poem? [1]

Section B

Answer **one** question from this section.

3 Read the following passage and answer the questions.

Aeneas instat contra telumque coruscat
 ingens arboreum, et saevo sic pectore fatur:
 'quae nunc deinde mora est? aut quid iam, Turne, retractas?
 non cursu, saevis certandum est comminus armis.
 verte omnes tete in facies et contrahe quidquid 5
 sive animis sive arte vales; opta ardua pennis
 astra sequi clausumque cava te condere terra.'
 ille caput quassans: 'non me tua fervida terrent
 dicta, ferox; di me terrent et Iuppiter hostis.'
 nec plura effatus saxum circumspicit ingens, 10
 saxum antiquum ingens, campo quod forte iacebat,
 limes agro positus litem ut discerneret arvis.
 vix illum lecti bis sex cervice subirent,
 qualia nunc hominum producit corpora tellus;
 ille manu raptum trepida torquebat in hostem 15
 altior insurgens et cursu concitus heros.
 sed neque currentem se nec cognoscit euntem
 tollentemve manu saxumve immane moventem;
 genua labant, gelidus concrevit frigore sanguis.
 tum lapis ipse viri vacuum per inane volutus 20
 nec spatium evasit totum neque pertulit ictum.
 ac velut in somnis, oculos ubi languida pressit
 nocte quies, nequiquam avidos extendere cursus
 velle videmur et in mediis conatibus aegri
 succidimus; non lingua valet, non corpore notae 25
 sufficiunt vires nec vox aut verba sequuntur:
 sic Turno, quacumque viam virtute petivit,
 successum dea dira negat. tum pectore sensus
 vertuntur varii: Rutulos aspectat et urbem
 cunctaturque metu letumque instare tremescit, 30
 nec quo se eripiat, nec qua vi tendat in hostem,
 nec currus usquam videt aurigamve sororem.

Virgil, *Aeneid* XII. 887–918

- (a) Translate *Aeneas instat ... comminus armis* (lines 1–4). [5]
- (b) *verte omnes ... terra* (lines 5–7): what different means of escape does Aeneas suggest to Turnus? [4]
- (c) *di me ... hostis* (line 9): what had happened to Turnus to make him think the gods are against him? [1]
- (d) *nec plura effatus ... tellus* (lines 10–14):
- (i) why was the stone lying in the field? [1]
- (ii) how does Virgil emphasise the size of the stone? [2]
- (e)* *sed neque currentem ... sororem* (lines 17–32): what makes this such a powerful portrayal of Turnus' helplessness?

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

4 Read the following passage and answer the questions.

saepe illam perhibent ardenti corde furem
 clarisonas imo fudisse e pectore voces,
 ac tum praeruptos tristem conscendere montes,
 unde aciem in pelagi vastos protenderet aestus,
 tum tremuli salis adversas procurrare in undas 5
 mollia nudatae tollentem tegmina surae,
 atque haec extremis maestam dixisse querellis,
 frigidulos udo singultus ore cientem:
 'sicine me patriis avectam, perfide, ab aris
 perfide, deserto liquisti in litore, Theseu? 10
 sicine discedens neglecto numine divum,
 immemor a! devota domum periuria portas?
 nullane res potuit crudelis flectere mentis
 consilium? tibi nulla fuit clementia praesto,
 immite ut nostri vellet miserescere pectus? 15
 at non haec quondam blanda promissa dedisti
 voce mihi, non haec miserae sperare iubebas,
 sed conubia laeta, sed optatos hymenaeos,
 quae cuncta aërii discerpunt irrita venti.
 nunc iam nulla viro iuranti femina credat, 20
 nulla viri speret sermones esse fideles;
 quis dum aliquid cupiens animus praegestit apisci,
 nil metuunt iurare, nihil promittere parcunt:
 sed simul ac cupidae mentis satiata libido est,
 dicta nihil metuere, nihil periuria curant. 25
 certe ego te in medio versantem turbine leti
 eripui, et potius germanum amittere crevi,
 quam tibi fallaci supremo in tempore dessem.
 pro quo dilaceranda feris dabor alitibusque
 praeda, neque iniacta tumultu labor mortua terra. 30
 quaenam te genuit sola sub rupe leaena,
 quod mare conceptum spumantibus exspuit undis,
 quae Syrtis, quae Scylla rapax, quae vasta Charybdis,
 talia qui reddis pro dulci praemia vita?'

Catullus 64. 124–157

(a) *saepe illam ... aestus* (lines 1–4): state what **two** things Ariadne does here **and** explain why they are pointless. [3]

(b) *haec ... cientem* (lines 7–8): how does this create sympathy for Ariadne? [2]

(c)* *sicine me ... curant* (lines 9–25): how does Catullus convey Ariadne's anger and disappointment in these lines?

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

(d) Translate *certe ego ... terra* (lines 26–30). [5]

(e) *quaenam te ... vita* (lines 31–34): in what ways does Ariadne show her resentment towards Theseus? [3]

5 Read the following passage and answer the questions.

haec tua Penelope lento tibi mittit, Ulixē;
 nil mihi rescribas attinet: ipse veni!
 Troia iacet certe, Danais invisa puellis;
 vix Priamus tanti totaque Troia fuit.
 o utinam tum, cum Lacedaemona classe petebat, 5
 obrutus insanis esset adulter aquis!
 non ego deserto iacuissem frigida lecto,
 nec quererer tardos ire relictā dies;
 nec mihi quaerenti spatiosam fallere noctem
 lassaret viduas pendula tela manus. 10
 quando ego non timui graviora pericula veris?
 res est solliciti plena timoris amor.
 in te fingebam violentos Troas ituros;
 nomine in Hectoreo pallida semper eram.
 sive quis Antilochum narrabat ab hoste revictum, 15
 Antilochus nostri causa timoris erat;
 sive Menoetiaden falsis cecidisse sub armis,
 flebam successu posse carere dolos.
 sanguine Tlepolemus Lyciam tepefecerat hastam;
 Tlepolemi leto cura novata mea est. 20
 denique, quisquis erat castris iugulatus Achivis,
 frigidius glacie pectus amantis erat.
 sed bene consuluit casto deus aequus amor.
 versa est in cinerem sospite Troia viro.
 Argolici rediere duces, altaria fumant. 25
 ponitur ad patrios barbara praeda deos.
 grata ferunt nymphae pro salvis dona maritis;
 illi victa suis Troica fata canunt.
 mirantur iustique senes trepidaeque puellae;
 narrantis coniunx pendet ab ore viri. 30

Ovid, *Heroides* 1. 1–30

- (a)* *haec tua ... semper eram* (lines 1–14): how does Penelope express her frustration and concern at Ulysses' absence in these lines?

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

- (b) *sive quis ... timoris erat* (lines 15–16): what point is Penelope making here? [2]

- (c) *sive Menoetiaden ... dolos* (lines 17–18): explain the reference to *falsis ... sub armis*. [2]

- (d) Translate *sanguine ... aequus amori* (lines 19–23). [5]

- (e) *versa est ... ore viri* (lines 24–30): in what ways is Penelope's experience different from that of other Greek wives? [4]

Section C

Answer **one** question from this section.

You **must** use material from the parts of the text you have studied in English, where relevant, as well as those parts you have read in Latin.

6* 'The main themes of *Aeneid* Book 12 are misery and death.'

To what extent do you agree? [20]

7* 'Catullus shows very little interest in the gods in his poetry.'

How far do you agree with this statement? [20]

8* 'In the *Heroides*, Ovid's male characters are all portrayed negatively.'

Is this a fair assessment? [20]

END OF QUESTION PAPER



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