



Oxford Cambridge and RSA

Monday 16 June 2025 – 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.

ecce, manus iuvenem interea post terga revinctum
 pastores magno ad regem clamore trahebant
 Dardanidae, qui se ignotum venientibus ultro,
 hoc ipsum ut strueret Troiamque aperiret Achivis,
 obtulerat, fidens animi atque in utrumque paratus, 5
 seu versare dolos seu certae occumbere morti.
 undique visendi studio Troiana iuventus
 circumfusa ruit certantque inludere capto.
 accipe nunc Danaum insidias et crimine ab uno
 disce omnes. 10
 namque ut conspectu in medio turbatus, inermis
 constitit atque oculis Phrygia agmina circumspexit,
 'heu, quae nunc tellus,' inquit, 'quae me aequora possunt
 accipere?'

Virgil, *Aeneid* II. 57–70

- (a) Translate *ecce ... obtulerat* (lines 1–5). [5]
- (b) *fidens animi ... occumbere morti* (lines 5–6): what do we learn about Sinon here? [2]
- (c) *accipe nunc ... disce omnes* (lines 9–10): explain what Aeneas means by these words. [1]
- (d) *namque ut ... accipere* (lines 11–14): how does Sinon seem vulnerable? [3]

'vix tandem, magnis Ithaci clamoribus actus,
 composito rumpit vocem et me destinat arae.
 adsensere omnes et, quae sibi quisque timebat,
 unius in miseri exitium conversa tulere.
 iamque dies infanda aderat; mihi sacra parari 5
 et salsae fruges et circum tempora vittae.
 eripui, fateor, leto me et vincula rupi,
 limosoque lacu per noctem obscurus in ulva
 delitui dum vela darent, si forte dedissent.
 nec mihi iam patriam antiquam spes ulla videndi 10
 nec dulces natos exoptatumque parentem,
 quos illi fors et poenas ob nostra reposcent
 effugia, et culpam hanc miserorum morte piabunt.
 quod te per superos et conscia numina veri,
 per si qua est quae restet adhuc mortalibus usquam 15
 intemerata fides, oro, miserere laborum
 tantorum, miserere animi non digna ferentis.'

Virgil, *Aeneid* II. 128–144

(e) *composito ... destinat arae* (line 2): whose actions are described here? [1]

(f)* *adsensere omnes ... non digna ferentis* (lines 3–17): what makes this such a powerful and emotional section of Sinon's speech?

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

2 Read the following passages and answer the questions.

conventum tamen et pactum et sponsalia nostra
 tempestate paras iamque a tonsore magistro
 pectoris et digito pignus fortasse dedisti?
 certe sanus eras. uxorem, Postume, ducis?
 dic qua Tisiphone, quibus exagitere colubris. 5
 ferre potes dominam salvis tot restibus ullam,
 cum pateant altae caligantesque fenestrae,
 cum tibi vicinum se praebeat Aemilius pons?
 aut si de multis nullus placet exitus, illud
 nonne putas melius, quod tecum pusio dormit - 10
 pusio, qui noctu non litigat, exigit a te
 nulla iacens illic munuscula, nec queritur quod
 et lateri parcas nec quantum iussit anheles?
 sed placet Ursidio lex Iulia: tollere dulcem
 cogitat heredem, cariturus turture magno 15
 mullorumque iubis et captatore macello.

Juvenal, *Satire* 6. 25–40

(a) What has Juvenal just said about the Silver Age? [1]

(b)* How do these lines convey Juvenal's outrage and disbelief that Postumus is getting married?

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

sed cantet potius quam totam pervolet Urbem
 audax et coetus possit quae ferre virorum
 cumque paludatis ducibus praesente marito
 ipsa loqui recta facie siccisque mamillis.
 haec eadem novit quid toto fiat in orbe, 5
 quid Seres, quid Thraces agant, secreta novercae
 et pueri, quis amet, quis diripiat adulter;
 dicet quis viduam praegnatem fecerit et quo
 mense, quibus verbis concumbat quaeque, modis quot.
 instantem regi Armenio Parthoque cometen 10
 prima videt, famam rumoresque illa recentes
 excipit ad portas, quosdam facit.

Juvenal, *Satire* 6. 398–409

- (c) *sed cantet ... mamillis* (lines 1–4): give **two** examples of the woman's outrageous behaviour. [2]
- (d) *haec eadem ... adulter* (lines 5–7): how do these lines show that the woman is a gossip who knows too much? [4]
- (e) Translate *dicet quis ... facit* (lines 8–12). [5]

Section B

Answer **one** question from this section.

3 Read the following passage and answer the questions.

arma diu senior desueta trementibus aevo
 circumdat nequiquam umeris et inutile ferrum
 cingitur, ac densos fertur moriturus in hostes.
 aedibus in mediis nudoque sub aetheris axe
 ingens ara fuit iuxtaque veterrima laurus 5
 incumbens arae atque umbra complexa penates.
 hic Hecuba et natae nequiquam altaria circum,
 praecipites atra ceu tempestate columbae,
 condensae et divum amplexae simulacra sedebant.
 ipsum autem sumptis Priamum iuvenalibus armis 10
 ut vidit, 'quae mens tam dira, miserrime coniunx,
 impulit his cingi telis? aut quo ruis?' inquit.
 'non tali auxilio nec defensoribus istis
 tempus eget; non, si ipse meus nunc adforet Hector.
 huc tandem concede; haec ara tuebitur omnes, 15
 aut moriere simul.' sic ore effata recepit
 ad sese et sacra longaevum in sede locavit.
 ecce autem elapsus Pyrrhi de caede Polites,
 unus natorum Priami, per tela, per hostes
 porticibus longis fugit et vacua atria lustrat 20
 saucius. illum ardens infesto vulnere Pyrrhus
 insequitur, iam iamque manu tenet et premit hasta.
 ut tandem ante oculos evasit et ora parentum,
 concidit ac multo vitam cum sanguine fudit.
 hic Priamus, quamquam in media iam morte tenetur, 25
 non tamen abstinuit nec voci iraeque pepercit:
 'at tibi pro scelere,' exclamat, 'pro talibus ausis
 di, si qua est caelo pietas quae talia curet,
 persolvant grates dignas et praemia reddant
 debita, qui nati coram me cernere letum 30
 fecisti et patrios foedasti funere vultus.'

Virgil, *Aeneid* II. 509–539

- (a) *arma diu ... in hostes* (lines 1–3): which aspects of Virgil's description create sympathy for Priam? [4]
- (b) *hic Hecuba ... sedebant* (lines 7–9): what makes this an appropriate simile? [2]
- (c) *ipsum autem ... inquit* (lines 10–12): how does Virgil show the foolishness of Priam's actions? [2]
- (d) Translate *non tali auxilio ... locavit* (lines 13–17). [5]
- (e)* *ecce autem ... funere vultus* (lines 18–31): how does Virgil make this a dramatic and emotional passage?

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

4 Read the following passage and answer the questions.

plurima sunt, Fuscine, et fama digna sinistra et nitidis maculam haesuram figentia rebus, quae monstrant ipsi pueris traduntque parentes. si damnosa senem iuvat alea, ludit et heres bullatus parvoque eadem movet arma fritillo.	5
nec melius de se cuiquam sperare propinquo concedet iuvenis, qui radere tubera terrae, boletum condire et eodem iure natantes mergere ficedulas didicit nebulone parente et cana monstrante gula. cum septimus annus transierit puerum, nondum omni dente renato, barbatos licet admoveas mille inde magistros, hinc totidem, cupiet lauto cenare paratu semper et a magna non degenerare culina.	10
quid suadet iuveni laetus stridore catenae, quem mire afficiunt inscripta, ergastula, carcer? mitem animum et mores modicis erroribus aequos praecipit utque animas servorum et corpora nostra materia constare putet paribusque elementis, an saevire docet Rutilus, qui gaudet acerbo plagarum strepitu et nullam Sirena flagellis comparat, Antiphates trepidi laris ac Polyphemus, tunc felix, quotiens aliquis tortore vocato uritur ardenti duo propter lintea ferro?	15
rusticus expectas ut non sit adultera Largae filia, quae numquam maternos dicere moechos tam cito nec tanto poterit contexere cursu ut non ter deciens respiret? conscia matri virgo fuit; ceras nunc hac dictante pusillas implet et ad moechum dat eisdem ferre cinaedis.	20
	25
	30

Juvenal, *Satire* 14. 1–30

- (a) Translate *plurima sunt ... fritillo* (lines 1–5). [5]
- (b) Explain the reference to *bullatus* (line 5). [1]
- (c) *nec melius ... gula* (lines 6–10): how does the young man behave as a result of his father's influence? [3]
- (d) *cum septimus annus ... culina* (lines 10–14):
- (i) why might you expect a Roman boy's behaviour to change at the age of seven? [1]
- (ii) what, according to Juvenal, actually happens? [3]
- (e)* *quid suadet ... cinaedis* (lines 15–30): how does Juvenal draw attention to the negative effects of bad parenting in this passage?

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

5 Read the following passage and answer the questions.

sic epulis functi sic dant sua corpora somno,
 et positis iuxta secubuerunt toris:
 causa, repertori vitis quia sacra parabant,
 quae facerent pure, cum foret orta dies.
 noctis erat medium. quid non amor improbus audet? 5
 roscida per tenebras Faunus ad antra venit:
 utque videt comites somno vinoque solutos,
 spem capit in dominis esse soporis idem.
 intrat et huc illuc temerarius errat adulter,
 et praefert cautas subsequiturque manus. 10
 venerat ad strati captata cubilia lecti,
 et felix prima sorte futurus erat;
 ut tetigit fulvi saetis hirsuta leonis
 vellera, pertimuit sustinuitque manum,
 attonitusque metu rediit, ut saepe viator 15
 turbatum viso rettulit angue pedem.
 inde tori qui iunctus erat velamina tangit
 mollia, mendaci decipiturque nota.
 ascendit spondaque sibi propiore recumbit,
 et tumidum cornu durius inguen erat. 20
 interea tunicas ora subducit ab ima:
 horrebant densis aspera crura pilis.
 cetera temptantem subito Tiryntius heros
 reppulit: e summo decidit ille toro.
 fit sonus, inclamat comites et lumina poscit 25
 Maeonis: inlatis ignibus acta patent.
 ille gemit lecto graviter deiectus ab alto,
 membraque de dura vix sua tollit humo.
 ridet et Alcides et qui videre iacentem,
 ridet amatorem Lyda puella suum. 30
 veste deus lusus fallentes lumina vestes
 non amat, et nudos ad sua sacra vocat.

Ovid, *Fasti* 2. 327–358

- (a) Translate *sic epulis ... audet* (lines 1–5). [5]
- (b) *utque videt ... soporis idem* (lines 7–8): explain Faunus' reasoning here. [2]
- (c)* *intrat ... acta patent* (lines 9–26): how does Ovid make this passage vivid and entertaining?
You should refer **both** to the content **and** to the language of the passage. [15]
- (d) *ille gemit ... humo* (lines 27–28): how do these lines show Faunus' discomfort? [2]
- (e) *ridet et ... puella suum* (lines 29–30): explain the references to *Alcides* **and** *Lyda puella*. [2]
- (f) *veste deus ... vocat* (lines 31–32): what were the consequences of this incident? [2]

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* 'There is nothing positive in *Aeneid* Book 2.'

To what extent do you agree? [20]

7* 'Juvenal's view of humanity is overwhelmingly pessimistic and negative.'

From your reading of *Satires* 3, 14, and 15, how far do you agree with this statement? [20]

8* To what extent do you think that crime and immorality are Ovid's main focus in *Fasti* 2? [20]

END OF QUESTION PAPER

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