

OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS

Friday 14 June 2019 – 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
(OCR12 sent with general stationery)**

DO NOT USE:

a dictionary

READ INSTRUCTIONS OVERLEAF



INSTRUCTIONS

Use black ink.

Sections A, B and C: answer ONE question from EACH of these sections.

Write your answers in the Answer Booklet. The question number(s) must be clearly shown.

Additional paper may be used if required but you must clearly show your candidate number, centre number and question number(s).

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 (*).

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SECTION A

Answer ONE question from this section.

- 1 Read the following passage and answer the questions.

postquam exempta fames et amor compressus edendi,
rex Euandrus ait: 'non haec sollemnia nobis,
has ex more dapes, hanc tanti numinis aram
vana superstitio veterumque ignara deorum
imposuit: saevis, hospes Troiane, periclis
servati facimus meritosque novamus honores. 5
iam primum saxis suspensam hanc aspice rupem,
disiectae procul ut moles desertaque montis
stat domus et scopuli ingentem traxere ruinam.
hic spelunca fuit vasto summta recessu, 10
semihominis Caci facies quam dira tenebat
solis inaccessam radiis; semperque recenti
caede tepebat humus, foribusque adfixa superbis
ora virum tristi pendebant pallida tabo.
huic monstro Volcanus erat pater: illius atros 15
ore vomens ignes magna se mole ferebat.
attulit et nobis aliquando optantibus aetas
auxilium adventumque dei. nam maximus ultor
tergemini nece Geryonae spoliisque superbus
Alcides aderat taurosque hac victor agebat 20
ingentes, vallemque boves amnemque tenebant.
at furis Caci mens effera, ne quid inausum
aut intractatum scelerisve dolive fuisset,
quattuor a stabulis praestanti corpore tauros
avertit, totidem forma superante iuvenças. 25
atque hos, ne qua forent pedibus vestigia rectis,
cauda in speluncam tractos versisque viarum

indiciis raptor saxo occultabat opaco;
 quaerenti nulla ad speluncam signa ferebant. 30
 interea, cum iam stabulis saturata moveret
 Amphitryoniades armenta abitumque pararet,
 discessu mugire boves atque omne querelis
 impleri nemus et colles clamore relinqui.
 reddidit una boum vocem, vastoque sub antro
 mugiit, et Caci spem custodita fefellit.' 35

Virgil, 'Aeneid' VIII. 184–218

- (a) 'non haec ... honores' (lines 2–6): what does Evander say to explain the Arcadians' motives for worshipping Hercules? [4]
- (b) Why would a Roman be familiar with the location of Cacus' cave? [1]
- (c)* 'hic spelunca ... iuencas' (lines 10–25): how does Evander draw attention to the monstrous and villainous nature of Cacus?

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

- (d) 'atque hos ... ferebant' (lines 26–29): how does Cacus show cunning here? [2]
- (e) Translate 'interea ... fefellit' (lines 30–35). [5]
- (f) 'Amphitryoniades' (line 31): given that Hercules was the son of Jupiter, why does Virgil use this word to describe him? [1]

2 Read the following passages and answer the questions.

te bellare decet terra, Messalla, marique,
ut domus hostiles praeferat exuvias:
me retinent vinctum formosae vincla puellae,
et sedeo duras ianitor ante fores.
non ego laudari curo, mea Delia; tecum 5
dum modo sim, quaeso segnis inersque vocer.
te spectem, suprema mihi cum venerit hora,
te teneam moriens deficiente manu.
flebis et arsuro positum me, Delia, lecto,
tristibus et lacrimis oscula mixta dabis. 10
flebis: non tua sunt duro praecordia ferro
vincta, nec in tenero stat tibi corde silex.
illo non iuvenis poterit de funere quisquam
lumina, non virgo, sicca referre domum.
tu manes ne laede meos, sed parce solutis 15
crinibus et teneris, Delia, parce genis.
interea, dum fata sinunt, iungamus amores:
iam veniet tenebris Mors adoperta caput;
iam subrepet iners aetas, nec amare decebit,
dicere nec cano blanditias capite. 20

Tibullus 1.1. 53–72

(a) 'te bellare ... fores' (lines 1–4):

(i) who was Messalla? [1]

(ii) explain the contrast Tibullus is making between himself and Messalla. [2]

(b)*'non ego ... capite' (lines 5–20): how does Tibullus emphasise his desire for Delia's affection?

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

o utinam arguerem sic, ut non vincere possent!
 me miserum, quare tam bona causa mea est?
 felix, qui quod amat defendere fortiter audet,
 cui sua 'non feci' dicere amica potest.
 ferreus est nimiumque suo favet ille dolori, 5
 cui petitur victa palma cruenta rea.
 ipse miser vidi, cum me dormire putares,
 sobrius apposito crimina vestra mero:
 multa supercilio vidi vibrante loquentes;
 nutibus in vestris pars bona vocis erat. 10
 non oculi tacuere tui conscriptaque vino
 mensa, nec in digitis littera nulla fuit.

Ovid, 'Amores' 2.5. 7–18

(c) Translate 'me miserum ... rea' (lines 2–6). [5]

(d) 'ipse miser ... mero' (lines 7–8): why might Ovid's mistress have thought that he was asleep? [1]

(e) 'multa supercilio ... nulla fuit' (lines 9–12): what has Ovid's mistress been doing to deceive him? [4]

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SECTION B

Answer ONE question from this section.

- 3 Read the following passages and answer the questions.

interea Aeneas socios de puppibus altis
pontibus exponit. multi servare recursus
languentis pelagi et brevibus se credere saltu,
per remos alii. speculatus litora Tarchon,
qua vada non sperat nec fracta remurmurat unda 5
sed mare inoffensum crescenti adlabitur aestu,
advertit subito proras sociosque precatur:
'nunc, o lecta manus, validis incumbite remis;
tollite, ferte rates, inimicam findite rostris
hanc terram, sulcumque sibi premat ipsa carina. 10
frangere nec tali puppim statione recuso
arrepta tellure semel.' quae talia postquam
effatus Tarchon, socii consurgere tonsis
spumantesque rates arvis inferre Latinis,
donec rostra tenent siccum et sedere carinae 15
omnes innocuae. sed non puppis tua, Tarchon:
namque inflicta vadis, dorso dum pendet iniquo
anceps sustentata diu fluctusque fatigat,
solvitur atque viros mediis exponit in undis,
fragmina remorum quos et fluitantia transtra 20
impediunt retrahitque pedes simul unda relabens.

Virgil, 'Aeneid' X. 287–307

(a) In this passage, where are Aeneas and his allies landing? [1]

(b) Translate 'multi servare ... precatur' (lines 2–7). [5]

(c)* 'nunc ... relabens' (lines 8–21): how does Virgil make this a dramatic passage?

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

'per patrios manes et spes surgentis Iuli
 te precor, hanc animam serves gnatoque patrique.
 est domus alta, iacent penitus defossa talenta
 caelati argenti, sunt auri pondera facti
 infectique mihi. non hic victoria Teucrum 5
 vertitur aut anima una dabit discrimina tanta.'
 dixerat. Aeneas contra cui talia reddit:
 'argenti atque auri memoras quae multa talenta
 gnatis parce tuis. belli commercia Turnus
 sustulit ista prior iam tum Pallante perempto. 10
 hoc patris Anchisae manes, hoc sentit Iulus.'

Virgil, 'Aeneid' X. 524–534

(d) 'per patrios ... patrique' (lines 1–2):

- (i) who is begging Aeneas for their life here? [1]
- (ii) how does this person try to appeal to Aeneas' emotions? [2]

(e) 'est domus ... tanta' (lines 3–6): give TWO other ways in which the speaker tries to persuade Aeneas. [2]

(f) 'argenti ... Iulus' (lines 8–11): why do the speaker's efforts have no effect on Aeneas? [1]

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4 Read the following passages and answer the questions.

ponendis in mille modos perfecta capillis,
comere sed solas digna, Cypassi, deas,
et mihi iucundo non rustica cognita furto,
apta quidem dominae sed magis apta mihi,
quis fuit inter nos sociati corporis index? 5
sensit concubitus unde Corinna tuos?
num tamen erubui? num verbo lapsus in ullo
furtivae Veneris conscia signa dedi?
quid quod in ancilla si quis delinquere possit,
illum ego contendi mente carere bona? 10
Thessalus ancillae facie Briseidos arsit,
serva Mycenaeo Phoebas amata duci.

Ovid, 'Amores' 2.8. 1–12

(a) Translate 'ponendis ... index' (lines 1–5). [5]

(b) 'quid quod ... bona' (lines 9–10): what did Ovid say to Corinna to excuse his conduct? [2]

(c) 'Thessalus ... duci' (lines 11–12):

(i) how does Ovid try to convince Cypassis that her status does not really matter? [4]

(ii) why are the comparisons to Cypassis not fully appropriate? [1]

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sic ait in molli fixa toro cubitum:
 'tandem te nostro referens iniuria lecto
 alterius clausis expulit e foribus?
 namque ubi longa meae consumpsti tempora noctis,
 languidus exactis, ei mihi, sideribus? 5
 o utinam tales perducas, improbe, noctes,
 me miseram quales semper habere iubes!
 nam modo purpureo fallebam stamine somnum,
 rursus et Orpheae carmine, fessa, lyrae;
 interdum leviter mecum deserta querebar 10
 externo longas saepe in amore moras:
 dum me iucundis lapsam sopor impulit alis.
 illa fuit lacrimis ultima cura meis.'

Propertius 1.3. 34–46

(d)*In this passage, how do Cynthia's words emphasise that she is annoyed and hurt?

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.

ergo ego nec lacrimas matris moritura videbo,
nec, mea qui digitis lumina condant, erit?
spiritus infelix peregrinas ibit in auras,
nec positos artus unguet amica manus?
ossa superstabant volucres inhumata marinae? 5
haec sunt officiis digna sepulcra meis?
ibis Cecropios portus patriaque receptus,
cum steteris turbae celsus in ore tuae
et bene narraris letum taurique virique
sectaque per dubias saxea tecta vias, 10
me quoque narrato sola tellure relictam:
non ego sum titulis subripienda tuis.
di facerent ut me summa de puppe videres!
movisset vultus maesta figura tuos.
nunc quoque non oculis, sed, qua potes, aspice mente 15
haerentem scopulo, quem vaga pulsant aquae.
aspice demissos lugentis more capillos
et tunicas lacrimis sicut ab imbre graves.
corpus, ut impulsae segetes aquilonibus, horret
litteraque articulo pressa tremante labat. 20
non te per meritum, quoniam male cessit, adoro:
debita sit facto gratia nulla meo,
sed ne poena quidem. si non ego causa salutis,
non tamen est cur sis tu mihi causa necis.
has tibi plangendo lugubria pectora lassas 25
infelix tendo trans freta longa manus.
hos tibi, qui superant, ostendo maesta capillos.
per lacrimas oro, quas tua facta movent,
flecte ratem, Theseu, versoque relabere velo!
si prius occidero, tu tamen ossa feres. 30

Ovid, 'Heroides' X. 119–150

(a) Translate ‘ergo ego ... marinae’ (lines 1–5). [5]

(b) ‘haec sunt ... meis’ (line 6): what upsets Ariadne about her likely death? [2]

(c) ‘ibis ... tuis’ (lines 7–12):

(i) why is the port of Athens called ‘Cecropios portus’ (line 7)? [1]

(ii) why does the thought of Theseus’ arrival in Athens make Ariadne feel particularly bitter? [4]

(d)*‘nunc quoque ... feres’ (lines 15–30): what makes this such a powerful and persuasive speech?

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* 'There is not much to admire in Aeneas and Turnus in 'Aeneid' Book 10.' To what extent do you agree? [20]**
- 7* What makes the love poetry of Ovid, Propertius, and Tibullus engaging and entertaining for the reader? [20]**
- 8* 'Falling in love leads only to misery.' To what extent is this the main theme of Ovid's 'Heroides'? [20]**

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