

Modified Enlarged 24pt
OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS

Friday 12 June 2020 – 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



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.

BLANK PAGE

SECTION A

Answer ONE question from this section.

- 1 Read the following passages and answer the questions.

ingentem quercum decisis undique ramis
constituit tumulto fulgentiaque induit arma,
Mezenti ducis exuvias, tibi, magne, tropaeum,
bellipotens; aptat rorantes sanguine cristas
telaque trunca viri, et bis sex thoraca petitum
perfossumque locis, clipeumque ex aere sinistrae
subligat atque ensem collo suspendit eburnum.
tum socios (namque omnis eum stipata tegebat
turba ducum) sic incipiens hortatur ovantes:

‘maxima res effecta, viri; timor omnis abesto,
quod superest; haec sunt spolia et de rege superbo

5

10

**primitiae manibusque meis Mezentius hic est.
nunc iter ad regem nobis murosque Latinos.
arma parate animis et spe praesumite bellum,
ne qua mora ignaros, ubi primum vellere signa
adnuerint superi pubemque educere castris,
impediat segnisve metu sententia tardet.**

15

Virgil, 'Aeneid' XI. 5–21

- (a) ‘Mezenti’ (line 3): who was Mezentius? [1]**
- (b) ‘aptat ... eburnum’ (lines 4–7): which features of the trophy show Aeneas’ triumph over Mezentius? [3]**
- (c) ‘tum ... hic est’ (lines 8–12): how do these lines show Aeneas’ leadership qualities? [4]**
- (d) Translate ‘nunc iter ... tardet’ (lines 13–17). [5]**

BLANK PAGE

Aurora interea miseris mortalibus aliam

extulerat lucem referens opera atque labores:

iam pater Aeneas, iam curvo in litore Tarchon

constituere pyras. huc corpora quisque suorum

more tulere patrum, subiectisque ignibus atris

conditur in tenebras altum caligine caelum.

ter circum accensos cincti fulgentibus armis

decurrere rogos, ter maestum funeris ignem

lustravere in equis ululatusque ore dedere.

spargitur et tellus lacrimis, sparguntur et arma,

it caelo clamorque virum clangorque tubarum.

hic alii spolia occisis derepta Latinis

coniciunt igni, galeas ensesque decoros

frenaque ferventesque rotas; pars munera nota,

ipsorum clipeos et non felicia tela.

Virgil, 'Aeneid' XI. 182–196

(e)*How does Virgil show the tragedy of war in these lines?

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

2 Read the following passage and answer the questions.

accipe nunc victus tenuis quae quantaque secum
adferat. imprimis valeas bene: nam variae res
ut noceant homini credas, memor illius escae
quae simplex olim tibi sederit; at simul assis
miscueris elixa, simul conchylia turdis,

5

dulcia se in bilem vertent stomachoque tumultum
lenta feret pituita. vides ut pallidus omnis
cena desurgat dubia? quin corpus onustum
hesternis vitiis animum quoque praegravat una,
atque adfigit humo divinae particulam aurae.

10

alter ubi dicto citius curata sopori
membra dedit vegetus praescripta ad munia surgit.
hic tamen ad melius poterit transcurrere quondam,
sive diem festum rediens advexerit annus,
seu recreare volet tenuatum corpus, ubique

15

accedent anni et tractari mollius aetas

imbecilla volet: tibi quidnam accedet ad istam

quam puer et validus praesumis molliem, seu

dura valetudo inciderit seu tarda senectus?

rancidum aprum antiqui laudabant, non quia nasus

illis nullus erat, sed, credo, hac mente, quod hospes

tardius adveniens vitiatum commodius quam

integrum edax dominus consumeret. hos utinam inter

heroas natum tellus me prima tulisset!

das aliquid famae, quae carmine gratior aurem

occupet humanam: grandes rhombi patinaeque

grande ferunt una cum damno dedecus: adde

iratum patrum, vicinos, te tibi iniquum

et frustra mortis cupidum, cum deerit egenti

as, laquei pretium.

Horace, 'Satires' 2.2.70–99

- (a) ‘victus tenuis’ (line 1): what basic principle is Horace promoting in this Satire? [1]**
- (b) ‘nam variaae ... dubia’ (lines 2–8): explain the warning Horace is giving here. [4]**
- (c) ‘quin corpus ... praegravat una’ (lines 8–9): what effect, according to Horace, does a bad diet have? [1]**
- (d) ‘adfigit ... aurae’ (line 10): explain what Horace means here. [2]**
- (e)*‘alter ... tulisset’ (lines 11–24): how does Horace try to make his argument persuasive?**

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

**(f) Translate 'das aliquid ... pretium'
(lines 25–30). [5]**

SECTION B

Answer ONE question from this section.

- 3 Read the following passages and answer the questions.

14

ecce fugae medio summis Amasenus abundans
spumabat ripis, tantus se nubibus imber
ruperat. ille innare parans infantis amore
tardatur caroque oneri timet. omnia secum
versanti subito vix haec sententia sedit:

5

telum immane manu valida quod forte gerebat
bellator, solidum nodis et robore cocto,
huic natam libro et silvestri subere clausam
implicat atque habilem mediae circumligat hastae.

Virgil, 'Aeneid' XI. 547–555

- (a) Translate 'ecce fugae ... sedit' (lines 1–5). [5]**
- (b) What was Metabus' plan to save Camilla? [1]**
- (c) 'telum immane ... cocto' (lines 6–7): how does Virgil suggest Metabus' spear was an impressive weapon? [2]**
- (d) 'huic natam ... hastae' (lines 8–9): explain what Metabus did with the spear AND explain why he prepared it in this way. [4]**

quotque emissa manu contorsit spicula virgo,
tot Phrygii cecidere viri. procul Ornytus armis
ignotis et equo venator Iapyge fertur,
cui pellis latos umeros erepta iuvenco
pugnatori operit, caput ingens oris hiatus
et malae texere lupi cum dentibus albis,
agrestisque manus armat sparus; ipse catervis
vertitur in mediis et toto vertice supra est.

→6

hunc illa exceptum (neque enim labor agmine verso)
traicit et super haec inimico pectore fatur:

10

‘silvis te, Tyrrhene, feras agitare putasti?
advenit qui vestra dies muliebribus armis
verba redargueret. nomen tamen haud leve patrum
manibus hoc referes, telo cecidisse Camillae.’

Virgil, ‘Aeneid’ XI. 676–689

(e)*How does Virgil make this battle scene engaging?

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

4 Read the following passages and answer the questions.

**hac arte Pollux et vagus Hercules
enisus arces attigit igneas,
quos inter Augustus recumbens
purpureo bibit ore nectar.**

**hac te merentem, Bacche pater, tuae 5
vexere tigres indocili iugum
collo trahentes; hac Quirinus
Martis equis Acheronta fugit,**

**gratum elocuta consiliantibus
Iunone divis: 'Ilion, Ilion 10
fatalis incestusque iudex
et mulier peregrina vertit**

**in pulverem, ex quo destituit deos
mercede pacta Laomedon, mihi
castaeque damnatum Minervae 15
cum populo et duce fraudulento.'**

Horace, 'Odes' 3.3.9–24

- (a) Translate ‘hac arte ... trahentes’ (lines 1–7). [5]**
- (b) In this poem, Juno is about to show forgiveness towards the descendants of Troy.**
- (i) What is the one condition Juno will have in return for this forgiveness? [1]**
- (ii) ‘hac Quirinus ... divis’ (lines 7–10): how does Horace suggest that the gods welcomed Juno’s speech? [1]**
- (c) Why does Juno describe Paris as ‘fatalis incestusque iudex’ (line 11)? [3]**
- (d) ‘ex quo ... fraudulentus’ (lines 13–16): what had Laomedon done which had made Troy a doomed city? [2]**

fecunda culpa saecula nuptias
primum inquinavere et genus et domos;
 hoc fonte derivata clades
 in patriam populumque fluxit.

5

motus doceri gaudet Ionicos
matura virgo et fingitur artibus,
 iam nunc et incestos amores
 de tenero meditatur ungui;

20

mox iuniores quaerit adulteros
inter mariti vina, neque eligit
 cui donet impermissa raptim
 gaudia luminibus remotis,

10

sed iussa coram non sine conscio
surgit marito, seu vocat institor

**seu navis Hispanae magister,
dedecorum pretiosus emptor.**

15

Horace, 'Odes' 3.6.17–32

**(e)*How does Horace make this a forceful attack on the
behaviour of the Romans?**

21

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

5 Read the following passages and answer the questions.

sive es docta, places raras dotata per artes;
sive rudis, placita es simplicitate tua.

est, quae Callimachi prae nostris rustica dicat
carmina – cui placeo, protinus ipsa placet.

est etiam, quae me vatem et mea carmina culpet –
culpantis cupiam sustinuisse femur.

molliter incedit – motu capit; altera dura est –
at poterit tacto mollior esse viro.

haec quia dulce canit flectitque facillima vocem,
oscula cantanti rapta dedisse velim;

haec querulas habili percurrit pollice chordas –
tam doctas quis non possit amare manus?

illa placet gestu numerosaque braccia ducit
et tenerum molli torquet ab arte latus –

ut taceam de me, qui causa tangor ab omni,

illic Hippolytum pone, Priapus erit!

Ovid, 'Amores' 2.4.17–32

(a)*'sive es ... latus' (lines 1–14): how does this passage show Ovid's amorous and lustful nature?

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

23

(b) 'illic ... erit' (line 16): why does Ovid refer to Hippolytus and Priapus here? [3]

ite triumphales circum mea tempora laurus!

vicimus: in nostro est, ecce, Corinna sinu,
quam vir, quam custos, quam ianua firma, tot hostes,
servabant, nequa posset ab arte capi!

haec est praecipuo victoria digna triumpho,
in qua, quaecumque est, sanguine praeda caret.
non humiles muri, non parvis oppida fossis
cincta, sed est ductu capta puella meo!

Pergama cum caderent bello superata bilistri,
ex tot in Atridis pars quota laudis erat?

at mea seposita est et ab omni milite dissors
gloria, nec titulum muneris alter habet.

Ovid, 'Amores' 2.12.1–12

- (c) Translate ‘vicimus ... caret’ (lines 2–6). [5]**
- (d) ‘non humiles ... meo’ (lines 7–8): what has NOT been won by Ovid’s leadership? [2]**
- (e) ‘Pergama ... habet’ (lines 9–12): how does Ovid use the Trojan War to make his point? [2]**

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* ‘Camilla shows greater heroism and leadership than any man in ‘Aeneid Book XI.’ How far do you agree? [20]

7* To what extent are Augustus and politics the only themes of Horace’s ‘Odes’ 3? [20]

8* ‘Ovid’s ‘Amores’ are entertaining but lack any real seriousness.’ To what extent do you agree with this judgement? [20]

END OF QUESTION PAPER

BLANK PAGE



Copyright Information

OCR is committed to seeking permission to reproduce all third-party content that it uses in its assessment materials. OCR has attempted to identify and contact all copyright holders whose work is used in this paper. To avoid the issue of disclosure of answer-related information to candidates, all copyright acknowledgements are reproduced in the OCR Copyright Acknowledgements Booklet. This is produced for each series of examinations and is freely available to download from our public website (www.ocr.org.uk) after the live examination series.

If OCR has unwittingly failed to correctly acknowledge or clear any third-party content in this assessment material, OCR will be happy to correct its mistake at the earliest possible opportunity.

For queries or further information please contact The OCR Copyright Team, The Triangle Building, Shaftesbury Road, Cambridge CB2 8EA.

OCR is part of the Cambridge Assessment Group; Cambridge Assessment is the brand name of University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which is itself a department of the University of Cambridge.