



Oxford Cambridge and RSA

Tuesday 20 June 2023 – Morning

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 consists of **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.

'si Turno extincto socios sum ascire paratus,
 cur non incolumi potius certamina tollo?
 quid consanguinei Rutuli, quid cetera dicet
 Italia, ad mortem si te (fors dicta refutet!)
 prodiderim, natam et conubia nostra petentem? 5
 respice res bello varias, miserere parentis
 longaevi, quem nunc maestum patria Ardea longe
 dividit.' haudquaquam dictis violentia Turni
 flectitur; exsuperat magis aegrescitque medendo.
 ut primum fari potuit, sic institit ore: 10
 'quam pro me curam geris, hanc, precor, optime, pro me
 deponas letumque sinas pro laude pacisci.
 et nos tela, pater, ferrumque haud debile dextra
 spargimus, et nostro sequitur de vulnere sanguis.'

Virgil, *Aeneid* XII. 38–51

- (a) *si ... dividit* (lines 1–8): who is speaking these words? [1]
- (b) *si ... tollo* (lines 1–2): what contrast does the speaker make here? [2]
- (c) Translate *quid consanguinei Rutuli ... longe dividit* (lines 3–8). [5]
- (d) *haudquaquam dictis ... sanguis* (lines 8–14): how do these lines show the strength of this speaker's feelings? [4]

dat gemitum tellus; tum crebros ensibus ictus
 congeminant, fors et virtus miscentur in unum.
 ac velut ingenti Sila summove Taburno
 cum duo conversis inimica in proelia tauri
 frontibus incurrunt, pavidi cessere magistri, 5
 stat pecus omne metu mutum, mussantque iuvencae
 quis nemori imperitet, quem tota armenta sequantur;
 illi inter sese multa vi vulnera miscent
 cornuaque obnixa infigunt et sanguine largo
 colla armosque lavant, gemitu nemus omne remugit: 10
 non aliter Tros Aeneas et Daunius heros
 concurrunt clipeis, ingens fragor aethera complet.
 Iuppiter ipse duas aequato examine lances
 sustinet et fata imponit diversa duorum,
 quem damnet labor et quo vergat pondere letum. 15

Virgil, *Aeneid* XII. 713–727

(e)* How does Virgil make this an exciting and dramatic scene?

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

[15]

2 Read the following passages and answer the questions.

Varus me meus ad suos amores
 visum duxerat e foro otiosum,
 scortillum, ut mihi tum repente visum est,
 non sane illepidum neque invenustum;
 huc ut venimus, incidere nobis 5
 sermones varii, in quibus, quid esset
 iam Bithynia, quo modo se haberet,
 et quonam mihi profuisset aere.
 respondi id quod erat, nihil neque ipsis
 nec praetoribus esse nec cohorti, 10
 cur quisquam caput unctius referret,
 praesertim quibus esset irrumator
 praetor, nec faceret pili cohortem.
 'at certe tamen,' inquiunt 'quod illic
 natum dicitur esse, comparasti 15
 ad lecticam homines.'

Catullus 10. 1–16

- (a) *Varus ... otiosum* (lines 1–2): what did Varus do here? [2]
- (b) *scortillum ... invenustum* (lines 3–4): what were Catullus' first impressions of Varus' girlfriend? [2]
- (c) *incidere nobis ... profuisset aere* (lines 5–8): what conversations did they have about Bithynia? [3]
- (d) Translate *respondi ... homines* (lines 9–16). [5]

siqua recordanti benefacta priora voluptas
 est homini, cum se cogitat esse pium,
 nec sanctam violasse fidem, nec foedere nullo
 divum ad fallendos numine abusum homines,
 multa parata manent in longa aetate, Catulle, 5
 ex hoc ingrato gaudia amore tibi.
 nam quaecumque homines bene cuiquam aut dicere possunt
 aut facere, haec a te dictaque factaque sunt.
 omnia quae ingratae perierunt credita menti.
 quare iam te cur amplius excrucies? 10
 quin tu animo offirmas atque istinc te ipse reducis,
 et dis invitis desinis esse miser?
 difficile est longum subito deponere amorem,
 difficile est, verum hoc qua lubet efficias:
 una salus haec est. hoc est tibi pervincendum, 15
 hoc facias, sive id non pote sive pote.

Catullus 76. 1–16

(e)* How does Catullus convey his disillusionment and despair in this passage?

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

[15]

Section B

Answer **one** question from this section.

3 Read the following passage and answer the questions.

fama est praecipitem, cum prima in proelia iunctos
 conscendebat equos, patrio mucrone relicto,
 dum trepidat, ferrum aurigae rapuisse Metisci;
 idque diu, dum terga dabant palantia Teucri,
 suffecit; postquam arma dei ad Volcania ventum est, 5
 mortalis mucro glacies ceu futilis ictu
 dissiluit, fulva resplendent fragmina harena.
 ergo amens diversa fuga petit aequora Turnus
 et nunc huc, inde huc incertos implicat orbis;
 undique enim densa Teucri includere corona 10
 atque hinc vasta palus, hinc ardua moenia cingunt.
 nec minus Aeneas, quamquam tardata sagitta
 interdum genua impediunt cursumque recusant,
 insequitur trepidique pedem pede fervidus urget:
 inclusum veluti si quando flumine nactus 15
 cervum aut puniceae saeptum formidine pennae
 venator cursu canis et latratibus instat;
 ille autem insidiis et ripa territus alta
 mille fugit refugitque vias, at vividus Umber
 haeret hians, iam iamque tenet similisque tenenti 20
 increpuit malis morsuque elusus inani est;
 tum vero exoritur clamor ripaeque lacusque
 responsant circa et caelum tonat omne tumultu.
 ille simul fugiens Rutulos simul increpat omnes
 nomine quemque vocans notumque efflagitat ensem. 25
 Aeneas mortem contra praesensque minatur
 exitium, si quisquam adeat, terretque trementes
 excisurum urbem minitans et saucius instat.
 quinque orbis explent cursu totidemque retexunt
 huc illuc; neque enim levia aut ludicra petuntur 30
 praemia, sed Turni de vita et sanguine certant.

Virgil, *Aeneid* XII. 735–765

- (a) What setback has Turnus just experienced? [1]
- (b) (i) *fama est ... Metisci* (lines 1–3): how had the mix-up occurred? [3]
(ii) *idque diu ... harena* (lines 4–7): why had Turnus not noticed this until now? [2]
- (c)* *ergo amens ... omne tumultu* (lines 8–23): how does Virgil make this a tense and dramatic scene?
You should refer **both** to the content **and** to the language of the passage. [15]
- (d) Translate *ille simul ... saucius instat* (lines 24–28). [5]
- (e) *neque enim ... certant* (lines 30–31): what contrast is Virgil making here? [2]

4 Read the following passage and answer the questions.

Iuppiter omnipotens, utinam ne tempore primo
 Gnosia Cecropiae tetigissent litora puppes,
 indomito nec dira ferens stipendia tauro
 perfidus in Cretam religasset navita funem,
 nec malus hic celans dulci crudelia forma 5
 consilia in nostris requiesset sedibus hospes!
 nam quo me referam? quali spe perdita nitor?
 Idaeosne petam montes? at gurgite lato
 discernens ponti truculentum dividit aequor.
 an patris auxilium sperem? quemne ipsa reliqui 10
 respersum iuvenem fraterna caede secuta?
 coniugis an fido consoler memet amore?
 quine fugit lentos incurvans gurgite remos?
 praeterea nullo colitur sola insula tecto,
 nec patet egressus pelagi cingentibus undis. 15
 nulla fugae ratio, nulla spes: omnia muta,
 omnia sunt deserta, ostentant omnia letum.
 non tamen ante mihi languescent lumina morte,
 nec prius a fesso secedent corpore sensus,
 quam iustam a divis exposcam prodita multam 20
 caelestumque fidem postrema comprecet hora.
 quare facta virum multantes vindice poena
 Eumenides, quibus anguino redimita capillo
 frons exspirantes praeporat pectoris iras,
 huc huc adventate, meas audite querellas, 25
 quas ego, vae misera, extremis proferre medullis
 cogor inops, ardens, amenti caeca furore.
 quae quoniam verae nascuntur pectore ab imo,
 vos nolite pati nostrum vanescere luctum,
 sed quali solam Theseus me mente reliquit, 30
 tali mente, deae, funestet seque suosque.'

Catullus 64. 171–201

- (a)* *Iuppiter omnipotens ... cingentibus undis* (lines 1–15): how does Catullus convey the range and depth of Ariadne's emotions in these lines?

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

- (b) Translate *omnia muta ... hora* (lines 16–21). [5]

- (c) *quare ... iras* (lines 22–24): how are the Furies described here? [2]

- (d) *meas audite querellas ... furore* (lines 25–27): how does Ariadne try to justify the violent curse she is about to make? [3]

- (e) *sed quali ... seque suosque* (lines 30–31): explain what Ariadne means by this. [3]

5 Read the following passage and answer the questions.

sic ubi fata vocant, udis abiectus in herbis
 ad vada Maeandri concinit albus olor.
 nec quia te nostra sperem prece posse moveri,
 alloquor (adverso movimus ista deo);
 sed merita et famam corpusque animumque pudicum 5
 cum male perdiderim, perdere verba leve est.
 certus es ire tamen miseramque relinquere Dido,
 atque idem venti vela fidemque ferent?
 certus es, Aenea, cum foedere solvere naves,
 quaeque ubi sint nescis, Itala regna sequi? 10
 nec nova Carthago nec te surgentia tangunt
 moenia nec sceptro tradita summa tuo?
 facta fugis, facienda petis; quaerenda per orbem
 altera, quaesita est altera terra tibi.
 ut terram invenias, quis eam tibi tradet habendam? 15
 quis sua non notis arva tenenda dabit?
 scilicet alter amor tibi restat et altera Dido
 quamque iterum fallas, altera danda fides.
 quando erit ut condas instar Carthaginis urbem
 et videas populos altus ab arce tuos? 20
 omnia ut eveniant, nec di tua vota morentur,
 unde tibi, quae te sic amet, uxor erit?
 uror ut inducto ceratae sulphure taedae,
 ut pia fumosis addita tura focus.
 Aeneas oculis vigilantis semper inhaeret, 25
 Aenean animo noxque quiesque refert.
 ille quidem male gratus et ad mea munera surdus,
 et quo, si non sim stulta, carere velim;
 non tamen Aenean, quamvis male cogitat, odi,
 sed queror infidum questaque peius amo. 30

Ovid, *Heroides* 7. 1–30

- (a) *sic ubi ... albus olor* (lines 1–2): explain the relevance of the comparison. [2]
- (b) *nec quia ... leve est* (lines 3–6): what points does Dido make here? [4]
- (c)* *certus es ire ... uxor erit* (lines 7–22): how does Dido try to persuade Aeneas that he should stay?
You should refer **both** to the content **and** to the language of the passage. [15]
- (d) Translate *uror ... surdus* (lines 23–27). [5]
- (e) *non tamen ... peius amo* (lines 29–30): what conflict does Dido say she is experiencing? [2]

Section C

Answer **one** question from this section.

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

6* 'Turnus is the centre of Virgil's interest and attention in *Aeneid* Book 12.'

How far is this true of what you have read in Book 12? [20]

7* How does Catullus maintain the reader's interest in his poems? [20]

8* 'In the *Heroides*, Ovid's abandoned women are all the same.'

To what extent do you agree? [20]

END OF QUESTION PAPER

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