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**Monday 20 June 2022 – 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 passage and answer the questions.

iamque oratores aderant ex urbe Latina  
 velati ramis oleae veniamque rogantes:  
 corpora, per campos ferro quae fusa iacebant,  
 redderet ac tumulo sineret succedere terrae:  
 nullum cum victis certamen et aethere cassis; 5  
 parceret hospitibus quondam socerisque vocatis.  
 quos bonus Aeneas haud aspernanda precantes  
 prosequitur venia et verbis haec insuper addit:  
 'quaenam vos tanto fortuna indigna, Latini,  
 implicuit bello, qui nos fugiatis amicos? 10  
 pacem me exanimis et Martis sorte peremptis  
 oratis? equidem et vivis concedere vellem.  
 nec veni, nisi fata locum sedemque dedissent,  
 nec bellum cum gente gero; rex nostra reliquit  
 hospitia et Turni potius se credidit armis. 15  
 aequius huic Turnum fuerat se opponere morti.  
 si bellum finire manu, si pellere Teucros  
 apparat, his mecum decuit concurrere telis:  
 vixet cui vitam deus aut sua dextra dedisset.  
 nunc ite et miseris supponite civibus ignem.' 20  
 dixerat Aeneas. illi obstipuere silentes  
 conversique oculos inter se atque ora tenebant.  
 tum senior semperque odiis et crimine Drances  
 infensus iuveni Turno sic ore vicissim  
 orsa refert: 'o fama ingens, ingentior armis, 25  
 vir Troiane, quibus caelo te laudibus aequem?  
 iustitiaene prius mirer belline laborum?  
 nos vero haec patriam grati referemus ad urbem  
 et te, si qua viam dederit fortuna, Latino  
 iungemus regi. quaerat sibi foedera Turnus.' 30

Virgil, *Aeneid* XI.100–129

- (a) Translate *iamque ... cassis* (lines 1–5). [5]
- (b) *hospitibus quondam socerisque vocatis* (line 6): why do the ambassadors describe the Latins in this way? [2]
- (c)\* In lines 7–20 (*quos bonus ... ignem*), how does Aeneas demonstrate admirable qualities?  
You should refer **both** to the content **and** to the language of the passage. [15]
- (d) *tum senior ... Turnus* (lines 23–30): how does Virgil make clear Drances' support for Aeneas? [6]

2 Read the following passages and answer the questions.

'o fortunati mercatores!' gravis annis  
 miles ait, multo iam fractus membra labore.  
 contra mercator, navem iactantibus Austris,  
 'militia est potior. quid enim? concurritur: horae  
 momento cita mors venit aut victoria laeta.'  
 agricolam laudat iuris legumque peritus,  
 sub galli cantum consultor ubi ostia pulsat.  
 ille, datis vadibus qui rure extractus in urbem est,  
 solos felices viventes clamat in urbe.

5

Horace, *Satires* 1.1.4–12

(a) *o fortunati ... laeta* (lines 1–5):

(i) why might a soldier describe merchants as *fortunati*? [2]

(ii) why might a merchant disagree? [3]

(b) *agricolam ... in urbe* (lines 6–9): how does Horace show that irrational jealousy is common? [3]

at nos virtutes ipsas invertimus atque  
sincerum cupimus vas incrustare. probus quis  
nobiscum vivit, multum demissus homo: illi  
tardo cognomen, pingui, damus. hic fugit omnes  
insidias nullique malo latus obdit apertum, 5  
cum genus hoc inter vitae versetur ubi acris  
invidia atque vigent ubi crimina: pro bene sano  
ac non incauto fictum astutumque vocamus.  
simplicior quis et est qualem me saepe libenter  
obtulerim tibi, Maecenas, ut forte legentem 10  
aut tacitum impellat quovis sermone molestus:  
‘communi sensu plane caret’ inquam. eheu,  
quam temere in nosmet legem sancimus iniquam!  
nam vitiis nemo sine nascitur: optimus ille est  
qui minimis urgetur. amicus dulcis ut aequum est 15  
cum mea compenset vitiis bona, pluribus hisce –  
si modo plura mihi bona sunt – inclinet, amari  
si volet: hac lege in trutina ponetur eadem.

Horace, *Satires* 1.3.55–72

(c)\* In lines 1–13 (*at nos ... iniquam*), how does Horace emphasise his disapproval of the way people confuse virtues and vices?

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

(d) Translate *optimus ... eadem* (lines 14–18). [5]

## Section B

Answer **one** question from this section.

3 Read the following passages and answer the questions.

hic natam in dumis interque horrentia lustra  
 armentalis equae mammis et lacte ferino  
 nutribat teneris immulgens ubera labris.  
 utque pedum primis infans vestigia plantis  
 institerat, iaculo palmas armavit acuto 5  
 spiculaque ex umero parvae suspendit et arcum.  
 pro crinali auro, pro longae tegmine pallae  
 tigridis exuviae per dorsum a vertice pendent.  
 tela manu iam tum tenera puerilia torsit  
 et fundam tereti circum caput egit habena 10  
 Strymoniamque gruem aut album deiecit olorem.  
 multae illam frustra Tyrrhena per oppida matres  
 optavere nurum; sola contenta Diana  
 aeternum telorum et virginitatis amorem  
 intemerata colit. 15

Virgil, *Aeneid* XI.570–584

(a)\* How does Virgil emphasise the unusual nature of Camilla's development?

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

[15]

ergo inter caedes cedentiaque agmina Tarchon  
fertur equo variisque instigat vocibus alas  
nomine quemque vocans, reficitque in proelia pulsos.  
'quis metus, o numquam dolituri, o semper inertes  
Tyrrheni, quae tanta animis ignavia venit? 5  
femina palantes agit atque haec agmina vertit!  
quo ferrum quidve haec gerimus tela inrita dextris?  
at non in Venerem segnes nocturnaue bella,  
aut ubi curva choros indixit tibia Bacchi.  
expectate dapes et plenae pocula mensae 10  
(hic amor, hoc studium) dum sacra secundus haruspex  
nuntiet ac lucos vocet hostia pinguis in altos!  
haec effatus equum in medios moriturus et ipse  
concitatur, et Venulo adversum se turbidus infert  
dereptumque ab equo dextra complectitur hostem 15  
et gremium ante suum multa vi concitus aufert.

Virgil, *Aeneid* XI.729–744

- (b) *ergo inter ... vertit* (lines 1–6): explain what makes Tarchon's actions and words effective. [4]
- (c) Translate *at non ... altos* (lines 8–12). [5]
- (d) *haec effatus ... aufert* (lines 13–16): how does Tarchon demonstrate the courage he expects from his troops? [3]

## 4 Read the following passage and answer the questions.

utcumque mecum vos eritis, libens  
 insanientem navita Bosphorum  
 temptabo et urentes harenas  
 litoris Assyrii viator,

visam Britannos hospitibus feros  
 et laetum equino sanguine Concanum,  
 visam pharetratos Gelonos  
 et Scythicum inviolatus amnem.

vos Caesarem altum, militia simul  
 fessas cohortes abdidit oppidis,  
 finire quaerentem labores  
 Pierio recreatis antro.

vos lene consilium et datis et dato  
 gaudetis, almae. scimus ut impios  
 Titanas immanemque turbam  
 fulmine sustulerit caduco,

qui terram inertem, qui mare temperat  
 ventosum, et urbes regnaque tristia  
 divosque mortalesque turmas  
 imperio regit unus aequo.

magnum illa terrorem intulerat Iovi  
 fidens iuventus horrida bracchiis  
 fratresque tendentes opaco  
 Pelion imposuisse Olympo.

sed quid Typhoeus et validus Mimas,  
 aut quid minaci Porphyriion statu,  
 quid Rhoetus evulsisque truncis  
 Enceladus iaculator audax

contra sonantem Palladis aegida  
 possent ruentes?

Horace, *Odes* 3.4.29–58



- (a) Translate *utcumque ... amnem* (lines 1–8). [5]
- (b) *vos Caesarem ... almae* (lines 9–14): explain how the Muses assist Augustus. [4]
- (c) Why do you think Horace tells the story of the Gigantomachy (the Battle of the Giants) in this ode? [3]
- (d)\* In lines 14–30 (*scimus ... ruentes*), how does Horace show the power and superiority of the gods?

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

5 Read the following passage and answer the questions.

ibit ad adfectam, quae non languebit, amicam:  
 visat! iudiciis aegra sit illa tuis.  
 si faciet tarde, ne te mora longa fatiget,  
 inposita gremio stertere fronte potes.  
 nec tu, linigeram fieri quid possit ad Isim, 5  
 quaesieris nec tu curva theatra time!  
 conscius adsiduos commissi tollet honores –  
 quis minor est autem quam tacuisse labor?  
 ille placet versatque domum neque verbera sentit;  
 ille potens – alii, sordida turba, iacent. 10  
 huic, verae ut lateant causae, finguntur inanes;  
 atque ambo domini, quod probat una, probant.  
 cum bene vir traxit vultum rugasque coegit,  
 quod voluit fieri blanda puella, facit.  
 sed tamen interdum tecum quoque iurgia nectat, 15  
 et simulet lacrimas carnificemque vocet.  
 tu contra obiciens, quae tuto diluat illa,  
 et veris falso crimine deme fidem.  
 sic tibi semper honos, sic alta peculia crescent.  
 haec fac, in exiguo tempore liber eris. 20  
 adspicis indicibus nexas per colla catenas?  
 squalidus orba fide pectora carcer habet.  
 quaerit aquas in aquis et poma fugacia captat  
 Tantalus – hoc illi garrula lingua dedit.  
 dum nimium servat custos Iunonius Io, 25  
 ante suos annos occidit; illa dea est!  
 vidi ego conpedibus liventia crura gerentem,  
 unde vir incestum scire coactus erat.  
 poena minor merito. nocuit mala lingua duobus.

Ovid, *Amores* 2.2.21–49

- (a) *ibit ... potes* (lines 1–4): how would the support of Bagoas help Ovid to deceive the husband? [4]
- (b) *linigeram ... ad Isim* (line 5):
- (i) why does Ovid describe Isis as *linigeram*? [1]
  - (ii) why do you think Ovid uses Isis as his example here? [2]
- (c)\* In lines 7–24 (*consciis ... dedit*), how does Ovid try to persuade Bagoas that his proposal is straightforward and beneficial? [15]
- You should refer **both** to the content **and** to the language of the passage.
- (d) Translate *dum nimium ... duobus* (lines 25–29). [5]

**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 nothing noble about the conduct of the characters Virgil describes in *Aeneid* Book 11.' How far do you agree? [20]
- 7\*** How far do you agree that Horace's main objective in *Odes* Book 3 is to promote Roman values? [20]
- 8\*** 'It is difficult to respect Ovid as he presents himself in *Amores* Book 2.' To what extent do you agree? [20]

**END OF QUESTION PAPER**

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