
LATIN (PRINCIPAL)

Paper 1 Verse Literature

9788/01

May/June 2019

2 hours 15 minutes

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

If you have been given an Answer Booklet, follow the instructions on the front cover of the Booklet.
Write your centre number, candidate number and name on all the work you hand in.
Write in dark blue or black pen.
Do not use staples, paper clips, glue or correction fluid.
DO NOT WRITE IN ANY BARCODES.

Section A

Answer **two** questions on your chosen prescribed text.
Virgil: Answer Question 1 and **either** Question 2 **or** Question 3.
Ovid: Answer Question 4 and **either** Question 5 **or** Question 6.

Section B

Answer **one** essay question on your chosen prescribed text.
Virgil: Answer Question 7 **or** Question 8.
Ovid: Answer Question 9 **or** Question 10.

Section C

Answer **one** question from this section.
Either: Unseen Literary Criticism;
Or: Answer **one** essay question on your chosen paired texts.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.
The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.

This syllabus is regulated for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland as a Cambridge International Level 3 Pre-U Certificate.

This document consists of **11** printed pages and **1** blank page.

Section A

Answer **two** questions on your chosen prescribed text.

EITHER

Virgil, *Aeneid* 2. 250–566, 624–804

Answer Question 1 and **either** Question 2 **or** Question 3.

OR

Ovid, *Metamorphoses* 8. 152–235, 260–450, 611–884

Answer Question 4 and **either** Question 5 **or** Question 6.

Virgil, *Aeneid* 2. 250–566, 624–804

Answer Question 1 and **either** Question 2 **or** Question 3.

1 Translate the following passage into English. Write your translation on **alternate** lines.

haec finis Priami fatorum, hic exitus illum
 sorte tulit Troiam incensam et prolapsa videntem
 Pergama, tot quondam populis terrisque superbum
 regnatorem Asiae. iacet ingens litore truncus,
 avulsumque umeris caput et sine nomine corpus.
 at me tum primum saevus circumstetit horror.
 obstipui; subiit cari genitoris imago,
 ut regem aequaevum crudeli vulnere vidi
 vitam exhalantem; subiit deserta Creusa
 et direpta domus et parvi casus Iuli.
 respicio et quae sit me circum copia lustrō.
 deseruere omnes defessi, et corpora saltu
 ad terram misere aut ignibus aegra dedere.

Virgil, *Aeneid* 2. 554–66

[15]

EITHER

2 Read the following passage and answer the questions.

tempus erat quo prima quies mortalibus aegris incipit et dono divum gratissima serpit. in somnis, ecce, ante oculos maestissimus Hector visus adesse mihi largosque effundere fletus, raptatus bigis ut quondam, aterque cruento	5
pulvere perque pedes traiectus lora tumentes. ei mihi, qualis erat, quantum mutatus ab illo Hectore qui redit exuvias indutus Achilli, vel Danaum Phrygios iaculatus puppibus ignes! squalentem barbam et concretos sanguine crines	10
vulneraque illa gerens, quae circum plurima muros accepit patrios. ultro flens ipse videbar compellare virum et maestas expromere voces: 'o lux Dardaniae, spes o fidissima Teucrum, quae tantae tenuere morae? quibus Hector ab oris	15
exspectate venis? ut te post multa tuorum funera, post varios hominumque urbisque labores defessi aspiciamus! quae causa indigna serenos foedavit vultus? aut cur haec vulnera cerno?' ille nihil, nec me quaerentem vana moratur,	20
sed graviter gemitus imo de pectore ducens, 'heu fuge, nate dea, teque his' ait 'eripe flammis. hostis habet muros; ruit alto a culmine Troia. sat patriae Priamoque datum: si Pergama dextra defendi possent, etiam hac defensa fuissent.	25
sacra suosque tibi commendat Troia penates; hos cape fatorum comites, his moenia quaere magna, pererrato statues quae denique ponto.' sic ait et manibus vittas Vestamque potentem aeternumque adytis effert penetralibus ignem.	30

Virgil, *Aeneid* 2. 268–97

- (a) Lines 1–13 (*tempus erat . . . expromere voces*): discuss the pathos of these lines. [12]
- (b) Lines 14–30 (*o lux . . . ignem*): how does Virgil make these lines dramatic? [13]

[Total: 25]

OR

3 Read the following passage and answer the questions.

'vos o, quibus integer aevi
 sanguis,' ait, 'solidaeque suo stant robore vires,
 vos agitate fugam.
 me si caelicolae voluissent ducere vitam,
 has mihi servassent sedes. satis una superque 5
 vidimus excidia et captae superavimus urbi.
 sic o sic positum adfati discedite corpus.
 ipse manu mortem inveniam; miserebitur hostis
 exuviasque petet. facilis iactura sepulcri.
 iam pridem invisus divis et inutilis annos 10
 demoror, ex quo me divum pater atque hominum rex
 fulminis adflavit ventis et contigit igni.'
 talia perstabat memorans fixusque manebat.
 nos contra effusi lacrimis coniunxque Creusa
 Ascaniusque omnisque domus, ne vertere secum 15
 cuncta pater fatoque urgenti incumbere vellet.
 abnegat inceptoque et sedibus haeret in isdem.
 rursus in arma feror mortemque miserrimus opto.
 nam quod consilium aut quae iam fortuna dabatur?
 'mene efferre pedem, genitor, te posse relicto 20
 sperasti tantumque nefas patrio excidit ore?
 si nihil ex tanta superis placet urbe relinqui,
 et sedet hoc animo perituraeque addere Troiae
 teque tuosque iuvat: patet isti ianua leto,
 iamque aderit multo Priami de sanguine Pyrrhus, 25
 natum ante ora patris, patrem qui obruncat ad aras.
 hoc erat, alma parens, quod me per tela, per ignes
 eripis, ut mediis hostem in penetralibus utque
 Ascanium patremque meum iuxtaque Creusam
 alterum in alterius mactatos sanguine cernam? 30
 arma, viri, ferte arma; vocat lux ultima victos.
 reddite me Danais; sinite instaurata revisam
 proelia. numquam omnes hodie moriemur inulti.'

Virgil, *Aeneid* 2. 638–70

- (a) Lines 1–17 (*vos . . . in isdem*): how does Virgil make these lines dramatic? [13]
- (b) Lines 18–33 (*rursus . . . inulti*): discuss the characterisation of Aeneas in these lines. [12]

[Total: 25]

[Section A total: 40]

Ovid, *Metamorphoses* 8. 152–235, 260–450, 611–884

Answer Question 4 and **either** Question 5 **or** Question 6.

4 Translate the following passage into English. Write your translation on **alternate** lines.

et iam lunonia laeva
 parte Samos (fuerant Delosque Parosque relictæ),
 dextra Lebinthos erat fecundaque melle Calymne,
 cum puer audaci coepit gaudere volatu
 deseruitque ducem, caelique cupidine tactus
 altius egit iter. rapidi vicinia solis
 mollit odoratas, pennarum vincula, ceras:
 tabuerant cerae; nudos quatit ille lacertos
 remigioque carens non ullas percipit auras,
 oraque caerulea patrium clamantia nomen
 excipiuntur aqua, quae nomen traxit ab illo.
 at pater infelix, nec iam pater, 'Icare,' dixit,
 'Icare,' dixit 'ubi es? qua te regione requiram?'

Ovid, *Metamorphoses* 8. 220–32

[15]

EITHER

5 Read the following passage and answer the questions.

at manus Oenidae variat, missisque duabus hasta prior terra, medio stetit altera tergo. nec mora, dum saevit, dum corpora versat in orbem stridentemque novo spumam cum sanguine fundit, vulneris auctor adest hostemque irritat ad iram	5
splendidaque adversos venabula condit in armos. gaudia testantur socii clamore secundo victricemque petunt dextrae coniungere dextram, immanemque ferum multa tellure iacentem mirantes spectant, neque adhuc contingere tutum	10
esse putant, sed tela tamen sua quisque cruentat. ipse pede imposito caput exitiabile pressit atque ita 'sume mei spolium, Nonacria, iuris,' dixit 'et in partem veniat mea gloria tecum!' protinus exuvias, rigidis horrentia saetis	15
terga dat et magnis insignia dentibus ora. illi laetitiae est cum munere muneris auctor; invidere alii, totoque erat agmine murmur. e quibus ingenti tendentes bracchia voce 'pone age nec titulos intercipe, femina, nostros,'	20
Thestiadae clamant, 'nec te fiducia formae decipiat, ne sit longe tibi captus amore auctor!' et huic adimunt munus, ius muneris illi. non tulit, et tumida frendens Mavortius ira 'discite, raptores alieni' dixit 'honoris,	25
facta minis quantum distent!' hausitque nefando pectora Plexippi, nil tale timentia, ferro. Toxea, quid faciat dubium pariterque volentem ulcisci fratrem fraternaue fata timentem, haud patitur dubitare diu calidumque priori	30
caede recalfecit consorti sanguine telum.	

Ovid, *Metamorphoses* 8. 414–44

- (a) Lines 1–17 (*at manus . . . muneris auctor*): discuss the tone of these lines. [13]
- (b) Lines 18–31 (*invidere alii . . . sanguine telum*): how does Ovid convey the drama of the situation in these lines? [12]

[Total: 25]

OR

6 Read the following passage and answer the questions.

'lenis adhuc somnus placidis Erysichthona pennis
 mulcebat: petit ille dapes sub imagine somni,
 oraque vana movet, dentemque in dente fatigat
 exercetque cibo delusum guttur inani
 proque epulis tenues nequiquam devorat auras. 5
 ut vero est expulsa quies, furit ardor edendi
 perque avidas fauces incensaque viscera regnat.
 nec mora, quod pontus, quod terra, quod educat aer,
 poscit et appositis queritur ieiunia mensis,
 inque epulis epulas quaerit; quodque urbibus esse 10
 quodque satis poterat populo, non sufficit uni,
 plusque cupit quo plura suam demittit in alvum.
 utque fretum recipit de tota flumina terra
 nec satiatur aquis peregrinosque ebibit amnes,
 utque rapax ignis non umquam alimenta recusat 15
 innumerasque faces cremat, et, quo copia maior
 est data, plura petit, turbaque voracior ipsa est:
 sic epulas omnes Erysichthonis ora profani
 accipiunt poscuntque simul; cibus omnis in illo
 causa cibi est, semperque locus fit inanis edendo. 20
 'iamque fame patrias altique voragine ventris
 attenuarat opes, sed inattenuata manebat
 tum quoque dira fames, implacataeque vigebat
 flamma gulae. tandem, demisso in viscera censu,
 filia restabat, non illo digna parente. 25
 hanc quoque vendit inops: dominum generosa recusat,
 et vicina suas tendens super aequora palmas
 "eripe me domino qui raptae praemia nobis
 virginitatis habes" ait – haec Neptunus habebat –
 qui prece non sprete, quamvis modo visa sequenti 30
 esset ero, formamque novat vultumque virilem
 induit et cultus pisces capientibus aptos.

Ovid, *Metamorphoses* 8. 823–54

- (a) Lines 1–20 (*lenis . . . edendo*): how are these lines an effective description of Erysichthon's condition? [15]
- (b) Lines 21–32 (*iamque . . . aptos*): discuss the pathos of these lines. [10]

[Total: 25]

[Section A total: 40]

Section B

Answer **one** essay question on your chosen prescribed text.

You should refer in your answer both to the text itself and, where relevant, to the wider historical, social, political and cultural context. Credit will be given for engagement with secondary literature, where appropriate.

Virgil, *Aeneid* 2. 250–566, 624–804

EITHER

7 ‘A wide range of figures are convincingly characterised in *Aeneid* 2.’ Discuss. [25]

OR

8 ‘*Aeneid* 2 depicts the helplessness but also the dignity of the Trojans.’ Discuss this view of *Aeneid* 2. [25]

Ovid, *Metamorphoses* 8. 152–235, 260–450, 611–884

EITHER

9 How strong are the thematic links between the stories in *Metamorphoses* 8? [25]

OR

10 Discuss the representation of human relationships in *Metamorphoses* 8. [25]

[Section B total: 25]

Section C

Answer **one** question from this section.

EITHER

Unseen Literary Criticism

- 11 Read the following passage and **write a literary appreciation**. A translation of the passage is provided but in your answer you should refer to the Latin text, where appropriate.

Horace celebrates his poetic achievement.

exegi monumentum aere perennius regalique situ pyramidum altius, quod non imber edax, non Aquilo inpotens possit diruere aut innumerabilis annorum series et fuga temporum.	5
non omnis moriar multaue pars mei vitabit Libitinam; usque ego postera crescam laude recens, dum Capitolium scandet cum tacita virgine pontifex. dicar, qua violens obstrepat Aufidus	10
et qua pauper aquae Daunus agrestium regnavit populorum, ex humili potens princeps Aeolium carmen ad Italos deduxisse modos. sume superbiam quaesitam meritis et mihi Delphica lauro cinge volens, Melpomene, comam.	15

Horace, *Odes* 3.30

I have built a monument more lasting than bronze,
one higher than the royal structure of the Pyramids
that no devouring rain, or fierce northerly gale,
can destroy: nor the innumerable
sequence of years, and the flight of time.
I shall not completely die but a large part of me
will escape Persephone: and fresh with future
glory, I will grow continuously. While the High
Priest, along with the silent Virgin, will climb the Capitol,
I will be talked about, (where violent Aufidus roars,
and where Daunus once, poor in water,
ruled over a rural people), I, from humble origins, famous,
(as) the first to have brought Aeolian [i.e. Greek] song
into Italian verse. Melpomene [a muse], take pride
in what has been earned by your merit and Muse,
willingly crown my hair with the Delphic laurel.

[25]

OR

Essay

Answer **one** essay question on your chosen paired texts.

You should refer in your answer both to the texts themselves and, where relevant, to the wider historical, social, political and cultural context. Credit will be given for engagement with secondary literature, where appropriate.

Virgil, *Aeneid* 2. 250–566, 624–804

Virgil, *Aeneid* 10

EITHER

12 Compare the representation of violence in *Aeneid* 2 and *Aeneid* 10. [25]

OR

13 Compare the characterisation of Aeneas in *Aeneid* 2 and *Aeneid* 10. [25]

Ovid, *Metamorphoses* 8. 152–235, 260–450, 611–884

Ovid, *Metamorphoses* 3

EITHER

14 ‘Ovid is best seen as a comic writer.’ Discuss this view in relation to *Metamorphoses* 3 and 8. [25]

OR

15 Discuss the view that Ovid’s characterisations in *Metamorphoses* 3 and 8 are psychologically unconvincing. [25]

[Section C total: 25]

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