



Cambridge Pre-U

LATIN

9788/01

Paper 1 Verse Literature

May/June 2022

2 hours 15 minutes

You must answer on the answer booklet/paper.

You will need: Answer booklet/paper

INSTRUCTIONS

- Answer **four** questions in total:
 - Section A: answer **two** questions on your chosen prescribed text.
 - Virgil: Answer Question 1 and **either** Question 2 **or** Question 3.
 - Juvenal: 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.
 - Juvenal: 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.
- If you have been given an answer booklet, follow the instructions on the front cover of the answer booklet.
- Use a black or dark blue pen.
- Write your name, centre number and candidate number on all the work you hand in.
- Do **not** use an erasable pen or correction fluid.
- At the end of the examination, fasten all your work together. Do **not** use staples, paper clips or glue.

INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is 90.
- The number of marks for each question or part question is shown in brackets [].

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

This document has **12** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.



Section A

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

EITHER

Virgil, *Aeneid* 7. 148–640

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

OR

Juvenal, *Satires* 1 and 3

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

Virgil, *Aeneid* 7. 148–640

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

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

at saeva e speculis tempus dea nacta nocendi
ardua tecta petit stabuli et de culmine summo
pastorale canit signum cornuque recurvo
Tartaream intendit vocem, qua protinus omne
contremuit nemus et silvae insonuere profundae;
audiit et Triviae longe lacus, audiit amnis
sulpurea Nar albus aqua fontesque Velini,
et trepidae matres pressere ad pectora natos.
tum vero ad vocem celeres, qua bucina signum
dira dedit, raptis concurrunt undique telis
indomiti agricolae, nec non et Troia pubes
Ascanio auxilium castris effundit apertis.

Virgil, *Aeneid* 7. 511–22

[15]

EITHER

2 Read the following passage and answer the questions.

iamque iter emensi turris ac tecta Latinorum
 ardua cernebant iuvenes muroque subibant.
 ante urbem pueri et primaevo flore iuventus
 exercentur equis domitantque in pulvere currus,
 aut acris tendunt arcus aut lenta lacertis 5
 spicula contorquent, cursuque ictuque lacessunt:
 cum praevectus equo longaevis regis ad aures
 nuntius ingentes ignota in veste reportat
 advenisse viros. ille intra tecta vocari
 imperat et solio medius consedit avito. 10
 tectum augustum, ingens, centum sublime columnis
 urbe fuit summa, Laurentis regia Pici,
 horrendum silvis et religione parentum.
 hic sceptrum accipere et primos attollere fascis
 regibus omen erat; hoc illis curia templum, 15
 hae sacris sedes epulis; hic ariete caeso
 perpetuis soliti patres considerare mensis.
 quin etiam veterum effigies ex ordine avorum
 antiqua e cedro, Italusque paterque Sabinus
 vitisator curvam servans sub imagine falcem, 20
 Saturnusque senex lanique bifrontis imago
 vestibulo astabant, aliique ab origine reges,
 Martiaque ob patriam pugnando vulnera passi.
 multaque praeterea sacris in postibus arma,
 captivi pendent currus curvaeque secures 25
 et cristae capitum et portarum ingentia claustra
 spiculaque clipeique ereptaque rostra carinis.
 ipse Quirinali lituo parvaque sedebat
 succinctus trabea laevaue ancile gerebat
 Picus, equum domitor, quem capta cupidine coniunx 30
 aurea percussum virga versumque venenis
 fecit avem Circe sparsitque coloribus alas.

Virgil, *Aeneid* 7. 160–191

- (a) Lines 1–17 (*iamque ... mensis*): discuss the drama of these lines. [13]
- (b) Lines 18–32 (*quin etiam ... alas*): discuss the tone of these lines. [12]

[Total: 25]

OR

3 Read the following passage and answer the questions.

dum Turnus Rutulos animis audacibus implet,
 Allecto in Teucros Stygiis se concitat alis,
 arte nova speculata locum, quo litore pulcher
 insidiis cursuque feras agitabat lulus.
 hic subitam canibus rabiem Cocytia virgo 5
 obicit et noto naris contingit odore,
 ut cervum ardentem agerent; quae prima laborum
 causa fuit belloque animos accendit agrestis.
 cervus erat forma praestanti et cornibus ingens,
 Tyrrhidae pueri quem matris ab ubere raptum 10
 nutribant Tyrrhusque pater, cui regia parent
 armenta et lati custodia credita campi.
 adsuetum imperiis soror omni Silvia cura
 mollibus intexens ornabat cornua sertis,
 pectebatque ferum puroque in fonte lavabat. 15
 ille manum patiens mensaeque adsuetus erili
 errabat silvis rursusque ad limina nota
 ipse domum sera quamvis se nocte ferebat.
 hunc procul errantem rabidae venantis luli
 commovere canes, fluvio cum forte secundo 20
 deflueret ripaque aestus viridante levaret.
 ipse etiam eximiae laudis succensus amore
 Ascanius curvo derexit spicula cornu;
 nec dextrae erranti deus afruit, actaque multo
 perque uterum sonitu perque ilia venit harundo. 25
 saucius at quadripes nota intra tecta refugit
 successitque gemens stabulis, questuque cruentus
 atque imploranti similis tectum omne replebat.
 Silvia prima soror palmis percussa lacertos
 auxilium vocat et duros conclamat agrestis. 30
 olli (pestis enim tacitis latet aspera silvis)
 improvisi adsunt, hic torre armatus obusto,
 stipitis hic gravidi nodis; quod cuique repertum
 rimanti telum ira facit.

Virgil, *Aeneid* 7. 475–508(a) Lines 1–18 (*dum ... ferebat*): discuss the drama of these lines. [13](b) Lines 19–34 (*hunc ... facit*): discuss the tone of these lines. [12]

[Total: 25]

[Section A total: 40]

Juvenal, *Satires* 1 and 3

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

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

'cum veniet contra, digito compesce labellum:
 accusator erit qui verbum dixerit "hic est."
 securus licet Aenean Rutulumque ferocem
 committas, nulli gravis est percussus Achilles
 aut multum quaesitus Hylas urnamque secutus:
 ense velut stricto quotiens Lucilius ardens
 infremuit, rubet auditor cui frigida mens est
 criminibus, tacita sudant praecordia culpa.
 inde ira et lacrimae. tecum prius ergo voluta
 haec animo ante tubas: galeatum sero duelli
 paenitet.' experiar quid concedatur in illos
 quorum Flaminia tegitur cinis atque Latina.

Juvenal, *Satire* 1.160–71

[15]

EITHER

5 Read the following passage and answer the questions.

quid referam quanta siccum iecur ardeat ira,
 cum populum gregibus comitum premit hic spoliator
 pupilli prostantis et hic damnatus inani
 iudicio? quid enim salvis infamia nummis?
 exul ab octava Marius bibit et fruitur dis 5
 iratis, at tu victrix, provincia, ploras.
 haec ego non credam Venusina digna lucerna?
 haec ego non agitem? sed quid magis? Heracleas
 aut Diomedea aut mugitum labyrinthi
 et mare percussum puero fabrumque volentem, 10
 cum leno accipiat moechi bona, si capiendi
 ius nullum uxori, doctus spectare lacunar,
 doctus et ad calicem vigilantem stertere naso;
 cum fas esse putet curam sperare cohortis
 qui bona donavit praesepibus et caret omni 15
 maiorum censu, dum pervolat axe citato
 Flaminiam puer Automedon? nam lora tenebat
 ipse, lacernatae cum se iactaret amicae.
 nonne libet medio ceras implere capaces
 quadrvio, cum iam sexta cervice feratur 20
 hinc atque inde patens ac nuda paene cathedra
 et multum referens de Maecenate supino
 signator falsi, qui se lautum atque beatum
 exiguas tabulis et gemma fecerit uda?
 occurrit matrona potens, quae molle Calenum 25
 porrectura viro miscet sitiens rubetam
 instituitque rudes melior Lucusta propinquas
 per famam et populum nigros efferre maritos.
 aude aliquid brevibus Gyaris et carcere dignum,
 si vis esse aliquid. probitas laudatur et alget; 30
 criminibus debent hortos, praetoria, mensas,
 argentum vetus et stantem extra pocula caprum.

Juvenal, *Satire* 1. 45–76

- (a) Lines 1–18 (*quid ... amicae*): how does Juvenal convey his anger in these lines? [15]
- (b) Lines 19–32 (*nonne ... caprum*): discuss the tone of these lines. [10]

[Total: 25]

OR

6 Read the following passage and answer the questions.

quid quod adulandi gens prudentissima laudat
 sermonem indocti, faciem deformis amici,
 et longum invalidi collum cervicibus aequat
 Herculis Antaeum procul a tellure tenentis,
 miratur vocem angustam, qua deterius nec 5
 ille sonat quo mordetur gallina marito?
 haec eadem licet et nobis laudare, sed illis
 creditur. an melior, cum Thaida sustinet aut cum
 uxorem comoedus agit vel Dorida nullo
 cultam palliolo? mulier nempe ipsa videtur, 10
 non persona, loqui: vacua et plana omnia dicas
 infra ventriculum et tenui distantia rima.
 nec tamen Antiochus nec erit mirabilis illic
 aut Stratocles aut cum molli Demetrius Haemo:
 natio comoeda est. rides, maiore cachinno 15
 concutitur; flet, si lacrimas conspexit amici,
 nec dolet; igniculum brumae si tempore poscas,
 accipit endromidem; si dixeris 'aestuo,' sudat.
 non sumus ergo pares: melior, qui semper et omni
 nocte dieque potest aliena sumere vultum 20
 a facie, iactare manus, laudare paratus,
 si bene ructavit, si rectum minxit amicus,
 si trulla inverso crepitum dedit aurea fundo.
 praeterea sanctum nihil aut ab inguine tutum,
 non matrona laris, non filia virgo, nec ipse 25
 sponsus levis adhuc, non filius ante pudicus.
 horum si nihil est, aviam resupinat amici.
 scire volunt secreta domus atque inde timeri.
 et quoniam coepit Graecorum mentio, transi
 gymnasia atque audi facinus maioris abollae. 30
 Stoicus occidit Baream, delator amicum,
 discipulumque senex ripa nutritus in illa
 ad quam Gorgonei delapsa est pinna caballi.

Juvenal, *Satire* 3. 86–118(a) Lines 1–18 (*quid ... sudat*): discuss the tone of these lines. [13](b) Lines 19–33 (*non sumus ... caballi*): discuss the humour of these lines. [12]

[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* 7.148–640**EITHER**

7 Discuss the representation of leadership in *Aeneid* 7. [25]

OR

8 Discuss the representation of the divine in *Aeneid* 7. [25]

Juvenal, *Satires* 1 and 3**EITHER**

9 Does Juvenal write the sort of satire which he argues for in *Satire* 1? [25]

OR

10 'Juvenal is a poet for all times, not just his own.' Discuss. [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.

Lucretius depicts the philosopher as hero.

humana ante oculos foede cum vita iaceret in terris oppressa gravi sub religione, quae caput a caeli regionibus ostendebat horribili super aspectu mortalibus instans, primum Graius homo mortalis tollere contra	5
est oculos ausus primusque obsistere contra; quem neque fama deum nec fulmina nec minitanti murmure compressit caelum, sed eo magis acrem inritat animi virtutem, effringere ut arcta naturae primus portarum claustra cupiret.	10
ergo vivida vis animi pervicit et extra processit longe flammantia moenia mundi atque omne immensum peragravit mente animoque, unde refert nobis victor quid possit oriri, quid nequeat, finita potestas denique cuique	15
qua nam sit ratione atque alte terminus haerens. quare religio pedibus subiecta vicissim opteritur, nos exaequat victoria caelo.	

Lucretius, *De Rerum Natura* 1. 62–79

When before [people's] eyes human life lay foully crushed on earth under heavy religion, which showed its head from the regions of heaven threatening mortals with a horrible look, first a mortal Greek man dared to raise his eyes against, and first dared to stand against [it]. Neither the reputation of the gods, nor their thunderbolts, nor the heavens with threatening rumble, held him back, but all the more roused the fierce strength of his spirit, so that he might first wish to break the closed bars of the gates of nature. And so the vital force of his mind won through and he advanced far outside the flaming walls of the world and in his mind and spirit he wandered through the whole immense [space], from where he brings back to us as victor what can arise, what cannot, and finally in what way for each thing there is a limited power and a boundary deeply fixed. And so religion in turn is cast underfoot and crushed; the victory makes us equal to heaven.

[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* 7. 148–640
Virgil, *Georgics* 2

EITHER

12 To what extent is Virgil a didactic poet? [25]

OR

13 Discuss the themes of order and organisation in *Aeneid* 7 and *Georgics* 2. [25]

Juvenal, *Satires* 1, 2, 3 and 6
Horace, *Satires* 1.4, 1.5 and 2.1

EITHER

14 Discuss the representation of men in Juvenal and Horace. [25]

OR

15 To what extent do the satires of Juvenal and Horace criticise rather than entertain? [25]

[Section C total: 25]

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