

**OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS
A LEVEL
H443/03
LATIN
Prose Literature
TUESDAY 12 JUNE 2018:
Morning
TIME ALLOWED: 2 hours
plus your additional time allowance
MODIFIED ENLARGED 24pt**

**YOU MUST HAVE:
the OCR 12-page Answer Booklet
(sent with general stationery)**

**DO NOT USE:
a dictionary**

Do not use a dictionary

READ INSTRUCTIONS OVERLEAF



INSTRUCTIONS

Use black ink.

Complete the boxes on the front cover of the Answer Booklet.

Answer ONE question from EACH of sections A, B and C.

Write your answers in the Answer Booklet. Additional paper may be used if required but you must clearly show your candidate number, centre number and question number(s).

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 (*).

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Section A

Answer ONE question from this section.

1 Read the following passage and answer the questions.

Roma subito ipse profectus pridie est ut ante suum fundum, quod re intellectum est, Miloni insidias conlocaret; atque ita profectus est ut contionem turbulentam in qua eius furor desideratus est, quae illo ipso die habita est, relinqueret, quam, nisi obire facinoris locum tempusque voluisset, numquam reliquisset. 5

Milo autem cum in senatu fuisset eo die quoad senatus est dimissus, domum venit, calceos et vestimenta mutavit, paulisper, dum se uxor, ut fit, comparat, commoratus est, dein profectus id temporis cum iam Clodius, si quidem eo die Romam venturus erat, redire potuisset. obviam fit ei Clodius, expeditus, in equo, nulla raeda, nullis impedimentis, nullis Graecis comitibus, ut solebat, sine uxore, quod numquam fere: cum hic insidiator, qui iter illud ad caedem faciendam apparasset, cum uxore veheretur in raeda, paenulatus, magno et impedito et muliebri ac delicato ancillarum puerorumque comitatu. 10 15

fit obviam Clodio ante fundum eius hora fere undecima, aut non multo secus. statim complures cum telis in hunc faciunt de loco superiore impetum; adversi raedarium occidunt. cum autem hic de raeda reiecta paenula desiluisset seque acri animo defenderet, illi qui erant cum Clodio gladiis eductis partim recurrere ad raedam ut a tergo Milonem adorirentur, partim, quod 20 25

hunc iam interfectum putarent, caedere incipiunt eius servos qui post erant; ex quibus qui animo fideli in dominum et praesenti fuerunt, partim occisi sunt, partim, cum ad raedam pugnari viderent, domino succurrere prohiberentur, Milonem occisum et ex ipso Clodio audirent et re vera putarent, fecerunt id servi Milonis – dicam enim aperte non derivandi criminis causa, sed ut factum est – nec imperante nec sciente nec praesente domino, quod suos quisque servos in tali re facere voluisset. 30 35

haec sicuti exposui ita gesta sunt, iudices: insidiator superatus est, vi victa vis vel potius oppressa virtute audacia est.

Cicero, 'Pro Milone' 27–30

- (a) 'Roma ... reliquisset' (lines 1–6): what does Cicero say here that makes Clodius' behaviour seem suspicious? [3]**
- (b) Translate 'Milo autem ... potuisset' (lines 7–12). [5]**
- (c) In lines 12–18 ('obviam fit ... comitatu'), what differences does Cicero highlight between Clodius and Milo? [4]**
- (d)* In lines 20–38 ('statim complures ... audacia est'), how does Cicero give an exciting account of the encounter between Clodius and Milo?**

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

2 Read the following passage and answer the questions.

utendum inclinatione ea Caesar et quae casus obtulerat in sapientiam vertenda ratus circumiri tentoria iubet; accitur centurio Clemens et si qui alii bonis artibus grati in vulgus. hi vigiliis, stationibus, custodiis portarum se inserunt, spem offerunt, metum intendunt. 'quo usque filium imperatoris obsidebimus? quis certaminum finis? Percennione et Vibuleno sacramentum dicturi sumus? Percennius et Vibulenus stipendia militibus, agros emeritis largientur? denique pro Neronibus et Drusis imperium populi Romani capessent? quin potius, ut novissimi in culpam, ita primi ad paenitentiam sumus? tarda sunt quae in commune expostulantur: privatam gratiam statim mereare, statim recipias.' commotis per haec mentibus et inter se suspectis, tironem a veterano, legionem a legione dissociant. tum redire paulatim amor obsequii: omittunt portas, signa unum in locum principio seditionis congregata suas in sedes referunt. 5 10 15

Drusus orto die et vocata contione, quamquam rudis dicendi, nobilitate ingenita incusat priora, probat praesentia; negat se terrore et minis vinci: flexos ad modestiam si videat, si supplices audiat, scripturum patri ut placatus legionum preces exciperet. ... certatum inde sentiis, cum alii opperiendos legatos atque interim comitate permulcendum militem censerent, alii fortioribus remediis agendum: nihil in vulgo modicum; terrere ni paveant, ubi pertimuerint inpune contemni: dum superstitione urgeat, adiciendos ex duce metus sublatis seditionis auctoribus. promptum ad asperiora ingenium Druso erat: vocatos Vibulenum et Percennium interfici iubet. tradunt plerique intra tabernaculum ducis obrutos, alii corpora extra vallum abiecta ostentui. 20 25 30

tum ut quisque praecipuus turbator conquisiti, et pars, extra castra palantes, a centurionibus aut praetoriarum cohortium militibus caesi: quosdam ipsi manipuli documentum fidei tradidere.

35

Tacitus, 'Annals' I.28–30

- (a) 'inclinacione ea Caesar et quae casus obtulerat' (line 1): to what is Tacitus referring here? [2]**

- (b) 'accitur centurio Clemens et si qui alii bonis artibus grati in vulgus' (lines 3–4): apart from Clemens, which officers did Drusus select to speak to the soldiers? [1]**

- (c) In lines 5–13 ('quo usque ... recipias'), what arguments did these speakers use to persuade the soldiers? [4]**

- (d) Translate 'commotis ... referunt' (lines 13–17). [5]**

- (e)* How do lines 18–35 ('Drusus ... tradidere') give an unfavourable impression of Drusus and the soldiers?**

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 passages and answer the questions.

quos nisi manu misisset, tormentis etiam dedendi fuerunt conservatores domini, ultores sceleris, defensores necis. hic vero nihil habet in his malis quod minus moleste ferat quam, etiam si quid ipsi accidat, esse tamen illis meritum praemium persolutum.

5

sed quaestiones urgent Milonem, quae sunt habitae nunc in atrio Libertatis. 'quibusnam de servis?' rogas; de Publi Clodi. 'quis eos postulavit?' Appius. 'quis produxit?' Appius. 'unde?' ab Appio. di boni! quid potest agi severius? proxime deos accessit Clodius, propius quam tum cum ad ipsos penetrarat, cuius de morte tamquam de caerimoniis violatis quaeritur. sed tamen maiores nostri in dominum quaeri noluerunt, non quia non posset verum inveniri, sed quia videbatur indignum esse et dominis morte ipsa tristius. in reum de servo accusatoris cum quaeritur, verum inveniri potest?

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Cicero, 'Pro Milone' 58–59

- (a) **'quos ... persolutum'** (lines 1–5): what did Milo do for his slaves, and why did this cause trouble for Milo? [2]
- (b) In lines 6–10 (**'sed quaestiones ... severius'**), what point is Cicero making about Appius? [2]
- (c) **'proxime ... quaeritur'** (lines 10–12): explain what is amusing in these comments about Clodius. [4]
- (d) Translate **'sed tamen ... potest'** (lines 12–16). [5]

quam ob rem si cruentum gladium tenens clamaret
Titus Annius, 'Adeste, quaeso, atque audite, cives:
Publium Clodium interfeci; eius furores, quos nullis iam
legibus, nullis iudiciis frenare poteramus, hoc ferro et
hac dextera a cervicibus vestris reppuli, per me ut unum 5
ius, aequitas, leges, libertas, pudor, pudicitia in civitate
maneret,' esset vero timendum quonam modo id ferret
civitas? nunc enim quis est qui non probet, qui non
laudet, qui non unum post hominum memoriam Titum
Annum plurimum rei publicae profuisse, maxima laetitia 10
populum Romanum, cunctam Italiam, nationes omnes
adfecisse et dicat et sentiat? non queo vetera illa populi
Romani gaudia quanta fuerint iudicare: multas tamen
iam summorum imperatorum clarissimas victorias aetas
nostra vidit, quarum nulla neque tam diuturnam laetitiam 15
attulit nec tantam.

Cicero, 'Pro Milone' 77

**(e)*How does Cicero make this a stirring passage in defence
of Milo?**

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

4 Read the following passages and answer the questions.

**etiam Q. Haterius et Mamercus Scaurus suspicacem
animum perstrinxere, Haterius cum dixisset ‘quo
usque patieris, Caesar, non adesse caput rei publicae?’
Scaurus quia dixerat spem esse ex eo non inritas fore
senatus preces quod relationi consulum iure tribuniciae 5
potestatis non intercessisset. in Haterium statim invectus
est; Scaurum, cui inplacabilius irascebatur, silentio
tramisit. fessusque clamore omnium, expostulatione
singulorum flexit paulatim, non ut fateretur suscipi a
se imperium, sed ut negare et rogari desineret. constat 10
Haterium, cum deprecandi causa Palatium introisset
ambulantisque Tiberii genua advolveretur, prope a
militibus interfectum quia Tiberius casu an manibus eius
inpeditus prociderat.**

Tacitus, ‘Annals’ I.13

- (a) In lines 1–6 (‘etiam ... intercessisset’), explain how the words of Q. Haterius and Mamercus Scaurus caused offence to Tiberius. [4]**
- (b) Translate ‘fessusque ... prociderat’ (lines 8–14). [5]**
- (c) Who subsequently saved Haterius from Tiberius’ soldiers? [1]**

at Germanicus, quamquam contracto exercitu et parata
in defectores ultione, dandum adhuc spatium ratus, si
recenti exemplo sibi ipsi consulerent, praemittit litteras
ad Caecinam, venire se valida manu ac, ni supplicium in
malos praesumant, usurum promisca caede. eas Caecina 5
aquiliferis signiferisque et quod maxime castrorum
sincerum erat occulte recitat, utque cunctos infamiae,
se ipsos morti eximant hortatur: nam in pace causas et
merita spectari, ubi bellum ingruat innocentes ac noxios
iuxta cadere. 10

illi temptatis quos idoneos rebantur, postquam maiorem
legionum partem in officio vident, de sententia legati
statuunt tempus, quo foedissimum quemque et seditioni
promptum ferro invadant. tunc signo inter se dato
inrumpunt contubernia, trucidant ignaros, nullo nisi 15
consciis noscente quod caedis initium, quis finis.

diversa omnium, quae umquam accidere, civilium
armorum facies. non proelio, non adversis e castris, sed
isdem e cubilibus, quos simul vescentes dies, simul
quietos nox habuerat, discedunt in partes, ingerunt tela. 20
clamor vulnera sanguis palam, causa in occulto; cetera
fors regit. et quidam bonorum caesi, postquam intellecto
in quos saeviretur pessimi quoque arma rapuerant.
neque legatus aut tribunus moderator adfuit: permissa
vulgo licentia atque ultio et satietas. 25

Tacitus, 'Annals' I.48–49

(d) 'recenti exemplo' (line 3): to what is Tacitus referring here? [1]

(e) 'praemittit litteras ... cadere' (lines 3–10): what threat did Germanicus' letter contain? [2]

(f)* 'illi temptatis ... satietas' (lines 11–25): how does Tacitus make this passage a vivid description of the soldiers' actions?

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

5 Read the following passages and answer the questions.

Literni honestius Scipio quam Bais exulabat: ruina eius modi non est tam molliter collocanda. illi quoque, ad quos primos fortuna populi Romani publicas opes transtulit, C. Marius et Cn. Pompeius et Caesar extruxerunt quidem villas in regione Baiana, sed illas inposuerunt summis iugis montium. videbatur hoc magis militare, ex edito speculari late longeque subiecta. aspice quam positionem elegerint, quibus aedificia excitaverunt locis et qualia; scies non villas esse, sed castra.

5

habitatum tu putas umquam fuisse inimica Catonem, ut praenavigantes adulteras dinumeraret et tot genera cumbarum variis coloribus picta et fluvitantes toto lacu rosam, ut audiret canentium nocturna convicia? nonne ille manere intra vallum maluisset, quod in unam noctem manu sua ipse duxisset?

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Seneca, 'Letters' 51, 11–12

(a) How do lines 1–9 ('Literni ... castra') give an unfavourable impression of Baiae? [4]

(b) Translate 'habitatum ... duxisset' (lines 10–15). [5]

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exercet philosophia regnum suum; dat tempus, non accipit. non est res subsiciva, ordinaria est, domina est; adest et iubet. Alexander cuidam civitati partem agrorum et dimidium rerum omnium promittenti ‘eo,’ inquit, ‘proposito in Asiam veni, ut non id acciperem quod dedissetis, sed ut id haberetis, quod reliquissem.’ idem philosophia rebus omnibus: ‘non sum hoc tempus acceptura quod vobis superfuerit, sed id vos habebitis quod ipsa reiecero.’ 5

totam huc converte mentem, huic asside, hanc cole: ingens intervallum inter te et ceteros fiet. omnes mortales multo antecedes, non multo te di antecedent. quaeris quid inter te et illos interfuturum sit? diutius erunt. at mehercules magni artificis est cluisse totum in exiguo. tantum sapienti sua quantum deo omnis aetas patet. est aliquid quo sapiens antecedit deum: ille naturae beneficio non timet, suo sapiens. ecce res magna: habere inbecillitatem hominis, securitatem dei. 10 15

incredibilis philosophiae vis est ad omnem fortuitam vim retundendam. nullum telum in corpore eius sedet: munita est, solida: quaedam defetigat et velut levia tela laxo sinu eludit, quaedam discutit et in eum usque qui miserat respuit. 20

Seneca, ‘Letters’ 53, 9–12

(c) Explain the point that Seneca makes in lines 3–9 ('Alexander ... reiecerō') by his reference to Alexander. [4]

(d)* In the remainder of the above passage (lines 1–3, 'exercet ... iubet', and 10–23, 'totam ... respuit'), how does Seneca give a vivid impression of the importance of philosophy?

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

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* ‘Politics and prejudice, rather than reasoned argument, are the dominant forces in the ‘Pro Milone’.’

To what extent do you agree with this judgement? [20]

7* ‘Failure, both at home and abroad, is the constant theme of the book.’

To what extent does this seem a fair comment on what you have read of ‘Annals’ I? [20]

8* From your reading of Seneca’s letters and Tacitus’ account of his death, to what extent do you find Seneca a likeable figure? [20]

END OF QUESTION PAPER

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