



Oxford Cambridge and RSA

Friday 17 May 2019 – Morning

AS Level Latin

H043/02 Literature

Time allowed: 2 hours



You must have:

- the OCR 12-page Answer Booklet (OCR12 sent with general stationery)

Do not use:

- a dictionary

INSTRUCTIONS

- Use black ink.
- Answer **one** question from Section A and **one** question from Section B.
- 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 **80**.
- 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.



Answer **one** question from Section A and **one** question from Section B.

Section A: Prose Literature

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

1 Read the following passages and answer the questions.

venis e Gallia ad quaesturam petendam. aude dicere te prius
ad parentem tuam venisse quam ad me. acceperam iam ante
Caesaris litteras ut mihi satis fieri paterer a te: itaque ne loqui
quidem sum te passus de gratia. postea sum cultus a te, tu a
me observatus in petitione quaesturae; quo quidem tempore P. 5
Clodium approbante populo Romano in foro es conatus occidere,
cumque eam rem tua sponte conarere, non impulsu meo, tamen
ita praedicabas, te non existimare, nisi illum interfecisses,
umquam mihi pro tuis in me iniuriis satis esse facturum. in quo
demiror cur Milonem impulsu meo rem illam egisse dicas, cum 10
te ultro mihi idem illud deferentem numquam sim adhortatus.
quamquam, si in eo perseverares, ad tuam gloriam rem illam
referri malebam quam ad meam gratiam.

Cicero, *Philippic II*.49

- (a) *venis e Gallia ad quaesturam petendam* (line 1): why, according to Cicero, did Antony come back from Gaul? [1]
- (b) Translate *aude dicere ... quaesturae* (lines 1–5). [5]
- (c) *quo quidem tempore ... occidere* (lines 5–6): what **two** points does Cicero make here about the killing of Clodius? [2]
- (d) *cumque eam rem ... sim adhortatus* (lines 7–11): how does Cicero emphasise that the killing of Clodius was Antony's doing and not his own?
Make **three** points and support your answer with reference to the Latin text. [6]
- (e) *si ... gratiam* (lines 12–13): explain the point Cicero is making about the killing of Clodius. [2]

at etiam ascribi iussit in fastis ad Lupercalia: C. Caesari, dictatori perpetuo, M. Antonium consulem populi iussu regnum detulisse; Caesarem uti noluisse. iam iam minime miror te otium perturbare; non modo urbem odisse, sed etiam lucem; cum perditissimis latronibus non solum de die, sed etiam in diem bibere. ubi enim tu in pace consistes? qui locus tibi in legibus et in iudiciis esse potest, quae tu, quantum in te fuit, dominatu regio sustulisti? ideone L. Tarquinius exactus, Sp. Cassius, Sp. Maelius, M. Manlius necati ut multis post saeculis a M. Antonio, quod fas non est, rex Romae constitueretur? sed ad auspicia redeamus, de quibus Idibus Martiis fuit in senatu Caesar acturus. quaero: tum tu quid egisses? audiebam equidem te paratum venisse, quod me de ementitis auspiciis, quibus tamen parere necesse erat, putares esse dicturum. sustulit illum diem fortuna rei publicae.

Cicero, *Philippic* II.87–88

- (f) *C. Caesari ... noluisse* (lines 1–3): what was ordered to be inscribed in the public records? [3]
- (g) *iam ... constitueretur* (lines 3–10): how does Cicero add force to his disapproval of Antony's behaviour?
Make **four** points and support your answer with reference to the Latin text. [8]
- (h) What is Cicero referring to as *ementitis auspiciis* (line 13)? [2]
- (i) *fortuna rei publicae* (line 14): to what event does this refer? [1]
- (j)* 'Instead of defending the Republic, Cicero just exposes its faults.' How far do you agree with this statement, from your study of Cicero's *Philippic* II? [10]

In your response you are expected, where relevant, to draw on material from those parts of the text that you have studied in English, as well as those parts you have read in Latin. [10]

Do **not** answer this question if you have already answered Question 1.

2 Read the following passages and answer the questions.

fuere qui crederent Capitonem ut avaritia et libidine foedum ac maculosum ita cogitatione rerum novarum abstinuisse, sed a legatis bellum suadentibus, postquam impellere nequiverint, crimen ac dolum ultro compositum, et Galbam mobilitate ingenii, an ne altius scrutaretur, quoquo modo acta, quia mutari non poterant, comprobasse. ceterum utraque caedes sinistre accepta, et invisio semel principi seu bene seu male facta parem invidiam adferebant. venalia cuncta, praepotentes liberti, servorum manus subitis avidae et tamquam apud senem festinantes, eademque novae aulae mala, aequae gravia, non aequae excusata. ipsa aetas Galbae inrisui ac fastidio erat adsuetis iuventae Neronis et imperatores forma ac decore corporis, ut est mos vulgi, comparantibus.

Tacitus, *Histories* 1.7

- (a) (i) Where had Capito died? [1]
(ii) Who had killed him? [1]
- (b) *fuere ... comprobasse* (lines 1–6): how does Tacitus emphasise the poor reputation of Capito, the legionary commanders and Galba?
Make **three** points and support your answer with reference to the Latin text. [6]
- (c) Translate *ceterum ... excusata* (lines 6–10). [5]
- (d) *ipsa aetas ... comparantibus* (lines 10–13):
(i) give **two** ways in which the people compare Galba unfavourably with Nero. [2]
(ii) what does Tacitus suggest here about the *vulgus*? [1]

infecit ea tabes legionum quoque et auxiliorum motas iam mentes, postquam vulgatum erat labare Germanici exercitus fidem. adeoque parata apud malos seditio, etiam apud integros dissimulatio fuit, ut postero iduum die redeuntem a cena Othonem rapturi fuerint, ni incerta noctis et tota urbe sparsa militum castra nec facilem inter temulentos consensum timuissent, non rei publicae cura, quam foedare principis sui sanguine sobrii parabant, sed ne per tenebras, ut quisque Pannonici vel Germanici exercitus militibus oblatus esset, ignorantibus plerisque, pro Othone destinaretur. multa erumpentis seditionis indicia per conscios oppressa: quaedam apud Galbae aures praefectus Laco elusit, ignarus militarium animorum consiliique quamvis egregii, quod non ipse adferret, inimicus et adversus peritos pervicax.

Tacitus, *Histories* 1.26

- (e) *infecit ... destinaretur* (lines 1–10): how, by what he says and the language he uses, does Tacitus convey the shocking behaviour of the legions?

Make **four** points and support your answer with reference to the Latin text. [8]

- (f) *multa ... elusit* (lines 10–12): why did Galba not receive the full details of the legions' behaviour? [2]

- (g) *ignarus ... pervicax* (lines 12–14): according to Tacitus, in what ways was Laco not a good *praefectus*?

Make **two** points and support your answer with reference to the Latin text. [4]

- (h)* 'Tacitus does not have anything good to say about anyone.' To what extent do you agree with this statement, from your study of Tacitus' *Histories* 1?

In your response you are expected, where relevant, to draw on material from those parts of the text that you have studied in English, as well as those parts you have read in Latin. [10]

Section B: Verse Literature

Answer **either** Question 3 or Question 4.

3 Read the following passages and answer the questions.

haec ubi deflevit, tolli miserabile corpus
 imperat, et toto lectos ex agmine mittit
 mille viros qui supremum comitentur honorem
 intersintque patris lacrimis, solacia luctus
 exigua ingentis, misero sed debita patri. 5
 haud segnes alii crates et molle feretrum
 arbuteis texunt virgis et vimine querno
 exstructosque toros obtentu frondis inumbrant.
 hic iuvenem agresti sublimem stramine ponunt:
 qualem virgineo demessum pollice florem 10
 seu mollis violae seu languentis hyacinthi,
 cui neque fulgor adhuc nec dum sua forma recessit,
 non iam mater alit tellus viresque ministrat.
 tum geminas vestes auroque ostroque rigentes
 extulit Aeneas, quas illi laeta laborum 15
 ipsa suis quondam manibus Sidonia Dido
 fecerat et tenui telas discreverat auro.

Virgil, *Aeneid* XI. 59–75

(a) *haec ... imperat* (lines 1–2):

(i) who is described as *miserabile corpus*? [1]

(ii) what order does Aeneas give? [1]

(b) *et toto ... patri* (lines 2–5): who does Aeneas send off **and** what does he want them to do? [3]

(c) Translate *haud segnes ... ponunt* (lines 6–9). [5]

(d) *qualem virgineo ... discreverat auro* (lines 10–17): how does Virgil create a sense of sorrow in these lines?

Make **four** points and support your answer with reference to the Latin text. [8]

tertia lux gelidam caelo dimoverat umbram:
 maerentes altum cinerem et confusa ruebant
 ossa focis tepidoque onerabant aggere terrae.
 iam vero in tectis, praedivitis urbe Latini,
 praecipuus fragor et longi pars maxima luctus. 5
 hic matres miseraeque nurus, hic cara sororum
 pectora maerentum puerique parentibus orbi
 dirum exsecrantur bellum Turnique hymenaeos;
 ipsum armis ipsumque iubent decernere ferro,
 qui regnum Italiae et primos sibi poscat honores. 10
 ingravat haec saevus Drances solumque vocari
 testatur, solum posci in certamina Turnum.
 multa simul contra variis sententia dictis
 pro Turno, et magnum reginae nomen obumbrat,
 multa virum meritis sustentat fama tropaeis. 15

Virgil, *Aeneid* XI. 210–224

(e) *maerentes ... terrae* (lines 2–3): what happened on the third day? [2]

(f) *iam vero ... honores* (lines 4–10): how does Virgil draw attention to **both** the grief of the Latins **and** their anger at Turnus?

Make **four** points and support your answer with reference to the Latin text. [8]

(g) *ingravat ... Turnum* (lines 11–12): what did Drances declare? [2]

(h)* 'Virgil shows more sympathy for the Trojans and their allies than for the Latins.' How far do you agree with this statement, from your study of Virgil's *Aeneid* XI?

In your response you are expected, where relevant, to draw on material from those parts of the text that you have studied in English, as well as those parts you have read in Latin. [10]

Do **not** answer this question if you have already answered Question 3.

4 Read the following passages and answer the questions.

sicut

parvula - nam exemplo est - magni formica laboris
 ore trahit quodcumque potest atque addit acervo
 quem struit, haud ignara ac non incauta futuri.
 quae, simul inversum contristat Aquarius annum, 5
 non usquam prorepat et illis utitur ante
 quaesitis sapiens; cum te neque fervidus aestus
 demoveat lucro, neque hiems, ignis, mare, ferrum,
 nil obstat tibi dum ne sit te ditior alter.
 quid iuvat immensum te argenti pondus et auri 10
 furtim defossa timidum deponere terra?
 'quod si comminuas vilem redigatur ad assem.'
 at ni id fit, quid habet pulchri constructus acervus?
 milia frumenti tua triverit area centum,
 non tuus hoc capiet venter plus ac meus: ut si 15
 reticulum panis venales inter onusto
 forte vehas umero, nihilo plus accipias quam
 qui nil portarit.

Horace, *Satires* 1.1, lines 32–49

(a) *sicut ... sapiens* (lines 1–7):

(i) Horace is comparing an ant to a number of human workers. Give **one** of these workers. [1]

(ii) how, by what he says and the language he uses, does Horace create a positive image of the ant?

Make **four** points and support your answer with reference to the Latin text. [8]

(b) *cum te ... alter* (lines 7–9): how does the behaviour of the man Horace is addressing differ from that of the ant? [2]

(c) *quid iuvat ... deponere terra* (lines 10–11): what does the miserly man do with the silver and gold he has collected? [1]

(d) Translate *milia frumenti ... nil portarit* (lines 14–18). [5]

cum tua pervideas oculis mala lippus inunctis,
 cur in amicorum vitiis tam cernis acutum
 quam aut aquila aut serpens Epidaurius? at tibi contra
 evenit, inquirant vitia ut tu rursus et illi.
 iracundior est paulo, minus aptus acutis 5
 naribus horum hominum; rideri possit eo quod
 rusticius tonso toga defluit et male laxus
 in pede calceus haeret: at est bonus, ut melior vir
 non alius quisquam, at tibi amicus, at ingenium ingens
 inculto latet hoc sub corpore. denique te ipsum 10
 concute num qua tibi vitiorum inseverit olim
 natura aut etiam consuetudo mala; namque
 neglectis urenda filix innascitur agris.
 illuc praevertamur, amatorem quod amicae
 turpia decipiunt caecum vitia aut etiam ipsa haec 15
 delectant.

Horace, *Satires* 1.3, lines 25–40

(e) *cum ... et illi* (lines 1–4): what does Horace say about the way men view their own faults and those of their friends? [3]

(f) *iracundior ... corpore* (lines 5–10): how, by his use of language, does Horace draw attention to both the physical appearance of the man described in these lines **and** his character?

Make **four** points and support your answer with reference to the Latin text. [8]

(g) *amatorem ... delectant* (lines 14–16): how, according to Horace, does a lover behave towards his girlfriend? [2]

(h)* 'What harm can there be in speaking the truth with a laugh?' (Horace). In what ways does Horace make effective use of humour to put across his ideas?

In your response you are expected, where relevant, to draw on material from those parts of the text that you have studied in English, as well as those parts you have read in Latin. [10]

END OF QUESTION PAPER

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