



Oxford Cambridge and RSA

**Thursday 08 October 2020 – Afternoon**

**AS Level Latin**

**H043/02 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 and **one** in Section B.

**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 has **12** pages.

**ADVICE**

- Read each question carefully before you start your answer.

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

**Section A: Prose Literature**

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

1 Read the following passages and answer the questions.

esto: hoc imperite; nec enim est ab homine numquam sobrio  
postulanda prudentia, sed videte impudentiam. multis ante  
mensibus in senatu dixit se Dolabellae comitia aut prohibitorum  
auspiciis aut id facturum esse quod fecit. quisquamne divinare  
potest quid viti in auspiciis futurum sit, nisi qui de caelo servare  
constituit? quod neque licet comitiis per leges et si qui servavit  
non comitiis habitis, sed priusquam habeantur, debet nuntiare.  
verum implicata inscientia impudentia est: nec scit quod augurem  
nec facit quod pudentem decet. 5

atque ex illo die recordamini eius usque ad Idus Martias  
consulatum. quis umquam apparitor tam humilis, tam abiectus?  
nihil ipse poterat; omnia rogabat; caput in aversam lecticam  
inserens, beneficia quae venderet a conlega petebat. 10

Cicero, *Philippic* II.81–82

- (a) *nec enim ... prudentia* (lines 1–2): how is Cicero being sarcastic here? [2]
- (b) *multis ... fecit* (lines 2–4): what did Antony say in the senate about the election of Dolabella? [2]
- (c) *quod neque ... debet nuntiare* (lines 6–7): what point is Cicero making? [3]
- (d) *verum implicata ... petebat* (lines 8–13): how does Cicero mock Antony?  
Make **three** points and support your answer with reference to the Latin text. [6]

qui tu vir, di immortales, et quantus fuisses, si illius diei mentem servare potuisses! pacem haberemus, quae erat facta per obsidem puerum nobilem, M. Bambalionis nepotem. quamquam bonum te timor faciebat, non diuturnus magister officii, improbum fecit ea quae, dum timor abest, a te non discedit, audacia. etsi 5  
tum, cum optimum te putabant me quidem dissentiente, funeri tyranni, si illud funus fuit, sceleratissime praefuisti.

tua illa pulchra laudatio, tua miseratio, tua cohortatio; tu, tu, inquam, illas faces incendisti, et eas, quibus semustilatus ille est et eas quibus incensa L. Bellieni domus deflagavit. tu illos 10  
impetus perditorum hominum et ex maxima parte servorum quos nos vi manuque reppulimus in nostras domos immisisti. idem tamen quasi fuligine abstersa reliquis diebus in Capitolio praeclara senatus consulta fecisti, ne qua post Idus Martias immunitatis tabula neve cuius benefici figeretur. meministi ipse 15  
de exsulibus, scis de immunitate quid dixeris.

Cicero, *Philippic* II.90–91

- (e) *qui tu vir ... potuisses* (lines 1–2): what hope does Cicero say he once had for Antony? [1]
- (f) *quae erat facta ... nepotem* (lines 2–3):
- (i) to what event is Cicero referring here? [2]
- (ii) why do you think Cicero includes a reference to Bambalio? [1]
- (g) *quamquam bonum ... immisisti* (lines 3–12): how does Cicero add force to his accusations against Antony?
- Make **four** points and support your answer with reference to the Latin text. [8]
- (h) Translate *idem ... dixeris* (lines 13–16). [5]
- (i)\* ‘Antony was an enemy of the state who needed to be stopped.’ How convincingly does Cicero make this point in the parts of *Philippic* II you have read?

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.

et Nymphidius quidem in ipso conatu oppressus, set  
 quamvis capite defectionis ablato manebat plerisque militum  
 conscientia, nec deerant sermones senium atque avaritiam  
 Galbae increpantium. laudata olim et militari fama celebrata  
 severitas eius angebat aspernantes veterem disciplinam atque 5  
 ita quattuordecim annis a Nerone adsuefactos ut haud minus  
 vitia principum amarent quam olim virtutes verebantur. accessit  
 Galbae vox pro re publica honesta, ipsi anceps, legi a se militem,  
 non emi; nec enim ad hanc formam cetera erant.

Tacitus, *Histories* I.5

(a) *et Nymphidius ... ablato* (lines 1–2):

(i) what attempt of Nymphidius is being referred to? [1]

(ii) what happened to Nymphidius? [1]

(b) *plerisque ... increpantium* (lines 2–4): what, according to Tacitus, were the feelings of the soldiers at this point? [2]

(c) *laudata ... cetera erant* (lines 4–9): what impression does Tacitus give of Galba and the soldiers?

Make **three** points and support your answer with reference to the Latin text. [6]

interea Othonem, cui compositis rebus nulla spes, omne in turbido consilium, multa simul extimulabant, luxuria etiam principi onerosa, inopia vix privato toleranda, in Galbam ira, in Pisonem invidia; fingebat et metum quo magis concupisceret: praegravem se Neroni fuisse, nec Lusitaniam rursus et alterius exilii honorem expectandum. suspectum semper invisumque dominantibus qui proximus destinaretur. nocuisse id sibi apud senem principem, magis nociturum apud iuvenem ingenio trucem et longo exilio efferatum: occidi Othonem posse. proinde agendum audendumque, dum Galbae auctoritas fluxa, Pisonis nondum coaluisset. opportunos magnis conatibus transitus rerum, nec cunctatione opus, ubi perniciosior sit quies quam temeritas. mortem omnibus ex natura aequalem oblivione apud posteros vel gloria distingui; ac si nocentem innocentemque idem exitus maneat, acrioris viri esse merito perire.

non erat Othonis mollis et corpori similis animus. et intimi libertorum servorumque, corruptius quam in privata domo habiti, aulam Neronis et luxus, adulteria, matrimonia ceterasque regnorum libidines avido talium, si auderet, ut sua ostentantes, quiescenti ut aliena exprobrabant.

Tacitus, *Histories* I.21–22

- (d) *interea Othonem ... invidia* (lines 1–4): what does Tacitus say here about Otho's strategy and motives? [4]
- (e) *fingebat ... coaluisset* (lines 4–11): how does Tacitus make this a lively description of Otho's thoughts?  
Make **four** points and support your answer with reference to the Latin text. [8]
- (f) Translate *opportunos ... perire* (lines 11–15). [5]
- (g) *et intimi ... exprobrabant* (lines 16–20):
- (i) what advice did Otho's slaves and freedmen give him about the various excesses of Nero's reign? [2]
- (ii) *avidu talium*: what does this tell us about Otho's attitude? [1]
- (h)\* 'Galba was totally unsuitable to be an emperor.' To what extent is this the impression given by Tacitus in the parts of *Histories* I you have read?

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.

ducitur infelix aevo confectus Acoetes,  
pectora nunc foedans pugnis, nunc unguibus ora,  
sternitur et toto proiectus corpore terrae.  
ducunt et Rutulo perfusos sanguine currus.  
post bellator equus positus insignibus Aethon 5  
it lacrimans guttisque umectat grandibus ora.  
hastam alii galeamque ferunt, nam cetera Turnus  
victor habet. tum maesta phalanx Teucrique sequuntur  
Tyrrhenique omnes et versis Arcades armis.  
postquam omnis longe comitum praecesserat ordo, 10  
substitit Aeneas gemituque haec addidit alto:  
'nos alias hinc ad lacrimas eadem horrida belli  
fata vocant: salve aeternum mihi, maxime Palla,  
aeternumque vale.' nec plura effatus ad altos  
tendebat muros gressumque in castra ferebat. 15

Virgil, *Aeneid* XI. 85–99

(a) *infelix ... Acoetes* (line 1):

- (i) who was Acoetes? [1]
- (ii) why is he described as *infelix*? [1]

(b) *ducitur infelix ... Arcades armis* (lines 1–9): how, by his use of language, does Virgil make this a sorrowful scene?

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

(c) Translate *nos alias ... ferebat* (lines 12–15). [5]

quae postquam matres succedere tectis  
 viderunt, maestam incendunt clamoribus urbem.  
 at non Euandrum potis est vis ulla tenere,  
 sed venit in medios. feretro Pallanta reposito  
 procubuit super atque haeret lacrimansque gemensque, 5  
 et via vix tandem voci laxata dolore est:  
 'non haec, o Palla, dederas promissa petenti,  
 cautius ut saevo velles te credere Marti.  
 haud ignarus eram quantum nova gloria in armis  
 et praedulce decus primo certamine posset. 10  
 primitiae iuvenis miserae bellique propinqui  
 dura rudimenta, et nulli exaudita deorum  
 vota precesque meae! tuque, o sanctissima coniunx,  
 felix morte tua neque in hunc servata dolorem!  
 contra ego vivendo vici mea fata, superstes 15  
 restarem ut genitor. Troum socia arma secutum  
 obruerent Rutuli telis!

Virgil, *Aeneid* XI. 146–162

- (d) *maestam ... urbem* (line 2): what is the name of this city? [1]
- (e) *at non Euandrum ... gemensque* (lines 3–5): how does Evander react to the arrival of the funeral procession? [4]
- (f) *non haec ... ut genitor* (lines 7–16): how do Evander's words convey the depth of his grief?  
 Make **four** points and support your answer with reference to the Latin text. [8]
- (g) *Troum ... Rutuli telis* (lines 16–17): what does Evander wish? [2]
- (h)\* 'In *Aeneid* XI Virgil offers a completely tragic and negative picture of human existence.' How far do you agree with this statement, from what you have read of *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.

vellem in amicitia sic erraremus, et isti  
 errori nomen virtus posuisset honestum.  
 ac pater ut gnati sic nos debemus amici  
 si quod sit vitium non fastidire: strabonem  
 appellat paetum pater, et pullum, male parvus 5  
 si cui filius est, ut abortivus fuit olim  
 Sisyphus; hunc varum distortis cruribus, illum  
 balbutit scaurum pravis fultum male talis.  
 parcus hic vivit: frugi dicatur. ineptus  
 et iactantior hic paulo est: concinnus amicis 10  
 postulat ut videatur. at est truculentior atque  
 plus aequo liber: simplex fortisque habeatur.  
 caldior est: acres inter numeretur. opinor,  
 haec res et iungit iunctos et servat amicos.

Horace, *Satires* 1.3, lines 41–54

- (a) *vellem ... sic erraremus* ('I would like us to make the same sort of mistake') (line 1): what mistake is Horace referring to? [1]
- (b) *ac pater ... fastidire* (lines 3–4): what recommendation does Horace make here? [2]
- (c) *strabonem ... numeretur* (lines 4–13): show how, by his use of language, Horace presents in a lively and humorous way his opinion that we should be tolerant of the faults of others.  
 Make **four** points and support your answer with reference to the Latin text. [8]
- (d) *opinor ... amicos* (lines 13–14): what, in Horace's opinion, are the benefits of such an approach? [2]



das aliquid famae, quae carmine gratior aurem  
occupet humanam: grandes rhombi patinaeque  
grande ferunt una cum damno dedecus: adde  
iratum patrum, vicinos, te tibi iniquum  
et frustra mortis cupidum, cum deerit egenti 5  
as, laquei pretium. 'iure' inquit 'Trausius istis  
iurgatur verbis; ego vectigalia magna  
divitiasque habeo tribus amplas regibus.' ergo  
quod superat non est melius quo insumere possis?  
cur eget indignus quisquam, te divite? quare 10  
templa ruunt antiqua deum? cur, improbe, carae  
non aliquid patriae tanto emetiris acervo?  
uni nimirum recte tibi semper erunt res.  
o magnus posthac inimicis risus! uterne  
ad casus dubios fidet sibi certius? hic qui 15  
pluribus adsuerit mentem corpusque superbum,  
an qui contentus parvo metuensque futuri  
in pace ut sapiens aptarit idonea bello?

Horace, *Satires* 2.2, lines 94–111

- (e) *das aliquid ... humanam* (lines 1–2): what does Horace say to emphasise the importance of reputation? [1]
- (f) *grandes ... regibus* (lines 2–8): how, by what he says and the language he uses, does Horace add force to his advice about being careful with money?  
Make **four** points and support your answer with reference to the Latin text. [8]
- (g) *cur eget ... acervo* (lines 10–12): how, according to Horace, should a rich man spend his surplus wealth? [3]
- (h) Translate *uterne ... idonea bello* (lines 14–18). [5]
- (i)\* The Roman poet Persius wrote: 'Horace points out his friend's every fault, yet leaves him still smiling.' How far do you agree with this statement, from what you have read of Horace's *Satires*?

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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