

OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS

A2 GCE

F364/01

CLASSICS: LATIN

Latin Prose

INSERT

MONDAY 23 JUNE 2014: Morning

DURATION: 2 hours

plus your additional time allowance

MODIFIED ENLARGED

Candidate forename		Candidate surname	
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Centre number						Candidate number				
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PASSAGE 1

The Romans capture a Spanish city from the Carthaginians and the citizens are massacred.

Before Scipio started his assault, he sent envoys to warn the inhabitants that it would be better for them to accept Roman friendship rather than to experience Roman power.

ubi nihil responsum est, exercitum in tres partes divisit ut una pars semper oppugnaret, duabus interim quietis. cum prima pars oppugnare coepisset, atrox proelium fuit. non subire, non scalas¹ ferre ad muros ob incidentia tela facile erat. etiam ei qui scalas¹ ad murum erexerant, alii furcis² ad id ipsum factis depellebantur, in alios lupi³ ferrei a muro deiciebantur ut in periculo essent ne suspensi super murum traherentur. ubi animadvertit Scipio certamen aequum esse et paucitate suorum et quod hostes ex muro pugnarent, cum duabus simul partibus prima regressa urbem aggressus est. 5

quae res tantum pavoris iniecit hostibus iam fessis pugnando ut cives moenia repente desererent et praesidium Punicum in unum locum se reciperet. inde timor cives incessit ne, si Romani urbem intravissent, omnes sine discrimine et Poeni et Hispani caederentur. itaque patefacta porta ex oppido se eiecerunt, scuta prae se tenentes ne tela procul conicerentur, dextras nudas tollentes ut gladios abiecisse appareret⁴. 10 15 20

incertum est utrum id ex intervallo⁵ vix
conspectum sit an dolus aliquis suspectus fuerit: 25
impetus in eos factus est, nec secus quam⁶
hostilis acies caesi sunt.

Livy XXVIII 3 (adapted)

NAMES

Scipio, -onis (m)	Scipio (a Roman commander)
Punicus, -a, -um	Carthaginian
Poeni, -orum (m pl)	Carthaginians
Hispani, -orum (m pl)	Spaniards

WORDS

¹ scala, -ae (f)	ladder
² furcus, -i (m)	fork
³ lupus, -i (m)	hook
⁴ apparet, -ere	it is clear
⁵ ex intervallo	from a distance
⁶ secus quam	differently from

PASSAGE 2

For many years the Spartans had tried to defeat the Messenians. They went to Delphi to consult the oracle¹, and learned that only an Athenian could teach them how they could win. So they immediately sent ambassadors to Athens to ask for an adviser². 5

The Athenians were afraid that the Spartans would very easily capture the richest part of Greece, but they had to obey the god. Therefore they decided to send the Spartans a lame³ poet called Tyrtaeus: they thought that a man like that, who had never been in a battle, would give the Spartans very bad advice. 10

When he arrived there, by reciting his warlike⁴ poems Tyrtaeus restored the soldiers' courage. With his help, the Spartans fought so much better that they at last brought the Messenians under their control. 15

NAMES

Spartans	Lacedaemonii, -orum (m pl)
Messenians	Messenenses, -ium (m pl)
Delphi	Delphi, -orum (m pl)
Athenian	Atheniensis, -is (m)
Athens	Athenae, -arum (f pl)
Tyrtaeus	Tyrtaeus, -i (m)

WORDS

¹ oracle	oraculum, -i (n)
² adviser	consultor, -oris (m)
³ lame	claudus, -a, -um
⁴ warlike	bellicosus, -a, -um

PASSAGE 3A

C. Laecanio M. Licinio consulibus acriore in
dies cupidine adigebatur Nero promiscas
scaenas frequentandi: nam adhuc per domum
aut hortos cecinerat Iuvenalibus ludis, quos
ut parum celebres et tantae voci angustos 5
spernebat. non tamen Romae incipere ausus
Neapolim quasi Graecam urbem delegit:
inde initium fore ut transgressus in Achaiam
insignesque et antiquitus sacras coronas
adeptus maiore fama studia civium eliceret. 10
ergo contractum oppidanorum vulgus, et quos
e proximis coloniis et municipiis eius rei fama
acciverat, quique Caesarem per honorem aut
varios usus sectantur, etiam militum manipuli,
theatrum Neapolitanorum complent. 15

illic, plerique ut arbitrabantur, triste, ut ipse,
providum potius et secundis numinibus evenit:
nam egresso qui adfuerat populo vacuum
et sine ullius noxa theatrum conlapsum est.
ergo per compositos cantus grates dis atque 20
ipsam recentis casus fortunam celebrans
petiturusque maris Hadriae traiectus apud
Beneventum interim consedit, ubi gladiatorium
munus a Vatinio celebre edebatur. Vatinus inter
foedissima eius aulae ostenta fuit, sutrinae 25
tabernae alumnus, corpore detorto, facetiis
scurrilibus; primo in contumelias adsumptus,
dehinc optimi cuiusque criminatione eo usque
valuit ut gratia pecunia vi nocendi etiam malos
praemineret. 30

Tacitus, 'Annals' XV 33–34

PASSAGE 3B

igitur primum correpti qui fatebantur, deinde
indicio eorum multitudo ingens haud proinde
in crimine incendii quam odio humani generis
convicti sunt. et pereuntibus addita ludibria,
ut ferarum tergis contecti laniatu canum 5
interirent, aut crucibus adfixi aut flammandi,
atque ubi defecisset dies in usum nocturni
luminis urerentur. hortos suos ei spectaculo
Nero obtulerat et circense ludicrum edebat,
habitu aurigae permixtus plebi vel curriculo 10
insistens. unde quamquam adversus sontes et
novissima exempla meritos miseratio oriebatur,
tamquam non utilitate publica sed in saevitiam
unius absumerentur.

interea conferendis pecuniis pervastata 15
Italia, provinciae eversae sociique populi et
quae civitatum liberae vocantur. inque eam
praedam etiam dii cessere, spoliatis in urbe
templis egestoque auro quod triumphis,
quod votis omnis populi Romani aetas 20
prosperare aut in metu sacraverat. enimvero per
Asiam atque Achaïam non dona tantum sed
simulacra numinum abripiebantur, missis in
eas provincias Acrato et Secundo Carrinate.
ille libertus cuicumque flagitio promptus, hic 25
Graeca doctrina ore tenus exercitus animum
bonis artibus non induerat.

Tacitus, 'Annals' XV 44–45

PASSAGE 4A

sed iuventutem, quam, ut supra diximus,
inlexerat, multis modis mala facinora
edocebat. ex illis testes signatoresque falsos
commodare; fidem fortunas pericula vilia
habere, post, ubi eorum famam atque pudorem 5
adtriverat, maiora alia imperabat. si causa
peccandi in praesens minus subpetebat, nihilo
minus insontes sicuti sontes circumvenire,
iugulare, scilicet, ne per otium torpescerent
manus aut animus, gratuito potius malus atque 10
crudelis erat. eis amicis sociisque confisus
Catilina, simul quod aes alienum per omnes
terras ingens erat et quod plerique Sullani
milites largius suo usi rapinarum et victoriae
veteris memores civile bellum exoptabant, 15
opprimundae rei publicae consilium cepit.
in Italia nullus exercitus, Cn. Pompeius in
extremis terris bellum gerebat; ipsi consulatum
petenti magna spes, senatus nihil sane
intentus: tutae tranquillaeque res omnes, 20
sed ea prorsus opportuna Catilinae. igitur
circiter kalendas Iunias L. Caesare et C. Figulo
consulibus primo singulos appellare, hortari
alios alios temptare; opes suas, inparatum
rem publicam, magna praemia coniurationis 25
docere. ubi satis explorata sunt quae voluit,
in unum omnes convocat quibus maxuma
necessitudo et plurimum audaciae inerat.

Sallust, 'Bellum Catilinae' 16–17

PASSAGE 4B

interea Romae multa simul moliri, consulibus
insidias tendere, parare incendia, opportuna
loca armatis hominibus obsidere, ipse cum
telo esse, item alios iubere, hortari uti semper
intenti paratique essent, dies noctesque 5
festinare vigilare neque insomniis neque
labore fatigari. postremo ubi multa agitant
nihil procedit, rursus intempesta nocte
coniurationis principes convocat per
M. Porcium Laecam, ibique multa de ignavia 10
eorum questus, docet se Manlium praemisisse
ad eam multitudinem, quam ad capiunda arma
paraverat, item alios in alia loca opportuna,
qui initium belli facerent, seque ad exercitum
proficisci cupere, si prius Ciceronem 15
oppressisset; eum suis consiliis multum
officere. igitur perterritis ac dubitantibus
ceteris C. Cornelius eques Romanus operam
suam pollicitus et cum eo L. Vargunteius
senator constituere ea nocte paulo post cum 20
armatis hominibus sicuti salutatum introire
ad Ciceronem ac de inproviso domi suae
inparatum confodere. Curius ubi intellegit,
quantum periculum consuli inpendeat, propere
per Fulviam Ciceroni dolum qui parabatur 25
enuntiat. ita illi ianua prohibiti tantum facinus
frustra susceperant.

Sallust, 'Bellum Catilinae' 27–28

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