OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS

AS GCE

F362/01

CLASSICS: LATIN

Latin Verse and Prose Literature

MONDAY 18 MAY 2015: Morning

DURATION: 1 hour 30 minutes
plus your additional time allowance

MODIFIED ENLARGED 24pt

Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet.

OCR SUPPLIED MATERIALS:
12 page Answer Booklet
(sent with general stationery)

OTHER MATERIALS REQUIRED:
None

READ INSTRUCTIONS OVERLEAF

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INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces provided on the Answer Booklet. Please write clearly and in capital letters.

Use black ink.

Answer ALL the questions.

Read each question carefully. Make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.

The total number of marks for this paper is 100.

Any blank pages are indicated.

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Answer BOTH Section A AND Section B.

You are advised to spend 45 minutes on each section.

SECTION A – Prescribed Prose Literature

1 Read the following passages then answer the questions.

You are advised to spend no longer than 30 minutes answering questions (a)–(g).

quod denique genus esse belli potest, in quo illum non exercuerit fortuna rei publicae? civile, Africanum, Transalpinum, Hispaniense, servile, navale bellum, varia et diversa genera et bellorum et hostium, non solum gesta ab hoc uno, sed etiam confecta nullam rem esse declarant in usu positam militari, quae huius viri scientiam fugere possit.

iam vero virtuti Cn. Pompei quae potest oratio par inveniri? quid est quod quisquam aut illo dignum aut vobis novum aut cuiquam inauditum possit adferre? neque enim illae sunt solae virtutes imperatoriae, quae vulgo existimantur, labor in negotiis, fortitudo in periculis, industria in agendo, celeritas in conficiendo, consilium in providendo, quae tanta sunt in hoc uno, quanta in omnibus reliquis imperatoribus, quos aut vidimus aut audivimus, non fuerunt.

testis est Italia, quam ille ipse victor L. Sulla huius virtute et subsidio confessus est liberatam.

Cicero, 'De Imperio', 28–30

**(a) In lines 1–7 (quod denique … possit), how does Cicero's language emphasise his respect for Pompey?
You should refer to BOTH the content AND the style of the Latin and support your answer with FOUR examples from the Latin text. [8]**

**(b) Translate lines 11–17 (neque enim … fuerunt).
PLEASE WRITE YOUR TRANSLATION ON ALTERNATE LINES. [15]**

(c) Lines 18–19 (testis est … liberatam):

(i) which historical event is Cicero referring to here? [1]

(ii) according to Cicero, what did L. Sulla admit? [1]

ac primum quanta innocentia debent esse imperatores! quanta deinde in omnibus rebus temperantia! quanta fide, quanta facilitate, quanto ingenio, quanta humanitate! quae breviter qualia sint in Cn. Pompeio consideremus; summa enim omnia sunt, Quirites, sed ea magis ex aliorum contentione quam ipsa per sese cognosci atque intellegi possunt.

quem enim imperatorem possumus ullo in numero putare, cuius in exercitu centuriatus veneant atque venierint? quid hunc hominem magnum aut amplum de re publica cogitare, qui pecuniam, ex aerario depromptam ad bellum administrandum aut propter cupiditatem provinciae magistratibus diviserit aut propter avaritiam Romae in quaestu reliquerit? vestra admurmuratio facit, Quirites, ut agnoscere videamini, qui haec fecerint: ego autem nomino neminem; quare irasci mihi nemo poterit, nisi qui ante de se voluerit confiteri. itaque propter hanc avaritiam imperatorum quantas calamitates, quocumque ventum est, nostri exercitus ferant, quis ignorat?

Cicero, ‘De Imperio’, 36–37

(d) Cicero begins this passage by listing the qualities the Romans might expect their generals to have.

In lines 6–8 (sed ea magis … possunt), what does Cicero say about these qualities? [3]

(e) In lines 9–16 (quem enim … reliquerit?), how does Cicero’s language show his disapproval of other generals?
You should refer to BOTH the content AND the style of the Latin and support your answer with THREE examples from the Latin text. [6]

(f) Lines 16–17 (vestra admurmuratio … fecerint): according to Cicero, what does the murmuring of the senators show? [2]

(g) In lines 19–22 (itaque … ignorat?), what does Cicero say is the consequence of the greed of other generals? You should refer to the Latin in your answer. [4]

(h) In the sections of the speech you have studied, how effective is the case Cicero makes for Pompey taking command against Mithridates?

You may make limited use of the passages on this question paper.

Marks are awarded for the quality of written communication in your answer. [10]

[SECTION A TOTAL: 50 MARKS]

SECTION B – Prescribed Verse Literature

2 Read the following passages then answer the questions.

You are advised to spend no longer than 30 minutes answering questions (a)–(f).

‘ite citi’ (famulis hoc imperat), ‘ite ducemque
attrahite huc vinctum. iussis mora segnis abesto.’
hunc avus, hunc Athamas, hunc cetera turba suorum
corripiunt dictis frustraque inhibere laborant.
acrior admonitu est irritaturque retenta
et crescit rabies moderaminaque ipsa nocebant.
sic ego torrentem, qua nil obstabat eunti,
lenius et modico strepitu decurrere vidi;
at quacumque trabes obstructaque saxa tenebant,
spumeus et fervens et ab obice saevior ibat.
ecce cruentati redeunt et, Bacchus ubi esset,
quaerenti domino Bacchum vidisse negarunt.
‘hunc’ dixere ‘tamen comitem famulumque sacrorum
cepimus’ et tradunt manibus post terga ligatis
sacra dei quendam Tyrrhena gente secutum.

Ovid, ‘Metamorphoses III’, 562–576

(a) Lines 1–2 (‘ite citi … abesto.’):

(i) ‘ducem’ (line 1): to whom is Pentheus referring? [1]

(ii) what does Pentheus order his attendants to do? [2]

(b) In lines 3–10 (hunc avus … ibat), how does Ovid’s language convey Pentheus’ stubborn determination? You should refer to BOTH the content AND the style of the Latin and support your answer with FOUR examples from the Latin text. [8]

(c) In lines 13–15 (‘hunc’ dixere … secutum), what are we told about the man arrested by the attendants?

You should make TWO points, and support your answer with reference to the Latin. [4]

‘tum deus illudens, tamquam modo denique fraudem
senserit, e puppi pontum prospectat adunca
et flenti similis “non haec mihi litora, nautae,
promisistis” ait, “non haec mihi terra rogata est.
quo merui poenam facto? quae gloria vestra est,
si puerum iuvenes, si multi fallitis unum?”
iamdudum flebam: lacrimas manus impia nostras
ridet et impellit properantibus aequora remis.
per tibi nunc ipsum (nec enim praesentior illo
est deus) adiuro, tam me tibi vera referre
quam veri maiora fide: stetit aequore puppis
haud aliter, quam si siccum navale teneret.
illi admirantes remorum in verbere perstant
velaque deducunt geminaque ope currere temptant.
impediunt hederae remos nexuque recurvo
serpunt et gravidis distinguunt vela corymbis.’

Ovid, ‘Metamorphoses III’, 650–665

(d) Translate lines 1–6 (‘tum deus … unum? ”).
PLEASE WRITE YOUR TRANSLATION ON ALTERNATE LINES. [15]

(e) ‘iamdudum … remis’ (lines 7–8): when the speaker started crying, what did the rest of the crew do?
Make TWO points. [2]

(f) In lines 9–16 (per tibi … corymbis), how does Ovid’s language make this passage tense and dramatic?
You should refer to BOTH the content AND the style of the Latin and support your answer with FOUR examples from the Latin text. [8]

(g) In the sections of the text you have read, to what extent do you think that Pentheus deserves what happens to him?

You may make limited use of the passages on this question paper.

Marks are awarded for the quality of written communication in your answer. [10]

[SECTION B TOTAL: 50 MARKS]

END OF QUESTION PAPER

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