

**OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS
A2 GCE
F364/01
CLASSICS: LATIN
Latin Prose
FRIDAY 19 JUNE 2015: Morning
DURATION: 2 hours
plus your additional time allowance
MODIFIED ENLARGED 24pt**

Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet.

**OCR SUPPLIED MATERIALS:
12 page Answer Booklet (OCR12)
(sent with general stationery)**

**OTHER MATERIALS REQUIRED:
None**

READ INSTRUCTIONS OVERLEAF

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 ONE question from Section A and ONE question from Section B.

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 ONE question from Section A and ONE question from Section B.

SECTION A – Language

Answer EITHER Question 1 OR Question 2.

Unprepared Translation and Comprehension

1 Read the passage and answer all the questions.

Hannibal is forced to abandon his attempt to link up with a detachment of Carthaginians, who are cut off in the citadel of Locris by the arrival of a Roman army. When the Romans take over the city, they treat the inhabitants much worse than the Carthaginians did.

Next morning Hannibal gave orders that his men should move forward against the Romans with all possible vigour, while those inside commenced operations from the citadel.

Hannibal omnibus ad oppugnationem paratis iam appropinquabat muris, cum repente in eum patefacta porta erumpunt Romani. ducentos occidunt: ceteros Hannibal in castra recipit. deinde nuntio misso ad eos qui in arce erant ut se ipsi defenderent, nocte motis castris abiit.

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illi qui in arce relictis erant, igni iniecto aedificiis ut hostes morarentur, currendo agmen Hannibalis ante noctem adsecuti sunt. Scipio ut et arcem relictam ab hostibus et vacua vidit castra, vocatos ad contionem¹ Locrenses graviter ob perfidiam incusavit². de principibus supplicium sumpsit³ civibusque dixit ut Romam mitterent legatos; quicquid senatus constituisset, eam fortunam habituros esse; etsi male de populo Romano meriti essent, in meliore statu sub iratis Romanis futuros

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esse quam sub amicis Carthaginiensibus fuerint. tum,
praesidio ad custodiendam urbem relicto, ipse cum
quibus venerat copiis discessit.

sed milites Romani tantum Carthaginienses scelere
atque avaritia superaverunt ut non armis sed
vitiis⁴ viderentur certare⁵. nihil in cives foedum est
praetermissum⁶ aut a duce aut a militibus; in corpora
ipsorum, in liberos, in coniuges infandae iniuriae sunt
factae. non modo templa sunt violata sed Proserpinae
etiam thesauri⁷ omni aetate intacti.

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Livy XXIX 7–8 (adapted)

NAMES

Hannibal, -is (m)

Hannibal (a Carthaginian
commander)

Scipio, -onis (m)

Scipio (a Roman commander)

Locrenses, -ium (m pl)

the Locrians

Carthaginienses, -ium (m pl)

the Carthaginians

Proserpina, -ae (f)

Proserpina (a goddess)

WORDS

¹contio, -onis (f)

a meeting, assembly

²incuso, -are, -avi, -atus

I criticise

³supplicium sumo, -ere,
sumpsi, sumptus de (+ abl.)

I inflict the death penalty on

⁴vitium, -i (n)

crime

⁵certo, -are, -avi, -atus

I compete

⁶praetermitto, -ere, -misi, -missus

I omit, overlook

⁷thesaurus, -i (m)

treasury

(a) ‘Hannibal ... abiit’ (lines 1–6):

(i) after making preparations for his attack, what was Hannibal doing? [1]

(ii) what happened which forced him to change his plans? [2]

(iii) to whom did he send a message? [1]

(iv) what did the message say? [1]

(b) Translate lines 7–18 (illi qui ... discessit) into English.

Remember that extra credit will be given for good English.

PLEASE WRITE YOUR TRANSLATION ON ALTERNATE LINES. [30]

(c) ‘sed milites ... intacti’ (lines 19–25): how does Livy convey his disgust at the way in which the Romans treated the Locrians?

You should mention BOTH what he says AND how he says it.

Make THREE points, referring closely to the Latin in your answer. [6]

(d) State what part of the verb is each of the following:

(i) ‘currendo’ (line 8) [1]

(ii) ‘motis’ (line 5) [1]

(e) Explain why the following verbs are subjunctive:

(i) ‘defenderent’ (line 5) [1]

(ii) ‘viderentur’ (line 21) [1]

(f) Explain the use of the ablative in the following:

(i) 'nuntio' (line 4) [1]

(ii) 'aetate' (line 25) [1]

(g) Give the present infinitive active of the following verbs:

(i) 'relicto' (line 17) [1]

(ii) 'discessit' (line 18) [1]

(h) 'ipsorum' (line 23): to whom or what does this refer? [1]

Do NOT answer QUESTION 2 if you have already answered QUESTION 1.

Prose Composition

2 Translate the following passage into Latin prose.
You are reminded that marks will be awarded for the style of your translation.

PLEASE WRITE YOUR TRANSLATION ON ALTERNATE LINES.
[50]

Drusus was so eager to win the greatest glory that he used to pursue the enemy far from the battlefield¹. He defeated the German tribes in several battles and drove them back across the river Rhine, until he was stopped by a huge apparition² of a barbarian woman holding a sword. Speaking to him in Latin, she warned him to proceed no further. 5

For these victories he received a triumph and was chosen as consul. Not long after returning to his army, however, he died in his camp. His body was taken to Rome by leading men from all the towns which lay along the route. The senate granted him many honours, amongst which was an arch constructed on the Appian Way and the name ‘Germanicus’, to be held forever by himself and his descendants³. 10 15

NAMES	
Drusus	<i>Drusus, -i (m)</i>
German	<i>Germanicus, -a, -um</i>
Rhine	<i>Rhenus, -i (m)</i>
Appian Way	<i>via Appia, -ae (f)</i>

WORDS	
¹ battlefield	<i>campus, -i (m)</i>
² apparition	<i>monstrum, -i (n)</i>
³ descendants	<i>posterī, -orum (m pl)</i>

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SECTION B – Prescribed Literature

Answer EITHER Question 3 OR Question 4.

3 Read BOTH passages and answer the questions.

nec multo post omissa in praesens Achaia (causae in incerto fuere) urbem revisit, provincias Orientis, maxime Aegyptum, secretis imaginationibus agitans. dehinc edicto testificatus non longam sui absentiam et cuncta in re publica perinde immota ac prospera fore, super ea profectione adiit Capitolium. illic veneratus deos, cum Vestae quoque templum inisset, repente cunctos per artus tremens, seu numine exterrente, seu facinorum recordatione numquam timore vacuus, deseruit inceptum, cunctas sibi curas amore patriae leviores dictitans. vidisse maestos civium vultus, audire secretas querimonias, quod tantum itineris aditurus esset, cuius ne modicos quidem egressus tolerarent, sueti adversum fortuita adspectu principis refoveri. ergo ut in privatis necessitudinibus proxima pignora praevalerent, ita populum Romanum vim plurimam habere parendumque retinenti. haec atque talia plebi volentia fuere, voluptatum cupidine et, quae praecipua cura est, rei frumentariae angustias, si abesset, metuenti. senatus et primores in incerto erant, procul an coram atrocior haberetur; dehinc, quae natura magnis timoribus, deterius credebant quod evenerat.

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Tacitus, 'Annals' XV 36

(a) What picture of Nero is conveyed in this passage? You should comment on what Tacitus says AND on his use of language.

Marks are awarded for the quality of written communication in your answer. [25]

ceterum Nero usus est patriae ruinis exstruxitque domum in qua haud proinde gemmae et aurum miraculo essent, solita pridem et luxu vulgata, quam arva et stagna et in modum solitudinum hinc silvae inde aperta spatia et prospectus, magistris et machinatoribus Severo et Celere, quibus ingenium et audacia erat etiam quae natura denegavisset per artem temptare et viribus principis inludere. namque ab lacu Averno navigabilem fossam usque ad ostia Tiberina depressuros promiserant squalenti litore aut per montes adversos. neque enim aliud umidum gignendis aquis occurrit quam Pomptinae paludes: cetera abrupta aut arentia, ac si perrumpi possent, intolerandus labor nec satis causae. Nero tamen, ut erat incredibilium cupitor, effodere proxima Averno iuga conisus est; manentque vestigia inritae spei.

ceterum urbis quae domui supererant non, ut post Gallica incendia, nulla distinctione nec passim erecta, sed dimensis vicorum ordinibus et latis viarum spatiis cohibitaque aedificiorum altitudine ac patefactis areis additisque porticibus, quae frontem insularum protegerent. eas porticus Nero sua pecunia exstructurum purgatasque areas dominis traditurum pollicitus est. addidit praemia pro cuiusque ordine et rei familiaris copiis finivitque tempus intra quod effectis domibus aut insulis apiscerentur.

Tacitus, 'Annals' XV 42–43

(b) In this passage, how does Tacitus show both disapproval and approval of Nero's various building projects?

Marks are awarded for the quality of written communication in your answer. [25]

Do NOT answer QUESTION 4 if you have already answered QUESTION 3.

4 Read BOTH passages and answer the questions.

ubi satis explorata sunt quae voluit, in unum omnes convocat quibus maxuma necessitudo et plurimum audaciae inerat. eo convenere senatorii ordinis <list of 12 names>; praeterea ex equestri ordine <list of 4 names>; ad hoc multi ex coloniis et municipiis, domi nobiles. 5
erant praeterea complures paulo occultius consili huiusce participes nobiles, quos magis dominationis spes hortabatur quam inopia aut alia necessitudo. ceterum iuventus pleraque, sed maxime nobilium, Catilinae inceptis favebat: quibus in otio vel magnifice 10
vel molliter vivere copia erat, incerta pro certis, bellum quam pacem malebant. fuere item ea tempestate qui crederent M. Licinium Crassum non ignarum eius consili fuisse: quia Cn. Pompeius invisus ipsi magnum exercitum ductabat, cuiusvis opes voluisse contra 15
illius potentiam crescere, simul confisum, si coniuratio valuisset, facile apud illos principem se fore.

sed antea item coniuravere pauci contra rem publicam, in quibus Catilina fuit; de qua quam verissime potero dicam. L. Tullo et M'. Lepido consulibus P. Autronius et 20
P. Sulla designati consules legibus ambitus interrogati poenas dederant. post paulo Catilina pecuniarum repetundarum reus prohibitus erat consulatum petere, quod intra legitimos dies profiteri nequiverat.

Sallust, 'Bellum Catilinae' 17–18

(a) What picture does this passage give of Catiline and his supporters, and how does Sallust's style of writing add to its effectiveness?

Marks are awarded for the quality of written communication in your answer. [25]

sed in ea coniuratione fuit Q. Curius, natus haud
 obscuro loco, flagitiis atque facinoribus coopertus, quem
 censores senatu probri gratia moverant. huic homini
 non minor vanitas inerat quam audacia: neque reticere,
 quae audierat, neque suamet ipse scelera occultare, 5
 prorsus neque dicere neque facere quicquam pensi
 habebat. erat ei cum Fulvia muliere nobili stupri vetus
 consuetudo; cui cum minus gratus esset, quia inopia
 minus largiri poterat, repente glorians maria montesque
 polliceri coepit et minari interdum ferro, ni sibi obnoxia 10
 foret; postremo ferocius agitare quam solitus erat. at
 Fulvia insolentiae Curi causa cognita tale periculum
 rei publicae haud occultum habuit, sed sublato auctore
 de Catilinae coniuratione quae quoque modo audierat
 compluribus narravit. ea res in primis studia hominum 15
 accendit ad consulatum mandandum M. Tullio Ciceroni.
 namque antea pleraque nobilitas invidia aestuabat et
 quasi pollui consulatum credebant, si eum quamvis
 egregius homo novus adeptus foret. sed ubi periculum
 advenit, invidia atque superbia post fuere. igitur comitiis 20
 habitis consules declarantur M. Tullius et C. Antonius,
 quod factum primo popularis coniurationis concusserat.

Sallust, 'Bellum Catilinae' 23–24

(b) How does Sallust make this passage a gripping narrative?

Marks are awarded for the quality of written communication in your answer. [25]

END OF QUESTION PAPER

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