

OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS
AS GCE
F362/01
CLASSICS: LATIN
Latin Verse and Prose Literature

TUESDAY 24 MAY 2016: Afternoon
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



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 and answer the questions.

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

nunc vero cum sit unus Cn. Pompeius, qui non modo eorum hominum, qui nunc sunt, gloriam, sed etiam antiquitatis memoriam virtute superarit, quae res est quae cuiusquam animum in hac causa dubium facere possit? ego enim sic existimo, in summo imperatore quattuor has res inesse 5
oportere: scientiam rei militaris, virtutem, auctoritatem, felicitatem. quis igitur hoc homine scientior umquam aut fuit aut esse debuit? qui e ludo atque pueritiae disciplinis, bello maximo atque acerrimis hostibus, ad patris exercitum atque in militiae disciplinam profectus est; qui extrema pueritia 10
miles in exercitu fuit summi imperatoris, ineunte adulescentia maximi ipse exercitus imperator; qui saepius cum hoste conflixit quam quisquam cum inimico concertavit, plura bella gessit quam ceteri legerunt, plures provincias confecit quam alii concupiverunt; cuius adulescentia ad 15
scientiam rei militaris non alienis praeceptis sed suis imperiis, non offensionibus belli sed victoriis, non stipendiis sed triumphis est erudita.

Cicero, ‘De Imperio’, 27–28

(a) Lines 1–3 (nunc vero ... superarit):

(i) according to Cicero, Pompey has proved himself better than two sets of men; who are the two sets of men? [2]

(ii) write down and translate a Latin word which suggests that there was no one else who matched Pompey at that time. [2]

(b) Translate 'quae res ... debuit' in lines 3–8.

Please write your translation on ALTERNATE LINES. [15]

(c) In lines 8–18 (qui e ludo ... erudita), how does Cicero add force to his argument that Pompey has had the right preparation for command in the war against Mithridates? 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]

unde illam tantam celeritatem et tam incredibilem cursum
inventum putatis? non enim illum eximia vis remigum aut ars
inaudita quaedam gubernandi aut venti aliqui novi tam
celeriter in ultimas terras pertulerunt, sed eae res, quae
ceteros remorari solent, non retardarunt: non avaritia ab 5
instituto cursu ad praedam aliquam devocavit, non libido ad
voluptatem, non amoenitas ad delectationem, non
nobilitas urbis ad cognitionem, non denique labor ipse ad
quietem; postremo signa et tabulas ceteraque ornamenta
Graecorum oppidorum, quae ceteri tollenda esse arbitrantur, 10
ea sibi ille ne visenda quidem existimavit. itaque omnes nunc
in iis locis Cn. Pompeium sicut aliquem non ex hac urbe
missum, sed de caelo delapsum intuentur; nunc denique
incipiunt credere, fuisse homines Romanos hac quondam
continentia, quod iam nationibus exteris incredibile ac falso 15
memoriae proditum videbatur.

Cicero, 'De Imperio', 40–41

- (d) In lines 1–2 (*unde ... putatis*), what does Cicero find remarkable about Pompey's campaign against the pirates? [1]
- (e) In lines 2–4 (*non enim ... pertulerunt*), Cicero dismisses several possible reasons for such a remarkable achievement. Give TWO of these reasons. [2]
- (f) In lines 4–11 (*sed eae res ... existimavit*), how does Cicero stress that Pompey was uniquely single-minded? 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]
- (g) In lines 11–16 (*itaque ... videbatur*):
- (i) what do people in the areas where Pompey has campaigned now think about him? [2]
 - (ii) how has Pompey changed what these people think about the Romans of the past? [2]
- (h) How does Cicero attack the conduct of officials and commanders other than Pompey in those parts of the 'De Imperio' which you have studied? 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 – Prescribed Verse Literature

2 Read the following passages and answer the questions.

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

cognita res meritam vati per Achaidas urbes
attulerat famam, nomenque erat auguris ingens.
spernit Echionides tamen hunc ex omnibus unus
contemptor superum Pentheus praesagaque ridet
verba senis tenebrasque et cladem lucis ademptae 5
obicit. ille movens albentia tempora canis
'quam felix esses, si tu quoque luminis huius
orbis' ait 'fieres, ne Bacchica sacra videres.
namque dies aderit, quam non procul auguror esse,
qua novus huc veniat, proles Semeleia, Liber, 10
quem nisi templorum fueris dignatus honore,
mille lacer spargere locis et sanguine silvas
foedabis matremque tuam matrisque sorores.
eveniet; neque enim dignabere numen honore,
meque sub his tenebris nimium vidisse quereris.' 15
taliam dicentem proturbat Echione natus.
dicta fides sequitur, responsaque vatis aguntur.
Liber adest, festisque fremunt ululatibus agri,
turba ruit, mixtaeque viris matresque nurusque
vulgusque procuresque ignota ad sacra feruntur. 20
'quis furor, anguigenae, proles Mavortia, vestras
attonuit mentes?' Pentheus ait.

Ovid, 'Metamorphoses III', 511–532

(a) Lines 1–2 (cognita ... ingens):

(i) what is the name of the person referred to as ‘vati’?

[1]

(ii) write down and translate TWO Latin expressions from lines 1–2 which show that this person had become well known. [4]

(b) In lines 7–15 (quam ... quereris), how does Ovid’s language make this a powerful warning to Pentheus? You should discuss BOTH the content AND the style of the Latin and support your answer with FOUR examples from the Latin text. [8]

(c) Translate lines 17–22 (dicta ... Pentheus ait). Please write your translation on ALTERNATE LINES. [15]

‘incipit huic Lycabas: “in quae miracula” dixit
 “verteris?” et lati rictus et panda loquenti
 naris erat, squamamque cutis durata trahebat.
 at Libys obstantes dum vult obvertere remos,
 in spatium resilire manus breve vidit et illas 5
 iam non esse manus, iam pinnas posse vocari.
 alter ad intortos cupiens dare bracchia funes
 bracchia non habuit truncoque repandus in undas
 corpore desiluit; falcata novissima cauda est,
 qualia dimidia sinuantur cornua lunae. 10
 undique dant saltus multaque aspergine rorant
 emerguntque iterum redeuntque sub aequora rursus
 inque chori ludunt speciem lascivaque iactant
 corpora et acceptum patulis mare naribus efflant.’

Ovid, Metamorphoses III, 673–686

- (d) In lines 1–9 (incipit ... desiluit), how does Ovid make what happens to the sailors vivid and dramatic? You should discuss BOTH the content AND the style of the Latin and support your answer with FOUR examples from the Latin text. [8]
- (e) In lines 9–14 (falcata ... efflant), what does Acoetes say to show that the sailors have turned into dolphins? Make FOUR points. [4]
- (f) What picture of the god Bacchus does Ovid give in the story you have read? You may make limited use of the passages printed on this question paper.

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

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