

OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS

Monday 10 June 2019 – Morning

A Level Latin

H443/03 Prose Literature

Time allowed: 2 hours

plus your additional time allowance

YOU MUST HAVE:

**the OCR 12-page Answer Booklet
(OCR12 sent with general stationery)**

DO NOT USE:

a dictionary

READ INSTRUCTIONS OVERLEAF



INSTRUCTIONS

Use black ink.

Answer ONE question from EACH of sections A, B and C.

Write your answers in the Answer Booklet. Additional paper may be used if required but you must clearly show your candidate number, centre number and question number(s).

INFORMATION

The total mark for this paper is 75.

The marks for each question are shown in brackets [].

Quality of extended response will be assessed in questions marked with an asterisk (*).

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SECTION A

Answer ONE question from this section.

- 1 Read the following passages and answer the questions.

Publius Clodius, cum statuisset omni scelere in praetura vexare rem publicam videretque ita tracta esse comitia anno superiore ut non multos menses praeturam gerere posset, qui non honoris gradum spectaret, ut ceteri, sed et Lucium Paulum conlegam effugere vellet, singulari virtute civem, et annum integrum ad dilacerandam rem publicam quaereret, subito reliquit annum suum seseque in proximum transtulit, non, ut fit, religione aliqua, sed ut haberet, quod ipse dicebat, ad praeturam gerendam, hoc est ad evertendam rem publicam, plenum annum atque integrum. 5 10

occurrerat ei mancam ac debilem praeturam futuram suam consule Milone; eum porro summo consensu populi Romani consulem fieri videbat. contulit se ad eius competitores, sed ita totam ut petitionem ipse solus etiam invitis illis gubernaret, tota ut comitia suis, ut dictitabat, umeris sustineret. 15 20

Cicero, 'Pro Milone' 24–25

- (a) According to what Cicero says in lines 1–2 (Publius Clodius ... rem publicam), why did Clodius want to be elected as praetor? [1]**

- (b) According to lines 2–13 (videretque ... plenum annum atque integrum), what problems did Clodius foresee in achieving his aims? [4]**

- (c) subito ... transtulit (lines 8–10): what was unusual about Clodius' behaviour? [2]**

- (d) Translate occurrebat ... sustineret (lines 14–20). [5]**

**vos ex Marco Favonio audistis Clodium sibi
dixisse, et audistis vivo Clodio, perituum
Milonem triduo. post diem tertium gesta res est
quam dixerat. cum ille non dubitarit aperire quid
cogitaret, vos potestis dubitare quid fecerit?** 5

**quem ad modum igitur eum dies non fefellit?
dixi equidem modo. dictatoris Lanuvini stata
sacrificia nosse negoti nihil erat. vidit necesse
esse Miloni proficisci Lanuvium illo ipso quo est
profectus die; itaque antevertit. at quo die? quo, 10
ut ante dixi, fuit insanissima contio ab ipsius
mercenario tribuno plebis concitata: quem
diem ille, quam contionem, quos clamores, nisi
ad cogitatum facinus properaret, numquam
reliquisset. ergo illi ne causa itineris, 15
etiam causa manendi; Miloni manendi nulla
facultas, exeundi non causa solum sed etiam
necessitas fuit. quid si, ut ille scivit Milonem
fore eo die in via, sic Clodium Milo ne suspicari
quidem potuit?** 20

Cicero, 'Pro Milone' 44–45

**(e)* How does Cicero make this passage an effective
piece of argument?**

**You should refer BOTH to the content AND to the
language of the passage. [15]**

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2 Read the following passage and answer the questions.

depulsi aemulatione, quia suae quisque legioni eum honorem quaerebant, alio vertunt atque una tres aquilas et signa cohortium locant; simul congerunt caespites, exstruunt tribunal, quo magis conspicua sedes foret. properantibus **5** Blaesus advenit, increpabatque ac retinebat singulos, clamitans 'mea potius caede imbuite manus: levioe flagitio legatum interficietis quam ab imperatore desciscitis. aut incolumis fidem legionum retinebo aut iugulatus paenitentiam **10** adcelerabo.'

aggerebatur nihilo minus caespes iamque pectori usque adcreverat, cum tandem pervicacia victi inceptum omisere. Blaesus multa dicendi arte non per seditionem et **15** turbas desideria militum ad Caesarem ferenda ait, neque veteres ab imperatoribus priscis neque ipsos a divo Augusto tam nova petivisse; et parum in tempore incipientis principis curas onerari. si tamen tenderent **20** in pace temptare quae ne civilium quidem bellorum victores expostulaverint, cur contra morem obsequii, contra fas disciplinae vim meditentur? decernerent legatos seque coram mandata darent. adclamavere ut filius Blaesii **25** tribunus legatione ea fungeretur peteretque militibus missionem ab sedecim annis: cetera mandatuos ubi prima provenissent. profecto

**iuvene modicum otium: sed superbire miles
quod filius legati orator publicae causae satis
ostenderet necessitate expressa quae per
modestiam non obtinuissent.** 30

**interea manipuli ante coeptam seditionem
Nauportum missi ob itinera et pontes et alios
usus, postquam turbatum in castris accepere,
vexilla convellunt direptisque proximis vicis
ipsoque Nauporto, quod municipii instar erat,
retinentes centuriones inrisu et contumeliis,
postremo verberibus insectantur, praecipua
in Aufidienum Rufum praefectum castrorum
ira, quem dereptum vehiculo sarcinis gravant
aguntque primo in agmine per ludibrium
rogitantes an tam immensa onera, tam
longa itinera libenter ferret. quippe Rufus
diu manipularis, dein centurio, mox castris
praefectus, antiquam duramque militiam
revocabat, intentus operis ac laboris et eo
inmitior quia toleraverat.** 35
40
45

Tacitus, 'Annals' I.18–20

(a) suae quisque legioni eum honorem quaerebant (lines 1–2): what honour were the soldiers trying to obtain? [1]

(b)*In lines 1–25 (depulsi ... darent), how does Tacitus emphasise the difference between the behaviour of the soldiers and the actions and words of Blaesus?

You should refer BOTH to the content AND to the language of the passage. [15]

(c) How do lines 25–32 (adclamavere ... obtinuissent) suggest that Blaesus' intervention was only partially successful? [4]

(d) Translate interea ... ira (lines 33–41). [5]

(e) quippe Rufus ... toleraverat (lines 44–48): for what reasons was Rufus particularly disliked? [2]

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SECTION B

Answer ONE question from this section.

- 3 Read the following passages and answer the questions.

quod si nondum satis cernitis, cum res ipsa
tot tam claris argumentis signisque luceat,
pura mente atque integra Milonem, nullo
scelere imbutum, nullo metu perterritum, nulla
conscientia exanimatum, Romam revertisse, 5
recordamini (per deos immortales!) quae fuerit
celeritas reditus eius, qui ingressus in forum
ardente curia, quae magnitudo animi, qui vultus,
quae oratio. neque vero se populo solum, sed
etiam senatui commisit; neque senatui modo, 10
sed etiam publicis praesidiis et armis; neque
his tantum, verum etiam eius potestati, cui
senatus totam rem publicam, omnem Italiae
pubem, cuncta populi Romani arma commiserat:
cui numquam se hic profecto tradidisset, nisi 15
causae suae confideret, praesertim omnia
audienti, magna metuenti, multa suspicanti,
nonnulla credenti. magna vis est conscientiae,
iudices, et magna in utramque partem, ut neque
timeant qui nihil commiserint, et poenam semper 20
ante oculos versari putent qui peccarint.

Cicero, 'Pro Milone' 61

(a)* In this passage, how does Cicero make a passionate plea for Milo's innocence?

You should refer BOTH to the content AND to the language of the passage. [15]

(b) ardente curia (line 8): what was the reason for this? [1]

mandate hoc memoriae, iudices. spero multa
vos liberosque vestros in re publica bona esse
visuros: in eis singulis ita semper existimabitis,
vivo Publio Clodio nihil eorum vos visuros
fuisse. in spem maximam et (quem ad modum 5
confido) verissimam sumus adducti, hunc
ipsum annum, hoc ipso summo viro consule,
compressa hominum licentia, cupiditatibus
confractis, legibus et iudiciis constitutis,
salutarem civitati fore. num quis est igitur tam 10
demens, qui hoc Publio Clodio vivo contingere
potuisse arbitretur? quid? ea quae tenetis
privata atque vestra, dominante homine
furioso quod ius perpetuae possessionis
habere potuissent? non timeo, iudices, ne odio 15
inimicitiarum mearum inflammatus libentius
haec in illum evomere videar quam verius.
etenim si praecipuum esse debebat, tamen ita
communis erat omnium ille hostis ut in communi
odio paene aequaliter versaretur odium meum. 20

Cicero, 'Pro Milone' 78

- (c) mandate ... fuisse (lines 1–5): what does Cicero want the jury to keep in mind? [2]**
- (d) Translate in spem ... arbitretur (lines 5–12). [5]**
- (e) hoc ipso summo viro consule (line 7):**
- (i) give the name of this man. [1]**
 - (ii) give ONE way in which this man's appointment as consul was unusual. [1]**
- (f) ea quae ... potuissent (lines 12–15): what does Cicero say to suggest that Clodius would have been a dangerous figure if he had lived? [2]**
- (g) odio inimicitarum mearum inflammatus (lines 15–16): give ONE reason for Cicero's personal hatred of Clodius. [1]**

4 Read the following passages and answer the questions.

nihil de ea re Tiberius apud senatum disseruit: patris iussa simulabat, quibus praescripsisset tribuno custodiae adposito ne cunctaretur Agrippam morte adficere quandoque ipse supremum diem explevisset. multa sine dubio 5
saevaue Augustus de moribus adulescentis questus, ut exilium eius senatus consulto sanciretur perfecerat: ceterum in nullius umquam suorum necem duravit, neque mortem nepoti pro securitate privigni inlatam credibile 10
erat. propius vero Tiberium ac Liviam, illum metu, hanc novercalibus odiis, suspecti et invisi iuvenis caedem festinavisse. nuntianti centurioni, ut mos militiae, factum esse quod imperasset, neque imperasse sese et rationem 15
facti reddendam apud senatum respondit. quod postquam Sallustius Crispus particeps secretorum (is ad tribunum miserat codicillos) comperit, metuens ne reus subderetur, iuxta periculoso ficta seu vera promeret monuit 20
Liviam ne arcana domus, ne consilia amicorum, ministeria militum vulgarentur.

Tacitus, 'Annals' I.6

(a) de ea re (line 1): to what do these words refer? [1]

(b) patris ... credibile erat (lines 2–11):

(i) what explanation did Tiberius offer? [2]

(ii) what reasons does Tacitus give for not believing him? [2]

(c) Translate propius ... respondit (lines 11–16). [5]

(d) quod postquam ... vulgarentur (lines 17–22): why did Sallustius Crispus fear that any enquiries would place him in a dangerous position? [3]

at Romae nondum cognito qui fuisset exitus
 in Illyrico, et legionum Germanicarum motu
 audito, trepida civitas incusare Tiberium quod,
 dum patres et plebem, invalida et inermia,
 cunctatione ficta ludificetur, dissideat interim 5
 miles neque duorum adulescentium nondum
 adulta auctoritate comprimi queat. ire ipsum et
 opponere maiestatem imperatoriam debuisse
 cessuris ubi principem longa experientia
 eundemque severitatis et munificentiae 10
 summum vidissent. an Augustum fessa aetate
 totiens in Germanias commeare potuisse:
 Tiberium vigentem annis sedere in senatu, verba
 patrum cavillantem? satis prospectum urbanae
 servituti: militaribus animis adhibenda fomenta 15
 ut ferre pacem velint.

immotum adversus eos sermones fixumque
 Tiberio fuit non omittere caput rerum neque se
 remque publicam in casum dare. multa quippe
 et diversa angebant: validior per Germaniam 20
 exercitus, propior apud Pannoniam; ille
 Galliarum opibus subnixus, hic Italiae inminens:
 quos igitur anteferret? ac ne postpositi
 contumelia incenderentur.

Tacitus, 'Annals' I.46–47

(e)* How does this passage effectively convey the pressures on Tiberius?

You should refer BOTH to the content AND to the language of the passage. [15]

5 Read the following passages and answer the questions.

non tantum corpori, sed etiam moribus salubrem locum eligere debemus. quemadmodum inter tortores habitare nolim, sic ne inter popinas quidem. videre ebrios per litora errantes et comissiones navigantium et symphoniarum cantibus strepentes lacus et alia, quae velut soluta legibus luxuria non tantum peccat, sed publicat, quid necesse est? id agere debemus ut irritamenta vitiorum quam longissime profugiamus. indurandus est animus et a blandimentis voluptatum procul abstrahendus. una Hannibalem hiberna solverunt et indomitum illum nivibus atque Alpibus virum enervaverunt fomenta Campaniae. armis vicit. vitiis victus est. nobis quoque militandum est, et quidem genere militiae quo numquam quies, numquam otium datur. debellandae sunt imprimis voluptates, quae, ut vides, saeva quoque ad se ingenia rapuerunt.

5

10

15

Seneca, 'Letters' 51, 4–6

- (a) What advice does Seneca give in lines 1–2 (non tantum ... debemus)? [2]
- (b) Translate quemadmodum ... necesse est (lines 2–8). [5]
- (c) In lines 12–19 (una ... rapuerunt), how does Seneca make the example of Hannibal relate closely to the advice he is giving? [4]

cum a Bais deberem Neapolim repetere, facile credidi tempestatem esse, ne iterum navem experirer: et tantum luti tota via fuit ut possim videri nihilominus navigasse. totum athletarum fatum mihi illo die perpetiendum	5
fuit: a ceromate nos haphe excepit in crypta Neapolitana. nihil illo carcere longius, nihil illis facibus obscurius, quae nobis praestant non ut per tenebras videamus, sed ut ipsas. ceterum etiam si locus haberet lucem, pulvis	10
auferret, in aperto quoque res gravis et molesta – quid illic, ubi in se volutatur et, cum sine ullo spiramento sit inclusus, in ipsos a quibus excitatus est recidit? duo incommoda inter se contraria simul pertulimus: eadem via, eodem	15
die et luto et pulvere laboravimus. aliquid tamen mihi illa obscuritas quod cogitare dedit: sensi quendam ictum animi et sine metu mutationem, quam insolitae rei novitas simul ac foeditas fecerat. non de me nunc tecum loquor, qui	20
multum ab homine tolerabili, nedum a perfecto, absum, sed de illo in quem fortuna ius perdidit: huius quoque ferietur animus, mutabitur color.	

Seneca, 'Letters' 57, 1–3

(d) cum ... experirer (lines 1–3):

(i) what journey did Seneca have to make? [1]

(ii) why did he not make it by boat? [1]

(e)* In lines 3–23 (et tantum ... color), how does Seneca give a vivid impression of the journey and his feelings during it?

You should refer BOTH to the content AND to the language of the passage. [15]

SECTION C

Answer ONE question from this section.

In your response you are expected to draw, where relevant, on material from those parts of the text that you have studied in English, as well as those parts you have read in Latin.

- 6* ‘An impressive display of inventiveness, wit and emotion, but never convincing.’**

To what extent do you agree with this judgement on the ‘Pro Milone’? [20]

- 7* ‘Tacitus is a master of turning historical events into dramatic scenes.’**

Show how this is true of the events described in ‘Annals’ I. [20]

- 8* ‘There is a lack of consistency and coherence in both his writings and his conduct.’**

To what extent do you agree with this judgement on Seneca? [20]

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