



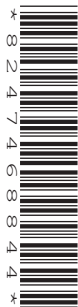
Oxford Cambridge and RSA

**Wednesday 14 October 2020 – Morning**

**A Level Latin**

**H443/03 Prose Literature**

**Time allowed: 2 hours**



**You must have:**

- the OCR 12-page Answer Booklet

**Do not use:**

- a dictionary

**INSTRUCTIONS**

- Use black ink.
- Write your answer to each question in the Answer Booklet. The question numbers must be clearly shown.
- Fill in the boxes on the front of the Answer Booklet.
- Answer **one** question in Section A, **one** question in Section B and **one** question in Section C.

**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 (\*).
- This document has **12** pages.

**ADVICE**

- Read each question carefully before you start your answer.

## Section A

Answer **one** question from this section.

- 1 Read the following passages and answer the questions.

nemo umquam puer emptus libidinis causa tam fuit in domini potestate quam tu in Curionis. quotiens te pater eius domu sua eiecit, quotiens custodes posuit ne limen intrares! cum tu tamen nocte socia, hortante libidine, cogente mercede, per tegulas demitterere. quae flagitia domus illa diutius ferre non potuit. scisne me de rebus mihi notissimis dicere? recordare tempus illud, cum pater Curio maerens iacebat in lecto, filius se ad pedes meos prosternens, lacrimans, te mihi commendabat; orabat ut se contra suum patrem, si sestertium sexagiens peteret, defenderem; tantum enim se pro te intercessisse dicebat. ipse autem amore ardens confirmabat, quod desiderium tui discidi ferre non posset, se in exilium iturum.

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Cicero, *Philippic* II.45

- (a) *nemo ... Curionis* (lines 1–2): what allegations does Cicero make here against Antony? [2]
- (b) Translate *quotiens te pater ... dicere* (lines 2–5). [5]
- (c) *orabat ... defenderem* (lines 6–7): what did Curio want Cicero to do? [2]
- (d) *tantum enim ... iturum* (lines 7–9): how did Curio show his attachment to Antony? [3]

confecto negotio bonus augur — C. Laelium diceres — ‘Alio die’ inquit. o impudentiam singularem! quid videras, quid senseras, quid audieras? neque enim te de caelo servasse dixisti nec hodie dicis. id igitur obvenit vitium quod tu iam Kalendis Ianuariis futurum esse provideras et tanto ante praedixeras. ergo hercule magna, ut spero, tua potius quam rei publicae calamitate ementitus es auspicia; obstrinxisti religione populum Romanum; augur auguri, consul consuli obnuntiasti. nolo plura, ne acta Dolabellae videar convellere, quae necesse est aliquando ad nostrum conlegium deferantur.

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sed adrogantiam hominis insolentiamque cognoscite. quam diu tu voles, vitiosus consul Dolabella; rursus, cum voles, salvis auspiciis creatus. si nihil est, cum augur eis verbis nuntiat, quibus tu nuntiasti, confitere te, cum ‘Alio die’ dixeris, sobrium non fuisse; sin est aliqua vis in istis verbis, ea quae sit augur a conlega requiro.

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Cicero, *Philippic* II.83–84

(e) *confecto negotio* (line 1): what does this refer to?

[1]

(f)\* How does Cicero make a strong attack on Antony in this passage?

You should refer **both** to the content **and** to the language of the passage.

[15]

2 Read the following passages and answer the questions.

accessit Galbae vox pro re publica honesta, ipsi anceps, legi a se militem, non emi; nec enim ad hanc formam cetera erant.

invalidum senem Titus Vinius et Cornelius Laco, alter deterrimus mortalium, alter ignavissimus, odio flagitiorum oneratum contemptu inertiae destruebant. tardum Galbae iter et cruentum, interfectis Cingonio Varrone consule designato et Petronio Turpiliano consulari: ille ut Nymphidii socius, hic ut dux Neronis, inauditi atque indefensi tamquam innocentes perierant. introitus in urbem trucidatis tot milibus inermium militum infaustus omine atque ipsis etiam qui occiderant formidolosus. inducta legione Hispana, remanente ea quam e classe Nero conscripserat, plena urbs exercitu insolito; multi ad hoc numeri e Germania ac Britannia et Illyrico, quos idem Nero electos praemissosque ad claustra Caspiarum et bellum, quod in Albanos parabat, opprimendis Vindicis coeptis revocaverat: ingens novis rebus materia, ut non in unum aliquem prono favore ita audenti parata.

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Tacitus, *Histories* I.5–6

(a)\* How does this passage vividly show the turmoil at the beginning of Galba's reign?

You should refer **both** to the content **and** to the language of the passage.

[15]

inde apud senatum non comptior Galbae, non longior quam apud militem sermo: Pisonis comis oratio. et patrum favor aderat: multi voluntate, effusius qui noluerant, medii ac plurimi obvio obsequio, privatas spes agitantes sine publica cura. nec aliud sequenti quadriduo, quod medium inter adoptionem et caedem fuit, dictum a Pisone in publico factumve. crebrioribus in dies Germanicae defectionis nuntiis et facili civitate ad accipienda credendaque omnia nova cum tristia sunt, censuerant patres mittendos ad Germanicum exercitum legatos. agitatum secreto num et Piso proficisceretur, maiore praetextu, illi auctoritatem senatus, hic dignationem Caesaris laturus. placebat et Laconem praetorii praefectum simul mitti: is consilio intercessit. legati quoque (nam senatus electionem Galbae permiserat) foeda inconstantia nominati, excusati, substituti, ambitu remanendi aut eundi, ut quemque metus vel spes impulerat.

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Tacitus, *Histories* I.19

- (b) Translate *inde ... cura* (lines 1–3). [5]
- (c) *nec aliud ... factumve* (lines 3–5): how did Piso behave during the next four days? [1]
- (d) *facili ... tristia sunt* (lines 5–6): what does Tacitus say about the citizens? [1]
- (e) *censuerant patres ... laturus* (lines 6–8): what ideas did the senators have about how to deal with the problem? [4]
- (f) *legati ... impulerat* (lines 9–11): how do these words give an unfavourable impression of Galba? [2]

## Section B

Answer **one** question from this section.

**3** Read the following passages and answer the questions.

at quam multos dies in ea villa turpissime es perbacchatus! ab hora tertia bibebatur, ludebatur, vomebatur. o tecta ipsa misera, 'quam dispari domino' – quamquam quo modo iste dominus? – sed tamen quam ab dispari tenebantur! studiorum enim suorum M. Varro voluit illud, non libidinum deversorium.

quae in illa villa antea dicebantur, quae cogitabantur, quae litteris mandabantur! iura populi Romani, monumenta maiorum, omnis sapientiae ratio omnisque doctrinae. at vero te inquilino – non enim domino – personabant omnia vocibus ebriorum, natabant pavimenta vino, madebant parietes, ingenui pueri cum meritoriis, scorta inter matres familias versabantur. Casino salutatum veniebant, Aquino, Interamna; admissus est nemo. iure id quidem; in homine enim turpissimo obsolefiebant dignitatis insignia.

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cum inde Romam proficiscens ad Aquinum accederet, obviam ei processit, ut est frequens municipium, magna sane multitudo. at iste operta lectica latus per oppidum est ut mortuus.

Cicero, *Philippic* II.104–106

**(a)\*** How does Cicero forcefully undermine Antony's reputation in this passage?

You should refer **both** to the content **and** to the language of the passage.

**[15]**

non igitur miliens perire est melius quam in sua civitate sine armatorum praesidio non posse vivere? sed nullum est istuc, mihi crede, praesidium: caritate te et benivolentia civium saeptum oportet esse, non armis.

eripiet et extorquebit tibi ista populus Romanus, utinam salvis nobis! sed quoquo modo nobiscum egeris, dum istis consiliis uteris, non potes, mihi crede, esse diuturnus. etenim ista tua minime avara coniunx quam ego sine contumelia describo nimium diu debet populo Romano tertiam pensionem. habet populus Romanus ad quos gubernacula rei publicae deferat: qui ubicumque terrarum sunt, ibi omne est rei publicae praesidium vel potius ipsa res publica, quae se adhuc tantum modo ultra est, nondum recuperavit.

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Cicero, *Philippic* II.112–113

(b) *non igitur ... vivere* (lines 1–2):

(i) what argument is Cicero making? [1]

(ii) why is he making this point here? [2]

(c) *eripiet ... diuturnus* (lines 4–5): what **two** predictions does Cicero make about Antony? [2]

(d) *etenim ... pensionem* (lines 5–7): explain the point Cicero is making about Antony's wife. [2]

(e) Translate *habet populus Romanus ... recuperavit* (lines 7–9). [5]

4 Read the following passages and answer the questions.

'nihil adrogabo mihi nobilitatis aut modestiae; neque enim relatu virtutum in comparatione Othonis opus est. vitia, quibus solis gloriatur, evertere imperium, etiam cum amicum imperatoris ageret. habitune et incessu an illo muliebri ornatu mereretur imperium? falluntur quibus luxuria specie liberalitatis imponit: perdere iste sciet, donare nesciet. stupra nunc et comissiones et feminarum coetus volvit animo: haec principatus praemia putat, quorum libido ac voluptas penes ipsum sit, rubor ac dedecus penes omnes; nemo enim umquam imperium flagitio quaesitum bonis artibus exercuit. Galbam consensus generis humani, me Galba consentientibus vobis Caesarem dixit. si res publica et senatus et populus vacua nomina sunt, vestra, commilitones, interest ne imperatorem pessimi faciant. legionum seditio adversus duces suos audita est aliquando: vestra fides famaue inlaesa ad hunc diem mansit. et Nero quoque vos destituit, non vos Neronem.'

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Tacitus, *Histories* I.30

(a)\* How does Tacitus make Piso's speech to the soldiers persuasive?

You should refer **both** to the content **and** to the language of the passage.

[15]

agebatur huc illuc Galba vario turbae fluctuantis impulsu, completis undique basilicis ac templis, lugubri prospectu. neque populi aut plebis ulla vox, sed attoniti vultus et conversae ad omnia aures; non tumultus, non quies, quale magni metus et magnae irae silentium est. Othoni tamen armari plebem nuntiabatur; ire praecipites et occupare pericula iubet. igitur milites Romani, quasi Vologaesum aut Pacorum avito Arsacidarum solio depulsuri ac non imperatorem suum inermem et senem trucidare pergerent, disiecta plebe, proculcato senatu, truces armis, rapidi equis forum inrumpunt. nec illos Capitolii aspectus et imminentium templorum religio et priores et futuri principes terruere quo minus facerent scelus cuius ultor est quisquis successit.

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Tacitus, *Histories* I.40

(b) Translate *agebatur ... silentium est* (lines 1–4). [5]

(c) *igitur milites ... pergerent* (lines 5–6):

(i) in which part of Rome did these events occur? [1]

(ii) how does Tacitus make the behaviour of the soldiers seem shocking? [3]

(d) *nec illos ... successit* (lines 7–9):

(i) why does Tacitus mention the Capitol here? [2]

(ii) explain what Tacitus means by saying *cuius ultor est quisquis successit*. [1]

5 Read the following passages and answer the questions.

suscipit Psyche singultu lacrimoso sermonem incertans: 'iamdudum, quod sciam, fidei atque parciloquio meo perpendisti documenta, nec eo setius approbabitur tibi nunc etiam firmitas animi mei. tu modo Zephyro nostro rursum praecipe fungatur obsequio, et in vicem denegatae sacrosanctae imaginis tuae redde saltem conspectum sororum. per istos cinnameos et undique pendulos crines tuos, per teneras et teretes et mei similes genas, per pectus nescio quo calore fervidum, sic in hoc saltem parvulo cognoscam faciem tuam: supplicis anxiae piis precibus erogatus germani complexus indulge fructum et tibi devotae dicataeque Psychae animam gaudio recrea. nec quicquam amplius in tuo vultu requiro, iam nil officiunt mihi nec ipsae nocturnae tenebrae: teneo te meum lumen.'

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Apuleius, *Metamorphoses* V.13

- (a) *suscipit ... documenta* (lines 1–2): what does Psyche say she has already proved? [1]
- (b) *tu modo ... sororum* (lines 3–4):
- (i) what does Psyche want Cupid to arrange for her? [1]
  - (ii) how does she suggest he could do this? [1]
- (c) *per istos ... tuam* (lines 4–7): what does Psyche say to make her appeal to Cupid effective? [4]
- (d) Translate *supplicis ... lumen* (lines 7–9). [5]

at Psyche relictā sola, nisi quod infestis Furiis agitata sola non est, aestu pelagi simile maerendo fluctuat, et quamvis statuto consilio et obstinato animo, iam tamen facinorosi manus admovent adhuc incerta consilii titubat multisque calamitatis suae distrahitur affectibus. festinat, differt; audet, trepidat; diffidit, irascitur; et, quod est ultimum, in eodem corpore odit bestiam, diligit maritum. vespera tamen iam noctem trahente praecipiti festinatione nefarii sceleris instruit apparatus: nox aderat et maritus aderat primusque Veneris proeliis velitatus altum soporem descenderat.

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tunc Psyche et corporis et animi alioquin infirma fati tamen saevitia subministrante viribus roboratur, et prolata lucerna et adrepta novacula sexum audacia mutatur. sed cum primum luminis oblatione tori secreta claruerunt, videt omnium ferarum mitissimam dulcissimamque bestiam, ipsum illum Cupidinem formosum deum formosae cubantem, cuius aspectu lucernae quoque lumen hilaratum increbruit et acuminis sacrilegi novaculam paenitebat.

10

Apuleius, *Metamorphoses* V.21–22

(e)\* How does Apuleius make this a dramatic passage?

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 exhibition of prejudice rather than reasoned argument.'

To what extent do you agree with this judgement on Cicero's *Philippic II*? [20]

**7\*** 'Nothing but chaos and violence.'

How accurate is this verdict on Tacitus' *Histories I*? [20]

**8\*** How far are jealousy and envy responsible for events in Apuleius' story of Cupid and Psyche? [20]

**END OF QUESTION PAPER**

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