

Modified Enlarged 24pt
OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS

Monday 8 June 2020 – 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
DO NOT USE:
a dictionary

READ INSTRUCTIONS OVERLEAF



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 (*).

ADVICE

Read each question carefully before you start your answer.

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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 5
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 10
mihi notissimis dicere? recordare
tempus illud, cum pater Curio
maerens iacebat in lecto, filius
se ad pedes meos prosternens,
lacrimans, te mihi commendabat; 15
orabat ut se contra suum patrem,
si sestertium sexagiens peteret,

**defenderem; tantum enim se pro te
intercessisse dicebat. ipse autem
amore ardens confirmabat, quod 20
desiderium tui discidi ferre non
posset, se in exilium iturum.**

Cicero, 'Philippic' II.45

- (a) 'nemo ... Curionis' (lines 1–3): what allegations does Cicero make here against Antony? [2]**
- (b) Translate 'quotiens te pater ... dicere' (lines 4–11). [5]**
- (c) 'orabat ... defenderem' (lines 16–18): what did Curio want Cicero to do? [2]**
- (d) 'tantum enim ... iturum' (lines 18–22): how did Curio show his attachment to Antony? [3]**

confecto negotio bonus augur —
C. Laelium diceret — ‘Alio die’
inquit. o impudentiam singularem!
quid videras, quid senseras, quid
audieras? neque enim te de caelo 5
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 10
spero, tua potius quam rei publicae
calamitate ementitus es auspicia;
obstrinxisti religione populum
Romanum; augur auguri, consul
consuli obnuntiasti. nolo plura, ne 15
acta Dolabellae videar convellere,
quae necesse est aliquando ad
nostrum conlegium deferantur.

sed adrogantiam hominis
insolentiamque cognoscite. quam 20
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’ 25
dixeris, sobrium non fuisse; sin est
aliqua vis in istis verbis, ea quae sit
augur a conlega requiro.**

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 Vinus et	5
Cornelius Laco, alter deterrimus	
mortalium, alter ignavissimus,	
odio flagitiorum oneratum	
contemptu inertiae destruebant.	
tardum Galbae iter et cruentum,	10
interfectis Cingonio Varrone	
consule designato et Petronio	
Turpiliano consulari: ille ut	
Nymphidii socius, hic ut dux	
Neronis, inauditi atque indefensi	15
tamquam innocentes perierant.	
introitus in urbem trucidatis tot	
milibus inermium militum infaustus	
omine atque ipsis etiam qui	
occiderant formidolosus. inducta	20

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 25
Nero electos praemissosque ad
claustra Caspiarum et bellum, quod
in Albanos parabat, opprimendis
Vindicis coeptis revocaverat:
ingens novis rebus materia, ut non 30
in unum aliquem prono favore ita
audenti parata.

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, 5
medii ac plurimi obvio obsequio,
privatas spes agitantes sine
publica cura. nec aliud sequenti
quadriduo, quod medium inter
adoptionem et caedem fuit, dictum 10
a Pisone in publico factumve.
crebrioribus in dies Germanicae
defectionis nuntiis et facili civitate
ad accipienda credendaque omnia
nova cum tristia sunt, censuerant 15
patres mittendos ad Germanicum
exercitum legatos. agitatum
secreto num et Piso proficisceretur,
maiore praetextu, illi auctoritatem
senatus, hic dignationem Caesaris 20
laturus. placebat et Laconem
praetorii praefectum simul mitti: is
consilio intercessit. legati quoque
(nam senatus electionem Galbae
permiserat) foeda inconstantia 25

**nominati, excusati, substituti,
ambitu remanendi aut eundi, ut
quemque metus vel spes impulerat.**

Tacitus, 'Histories' I.19

(b) Translate 'inde ... cura' (lines 1–8). [5]

**(c) 'nec aliud ... factumve' (lines 8–11):
how did Piso behave during the
next four days? [1]**

**(d) 'facili ... tristia sunt' (lines 13–15):
what does Tacitus say about the
citizens? [1]**

**(e) 'censuerant patres ... laturus'
(lines 15–21): what ideas did the
senators have about how to deal
with the problem? [4]**

**(f) 'legati ... impulerat' (lines 23–28):
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 5
quo modo iste dominus? – sed
tamen quam ab dispari tenebantur!
studiorum enim suorum M.
Varro voluit illud, non libidinum
deversorium. 10

quae in illa villa antea dicebantur,
quae cogitabantur, quae litteris
mandabantur! iura populi
Romani, monumenta maiorum,
omnis sapientiae ratio omnisque 15
doctrinae. at vero te inquilino –
non enim domino – personabant

omnia vocibus ebriorum, natabant
pavimenta vino, madebant parietes,
ingenui pueri cum meritoriis, scorta 20
inter matres familias versabantur.
Casino salutatum veniebant,
Aquino, Interamna; admissus est
nemo. iure id quidem; in homine
enim turpissimo obsolefiebant 25
dignitatis insignia.

cum inde Romam proficiscens
ad Aquinum accederet, obviam
ei processit, ut est frequens
municipium, magna sane multitudo. 30
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 5
et benivolentia civium saeptum
oportet esse, non armis.

eripiet et extorquebit tibi ista populus
Romanus, utinam salvis nobis! sed
quoquo modo nobiscum egeris, dum 10
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 15
pensionem. habet populus Romanus
ad quos gubernacula rei publicae
deferat: qui ubicumque terrarum
sunt, ibi omne est rei publicae
praesidium vel potius ipsa res 20
publica, quae se adhuc tantum modo
ulta est, nondum recuperavit.

Cicero, 'Philippic' II.112–113

(b) ‘non igitur ... vivere’ (lines 1–4):

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

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

**(c) ‘eripiet ... diuturnus’ (lines 8–12):
what TWO predictions does Cicero make about Antony? [2]**

**(d) ‘etenim ... pensionem’ (lines 12–16):
explain the point Cicero is making about Antony’s wife. [2]**

(e) Translate ‘habet populus Romanus ... recuperavit’ (lines 16–22). [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 amicis imperatoris ageret. habitum et incessum an illo muliebri ornatu mereretur imperium? falluntur quibus luxuria specie liberalitatis imponit: perdere iste sciet, donare nesciet. stupra nunc et comissationes 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. Galba consensus generis humani, me Galba consentientibus vobis

5

10

15

20

**Caesarem dixit. si res publica et
senatus et populus vacua nomina
sunt, vestra, commilitones, interest
ne imperatorem pessimi faciant. 25
legionum seditio adversus duces
suos audita est aliquando: vestra
fides famaue inlaesa ad hunc
diem mansit. et Nero quoque vos
destituit, non vos Neronem.' 30**

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 5
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 10
praecipites et occupare pericula
iubet. igitur milites Romani, quasi
Vologaesum aut Pacorum avito
Arsacidarum solio depulsuri ac
non imperatorem suum inermem et 15
senem trucidare pergerent, disiecta
plebe, proculcato senatu, truces
armis, rapidi equis forum inrumpunt.
nec illos Capitolii aspectus et
imminentium templorum religio et 20
priores et futuri principes terruere
quo minus facerent scelus cuius
ultor est quisquis successit.

Tacitus, 'Histories' I.40

(b) Translate ‘agebatur ... silentium est’ (lines 1–9). [5]

(c) ‘igitur milites ... pergerent’ (lines 12–16):

(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 19–23):

(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 5
etiam firmitas animi mei. tu modo
Zephyro nostro rursum praecipe
fungatur obsequio, et in vicem
denegatae sacrosanctae imaginis
tuae redde saltem conspectum 10
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 15
parvulo cognoscam faciem tuam:
supplicis anxiae piis precibus
erogatus germani complexus
indulge fructum et tibi devotae
dicataeque Psychae animam 20
gaudio recrea. nec quicquam**

**amplius in tuo vultu requiro, iam nil
officiunt mihi nec ipsae nocturnae
tenebrae: teneo te meum lumen.'**

Apuleius, 'Metamorphoses' V.13

- (a) 'suscipit ... documenta' (lines 1–4):
what does Psyche say she has
already proved? [1]**
- (b) 'tu modo ... sororum' (lines 6–11):**
 - (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 11–16):
what does Psyche say to make her
appeal to Cupid effective? [4]**
- (d) Translate 'supplicis ... lumen'
(lines 17–24). [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 5
facinori manus admovens adhuc
incerta consilii titubat multisque
calamitatis suae distrahitur
affectibus. festinat, differt; audet,
trepidat; diffidit, irascitur; et, quod 10
est ultimum, in eodem corpore
odit bestiam, diligit maritum.
vespera tamen iam noctem trahente
praecipiti festinatione nefarii
sceleris instruit apparatus: nox 15
aderat et maritus aderat primusque
Veneris proeliis velitatus altum
soporem descenderat.

tunc Psyche et corporis et
animi alioquin infirma fati tamen 20
saevitia subministrante viribus
roboratur, et prolata lucerna et
adrep̄ta novacula sexum audacia

**mutatur. sed cum primum luminis
oblacione tori secreta claruerunt, 25
videt omnium ferarum mitissimam
dulcissimamque bestiam, ipsum
illum Cupidinem formosum deum
formonse cubantem, cuius aspectu
lucernae quoque lumen hilaratum 30
increbruit et acuminis sacrilegi
novaculam paenitebat.**

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]

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