

Modified Enlarged 24pt
OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS

Friday 17 May 2019 – Morning

AS Level Latin

H043/02 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 Section A and ONE question from Section B.

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 80.

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

SECTION A: Prose Literature

Answer EITHER Question 1 OR Question 2.

- 1 Read the following passages and answer the questions.**

**venis e Gallia ad quaesturam
petendam. aude dicere te prius ad
parentem tuam venisse quam ad
me. acceperam iam ante Caesaris
litteras ut mihi satis fieri paterer 5
a te: itaque ne loqui quidem sum
te passus de gratia. postea sum
cultus a te, tu a me observatus in
petitione quaesturae; quo quidem
tempore P. Clodium approbante 10
populo Romano in foro es conatus
occidere, cumque eam rem tua
sponte conarere, non impulsu**

meo, tamen ita praedicabas, te non
existimare, nisi illum interfecisses, 15
umquam mihi pro tuis in me
iniuriis satis esse facturum. in
quo demiror cur Milonem impulsu
meo rem illam egisse dicas, cum
te ultro mihi idem illud deferentem 20
numquam sim adhortatus.
quamquam, si in eo perseverares,
ad tuam gloriam rem illam referri
malebam quam ad meam gratiam.

Cicero, 'Philippic' II.49

**(a) 'venis e Gallia ad quaesturam
petendam' (lines 1–2): why,
according to Cicero, did Antony
come back from Gaul? [1]**

**(b) Translate 'aude dicere ...
quaesturae' (lines 2–9). [5]**

- (c) **‘quo quidem tempore ... occidere’** (lines 9–12): what TWO points does Cicero make here about the killing of Clodius? [2]
- (d) **‘cumque eam rem ... sim adhortatus’** (lines 12–21): how does Cicero emphasise that the killing of Clodius was Antony’s doing and not his own?

Make THREE points and support your answer with reference to the Latin text. [6]

- (e) **‘si ... gratiam’** (lines 22–24): explain the point Cicero is making about the killing of Clodius. [2]

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at etiam ascribi iussit in fastis ad
Lupercalia: C. Caesari, dictatori
perpetuo, M. Antonium consulem
populi iussu regnum detulisse;
Caesarem uti noluisse. iam iam 5
minime miror te otium perturbare;
non modo urbem odisse, sed
etiam lucem; cum perditissimis
latronibus non solum de die, sed
etiam in diem bibere. ubi enim 10
tu in pace consistes? qui locus
tibi in legibus et in iudiciis esse
potest, quae tu, quantum in te
fuit, dominatu regio sustulisti?
ideone L. Tarquinius exactus, Sp. 15
Cassius, Sp. Maelius, M. Manlius
necati ut multis post saeculis a
M. Antonio, quod fas non est, rex
Romae constitueretur? sed ad
auspicia redeamus, de quibus 20
Idibus Martiis fuit in senatu

**Caesar acturus. quaero: tum tu
quid egisses? audiebam equidem
te paratum venisse, quod me de
ementitis auspiciis, quibus tamen 25
parere necesse erat, putares esse
dicturum. sustulit illum diem
fortuna rei publicae.**

Cicero, 'Philippic' II.87–88

**(f) 'C. Caesari ... noluisse' (lines 2–5):
what was ordered to be inscribed in
the public records? [3]**

**(g) 'iam ... constitueretur' (lines 5–19):
how does Cicero add force to his
disapproval of Antony's behaviour?**

**Make FOUR points and support
your answer with reference to the
Latin text. [8]**

**(h) What is Cicero referring to as
'ementitis auspiciis' (line 25)? [2]**

**(i) 'fortuna rei publicae' (line 28): to
what event does this refer? [1]**

**(j)* 'Instead of defending the Republic,
Cicero just exposes its faults.'
How far do you agree with this
statement, from your study of
Cicero's 'Philippic' II?**

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

[10]

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Do NOT answer this question if you have already answered Question 1.

2 Read the following passages and answer the questions.

**fuere qui crederent Capitonem
ut avaritia et libidine foedum ac
maculosum ita cogitatione rerum
novarum abstinuisse, sed a legatis
bellum suadentibus, postquam 5
impellere nequiverint, crimen
ac dolum ultro compositum, et
Galbam mobilitate ingenii, an ne
altius scrutaretur, quoquo modo
acta, quia mutari non poterant, 10
comprobasse. ceterum utraque
caedes sinistre accepta, et invisio
semel principi seu bene seu male
facta parem invidiam adferebant.
venalia cuncta, praepotentes 15**

**liberti, servorum manus subitis
avidae et tamquam apud senem
festinantes, eademque novae
aulae mala, aequae gravia, non
aeque excusata. ipsa aetas Galbae 20
inrisui ac fastidio erat adsuetis
iuventae Neronis et imperatores
forma ac decore corporis, ut est
mos vulgi, comparantibus.**

Tacitus, 'Histories' 1.7

(a) (i) Where had Capito died? [1]

(ii) Who had killed him? [1]

**(b) 'fuere ... comprobasse' (lines 1–11):
how does Tacitus emphasise the
poor reputation of Capito, the
legionary commanders and Galba?**

**Make THREE points and support
your answer with reference to the
Latin text. [6]**

**(c) Translate 'ceterum ... excusata'
(lines 11–20). [5]**

**(d) 'ipsa aetas ... comparantibus'
(lines 20–24):**

**(i) give TWO ways in which
the people compare Galba
unfavourably with Nero. [2]**

**(ii) what does Tacitus suggest here
about the 'vulgus'? [1]**

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**infecit ea tabes legionum quoque
et auxiliorum motas iam mentes,
postquam vulgatum erat labare
Germanici exercitus fidem.**

adeoque parata apud malos 5

**seditio, etiam apud integros
dissimulatio fuit, ut postero iduum
die redeuntem a cena Othonem**

**rapturi fuerint, ni incerta noctis et
tota urbe sparsa militum castra** 10

**nec facilem inter temulentos
consensum timuissent, non rei**

**publicae cura, quam foedare
principis sui sanguine sobrii
parabant, sed ne per tenebras, ut** 15

**quisque Pannonici vel Germanici
exercitus militibus oblatus**

**esset, ignorantibus plerisque,
pro Othone destinaretur. multa**

erumpentis seditionis indicia per 20
conscios oppressa: quaedam

**apud Galbae aures praefectus
Laco elusit, ignarus militarium
animorum consiliique quamvis
egregii, quod non ipse adferret, 25
inimicus et adversus peritos
pervicax.**

Tacitus, 'Histories' 1.26

**(e) 'infecit ... destinaretur' (lines 1–19):
how, by what he says and the
language he uses, does Tacitus
convey the shocking behaviour of
the legions?**

**Make FOUR points and support
your answer with reference to the
Latin text. [8]**

**(f) 'multa ... elusit' (lines 19–23): why
did Galba not receive the full details
of the legions' behaviour? [2]**

**(g) ‘ignarus ... pervicax’ (lines 23–27):
according to Tacitus, in what ways
was Laco not a good ‘praefectus’?**

**Make TWO points and support your
answer with reference to the Latin
text. [4]**

**(h)*‘Tacitus does not have anything
good to say about anyone.’ To
what extent do you agree with
this statement, from your study of
Tacitus’ ‘Histories’ 1?**

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

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SECTION B: Verse Literature

Answer EITHER Question 3 OR Question 4.

3 Read the following passages and answer the questions.

haec ubi deflevit, tolli miserabile

corpus

imperat, et toto lectos ex agmine

mittit

mille viros qui supremum

5

comitentur honorem

intersintque patris lacrimis, solacia

luctus

exigua ingentis, misero sed debita

patri.

10

haud segnes alii crates et molle

feretrum

arbuteis texunt virgis et vimine

querno

exstructosque toros obtentu 15
frondis inumbrant.
hic iuvenem agresti sublimem
stramine ponunt:
qualem virgineo demessum pollice
florem 20
seu mollis violae seu languentis
hyacinthi,
cui neque fulgor adhuc nec dum
sua forma recessit,
non iam mater alit tellus viresque 25
ministrat.
tum geminas vestes auroque
ostroque rigentes
extulit Aeneas, quas illi laeta
laborum 30
ipsa suis quondam manibus
Sidonia Dido
fecerat et tenui telas discreverat
auro.

- (a) ‘haec ... imperat’ (lines 1–3):**
- (i) who is described as ‘miserabile corpus’? [1]**
 - (ii) what order does Aeneas give? [1]**
- (b) ‘et toto ... patri’ (lines 3–10): who does Aeneas send off AND what does he want them to do? [3]**
- (c) Translate ‘haud segnes ... ponunt’ (lines 11–18). [5]**
- (d) ‘qualem virgineo ... discreverat auro’ (lines 19–34): how does Virgil create a sense of sorrow in these lines?**

Make FOUR points and support your answer with reference to the Latin text. [8]

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**tertia lux gelidam caelo dimoverat
umbram:**

**maerentes altum cinerem et
confusa ruebant**

**ossa focis tepidoque onerabant 5
aggere terrae.**

**iam vero in tectis, praedivitis urbe
Latini,**

**praecipuus fragor et longi pars
maxima luctus. 10**

**hic matres miseraeque nurus, hic
cara sororum**

**pectora maerentum puerique
parentibus orbi**

**dirum exsecrantur bellum Turnique 15
hymenaeos;**

**ipsum armis ipsumque iubent
decernere ferro,**

**qui regnum Italiae et primos sibi
poscat honores. 20**

ingravat haec saevus Drances

solumque vocari

testatur, solum posci in certamina

Turnum.

multa simul contra variis sententia 25
dictis

pro Turno, et magnum reginae

nomen obumbrat,

multa virum meritis sustentat fama

tropaeis. 30

Virgil, 'Aeneid' XI. 210–224

(e) 'maerentes ... terrae' (lines 3–6):
what happened on the third day? [2]

(f) 'iam vero ... honores' (lines 7–20):
how does Virgil draw attention to
BOTH the grief of the Latins AND
their anger at Turnus?

Make FOUR points and support
your answer with reference to the
Latin text. [8]

**(g) 'ingravat ... Turnum' (lines 21–24):
what did Drances declare? [2]**

**(h)*'Virgil shows more sympathy for the
Trojans and their allies than for the
Latins.' How far do you agree with
this statement, from your study of
Virgil's 'Aeneid' XI?**

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

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Do NOT answer this question if you have already answered Question 3.

4 Read the following passages and answer the questions.

sicut

**parvula - nam exemplo est - magni
formica laboris
ore trahit quodcumque potest
atque addit acervo 5
quem struit, haud ignara ac non
incauta futuri.
quae, simul inversum contristat
Aquarius annum,
non usquam prorepat et illis utitur 10
ante
quaesitis sapiens; cum te neque
fervidus aestus
demoveat lucro, neque hiems,
ignis, mare, ferrum, 15**

**nil obstat tibi dum ne sit te ditior
alter.**

**quid iuvat immensum te argenti
pondus et auri**

**furtim defossa timidum deponere 20
terra?**

**‘quod si comminuas vilem
redigatur ad assem.’**

**at ni id fit, quid habet pulchri
constructus acervus? 25**

**milia frumenti tua triverit area
centum,**

**non tuus hoc capiet venter plus ac
meus: ut si**

**reticulum panis venales inter 30
onusto**

**forte vehas umero, nihilo plus
accipias quam
qui nil portarit.**

Horace, ‘Satires’ 1.1, lines 32–49

(a) ‘sicut ... sapiens’ (lines 1–12):

- (i) Horace is comparing an ant to a number of human workers. Give ONE of these workers. [1]**
- (ii) how, by what he says and the language he uses, does Horace create a positive image of the ant?**

Make FOUR points and support your answer with reference to the Latin text. [8]

(b) ‘cum te ... alter’ (lines 12–17): how does the behaviour of the man Horace is addressing differ from that of the ant? [2]

(c) ‘quid iuvat ... deponere terra’ (lines 18–21): what does the miserly man do with the silver and gold he has collected? [1]

(d) Translate 'milia frumenti ... nil portarit' (lines 26–34). [5]

cum tua pervideas oculis mala
lippus inunctis,
cur in amicorum vitiis tam cernis
acutum
quam aut aquila aut serpens 5
Epidaurius? at tibi contra
evenit, inquirant vitia ut tu rursus
et illi.
iracundior est paulo, minus aptus
acutis 10
naribus horum hominum; rideri
possit eo quod
rusticius tonso toga defluit et male
laxus
in pede calceus haeret: at est 15
bonus, ut melior vir
non alius quisquam, at tibi amicus,
at ingenium ingens
inculto latet hoc sub corpore.
denique te ipsum 20
concute num qua tibi vitiorum

inseverit olim

natura aut etiam consuetudo mala;

namque

neglectis urenda filix innascitur 25

agris.

illuc praevertamur, amatorem quod

amicae

turpia decipiunt caecum vitia aut

etiam ipsa haec 30

delectant.

Horace, ‘Satires’ 1.3, lines 25–40

(e) ‘cum ... et illi’ (lines 1–8): what does Horace say about the way men view their own faults and those of their friends? [3]

- (f) ‘iracundior ... corpore’ (lines 9–19):
how, by his use of language, does
Horace draw attention to both the
physical appearance of the man
described in these lines AND his
character?**

**Make FOUR points and support
your answer with reference to the
Latin text. [8]**

- (g) ‘amatorem ... delectant’
(lines 27–31): how, according
to Horace, does a lover behave
towards his girlfriend? [2]**

(h)*‘What harm can there be in speaking the truth with a laugh?’ (Horace). In what ways does Horace make effective use of humour to put across his ideas?

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

[10]

END OF QUESTION PAPER



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