

OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS

Friday 15 May 2020 – 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
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 and ONE in Section B.

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 (*).

ADVICE

Read each question carefully before you start your answer.

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

SECTION A: Prose Literature

Answer EITHER Question 1 OR Question 2.

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

esto: hoc imperite; nec enim est ab homine
numquam sobrio postulanda prudentia, sed
videte impudentiam. multis ante mensibus
in senatu dixit se Dolabellae comitia aut
prohibiturum auspiciis aut id facturum esse **5**
quod fecit. quisquamne divinare potest quid
viti in auspiciis futurum sit, nisi qui de caelo
servare constituit? quod neque licet comitiis
per leges et si qui servavit non comitiis habitis,
sed priusquam habeantur, debet nuntiare. **10**
verum implicata inscientia impudentia est: nec
scit quod augurem nec facit quod pudentem
decet.

atque ex illo die recordamini eius usque ad
Idus Martias consulatum. quis umquam **15**
apparitor tam humilis, tam abiectus? nihil
ipse poterat; omnia rogabat; caput in aversam
lecticam inserens, beneficia quae venderet a
conlega petebat.

Cicero, 'Philippic' II.81–82

- (a) ‘nec enim ... prudentia’ (lines 1–2): how is Cicero being sarcastic here? [2]**
- (b) ‘multis ... fecit’ (lines 3–6): what did Antony say in the senate about the election of Dolabella? [2]**
- (c) ‘quod neque ... debet nuntiare’ (lines 8–10): what point is Cicero making? [3]**
- (d) ‘verum implicata ... petebat’ (lines 11–19): how does Cicero mock Antony?**

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

qui tu vir, di immortales, et quantus fuisses, si
illius diei mentem servare potuisses! pacem
haberemus, quae erat facta per obsidem
puerum nobilem, M. Bambalionis nepotem.
quamquam bonum te timor faciebat, non 5
diuturnus magister officii, improbum fecit
ea quae, dum timor abest, a te non discedit,
audacia. etsi tum, cum optimum te putabant
me quidem dissentiente, funeri tyranni, si illud
funus fuit, sceleratissime praefuisti. 10

tua illa pulchra laudatio, tua miseratio, tua
cohortatio; tu, tu, inquam, illas faces incendisti,
et eas, quibus semustilatus ille est et eas
quibus incensa L. Bellieni domus deflagavit.
tu illos impetus perditorum hominum et ex 15
maxima parte servorum quos nos vi manumque
reppulimus in nostras domos immisisti. idem
tamen quasi fuligine abstersa reliquis diebus
in Capitolio praeclara senatus consulta fecisti,
ne qua post Idus Martias immunitatis tabula 20
neve cuius benefici figeretur. meministi ipse de
exsulibus, scis de immunitate quid dixeris.

Cicero, 'Philippic' II.90–91

- (e) **‘qui tu vir ... potuisses’ (lines 1–2): what hope does Cicero say he once had for Antony? [1]**
- (f) **‘quae erat facta ... nepotem’ (lines 3–4):**
- (i) **to what event is Cicero referring here? [2]**
 - (ii) **why do you think Cicero includes a reference to Bambalio? [1]**
- (g) **‘quamquam bonum ... immisisti’ (lines 5–17): how does Cicero add force to his accusations against Antony?**
- Make FOUR points and support your answer with reference to the Latin text. [8]**
- (h) **Translate ‘idem ... dixeris’ (lines 17–22). [5]**
- (i)* **‘Antony was an enemy of the state who needed to be stopped.’ How convincingly does Cicero make this point in the parts of ‘Philippic’ II you have read?**

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]

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

2 Read the following passages and answer the questions.

et Nymphidius quidem in ipso conatu
oppressus, set quamvis capite defectionis
ablato manebat plerisque militum conscientia,
nec deerant sermones senium atque avaritiam
Galbae increpantium. laudata olim et militari **5**
fama celebrata severitas eius angebat
aspernantes veterem disciplinam atque ita
quattuordecim annis a Nerone adsuefactos ut
haud minus vitia principum amarent quam olim
virtutes verebantur. accessit Galbae vox pro re **10**
publica honesta, ipsi anceps, legi a se militem,
non emi; nec enim ad hanc formam cetera
erant.

Tacitus, 'Histories' I.5

(a) 'et Nymphidius ... ablato' (lines 1–3):

(i) what attempt of Nymphidius is being referred to? [1]

(ii) what happened to Nymphidius? [1]

(b) 'plerisque ... increpantium' (lines 3–5): what, according to Tacitus, were the feelings of the soldiers at this point? [2]

(c) 'laudata ... cetera erant' (lines 5–13): what impression does Tacitus give of Galba and the soldiers?

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

interea Othonem, cui compositis rebus nulla
 spes, omne in turbido consilium, multa simul
 extimulabant, luxuria etiam principi onerosa,
 inopia vix privato toleranda, in Galbam ira, in
 Pisonem invidia; fingeat et metum quo magis 5
 concupisceret: praegravem se Neroni fuisse,
 nec Lusitaniam rursus et alterius exilii honorem
 expectandum. suspectum semper invisumque
 dominantibus qui proximus destinaretur.
 nocuisse id sibi apud senem principem, magis 10
 nociturum apud iuvenem ingenio trucem et
 longo exilio efferatum: occidi Othonem posse.
 proinde agendum audendumque, dum Galbae
 auctoritas fluxa, Pisonis nondum coaluisset.
 opportunos magnis conatibus transitus rerum, 15
 nec cunctatione opus, ubi perniciosior sit quies
 quam temeritas. mortem omnibus ex natura
 aequalem oblivione apud posteros vel gloria
 distingui; ac si nocentem innocentemque idem
 exitus maneat, acrioris viri esse merito perire. 20

non erat Othonis mollis et corpori similis
 animus. et intimi libertorum servorumque,
 corruptius quam in privata domo habiti,
 aulam Neronis et luxus, adulteria, matrimonia
 ceterasque regnorum libidines avido talium, 25
 si auderet, ut sua ostentantes, quiescenti ut
 aliena exprobrabant.

Tacitus, 'Histories' I.21–22

(d) ‘interea Othonem ... invidia’ (lines 1–5): what does Tacitus say here about Otho’s strategy and motives? [4]

(e) ‘fingebat ... coaluisset’ (lines 5–14): how does Tacitus make this a lively description of Otho’s thoughts?

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

(f) Translate ‘opportunos ... perire’ (lines 15–20). [5]

(g) ‘et intimi ... exprobrabant’ (lines 22–27):

(i) what advice did Otho’s slaves and freedmen give him about the various excesses of Nero’s reign? [2]

(ii) ‘avido talium’: what does this tell us about Otho’s attitude? [1]

(h)*‘Galba was totally unsuitable to be an emperor.’ To what extent is this the impression given by Tacitus in the parts of ‘Histories’ I you have read?

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]

SECTION B: Verse Literature

Answer EITHER Question 3 OR Question 4.

3 Read the following passages and answer the questions.

ducitur infelix aevo confectus Acoetes,
pectora nunc foedans pugnis, nunc unguibus ora,
sternitur et toto proiectus corpore terrae.
ducunt et Rutulo perfusos sanguine currus.
post bellator equus positus insignibus Aethon 5
it lacrimans guttisque umectat grandibus ora.
hastam alii galeamque ferunt, nam cetera Turnus
victor habet. tum maesta phalanx Teucrique sequuntur
Tyrrhenique omnes et versis Arcades armis.
postquam omnis longe comitum praecesserat ordo, 10
substitit Aeneas gemituque haec addidit alto:
'nos alias hinc ad lacrimas eadem horrida belli
fata vocant: salve aeternum mihi, maxime Palla,
aeternumque vale.' nec plura effatus ad altos
tendebat muros gressumque in castra ferebat. 15
Virgil, 'Aeneid' XI. 85–99

(a) 'infelix ... Acoetes' (line 1):

(i) who was Acoetes? [1]

(ii) why is he described as 'infelix'? [1]

(b) 'ducitur infelix ... Arcades armis' (lines 1–9): how, by his use of language, does Virgil make this a sorrowful scene?

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

(c) Translate 'nos alias ... ferebat' (lines 12–15). [5]

quae postquam matres succedere tectis
viderunt, maestam incendunt clamoribus urbem.
at non Euandrum potis est vis ulla tenere,
sed venit in medios. feretro Pallanta reposito
procubuit super atque haeret lacrimansque gemensque, 5
et via vix tandem voci laxata dolore est:
'non haec, o Palla, dederas promissa petenti,
cautius ut saevo velles te credere Marti.
haud ignarus eram quantum nova gloria in armis
et praedulce decus primo certamine posset. 10
primitiae iuvenis miserae bellicae propinqui
dura rudimenta, et nulli exaudita deorum
vota precesque meae! tuque, o sanctissima coniunx,
felix morte tua neque in hunc servata dolorem!
contra ego vivendo vici mea fata, superstes 15
restarem ut genitor. Troum socia arma secutum
obruerent Rutuli telis!

Virgil, 'Aeneid' XI. 146–162

- (d) **‘maestam ... urbem’ (line 2): what is the name of this city? [1]**
- (e) **‘at non Euandrum ... gemensque’ (lines 3–5): how does Evander react to the arrival of the funeral procession? [4]**
- (f) **‘non haec ... ut genitor’ (lines 7–16): how do Evander’s words convey the depth of his grief?**

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

- (g) **‘Troum ... Rutuli telis’ (lines 16–17): what does Evander wish? [2]**
- (h)***‘In ‘Aeneid’ XI Virgil offers a completely tragic and negative picture of human existence.’ How far do you agree with this statement, from what you have read of ‘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. [10]

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

4 Read the following passages and answer the questions.

vellem in amicitia sic erraremus, et isti
errori nomen virtus posuisset honestum.
ac pater ut gnati sic nos debemus amici
si quod sit vitium non fastidire: strabonem
appellat paetum pater, et pullum, male parvus
si cui filius est, ut abortivus fuit olim
Sisyphus; hunc varum distortis cruribus, illum
balbutit scaurum pravis fultum male talis.
parcius hic vivit: frugi dicatur. ineptus
et iactantior hic paulo est: concinnus amicis
postulat ut videatur. at est truculentior atque
plus aequo liber: simplex fortisque habeatur.
caldior est: acres inter numeretur. opinor,
haec res et iungit iunctos et servat amicos.
Horace, 'Satires' 1.3, lines 41–54

5

10

- (a) **'vellem ... sic erraremus'** ('I would like us to make the same sort of mistake') (line 1): what mistake is Horace referring to? [1]
- (b) **'ac pater ... fastidire'** (lines 3–4): what recommendation does Horace make here? [2]
- (c) **'strabonem ... numeretur'** (lines 4–13): show how, by his use of language, Horace presents in a lively and humorous way his opinion that we should be tolerant of the faults of others.

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

- (d) **'opinor ... amicos'** (lines 13–14): what, in Horace's opinion, are the benefits of such an approach? [2]

das aliquid famae, quae carmine gratior aurem
 occupet humanam: grandes rhombi patinaeque
 grande ferunt una cum damno dedecus: adde
 iratum patrum, vicinos, te tibi iniquum
 et frustra mortis cupidum, cum deerit egenti 5
 as, laquei pretium. 'iure' inquit 'Trausius istis
 iurgatur verbis; ego vectigalia magna
 divitiasque habeo tribus amplas regibus.' ergo
 quod superat non est melius quo insumere possis?
 cur eget indignus quisquam, te divite? quare 10
 templa ruunt antiqua deum? cur, improbe, carae
 non aliquid patriae tanto emetiris acervo?
 uni nimirum recte tibi semper erunt res.
 o magnus posthac inimicis risus! uterne
 ad casus dubios fidet sibi certius? hic qui 15
 pluribus adsuerit mentem corpusque superbum,
 an qui contentus parvo metuensque futuri
 in pace ut sapiens aptarit idonea bello?
 Horace, 'Satires' 2.2, lines 94–111

(e) ‘das aliquid ... humanam’ (lines 1–2): what does Horace say to emphasise the importance of reputation? [1]

(f) ‘grandes ... regibus’ (lines 2–8): how, by what he says and the language he uses, does Horace add force to his advice about being careful with money?

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

(g) ‘cur eget ... acervo’ (lines 10–12): how, according to Horace, should a rich man spend his surplus wealth? [3]

(h) Translate ‘uterne ... idonea bello’ (lines 14–18). [5]

(i)* The Roman poet Persius wrote: ‘Horace points out his friend’s every fault, yet leaves him still smiling.’ How far do you agree with this statement, from what you have read of Horace’s ‘Satires’?

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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