

Wednesday 23 May 2012 – Morning

AS GCE CLASSICS: LATIN

F361 Latin Language

Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet.

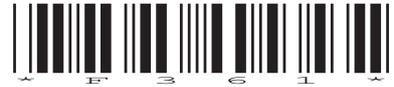
OCR supplied materials:

- 4 page Answer Booklet
(sent with general stationery)

Other materials required:

None

Duration: 1 hour 30 minutes



INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces provided on the Answer Booklet. Please write clearly and in capital letters.
- Use black ink.
- Answer Section A and **one** question from Section B.
- Read each question carefully. Make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Do **not** write in the bar codes.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

- The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.
- The total number of marks for this paper is **100**.
- This document consists of **4** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

Answer Section A and **one** question from Section B.

Section A

- 1 Translate the following passage into English. **Please write your translation on alternate lines.**

Germanicus was so popular that, when he died, the Roman citizens showed great grief and anger.

Germanicus was adopted as his heir by his uncle, the emperor Tiberius. He was sent to Germany, where he successfully dealt with a mutiny in the army.

Germanicus omnes virtutes corporis animique habebat. semper in proeliis fortissime pugnabat, multosque hostes sua manu occidit. et domi et in provinciis aequus ac benignus¹ erat. ab omnibus adeo amabatur ut, quotiens aliquo² advenerat, ingens turba ad eum spectandum contenderet. cum e Germania Romam rediret, omnes cohortes praetorianae³ obviam ei iverunt ut eum salutarent priusquam urbem intraret.

multo tamen maiora signa huius favoris⁴ in morte ac post mortem eius visa sunt. cives Romani, de morbo eius certiores facti, undique ad templa concurrerunt. sperabant enim deos eum servaturos esse. princeps, clamoribus precantium e somno excitatus, erat iratissimus. sed ubi tandem nuntiatum est Germanicum iam mortuum esse, dolor civium nullis solaciis⁵ inhiberi⁶ potuit. illo die quo mortuus est lapidata sunt⁷ templa, araeque deorum deletae. etiam hostes, qui cum Romanis eo tempore bellum gerebant, pugnare desierunt.

Adapted from Suetonius, *Caius Caligula* III–VI

Names

Germanicus, -i (m)

Germanicus

Words

¹*benignus*, -a, -um

kind

²*aliquo*

to any place

³*cohors praetoriana* (f)

praetorian cohort (an army unit which guarded the emperor)

⁴*favor*, -oris (m)

popularity

⁵*solacium*, -i (n)

consolation, solace

⁶*inhibeo*, -ere

I restrain, check

⁷*lapido*, -are

I stone

[Section A Total: 70 marks]

Section B

Answer **either** Question 2 **or** Question 3.

- 2 Translate the following passage into English. **Please write your translation on alternate lines.**

Cicero accuses Clodius of plotting to kill Milo.

Clodius was anxious to avoid his praetorship being overshadowed by Milo's consulship. He therefore tried to take control of the election for the consulship.

ubi Clodius, homo ad omne facinus paratissimus, vidit fortissimum virum, inimicissimum suum, consulem fore, idque intellexit non solum sermonibus¹, sed etiam suffragiis² populi Romani saepe declaratum esse³, palam agere coepit et inter amicos dicere occidendum esse Milonem. res erat minime obscura⁴: nam palam dictitabat⁵ consulatum⁶ Miloni eripi non posse, vitam posse. senatori cuidam quaerenti qua spe fureret⁷ Milone vivo, respondit tribus diebus illum perituum esse.

Based on Cicero, *Pro Milone* 25–26

Names

Clodius, -i (m)
Milo, -onis (m)

Clodius
Milo

Words

¹ <i>sermo, -onis (m)</i>	talk, conversation
² <i>suffragium, -i (n)</i>	vote
³ <i>declaro, -are, -avi, -atus</i>	I make clear
⁴ <i>obscurus, -a, -um</i>	secret
⁵ <i>dictito, -are</i>	I keep on saying
⁶ <i>consulatus, -us (m)</i>	consulship
⁷ <i>furo, -ere</i>	I become excited

[Section B Total: 30 marks]

[Paper Total: 100 Marks]

Do **not** answer this question if you have already answered Question 2.

3 Translate the following sentences into Latin. **Please write on alternate lines.**

- (a) Many citizens hurried to the temple to praise the goddess. [6]
- (b) They all believed that she was able to help them. [6]
- (c) When the enemy attacked the city, the citizens begged her to destroy them. [6]
- (d) The priest asked them what they wanted to give to the goddess. [6]
- (e) The leaders of the people, fearing that they would be killed, promised gifts. [6]

[Section B Total: 30 marks]

[Paper Total: 100 marks]



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