



Monday 23 June 2014 – Morning

A2 GCE CLASSICS: LATIN

F364/01/I Latin Prose

INSERT

Duration: 2 hours



INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Do not hand in this Insert at the end of the examination. It is not required by the Examiner.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

- This document consists of **8** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

INSTRUCTION TO EXAMS OFFICER/INVIGILATOR

- Do not send this Insert for marking; it should be retained in the centre or recycled. Please contact OCR Copyright should you wish to re-use this document.

Passage 1

The Romans capture a Spanish city from the Carthaginians and the citizens are massacred.

Before Scipio started his assault, he sent envoys to warn the inhabitants that it would be better for them to accept Roman friendship rather than to experience Roman power.

ubi nihil responsum est, exercitum in tres partes divisit ut una pars semper oppugnaret, duabus interim quietis. cum prima pars oppugnare coepisset, atrox proelium fuit. non subire, non *scalas*¹ ferre ad muros ob incidentia tela facile erat. etiam ei qui *scalas*¹ ad murum erexerant, alii *furcis*² ad id ipsum factis depellebantur, in alios *lupi*³ ferrei a muro deiciebantur ut in periculo essent ne suspensi super murum traherentur. ubi animadvertit Scipio certamen aequum esse et paucitate suorum et quod hostes ex muro pugnarent, cum duabus simul partibus prima regressa urbem aggressus est.

5

quae res tantum pavoris iniecit hostibus iam fessis pugnando ut cives moenia repente desererent et praesidium Punicum in unum locum se reciperet. inde timor cives incessit ne, si Romani urbem intravissent, omnes sine discrimine et Poeni et Hispani caederentur. itaque patefacta porta ex oppido se eiecerunt, scuta prae se tenentes ne tela procul conicerentur, dextras nudas tollentes ut gladios abiecissee appareret⁴.

10

incertum est utrum id ex intervallo⁵ vix conspectum sit an dolus aliquis suspectus fuerit: impetus in eos factus est, nec secus quam⁶ hostilis acies caesi sunt.

Livy XXVIII 3 (adapted)

Names

Scipio, -onis (m)

Scipio (a Roman commander)

Punicus, -a, -um

Carthaginian

Poeni, -orum (m pl)

Carthaginians

Hispani, -orum (m pl)

Spaniards

Words

¹*scala, -ae* (f)

ladder

²*furcus, -i* (m)

fork

³*lupus, -i* (m)

hook

⁴*apparet, -ere*

it is clear

⁵*ex intervallo*

from a distance

⁶*secus quam*

differently from

Passage 2

For many years the Spartans had tried to defeat the Messenians. They went to Delphi to consult the oracle¹, and learned that only an Athenian could teach them how they could win. So they immediately sent ambassadors to Athens to ask for an adviser².

The Athenians were afraid that the Spartans would very easily capture the richest part of Greece, but they had to obey the god. Therefore they decided to send the Spartans a lame³ poet called Tyrtaeus: they thought that a man like that, who had never been in a battle, would give the Spartans very bad advice. 5

When he arrived there, by reciting his warlike⁴ poems Tyrtaeus restored the soldiers' courage. With his help, the Spartans fought so much better that they at last brought the Messenians under their control. 10

Names

Spartans	<i>Lacedaemonii, -orum</i> (m pl)
Messenians	<i>Messenenses, -ium</i> (m pl)
Delphi	<i>Delphi, -orum</i> (m pl)
Athenian	<i>Atheniensis, -is</i> (m)
Athens	<i>Athenae, -arum</i> (f pl)
Tyrtaeus	<i>Tyrtaeus, -i</i> (m)

Words

¹ oracle	<i>oraculum, -i</i> (n)
² adviser	<i>consultor, -oris</i> (m)
³ lame	<i>claudus, -a, -um</i>
⁴ warlike	<i>bellicosus, -a, -um</i>

Passage 3A

C. Laecanio M. Licinio consulibus acriore in dies cupidine adigebatur Nero promiscas scaenas frequentandi: nam adhuc per domum aut hortos cecinerat Iuvenalibus ludis, quos ut parum celebres et tantae voci angustos spernebat. non tamen Romae incipere ausus Neapolim quasi Graecam urbem delegit: inde initium fore ut transgressus in Achaiam insignesque et antiquitus sacras coronas adeptus maiore fama studia civium eliceret. ergo contractum oppidanorum vulgus, et quos e proximis coloniis et municipiis eius rei fama acciverat, quique Caesarem per honorem aut varios usus sectantur, etiam militum manipuli, theatrum Neapolitanorum complent.

5

illic, plerique ut arbitrabantur, triste, ut ipse, providum potius et secundis numinibus evenit: nam egresso qui adfuerat populo vacuum et sine ullius noxa theatrum conlapsum est. ergo per compositos cantus grates dis atque ipsam recentis casus fortunam celebrans petiturusque maris Hadriae traiectus apud Beneventum interim consedit, ubi gladiatorium munus a Vatinio celebre edebatur. Vatinus inter foedissima eius aulae ostenta fuit, sutrinae tabernae alumnus, corpore detorto, facetiis scurrilibus; primo in contumelias adsumptus, dehinc optimi cuiusque criminatione eo usque valuit ut gratia pecunia vi nocendi etiam malos praemineret.

10

15

Tacitus, *Annals* XV 33–34

Passage 3B

igitur primum correpti qui fatebantur, deinde indicio eorum multitudo ingens haud proinde in crimine incendii quam odio humani generis convicti sunt. et pereuntibus addita ludibria, ut ferarum tergis contacti laniatu canum interirent, aut crucibus adfixi aut flammandi, atque ubi defecisset dies in usum nocturni luminis urerentur. hortos suos ei spectaculo Nero obtulerat et circense ludicrum edebat, habitu aurigae permixtus plebi vel curriculo insistens. unde quamquam adversus sotes et novissima exempla meritos miseratio oriebatur, tamquam non utilitate publica sed in saevitiam unius absumerentur.

5

interea conferendis pecuniis pervastata Italia, provinciae eversae sociique populi et quae civitatum liberae vocantur. inque eam praedam etiam dii cessere, spoliatis in urbe templis egestoque auro quod triumphis, quod votis omnis populi Romani aetas prospere aut in metu sacraverat. enimvero per Asiam atque Achaiam non dona tantum sed simulacra numinum abripiabantur, missis in eas provincias Acrato et Secundo Carrinate. ille libertus cuicumque flagitio promptus, hic Graeca doctrina ore tenus exercitus animum bonis artibus non induerat.

10

15

Tacitus, *Annals* XV 44–45

Passage 4A

sed iuventutem, quam, ut supra diximus, inlexerat, multis modis mala facinora edocebat. ex illis testes signatoresque falsos commodare; fidem fortunas pericula vilia habere, post, ubi eorum famam atque pudorem adtriverat, maiora alia imperabat. si causa peccandi in praesens minus subpetebat, nihilo minus insontes sicuti sontes circumvenire, iugulare, scilicet, ne per otium torpescerent manus aut animus, gratuito potius malus atque crudelis erat. eis amicis sociisque confisus Catilina, simul quod aes alienum per omnes terras ingens erat et quod plerique Sullani milites largius suo usi rapinarum et victoriae veteris memores civile bellum exoptabant, opprimundae rei publicae consilium cepit. in Italia nullus exercitus, Cn. Pompeius in extremis terris bellum gerebat; ipsi consulatum petenti magna spes, senatus nihil sane intentus: tutae tranquillaeque res omnes, sed ea prorsus opportuna Catilinae. igitur circiter kalendas Iunias L. Caesare et C. Figulo consulibus primo singulos appellare, hortari alios alios temptare; opes suas, inparatum rem publicam, magna praemia coniurationis docere. ubi satis explorata sunt quae voluit, in unum omnes convocat quibus maxuma necessitudo et plurimum audaciae inerat.

Sallust, *Bellum Catilinae* 16–17

Passage 4B

interea Romae multa simul moliri, consulibus insidias tendere, parare incendia, opportuna loca armatis hominibus obsidere, ipse cum telo esse, item alios iubere, hortari uti semper intenti paratique essent, dies noctesque festinare vigilare neque insomniis neque labore fatigari. postremo ubi multa agitati nihil procedit, rursus intempesta nocte coniurationis principes convocat per M. Porcium Laecam, ibique multa de ignavia eorum questus, docet se Manlium praemisisse ad eam multitudinem, quam ad capiunda arma paraverat, item alios in alia loca opportuna, qui initium belli facerent, seque ad exercitum proficisci cupere, si prius Ciceronem oppressisset; eum suis consiliis multum officere. igitur perterritis ac dubitantibus ceteris C. Cornelius eques Romanus operam suam pollicitus et cum eo L. Vargunteius senator constituere ea nocte paulo post cum armatis hominibus sicuti salutatum introire ad Ciceronem ac de improviso domi suae inparatum confodere. Curius ubi intellegit, quantum periculum consuli inpendeat, propere per Fulviam Ciceroni dolum qui parabatur enuntiat. ita illi ianua prohibiti tantum facinus frustra susceperant.

5

10

15

Sallust, *Bellum Catilinae* 27–28

**Copyright Information**

OCR is committed to seeking permission to reproduce all third-party content that it uses in its assessment materials. OCR has attempted to identify and contact all copyright holders whose work is used in this paper. To avoid the issue of disclosure of answer-related information to candidates, all copyright acknowledgements are reproduced in the OCR Copyright Acknowledgements Booklet. This is produced for each series of examinations and is freely available to download from our public website (www.ocr.org.uk) after the live examination series.

If OCR has unwittingly failed to correctly acknowledge or clear any third-party content in this assessment material, OCR will be happy to correct its mistake at the earliest possible opportunity.

For queries or further information please contact the Copyright Team, First Floor, 9 Hills Road, Cambridge CB2 1GE.

OCR is part of the Cambridge Assessment Group; Cambridge Assessment is the brand name of University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which is itself a department of the University of Cambridge.