

OCR

Oxford Cambridge and RSA

Friday 19 June 2015 – Morning

A2 GCE CLASSICS: LATIN

F364/01 Latin Prose

Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet.

OCR supplied materials:

- 12 page Answer Booklet (OCR12)
(sent with general stationery)

Other materials required:

None

Duration: 2 hours



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 **one** question from 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 **12** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

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

Section A – Language

Answer **either** Question 1 **or** Question 2.

Unprepared Translation and Comprehension

- 1 Read the passage and answer all the questions.

Hannibal is forced to abandon his attempt to link up with a detachment of Carthaginians, who are cut off in the citadel of Locris by the arrival of a Roman army. When the Romans take over the city, they treat the inhabitants much worse than the Carthaginians did.

Next morning Hannibal gave orders that his men should move forward against the Romans with all possible vigour, while those inside commenced operations from the citadel.

Hannibal omnibus ad oppugnationem paratis iam appropinquabat muris, cum repente in eum patefacta porta erumpunt Romani. ducentos occidunt: ceteros Hannibal in castra recipit. deinde nuntio misso ad eos qui in arce erant ut se ipsi defenderent, nocte motis castris abiit.

illi qui in arce relictis erant, igni iniecto aedificiis ut hostes morarentur, currendo agmen Hannibalis ante noctem adsecuti sunt. Scipio ut et arcem relictam ab hostibus et vacua vidit castra, vocatos ad contionem¹ Locrenses graviter ob perfidiam incusavit². de principibus supplicium sumpsit³ civibusque dixit ut Romam mitterent legatos; quicquid senatus constituisset, eam fortunam habituros esse; etsi male de populo Romano meriti essent, in meliore statu sub iratis Romanis futuros esse quam sub amicis Carthaginiensibus fuerint. tum, praesidio ad custodiendam urbem relicto, ipse cum quibus venerat copiis discessit.

sed milites Romani tantum Carthaginienses scelere atque avaritia superaverunt ut non armis sed vitiis⁴ viderentur certare⁵. nihil in cives foedum est praetermissum⁶ aut a duce aut a militibus; in corpora ipsorum, in liberos, in coniuges infandae iniuriae sunt factae. non modo templa sunt violata sed Proserpinae etiam thesauri⁷ omni aetate intacti.

Livy XXIX 7–8 (adapted)

Names

Hannibal, -is (m)

Scipio, -onis (m)

Locrenses, -ium (m pl)

Carthaginienses, -ium (m pl)

Proserpina, -ae (f)

Hannibal (a Carthaginian commander)

Scipio (a Roman commander)

the Locrians

the Carthaginians

Proserpina (a goddess)

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Words

¹ <i>contio</i> , -onis (f)	a meeting, assembly
² <i>incuso</i> , -are, -avi, -atus	I criticise
³ <i>supplicium sumo</i> , -ere, <i>sumpsi</i> , <i>sumptus de</i> (+ abl.)	I inflict the death penalty on crime
⁴ <i>vitium</i> , -i (n)	I compete
⁵ <i>certo</i> , -are, -avi, -atus	I omit, overlook
⁶ <i>praetermitto</i> , -ere, -misi, -missus	treasury
⁷ <i>thesaurus</i> , -i (m)	

(a) *Hannibal ... abiit* (lines 1–4):

- (i) after making preparations for his attack, what was Hannibal doing? [1]
- (ii) what happened which forced him to change his plans? [2]
- (iii) to whom did he send a message? [1]
- (iv) what did the message say? [1]

(b) Translate lines 5–12 (*illi qui ... discessit*) into English.

Remember that extra credit will be given for good English.

Please write your translation on alternate lines.

[30]

(c) *sed milites ... intacti* (lines 13–16): how does Livy convey his disgust at the way in which the Romans treated the Locrians?

You should mention **both** what he says **and** how he says it.

Make **three** points, referring closely to the Latin in your answer.

[6]

(d) State what part of the verb is each of the following:

- (i) *currendo* (line 5) [1]
- (ii) *motis* (line 3) [1]

(e) Explain why the following verbs are subjunctive:

- (i) *defenderent* (line 3) [1]
- (ii) *viderentur* (line 14) [1]

(f) Explain the use of the ablative in the following:

- (i) *nuntio* (line 3) [1]
- (ii) *aetate* (line 16) [1]

(g) Give the present infinitive active of the following verbs:

- (i) *relicto* (line 11) [1]
- (ii) *discessit* (line 12) [1]

(h) *ipsorum* (line 15): to whom or what does this refer? [1]

Do not answer Question 2 if you have already answered Question 1.

Prose Composition

- 2 Translate the following passage into Latin prose.
You are reminded that marks will be awarded for the style of your translation.

Please write your translation on alternate lines.

[50]

Drusus was so eager to win the greatest glory that he used to pursue the enemy far from the battlefield¹. He defeated the German tribes in several battles and drove them back across the river Rhine, until he was stopped by a huge apparition² of a barbarian woman holding a sword. Speaking to him in Latin, she warned him to proceed no further.

For these victories he received a triumph and was chosen as consul. Not long after returning to his army, however, he died in his camp. His body was taken to Rome by leading men from all the towns which lay along the route. The senate granted him many honours, amongst which was an arch constructed on the Appian Way and the name 'Germanicus', to be held forever by himself and his descendants³.

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Names

Drusus	<i>Drusus, -i (m)</i>
German	<i>Germanicus, -a, -um</i>
Rhine	<i>Rhenus, -i (m)</i>
Appian Way	<i>via Appia, -ae (f)</i>

Words

¹ battlefield	<i>campus, -i (m)</i>
² apparition	<i>monstrum, -i (n)</i>
³ descendants	<i>posterī, -orum (m pl)</i>

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Section B begins on page 6

Section B – Prescribed Literature

Answer **either** Question 3 **or** Question 4.

3 Read **both** passages and answer the questions.

nec multo post omiſſa in praesens Achaia (causae in incerto fuere) urbem revisit, provincias Orientis, maxime Aegyptum, secretis imaginationibus agitans. dehinc edicto testificatus non longam sui absentiam et cuncta in re publica perinde immota ac prospera fore, super ea profectioe adiit Capitolium. illic veneratus deos, cum Vestae quoque templum inisset, repente cunctos per artus tremens, seu numine exterrente, seu facinorum recordatione numquam timore vacuus, deseruit inceptum, cunctas sibi curas amore patriae leviores dictitans. vidisse maestos civium vultus, audire secretas querimonias, quod tantum itineris aditurus esset, cuius ne modicos quidem egressus tolerarent, sueti adversum fortuita adspectu principis refoveri. ergo ut in privatis necessitudinibus proxima pignora praevalerent, ita populum Romanum vim plurimam habere parendumque retinenti. haec atque talia plebi volentia fuere, voluptatum cupidine et, quae praecipua cura est, rei frumentariae angustias, si abesset, metuenti. senatus et primores in incerto erant, procul an coram atrocior haberetur; dehinc, quae natura magnis timoribus, deterius credebant quod evenerat.

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Tacitus, *Annals* XV 36

- (a) What picture of Nero is conveyed in this passage?
You should comment on what Tacitus says **and** on his use of language.

Marks are awarded for the quality of written communication in your answer.

[25]

ceterum Nero usus est patriae ruinis exstruxitque domum in qua haud proinde gemmae et aurum miraculo essent, solita pridem et luxu vulgata, quam arva et stagna et in modum solitudinum hinc silvae inde aperta spatia et prospectus, magistris et machinatoribus Severo et Celere, quibus ingenium et audacia erat etiam quae natura denegavisset per artem temptare et viribus principis inludere. namque ab lacu Averno navigabilem fossam usque ad ostia Tiberina depressuros promiserant squalenti litore aut per montes adversos. neque enim aliud umidum gignendis aquis occurrit quam Pomptinae paludes: cetera abrupta aut arentia, ac si perrumpi possent, intolerandus labor nec satis causae. Nero tamen, ut erat incredibilium cupitor, effodere proxima Averno iuga conisus est; manentque vestigia inritae spei. 5 10

ceterum urbis quae domui supererant non, ut post Gallica incendia, nulla distinctione nec passim erecta, sed dimensis vicorum ordinibus et latis viarum spatiis cohibitaque aedificiorum altitudine ac patefactis areis additisque porticibus, quae frontem insularum protegerent. eas porticus Nero sua pecunia exstructurum purgatasque areas dominis traditurum pollicitus est. addidit praemia pro cuiusque ordine et rei familiaris copiis finivitque tempus intra quod effectis domibus aut insulis apiscerentur. 15

Tacitus, *Annals* XV 42–43

- (b) In this passage, how does Tacitus show both disapproval and approval of Nero's various building projects?

Marks are awarded for the quality of written communication in your answer. [25]

Do not answer Question 4 if you have already answered Question 3.

4 Read **both** passages and answer the questions.

ubi satis explorata sunt quae voluit, in unum omnes convocat quibus maxuma necessitudo et plurimum audaciae inerat. eo convenere senatorii ordinis <list of 12 names>; praeterea ex equestri ordine <list of 4 names>; ad hoc multi ex coloniis et municipiis, domi nobiles. erant praeterea complures paulo occultius consili huiusce participes nobiles, quos magis dominationis spes hortabatur quam inopia aut alia necessitudo. ceterum iuventus pleraque, sed maxime nobilium, Catilinae inceptis favebat: quibus in otio vel magnifice vel molliter vivere copia erat, incerta pro certis, bellum quam pacem malebant. fuere item ea tempestate qui crederent M. Licinium Crassum non ignarum eius consili fuisse: quia Cn. Pompeius invisus ipsi magnum exercitum ductabat, cuiusvis opes voluisse contra illius potentiam crescere, simul confisum, si coniuratio valisset, facile apud illos principem se fore. 5 10

sed antea item coniuravere pauci contra rem publicam, in quibus Catilina fuit; de qua quam verissime potero dicam. L. Tullo et M'. Lepido consulibus P. Autronius et P. Sulla designati consules legibus ambitus interrogati poenas dederant. post paulo Catilina pecuniarum repetundarum reus prohibitus erat consulatum petere, quod intra legitimos dies profiteri nequiverat. 15

Sallust, *Bellum Catilinae* 17–18

(a) What picture does this passage give of Catiline and his supporters, and how does Sallust's style of writing add to its effectiveness?

Marks are awarded for the quality of written communication in your answer. [25]

sed in ea coniuratione fuit Q. Curius, natus haud obscuro loco, flagitiis atque facinoribus coopertus, quem censores senatu probri gratia moverant. huic homini non minor vanitas inerat quam audacia: neque reticere, quae audierat, neque suamet ipse scelera occultare, prorsus neque dicere neque facere quicquam pensi habebat. erat ei cum Fulvia muliere nobili stupri vetus consuetudo; cui cum minus gratus esset, quia inopia minus largiri poterat, repente glorians maria montesque polliceri coepit et minari interdum ferro, ni sibi obnoxia foret; postremo ferocius agitare quam solitus erat. at Fulvia insolentiae Curi causa cognita tale periculum rei publicae haud occultum habuit, sed sublato auctore de Catilinae coniuratione quae quoque modo audierat compluribus narravit. ea res in primis studia hominum accendit ad consulatum mandandum M. Tullio Ciceroni. namque antea pleraque nobilitas invidia aestuabat et quasi pollui consulatum credebant, si eum quamvis egregius homo novus adeptus foret. sed ubi periculum advenit, invidia atque superbia post fuere. igitur comitiis habitis consules declarantur M. Tullius et C. Antonius, quod factum primo popularis coniurationis concusserat.

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Sallust, *Bellum Catilinae* 23–24

(b) How does Sallust make this passage a gripping narrative?

Marks are awarded for the quality of written communication in your answer.

[25]

END OF QUESTION PAPER

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