

ADVANCED GCE
CLASSICS: LATIN
Latin Prose

F364

Candidates answer on the answer booklet.

OCR supplied materials:

- 12 page answer booklet
(sent with general stationery)

Other materials required:

None

Monday 20 June 2011
Morning

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.
- Read each question carefully. Make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Answer **one** question from Section A and **one** question from Section B.
- 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 **8** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

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

Section A: Prescribed Literature

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

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

Gaio Vipstano C. Fonteio consulibus diu meditatam
 scelus non ultra Nero distulit, vetustate imperii coalita
 audacia et flagrantior in dies amore Poppaeae, quae sibi
 matrimonium et discidium Octaviae incolumi Agrippina
 haud sperans crebris criminationibus, aliquando per 5
 facetias incusare principem et pupillum vocare, qui iussis
 alienis obnoxius non modo imperii sed libertatis etiam
 indigeret. cur enim differri nuptias suas? formam scilicet
 displicere et triumphales avos: an fecunditatem et verum 10
 animum? timeri ne uxor saltem iniurias patrum, iram
 populi adversus superbiam avaritiamque matris aperiat.
 quod si nurum Agrippina non nisi filio infestam ferre
 posset, redderetur ipsa Othonis coniugio: ituram quoquo
 terrarum, ubi audiret potius contumelias imperatoris quam
 viseret periculis eius immixta. haec atque talia lacrimis et 15
 arte adulterae penetrantia nemo prohibebat, cupientibus
 cunctis infringi potentiam matris et credente nullo usque
 ad caedem eius duratura filii odia.

Tacitus *Annals* XIV 1

(a) Show how Tacitus portrays Poppaea as cunning and manipulative in this passage. [25]

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

ratusque dedecus molliri, si plures foedasset, nobilium familiarum posteros egestate venales in scaenam deduxit; quos fato perfunctos ne nominatim tradam, maioribus eorum tribuendum puto. nam et eius flagitium est, qui pecuniam ob delicta potius dedit quam ne delinquerent. notos quoque equites Romanos operas arenae promittere subegit donis ingentibus, nisi quod merces ab eo qui iubere potest vim necessitatis adfert. 5

ne tamen adhuc publico theatro dehonestaretur, instituit ludos Iuvenalium vocabulo, in quos passim nomina data. non nobilitas cuiquam, non aetas aut acti honores impedimento, quo minus Graeci Latinive histrionis artem exercerent usque ad gestus modosque haud viriles. quin et feminae inlustres deformia meditari; extractaque apud nemus, quod navali stagno circumposuit Augustus, conventicula et cauponae et posita veno inritamenta luxui. dabanturque stipes quas boni necessitate, intemperantes gloria consumerent. inde gliscere flagitia et infamia, nec ulla moribus olim corruptis plus libidinum circumdedit quam illa conluvies. 10 15 20

Tacitus *Annals* XIV 14.3 – 15.3

- (b) How does Tacitus' language convey his strong disapproval of Nero's excesses in this passage? [25]

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

[Section A Total: 50 marks]

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

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

is cum eo forte anno, quo res male gesta ad
 Trasumennum est, in summo magistratu esset, iam diu
 infestam senatui plebem ratus per occasionem novandi
 res magnum ausuram facinus ut, si in ea loca Hannibal
 cum victore exercitu venisset, trucidato senatu traderet 5
 Capuam Poenis, improbus homo sed non ad extremum
 perditus, cum mallet incolumi quam eversa re publica
 dominari, nullam autem incolumem esse orbatam publico
 consilio crederet, rationem iniit qua et senatum servaret
 et obnoxium sibi ac plebi faceret. vocato senatu cum 10
 sibi defectionis ab Romanis consilium placitum nullo
 modo, nisi necessarium fuisset, praefatus esset, quippe
 qui liberos ex Ap. Claudii filia haberet filiamque Romam
 nuptum M. Livio dedisset; ceterum maiorem multo rem
 magisque timendam instare; non enim per defectionem ad 15
 tollendum ex civitate senatum plebem spectare sed per
 caedem senatus vacuum rem publicam tradere Hannibali
 ac Poenis velle; eo se periculo posse liberare eos si
 permittant sibi et certaminum in re publica obliti credant,—
 cum omnes victi metu permetterent, 'claudam' inquit 'in 20
 curia vos et, tamquam et ipse cogitati facinoris particeps,
 approbando consilia quibus nequiquam adversarer viam
 saluti vestrae inveniam.'

Livy XXIII 2

(a) Show how Livy portrays Pacuvius Calavius as ambitious and cunning in this passage. [25]

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

eo Pacuvius Calavius, de quo ante dictum est, princeps factionis eius quae traxerat rem ad Poenos, filium iuvenem adduxit abstractum ab Deci Magi latere, cum quo ferocissime pro Romana societate adversus Punicum foedus steterat, nec eum aut inclinata in partem alteram civitas aut patria maiestas sententia depulerat. huic tum pater iuveni Hannibalem deprecando magis quam purgando placavit, victusque patris precibus lacrimisque etiam ad cenam eum cum patre vocari iussit, cui convivio neminem Campanum praeterquam hospites Vibelliumque Tauream, insignem bello virum, adhibiturus erat. epulari coeperunt de die, et convivium non ex more Punico aut militari disciplina esse sed, ut in civitate atque etiam domo diti ac luxuriosa, omnibus voluptatum inlecebris instructum. unus nec dominorum invitatione nec ipsius interdum Hannibalis Calavius filius perlici ad vinum potuit, ipse valetudinem excusans patre animi quoque eius haud mirabilem perturbationem causante. solis ferme occasu patrem Calavium ex convivio egressum secutus filius, ubi in secretum – hortus erat posticis aedium partibus – pervenerunt, ‘consilium’ inquit ‘adfero, pater, quo non veniam solum peccati, quod defecimus ad Hannibalem, impetraturi ab Romanis sed in multo maiore dignitate et gratia simus Campani futuri quam unquam fuimus.’

Livy XXIII 8

(b) What makes this passage a good example of vivid historical narrative? [25]

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

[Section A Total: 50 marks]

Section B: Language

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

Unprepared Translation and Comprehension

3 Read the passage and answer **all** the questions.

During the civil war, the Massilians, Caesar's enemies, are being besieged. A truce has just been arranged.

After our men had destroyed their defensive tower, the Massilians sought a truce, hoping that the arrival of Caesar would save their city from complete destruction. Our men agreed out of compassion.

at hostes sine fide tempus atque occasionem fraudis ac doli¹ quaerunt interiectisque aliquot diebus nostris languentibus² atque animis remissis³ subito meridiano tempore, cum alius discessisset, alius ex diutino labore in ipsis operibus quieti se dedisset, arma vero omnia reposita contectaque⁴ essent, e portis foras erumpunt, secundo magnoque vento ignem operibus inferunt. hunc sic distulit ventus, ut uno tempore agger⁵, plutei⁶, turris, 5 tormenta flammam conciperent, et haec omnia consumerentur, priusquam quemadmodum accidisset animadverti posset. nostri repentina fortuna permoti arma, quae possunt, arripiunt; alii ex castris sese incitant. fit in hostes impetus.

sed de muro sagittis tormentisque fugientes persequi prohibentur. illi sub murum se recipiunt ibique turrim libere incendunt. ita multorum mensium labor hostium perfidia et 10 vi tempestatis brevissimo tempore interiit. temptaverunt hoc idem Massilienses postero die. eandem nacti tempestatem maiore cum fiducia ad alteram turrim aggeremque⁵ eruptione pugnaverunt multumque ignem intulerunt. sed quamquam superioris temporis contentionem⁷ nostri omnem remiserant³, tamen proximi diei casu admoniti omnia ad defensionem paraverant. itaque multis interfectis reliquos infecta re in oppidum reppulerunt. 15

Caesar *Civil War* II 14 (adapted)

Names

Massilienses, -ium m.pl.

Massilians

Vocabulary

¹ *dolus*, -i m.

(here) deceit

² *languedo*, -ere

I am weary

³ *remitto*, -mittere, -misi, -missum

I slacken off, relax

⁴ *contego*, -tegere, -texi, -tectum

I cover

⁵ *agger*, -eris m.

embankment

⁶ *pluteus*, -i m.

shed (used as a protection for soldiers attacking a fortification)

⁷ *contentio*, -ionis f.

alertness

- (a) *at hostes ... doli quaerunt* (line 1): what is the enemy looking for in this line? [2]
- (b) *subito meridiano tempore ... contectaque essent* (lines 2–4): give **two** reasons why the enemy attacked at midday. [2]
- (c) *e portis foras ... fit in hostes impetus* (lines 4–8): show how Caesar conveys the speed of the actions he describes here.
 Make **three** points and refer closely to the Latin in your answer. You should consider not only what he says but also how he says it. [6]
- (d) State and explain the case of:
- (i) *languentibus* (line 2) [2]
- (ii) *fortuna* (line 7) [2]
- (iii) *arma* (line 7). [2]
- (e) Give an idiomatic translation of *ex diutino labore* (line 3). [1]
- (f) What part of the verb *animadverto* is *animadverti* (line 7)? [1]
- (g) Explain why the following verbs are subjunctive:
- (i) *dedisset* (line 3) [1]
- (ii) *consumerentur* (line 6). [1]
- (h) Translate the second paragraph (*sed de muro ... in oppidum reppulerunt*, lines 9–15) into English.
 Remember that extra credit will be given for good English.
 Please write your translation on **alternate lines**. [30]

[Section B Total: 50 marks]

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

Prose Composition

- 4 Translate the following passage into Latin prose. **Please write your translation on alternate lines.** You are reminded that marks will be awarded for the style of your translation.

After he had defeated the Abanni¹ in a small battle, Theodosius quickly marched to a nearby town. He stayed there for several days so that his men might rest, and then advanced into the hills. But the barbarians had occupied these and, since he did not know how he could go past the enemy, he started to withdraw. With a menacing cry, the enemy suddenly attacked. Theodosius' men were defeated in the first attack and driven back. He urged his men to stand firm and was so courageous that his men took heart and returned to the fight. After a long and fierce fight he broke through the barbarians' line. He soon reached a fortress² in which the barbarians had imprisoned their captives. He rescued these alive and promptly killed their captors.

¹ Abanni
² fortress

Abanni, -orum (m. pl.) – a barbaric tribe
munimentum, -i (n.)

[50]

[Section B Total: 50 marks]

[Paper Total: 100 marks]

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