

OCR

Oxford Cambridge and RSA

Friday 19 May 2017 – Morning

AS GCE CLASSICS: LATIN

F362/01 Latin Verse and Prose Literature

Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet.

OCR supplied materials:

- 12 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 **all** the questions.
- 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 **8** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

Answer **both** Section A **and** Section B.

You are advised to spend 45 minutes on each section.

Section A – Prescribed Prose Literature

- 1 Read the following passages then answer the questions.

You are advised to spend no longer than 30 minutes answering questions **(a)–(g)**.

nam quid ego Ostiense incommodum atque illam labem atque ignominiam rei publicae querar, cum prope inspectantibus vobis classis ea, cui consul populi Romani praepositus esset, a praedonibus capta atque oppressa est? pro di immortales! tantamne unius hominis incredibilis ac divina virtus tam brevi tempore lucem adferre rei publicae potuit, ut vos, qui modo ante ostium Tiberinum classem hostium videbatis, nunc nullam intra Oceani ostium praedonum navem esse audiatis? 5

atque haec qua celeritate gesta sint, quamquam videtis, tamen a me in dicendo praetereunda non sunt. quis enim umquam aut obeundi negotii aut consequendi quaestus studio tam brevi tempore tot loca adire, tantos cursus conficere potuit, quam celeriter Cn. Pompeio duce tanti belli impetus navigavit? qui nondum tempestivo ad navigandum mari Siciliam adiit, Africam exploravit, in Sardiniam cum classe venit, atque haec tria frumentaria subsidia rei publicae firmissimis praesidiis classibusque munivit. 10 15

inde cum se in Italiam recepisset, duabus Hispaniis et Gallia Transalpina praesidiis ac navibus confirmata, missis item in oram Illyrici maris et in Achaïam omnemque Graeciam navibus Italiae duo maria maximis classibus firmissimisque praesidiis adornavit, ipse autem, ut Brundisio profectus est, undequinquagesimo die totam ad imperium populi Romani Ciliciam adiunxit: omnes, qui ubique praedones fuerunt, partim capti interfectique sunt, partim unius huius se imperio ac potestati dederunt. idem Cretensibus, cum ad eum usque in Pamphyliam legatos deprecatoresque misissent, spem deditionis non ademittit obsidesque imperavit. ita tantum bellum, tam diuturnum, tam longe lateque dispersum, quo bello omnes gentes ac nationes premebantur, Cn. Pompeius extrema hieme apparavit, ineunte vere suscepit, media aestate confecit. 20 25

Cicero, *De Imperio* 33–35

- (a) In lines 1–4 (*nam quid ... oppressa est*), Cicero describes an incident in which pirates defeated a Roman fleet at Ostia.
- (i) From lines 1–2 (*nam quid ... querar*), pick out and translate a Latin word which suggests that the incident was a shameful one for the Romans. [2]
- (ii) From lines 2–4 (*cum prope ... oppressa est*), what made the incident particularly embarrassing? Make **two** points. [2]
- (b) According to Cicero in lines 4–6 (*tantamne ... potuit*), what did Pompey’s incredible and divine excellence bring about? [1]
- (c) In lines 6–8 (*ut vos ... audiatis*), what contrasts does Cicero make? [4]
- (d) In lines 9–16 (*atque haec qua ... munivit*), how does Cicero’s language emphasise Pompey’s speed and efficiency?
You should refer to **both** the content **and** the style of the Latin and support your answer with **four** examples from the Latin text. [8]
- (e) Translate lines 17–22 (*inde cum ... adiunxit*).
Please write your translation on alternate lines. [15]
- (f) Lines 22–24 (*omnes, qui ... dediderunt*):
- (i) what happened to the pirates that were captured? [1]
- (ii) what happened to the rest? [1]
- (g) In lines 24–29 (*idem Cretensibus ... confecit*), how does Cicero’s language demonstrate his admiration for Pompey?
You should refer to **both** the content **and** the style of the Latin and support your answer with **three** examples from the Latin text. [6]
- (h) In the sections of the speech you have studied, what impression does Cicero give of Rome’s power and reputation?

You may make limited use of the passages on this question paper.

Marks are awarded for the quality of written communication in your answer. [10]

Section B – Prescribed Verse Literature

2 Read the following passages then answer the questions.

You are advised to spend no longer than 30 minutes answering questions (a)–(h).

impia turba probat factum. tum denique Bacchus (Bacchus enim fuerat), veluti clamore solutus sit sopor aque mero redeant in pectora sensus, 'quid facitis? quis clamor?' ait 'qua, dicite, nautae, huc ope perveni? quo me deferre paratis?'	1
'pone metum' Proreus, 'et quos contingere portus ede velis!' dixit; 'terra sistere petita.'	5
'Naxon' ait Liber 'cursus advertite vestros. illa mihi domus est, vobis erit hospita tellus.'	10
per mare fallaces perque omnia numina iurant sic fore meque iubent pictae dare vela carinae. dextera Naxos erat; dextra mihi lintea danti 'quid facis, o demens? quis te furor,' inquit 'Acoete,' pro se quisque, 'tenet? laevam pete.' maxima nutu pars mihi significat, pars quid velit aure susurrat.	15
obstupui 'capiat' que 'aliquis moderamina!' dixi meque ministerio scelerisque artis removi. increpor a cunctis, totumque inmurmurat agmen; e quibus Aethalion 'te scilicet omnis in uno nostra salus posita est' ait et subit ipse meumque explet opus Naxoque petit diversa relictia.	20

Ovid, *Metamorphoses* III, 629–649

(a) Lines 1–3 (*impia turba ... sensus*):

- (i) what disguise has the god Bacchus adopted here? [1]
- (ii) *veluti ... sopor* (lines 2–3): what effect does the shouting appear to have on him? [1]

(b) Translate lines 4–9 (*quid facitis ... tellus*).

Please write your translation on alternate lines. [15]

(c) In line 11 (*meque ... carinae*), what do the sailors order Acoetes to do? [1]

(d) In lines 12–21 (*dextera Naxos erat ... relictia*), how does Ovid's language convey the sailors' threatening and arrogant treatment of Acoetes?

You should refer to **both** the content **and** the style of the Latin and support your answer with **four** examples from the Latin text. [8]

hic oculis illum cernentem sacra profanis 1
 prima videt, prima est insano concita cursu,
 prima suum misso violavit Penthea thyrsos
 mater et 'o geminae' clamavit 'adeste sorores.
 ille aper, in nostris errat qui maximus agris, 5
 ille mihi feriendus aper.' ruit omnis in unum
 turba furens; cunctae coeunt trepidumque sequuntur,
 iam trepidum, iam verba minus violenta loquentem,
 iam se damnantem, iam se peccasse fatentem.
 saucius ille tamen 'fer opem, matertera' dixit 10
 'Autonoe! moveant animos Actaeonis umbrae.'
 illa quis Actaeon nescit dextramque precantis
 abstulit, Inoo lacerata est altera raptu.
 non habet infelix quae matri bracchia tendat,
 trunca sed ostendens deiectis vulnera membris 15
 'aspice, mater!' ait. visis ululavit Agave
 collaque iactavit movitque per aera crinem
 avulsumque caput digitis complexa cruentis
 clamat: 'io comites, opus hoc victoria nostra est.'

Ovid, *Metamorphoses* III, 710–728

- (e) In lines 1–9 (*hic oculis ... fatentem*), how does Ovid's language make the scene dramatic and frightening?
 You should refer to **both** the content **and** the style of the Latin and support your answer with **four** examples from the Latin text. [8]
- (f) In lines 10–11 (*saucius ... umbrae*), Pentheus begs his aunt Autonoe to help him.
- (i) Who was Actaeon? [1]
- (ii) Why does Pentheus refer to him in line 11? [1]
- (g) *illa quis Actaeon nescit* (line 12): how does this show that Autonoe is not thinking clearly? [1]
- (h) Lines 12–19 (*illa quis ... nostra est*):
- (i) what shocking things do Autonoe, Ino and Agave do to Pentheus? [2]
- (ii) what other evidence is there that Agave is still possessed by Bacchus? Give **one** example. [1]
- (i) What makes the story you have read exciting and dramatic?

You may make limited use of the passages on this question paper.

Marks are awarded for the quality of written communication in your answer. [10]

END OF QUESTION PAPER

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