

Modified Enlarged 24pt
OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS

Wednesday 13 October 2021 – Morning

A Level Latin

H443/03 Prose Literature

**Time allowed: 2 hours
plus your additional time allowance**

**YOU MUST HAVE:
the OCR 12-page Answer Booklet**

**DO NOT USE:
a dictionary**

READ INSTRUCTIONS OVERLEAF



INSTRUCTIONS

Use black ink.

Write your answer to each question in the Answer Booklet. The question numbers must be clearly shown.

Fill in the boxes on the front of the Answer Booklet.

Answer ONE question in Section A, ONE question in Section B and ONE question in Section C.

INFORMATION

The total mark for this paper is 75.

The marks for each question are shown in brackets [].

Quality of extended response will be assessed in questions marked with an asterisk (*).

ADVICE

Read each question carefully before you start your answer.

SECTION A

Answer ONE question from this section.

- 1 Read the following passages and answer the questions.**

C. Caesari ex Hispania redeunti
obviam longissime processisti.
celeriter isti, redisti, ut cognosceret
te si minus fortem, at tamen
strenuum. factus es ei rursus 5
nescio quo modo familiaris.
habebat hoc omnino Caesar:
quem plane perditum aere alieno
egentemque, si eundem nequam
hominem audacemque cognorat, 10
hunc in familiaritatem libentissime
recipiebat.

his igitur rebus praeclare
commendatus iussus es renuntiari
consul et quidem cum ipso. nihil 15

queror de Dolabella qui tum
est impulsus, inductus, elusus.
qua in re quanta fuerit uterque
vestrum perfidia in Dolabellam,
quis ignorat? ille induxit ut peteret, 20
promissum et receptum intervertit
ad seque transtulit; tu eius perfidiae
voluntatem tuam ascripsisti.
veniunt Kalendae Ianuariae;
cogimur in senatum: invictus est 25
copiosius multo in istum et paratius
Dolabella quam nunc ego.

Cicero, ‘Philippic’ II.78–79

- (a) ‘C. Caesari ... strenuum’
(lines 1–5): what did Antony do
which, according to Cicero, showed
how energetic he was? [2]
- (b) ‘habebat ... recipiebat’ (lines 7–12):
how does Cicero suggest Caesar
chose men to be his friends? [2]
- (c) Translate ‘his igitur rebus ... quis
ignorat’ (lines 13–20). [5]
- (d) ‘ille induxit ... transtulit’
(lines 20–22): how, according to
Cicero, was Dolabella treated badly
by Caesar? [2]
- (e) ‘veniunt ... nunc ego’ (lines 24–27):
what did Dolabella do in the senate?
[1]

**sed ne forte ex multis rebus gestis
M. Antoni rem unam pulcherrimam
transiliat oratio, ad Lupercalia
veniamus.**

non dissimulat, patres conscripti: 5
apparet esse commotum; sudat,
pallet. quidlibet, modo ne nauseet,
faciat quod in porticu Minucia fecit.
quae potest esse turpitudinis tantae
defensio? cupio audire, ut videam 10
ubi rhetoris sit tanta merces, ubi
campus Leontinus appareat.

sedebat in rostris conlega tuus
amictus toga purpurea, in sella
aurea, coronatus. escendis, accedis 15
ad sellam — ita eras Lupercus ut te
consulem esse meminisse deberes
— diadema ostendis. gemitus toto
foro. unde diadema? non enim
abiectum sustuleras, sed attuleras 20
domo meditatum et cogitatum

**scelus. tu diadema imponebas cum
plangore populi; ille cum plausu
reiciebat. tu ergo unus, scelerate,
inventus es qui cum auctor regni
esses, eumque quem conlegam
habebas dominum habere velles,
idem temptares quid populus
Romanus ferre et pati posset.**

25

Cicero, ‘Philippic’ II.84–85

(f)* How does Cicero make this passage dramatic?

You should refer BOTH to the content AND to the language of the passage. [15]

2 Read the following passages and answer the questions.

sed Galba post nuntios Germanicae seditionis, quamquam nihil adhuc de Vitellio certum, anxius quonam exercituum vis erumperet, ne urbano quidem militi confisus, quod remedium unicum rebatur, comitia imperii transigit; adhibitoque super Vinium ac Laconem Mario Celso consule designato ac Ducenio Gemono praefecto urbis, pauca praefatus de sua senectute, Pisonem Licinianum accersiri iubet, seu propria electione sive, ut quidam crediderunt, Lacone instante, cui apud Rubellium Plautum exercita cum Pisone amicitia; sed callide ut ignotum fovebat, et prospera de Pisone fama consilio eius fidem addiderat. Piso M. Crasso et

5

10

15

20

**Scribonia genitus, nobilis utrimque,
vultu habituque moris antiqui
et aestimatione recta severus,
deterius interpretantibus tristior
habebatur: ea pars morum eius 25
quo suspectior sollicitis adoptanti
placebat.**

Tacitus, ‘Histories’ I.14

- (a) ‘sed Galba … transigit’ (lines 1–7):
what worries weighed on Galba’s
mind? [3]**

- (b) Translate ‘pauca praefatus …
addiderat’ (lines 11–20). [5]**

- (c) ‘Piso M. Crasso … placebat’
(lines 20–27): what differing
opinions about Piso does Tacitus
present? [4]**

quartum idus Ianuarias, foedum
imbribus diem, tonitrua et fulgura
et caelestes minae ultra solitum
turbaverunt. observatum id
antiquitus comitiis dirimendis 5
non terruit Galbam quo minus in
castra pergeret, contemptorem
taliū ut fortuitarum; seu quae fato
manent, quamvis significata, non
vitantur. apud frequentem militum 10
contionem imperatoria brevitate
adoptari a se Pisonem exemplo
divi Augusti et more militari, quo
vir virum legeret, pronuntiat. ac
ne dissimulata seditio in maius 15
crederetur, ultiō adseverat quartam
et duoetvicensimam legiones,
paucis seditionis auctoribus,
non ultra verba ac voces errasse
et brevi in officio fore. nec 20
ullum orationi aut lenocinium
addit aut pretium. tribuni tamen
centurionesque et proximi militum

grata auditu respondent: per
ceteros maestitia ac silentium, 25
tamquam usurpatam etiam in
pace donativi necessitatem bello
perdidissent. constat potuisse
conciliari animos quantulacumque
parci senis liberalitate: nocuit 30
antiquus rigor et nimia severitas,
cui iam pares non sumus.

Tacitus, ‘Histories’ I.18

(d)*How does Tacitus make this a
striking passage?

You should refer BOTH to the
content AND to the language of the
passage. [15]

SECTION B

Answer ONE question from this section.

- 3 Read the following passages and answer the questions.**

**o praeclaram illam percursionem
tuam mense Aprili atque Maio,
tum cum etiam Capuam coloniam
deducere conatus es! quem ad
modum illinc abieris vel potius
paene non abieris scimus.**

5

**cui tu urbi minitaris. utinam
conere, ut aliquando illud ‘paene’
tollatur! at quam nobilis est tua
illa peregrinatio! quid prandiorum
apparatus, quid furiosam
vinulentiam tuam proferam? tua
ista detrimenta sunt, illa nostra:
agrum Campanum, qui cum de
vectigalibus eximebatur ut militibus** **10**
15

daretur, tamen infligi magnum
rei publicae vulnus putabamus,
hunc tu compransoribus tuis et
conlusoribus dividebas. mimos
dico et mimas, patres conscripti, in 20
agro Campano collocatos. quid iam
querar de agro Leontino? quoniam
quidem hae quondam arationes
Campana et Leontina in populi
Romani patrimonio grandiferae et 25
fructuosae ferebantur. medico tria
milia iugerum: quid, si te sanasset?
rhetori duo; quid, si te disertum
facere potuisset?

Cicero, ‘Philippic’ II.100–101

**(a)*How does Cicero make this passage
a savage attack on Antony?**

**You should refer BOTH to the
content AND to the language of the
passage. [15]**

quaeris placeatne mihi pulvinar
esse, fastigium, flaminem. mihi vero
nihil istorum placet sed tu qui acta
Caesaris defendis quid potes dicere
cur alia defendas, alia non cures? 5
nisi forte vis fateri te omnia quaestu
tuo, non illius dignitate metiri.

quid ad haec tandem? exspecto
enim eloquentiam. disertissimum
cognovi avum tuum, at te etiam 10
apertiores in dicendo. ille
numquam nudus est contionatus;
tuum hominis simplicis pectus
vidimus. respondebisne ad haec,
aut omnino hiscere audebis? 15
ecquid reperies ex tam longa
oratione mea cui te respondere
posse confidas?

sed praeterita omittamus: hunc
unum diem, unum, inquam, 20
hodiernum diem, hoc punctum
temporis, quo loquor, defende,

**si potes. cur armatorum corona
senatus saeptus est, cur me tui
satellites cum gladiis audiunt, cur
valvae Concordiae non patent, cur
homines omnium gentium maxime
barbaros, Ituraeos, cum sagittis
deducis in forum?**

25

Cicero, ‘Philippic’ II.111–112

**(b) Translate ‘quaeris … metiri’
(lines 1–7). [5]**

**(c) ‘exspecto … vidimus’ (lines 8–14):
how is Cicero being humorous? [4]**

**(d) ‘hunc unum … in forum’ (lines
19–29): how does Cicero suggest
that Antony is a threat? [4]**

4 Read the following passages and answer the questions.

**festinandum ceteris videbatur
antequam cresceret invalida
adhuc coniuratio paucorum:
trepidaturum etiam Othonem,
qui furtim digressus, ad ignaros
inlatuſ, cunctatione nunc et
segnitia terentium tempus imitari
principem discat. non expectandum
ut compositis castris forum invadat
et prospectante Galba Capitolium 5
adeat, dum egregius imperator
cum fortibus amicis ianua ac
limine tenus domum cludit,
obsidionem nimirum toleraturus.
et praeclarum in servis auxilium 10
si consensus tantae multitudinis
et, quae plurimum valet, prima
indignatio elanguescat. proinde
intuta quae indecora; vel si
cadere necesse sit, occurrentum 15
20**

**discrimini: id Othoni invidiosius et
ipsis honestum. repugnantem huic
sententiae Vinium Laco minaciter
invasit, stimulante Icelo privati
odii pertinacia in publicum exitium. 25
nec diutius Galba cunctatus
speciosiora suadentibus accessit.**

Tacitus, ‘Histories’ I.33–34

- (a) ‘festinandum ... adeat’ (lines 1–11):
what arguments were made to
Galba urging him to act quickly? [4]**

- (b) ‘dum egregius ... elanguescat’
(lines 11–18): from these words,
give FOUR examples of sarcasm. [4]**

- (c) Translate ‘proinde ... accessit’
(lines 18–27). [5]**

insignem illa die virum
Sempronium Densum aetas
nostra vidit. centurio is praetoriae
cohortis, a Galba custodiae Pisonis
additus, stricto pugione occurrens 5
armatis et scelus exprobrans ac
modo manu modo voce vertendo
in se percussores quamquam
vulnerato Pisoni effugium dedit.
Piso in aedem Vestae pervasit, 10
exceptusque misericordia publici
servi et contubernio eius abditus
non religione nec caerimoniis sed
latebra inminens exitium differebat,
cum advenere missu Othonis 15
nominatim in caedem eius ardentis
Sulpicius Florus e Britannicis
cohortibus, nuper a Galba civitate
donatus, et Statius Murcus
speculator, a quibus protractus
Piso in foribus templi trucidatur. 20

**nullam caedem Otho maiore laetitia
excepisse, nullum caput tam
insatiabilibus oculis perlustrasse
dicitur, seu tum primum levata omni 25
sollicitudine mens vacare gaudio
cooperat, seu recordatio maiestatis
in Galba, amicitiae in Tito Vinio
quamvis immitem animum imagine
tristi confuderat, Pisonis ut inimici 30
et aemuli caede laetari ius fasque
credebat.**

Tacitus, ‘Histories’ I.43–44

**(d)*In this passage, how does Tacitus
create a vivid account of the events
surrounding Piso’s murder?**

**You should refer BOTH to the
content AND to the language of the
passage. [15]**

5 Read the following passages and answer the questions.

'tu quidem felix et ipsa tanti
mali ignorantia beata, sedes
incuriosa periculi tui; nos autem,
quae pervigili cura rebus tuis
excubamus, cladibus tuis misere
cruciamur. pro vero namque
comperimus nec te, sociae
scilicet doloris casusque tui,
celare possumus immanem
colubrum multinodis voluminibus 5
serpentem, veneno noxio colla
sanguinantem hiantemque ingluvie
profunda, tecum noctibus latenter
acquiescere. nunc recordare sortis
Pythicae, quae te trucis bestiae 10
nuptiis destinatam esse clamavit:
et multi coloni, qui que circumsecus
venantur, et accolae plurimi
viderunt eum vespera redeuntem
e pastu proximique fluminis vadis 15
innatantem. 20

nec diu blandis alimoniarum
obsequiis te saginaturum omnes
affirmant, sed cum primum
praegnationem tuam plenus 25
maturaverit uterus, opimiore fructu
praeditam devoraturum. ad haec
iam tua est existimatio, utrum
sororibus pro tua cara salute
sollicitis assentiri velis et declinata 30
morte nobiscum secura periculi
vivere, an saevissimae bestiae
sepeliri visceribus.'

Apuleius, ‘Metamorphoses’ V.17–18

(a)*In this passage, how does Apuleius make the sisters' appeal to Psyche persuasive?

You should refer BOTH to the content AND to the language of the passage. [15]

sic ignara Psyche sponte in
Amoris incidit amorem. tunc
magis magisque cupidine fraglans
Cupidinis prona in eum efflictim
inhians patulis ac petulantibus 5
saviis festinanter ingestis de somni
mensura metuebat. sed dum bono
tanto percita saucia mente fluctuat,
lucerna illa, sive perfidia pessima
sive invidia noxia sive quod tale 10
corpus contingere et quasi basiare
et ipsa gestiebat, evomuit de
summa luminis sui stillam ferventis
olei super umerum dei dexterum.
hem audax et temeraria lucerna 15
et amoris vile ministerium, ipsum
ignis totius deum aduris, cum te
scilicet amator aliquis, ut diutius
cupitis etiam nocte potiretur,
primus invenerit. sic inustus exiluit 20
deus visaque detectae fidei colluvie
prorsus ex osculis et manibus

**infelicissimae coniugis tacitus
avolavit.**

Apuleius, ‘Metamorphoses’ V.23

- (b) ‘sic ignara ... Cupidinis’ (lines 1–4): explain THREE ways in which Apuleius plays on words here. [3]**

- (c) Translate ‘sed dum ... dexterum’ (lines 7–14). [5]**

- (d) In lines 15–20 (‘hem audax ... invenerit’), what criticisms does the speaker make of the lamp? [4]**

- (e) ‘sic inustus ... avolavit’ (lines 20–24): why did Cupid fly away from Psyche? [1]**

SECTION C

Answer ONE question from this section.

In your response you are expected to draw, where relevant, on material from those parts of the text that you have studied in English, as well as those parts you have read in Latin.

6* ‘Cicero is so driven by his emotions that he offers no reasoned arguments.’

To what extent do you agree with this assessment of Cicero in ‘Philippic’ II?

[20]

7* Is the picture of events given in ‘Histories’ I entirely negative? [20]

8* ‘The story is all about the conflict between reason and the emotions.’

Explain how true this is of the story of Cupid and Psyche in Apuleius’ ‘Metamorphoses’. [20]

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