



Oxford Cambridge and RSA

Thursday 26 May 2022 – Morning

AS Level Latin

H043/02 Literature

Time allowed: 2 hours



You must have:

- the OCR 12-page Answer Booklet

Do not use:

- a dictionary

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 and **one** in Section B.

INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is **80**.
- The marks for each question are shown in brackets [].
- Quality of extended response will be assessed in questions marked with an asterisk (*).
- This document has **12** pages.

ADVICE

- Read each question carefully before you start your answer.

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

Section A: Prose Literature

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

- 1 Read the following passages and answer the questions.

itaque diutius suspicionibus obscuris laedi famam suam noluit:
nubit genero socrus, nullis auspibus, nullis auctoribus, funestis
ominibus omnium.

o mulieris scelus incredibile, et, praeter hanc unam, in omni vita
inauditum! o libidinem effrenatam et indomitam! o audaciam 5
singularem! nonne timuisse, si minus vim deorum, hominumque
famam, at illos ipsos parietes, superiorum testes nuptiarum?
perfregit ac prostravit omnia cupiditate ac furore: vicit pudorem
libido, timorem audacia, rationem amentia. tulit hoc commune
dedecus iam familiae, cognationis, nominis, graviter filius: 10
augebatur autem eius molestia quotidianis querimoniis et
assiduo fletu sororis.

Cicero, *Pro Cluentio*, Murder at Larinum 2

- (a) *itaque ... socrus* (lines 1–2): what does Cicero find ridiculous about Sassia's conduct? [2]
- (b) *nullis auspibus ... amentia* (lines 2–9): how does Cicero make clear his outrage at the marriage?
Make **three** points and support your answer with reference to the Latin text. [6]
- (c) *tulit ... sororis* (lines 9–12): what effects did the marriage have on Cluentius? [4]

illum tabulas publicas Larini censorias corrupisse, decuriones universi iudicaverunt.

cum illo nemo iam rationem, nemo rem ullam contrahebat:
 nemo illum ex tam multis cognatis et affinibus tutorem umquam
 liberis suis scripsit: nemo illum aditu, nemo congressione, 5
 nemo sermone, nemo convivio dignum iudicabat: omnes
 aspernabantur, omnes abhorrebant, omnes ut aliquam
 immanem ac perniciosam bestiam pestemque fugiebant. hunc
 tamen hominem tam audacem, tam nefarium, tam nocentem,
 numquam accusasset Habitus, iudices, si id praetermittere, 10
 salvo capite suo, potuisset. erat huic inimicus Oppianicus:
 erat: sed tamen erat vitricus: crudelis et huic infesta mater:
 attamen mater. postremo nihil tam remotum ab accusatione
 quam Cluentius, et natura, et voluntate, et instituta ratione vitae.
 sed cum esset haec illi proposita conditio, ut aut iuste pieque 15
 accusaret, aut acerbe indigneque moreretur; accusare, quoquo
 modo posset, quam illo modo emori, maluit.

Cicero, *Pro Cluentio, Murder at Larinum* 10–11

- (d) *illum ... iudicaverunt* (lines 1–2): what judgement did the town council make about Oppianicus? [1]
- (e) *cum illo ... potuisset* (lines 3–11): how does Cicero, by his use of language, make this a forceful attack on Oppianicus?
 Make **four** points and support your answer with reference to the Latin text. [8]
- (f) Translate *erat huic ... vitae* (lines 11–14). [5]
- (g) *sed cum esset ... maluit* (lines 15–17): what does Cicero say about the choice faced by Cluentius **and** his eventual decision? [4]
- (h)* In *Pro Cluentio, Murder at Larinum*, show how Cicero is more interested in dramatic storytelling than tackling the charges against Cluentius.

In your response you are expected, where relevant, to draw on material from those parts of the text that you have studied in English, as well as those parts you have read in Latin. [10]

Do **not** answer this question if you have already answered Question 1.

2 Read the following passages and answer the questions.

initium et causa penes Aelium Seianum cohortibus praetoriis
praefectum cuius de potentia supra memoravi: nunc originem,
mores, et quo facinore dominationem raptum ierit expediam.

genitus Vulsiniis patre Seio Strabone, equite Romano, et prima
iuventa C. Caesarem divi Augusti nepotem sectatus, non sine 5
rumore Apicio diviti et prodigo stuprum veno dedisse, mox
Tiberium variis artibus devinxit, adeo ut obscurum adversum
alios sibi uni incautum intectumque efficeret, non tam sollertia
(quippe isdem artibus victus est) quam deum ira in rem
Romanam, cuius pari exitio vigit ceciditque. corpus illi laborum 10
tolerans, animus audax; sui obtegens, in alios criminator; iuxta
adulatio et superbia; palam compositus pudor, intus summa
apiscendi libido, eiusque causa modo largitio et luxus, saepius
industria ac vigilantia, haud minus noxae quotiens parando
regno finguntur. 15

Tacitus, *Annals* IV.1

- (a) According to Tacitus, of what was Sejanus the 'start and cause' (*initium et causa*)? [1]
- (b) *nunc ... expediam* (lines 2–3): how do Tacitus' words suggest criticism of Sejanus? [2]
- (c) *genitus ... ceciditque* (lines 4–10): how does Tacitus portray Sejanus in a negative way?
Make **three** points and support your answer with reference to the Latin text. [6]
- (d) Translate *corpus ... finguntur* (lines 10–15). [5]

at Seianus nimia fortuna socors et muliebri insuper cupidine incensus, promissum matrimonium flagitante Livia, componit ad Caesarem codicillos (moris quippe tum erat quamquam praesentem scripto adire). eius talis forma fuit: benevolentia patris Augusti et mox plurimis Tiberii iudiciis ita insuevisse 5 ut spes votaue sua non prius ad deos quam ad principum aures conferret. neque fulgorem honorum umquam precatum: excubias ac labores, ut unum e militibus, pro incolumitate imperatoris malle; ac tamen quod pulcherrimum adeptum, ut coniunctione Caesaris dignus crederetur. hinc initium spei; et 10 quoniam audiverit Augustum in conlocanda filia non nihil etiam de equitibus Romanis consultavisse, ita, si maritus Liviae quaereretur, haberet in animo amicum sola necessitudinis gloria usurum. non enim exuere imposita munia; satis aestimare firmari domum adversum iniquas Agrippinae offensiones, idque 15 liberorum causa: nam sibi multum superque vitae fore quod tali cum principe explevisset.

Tacitus, *Annals* IV.39

(e) *at Seianus ... codicillos* (lines 1–3): according to Tacitus, what reasons led Sejanus to write to Tiberius? [3]

(f) *benevolentia ... usurum* (lines 4–14): how did Sejanus try to persuade Tiberius?

Make **four** points and support your answer with reference to the Latin text. [8]

(g) *non enim ... explevisset* (lines 14–17):

(i) in what ways do Sejanus' words seem insincere? [4]

(ii) why did Sejanus consider Agrippina a threat? [1]

(h)* 'The whole of Rome was consumed by a lust for power.' How far is this true of what you have read in *Annals* IV?

In your response you are expected, where relevant, to draw on material from those parts of the text that you have studied in English, as well as those parts you have read in Latin. [10]

Section B: Verse Literature

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

3 Read the following passages and answer the questions.

at regina nova pugnae conterrita sorte
 flebat et ardentem generum moritura enebat:
 'Turne, per has ego te lacrimas, per si quis Amatae
 tangit honos animum – spes tu nunc una, senectae
 tu requies miserae, decus imperiumque Latini 5
 te penes, in te omnis domus inclinata recumbit –
 unum oro: desiste manum committere Teucris.
 qui te cumque manent isto certamine casus
 et me, Turne, manent; simul haec invisa relinquam
 lumina nec generum Aenean captiva videbo.' 10
 accepit vocem lacrimis Lavinia matris
 flagrantem perfusa genas, cui plurimus ignem
 subiecit rubor et calefacta per ora cucurrit.
 Indum sanguineo veluti violaverit ostro
 si quis ebur, aut mixta rubent ubi lilia multa 15
 alba rosa, tales virgo dabat ore colores.
 illum turbat amor figitque in virgine vultus;
 ardet in arma magis paucisque adfatur Amatam.
 Virgil, *Aeneid* XII. 54–71

- (a) *at regina ... flebat* (lines 1–2): why was Amata weeping? [2]
- (b) *Turne, per has ... videbo* (lines 3–10): how do Amata's words convey her fear and despair?
 Make **three** points and support your answer with reference to the Latin text. [6]
- (c) *accepit vocem ... cucurrit* (lines 11–13): what effect did Amata's words have on Lavinia? [2]
- (d) *Indum sanguineo ... ore colores* (lines 14–16): explain the relevance of this comparison. [3]
- (e) *illum turbat ... arma magis* (lines 17–18): how did Turnus react at the sight of Lavinia? [2]

dat gemitum tellus; tum crebros ensibus ictus
 congeminant, fors et virtus miscentur in unum.
 ac velut ingenti Sila summove Taburno
 cum duo conversis inimica in proelia tauri
 frontibus incurrunt, pavidum cessere magistri, 5
 stat pecus omne metu mutum, mussantque iuvencae
 quis nemori imperitet, quem tota armenta sequantur;
 illi inter sese multa vi vulnera miscent
 cornuaque obnixa infigunt et sanguine largo
 colla armosque lavant, gemitu nemus omne remugit: 10
 non aliter Tros Aeneas et Daunius heros
 concurrunt clipeis, ingens fragor aethera complet.
 Iuppiter ipse duas aequato examine lances
 sustinet et fata imponit diversa duorum,
 quem damnet labor et quo vergat pondere letum. 15

Virgil, *Aeneid* XII. 713–727

- (f) *dat gemitum tellus* (line 1): what has just happened to cause this? [1]
- (g) *ac velut ... remugit* (lines 3–10): how does Virgil make this simile exciting and dramatic?
 Make **four** points and support your answer with reference to the Latin text. [8]
- (h) Why is Turnus described as *Daunius* (line 11)? [1]
- (i) Translate *non aliter ... pondere letum* (lines 11–15). [5]
- (j)* 'Virgil shows more sympathy for Latinus and his family than for Turnus.' How far do you agree with this statement from your study of *Aeneid* XII? [10]

In your response you are expected, where relevant, to draw on material from those parts of the text that you have studied in English, as well as those parts you have read in Latin. [10]

Do **not** answer this question if you have already answered Question 3.

4 Read the following passages and answer the questions.

miser Catulle, desinas ineptire,
et quod vides perisse perditum ducas.
fulsere quondam candidi tibi soles,
cum ventitabas quo puella ducebat
amata nobis quantum amabitur nulla. 5
ibi illa multa cum iocosa fiebant,
quae tu volebas nec puella nolebat,
fulsere vere candidi tibi soles.
nunc iam illa non vult: tu quoque impotens noli,
nec quae fugit sectare, nec miser vive, 10
sed obstinata mente perfer, obdura.
vale puella, iam Catullus obdurat,
nec te requiret nec rogabit invitam.
at tu dolebis, cum rogaberis nulla.
scelestas, vae te, quae tibi manet vita? 15
quis nunc te adibit? cui videberis bella?
quem nunc amabis? cuius esse diceris?
quem basiabis? cui labella mordebis?
at tu, Catulle, destinatus obdura.

Catullus 8

- (a) *miser Catulle ... ducas* (lines 1–2): what advice does Catullus give to himself? [1]
- (b) *fulsere quondam ... soles* (lines 3–8): what does he say about the past? [4]
- (c) *tu quoque ... perfer, obdura* (lines 9–11): how does he react to the girl's lack of interest in him now? [2]
- (d) *vale puella ... mordebis* (lines 12–18): how, by his use of language, does Catullus attempt to make his girlfriend regret the end of their relationship?

Make **four** points and support your answer with reference to the Latin text. [8]

munus hoc mihi maximi da, Colonia, risus.
 quendam municipem meum de tuo volo ponte
 ire praecipitem in lutum per caputque pedesque,
 verum totius ut lacus putidaeque paludis
 lividissima maximeque est profunda vorago. 5
 insulsissimus est homo, nec sapit pueri instar
 bimuli tremula patris dormientis in ulna.
 cui cum sit viridissimo nupta flore puella
 et puella tenellulo delicatior haedo,
 adservanda nigerrimis diligentius uvis, 10
 ludere hanc sinit ut lubet, nec pili facit uni,
 nec se sublevat ex sua parte, sed velut alnus
 in fossa Liguri iacet suppernata securi,
 tantundem omnia sentiens quam si nulla sit usquam;
 talis iste meus stupor nil videt, nihil audit, 15
 ipse qui sit, utrum sit an non sit, id quoque nescit.

Catullus 17. 7–22

- (e) Translate *munus hoc mihi ... vorago* (lines 1–5). [5]
- (f) *insulsissimus est ... sua parte* (lines 6–12): how, by his use of language, does Catullus draw attention to the stupidity of the husband? [6]
- Make **three** points and support your answer with reference to the Latin text.
- (g) *sed velut alnus ... usquam* (lines 12–14): what makes this a suitable comparison? [2]
- (h) *ipse qui sit ... nescit* (line 16): how does this show the husband's complete ignorance? [2]
- (i)* 'In his poems Catullus shows love only for Lesbia and scorn for everyone else.' How far do you agree with this statement from your study of Catullus' poems? [10]

In your response you are expected, where relevant, to draw on material from those parts of the text that you have studied in English, as well as those parts you have read in Latin. [10]

END OF QUESTION PAPER

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