



A Level Latin

H443/03 Prose Literature

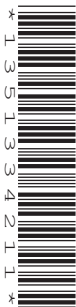
Time allowed: 2 hours

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, **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 (*).
- This document has **12** pages.

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.

illi autem, qui erant ad propinquum investigandum et recuperandum profecti, litteras Larinum ad Aurius, illius adolescentis suosque necessarios, mittunt; sibi difficilem esse investigandi rationem, quod intellexerent indicem ab Oppianico esse corruptum. quas litteras Aulus Aurius, vir fortis et experiens, et domi nobilis, Marci illius Aurii propinquus, in foro, palam, multis
audientibus, cum adesset Oppianicus, recitat, et clarissima voce, se nomen Oppianici, si interfectum Marcum Aurium comperisset, delaturum esse testatur. interim brevi tempore illi, qui erant in agrum Gallicum profecti, Larinum revertuntur: interfectum esse Marcum Aurium renuntiant. animi non solum propinquorum, sed etiam omnium Larinatum odio Oppianici, et illius adolescentis misericordia, commoventur. itaque cum Aulus Aurius, is qui antea denuntiaret, clamore hominem ac minis insequi coepisset, Larino profugit, et se in castra clarissimi viri, Quinti Metelli, contulit.

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Cicero, *Pro Cluentio*, *Murder at Larinum* 4

- (a)* How does Cicero make this a dramatic account of events?

You should refer **both** to the content **and** to the language of the passage.

[15]

acervatim iam reliqua, iudices, dicam, ut ad ea, quae propiora huius causae et adiunctiora sunt, perveniam. vos, quaeso, memoria teneatis, non mihi hoc esse propositum, ut accusem Oppianicum mortuum; sed, cum hoc persuadere vobis velim, iudicium ab hoc non esse corruptum, hoc uti initio ac fundamento defensionis, Oppianicum, hominem sceleratissimum et nocentissimum, esse 5
 damnatum. qui uxori suae Cluentiae, quae amita huius Habiti fuit, cum ipse poculum dedisset, subito illa in media potione exclamavit, se maximo cum dolore mori: nec diutius vixit, quam locuta est: nam in ipso sermone hoc et vociferatione mortua est. et ad hanc mortem tam repentinam, vocemque 10
 morientis, omnia praeterea, quae solent esse indicia et vestigia veneni, in illius mortuae corpore fuerunt.

Cicero, *Pro Cluentio*, *Murder at Larinum* 7

- (b) In lines 1–2 (*acervatim ... perveniam*), what does Cicero state he is now going to do? [2]
- (c) *vos ... damnatum* (lines 2–6): according to Cicero, what are his intentions in this case? [3]
- (d) Translate *qui uxori ... mortua est* (lines 6–9). [5]
- (e) *et ad hanc ... fuerunt* (lines 9–11): what makes Cicero so certain that Cluentia was murdered? [2]

2 Read the following passages and answer the questions.

ceterum plena Caesarum domus, iuvenis filius, nepotes adulti moram cupitis adferebant; et quia vi tot simul corripere intuitum, dolus intervalla scelerum poscebat. placuit tamen occultior via et a Druso incipere, in quem recenti ira ferebatur. (nam Drusus impatiens aemuli et animo commotior orto forte iurgio intenderat Seiano manus et contra tendentis os verberaverat.) igitur cuncta temptanti promptissimum visum ad uxorem eius Liviam convertere, quae soror Germanici, formae initio aetatis indecorae, mox pulchritudine praecebat. hanc ut amore incensus adulterio pellexit et, postquam primi flagitii potitus est (neque femina amissa pudicitia alia abnuerit), ad coniugii spem, consortium regni et necem mariti impulit. atque illa, cui avunculus Augustus, socer Tiberius, ex Druso liberi, seque ac maiores et posteros municipali adultero foedabat ut pro honestis et praesentibus flagitiosa et incerta expectaret.

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Tacitus, *Annals* IV.3

(a)* How does Tacitus make this a vivid account of the first steps in Sejanus' plot?

You should refer **both** to the content **and** to the language of the passage.

[15]

ad ea Tiberius laudata pietate Seiani suisque in eum beneficiis modice percursis, cum tempus tamquam ad integram consultationem petivisset, adiunxit: ceteris mortalibus in eo stare consilia, quid sibi conducere putent; principum diversam esse sortem, quibus praecipua rerum ad famam derigenda. ideo se non illuc decurrere, quod promptum rescriptu: posse ipsam Liviam statuere, nubendum post Drusum an in penetibus isdem tolerandum haberet; esse illi matrem et aviam, propiora consilia. simplicius acturum, de inimiciis primum Agrippinae, quas longe acrius arsuras si matrimonium Liviae velut in partes domum Caesarum distraxisset. sic quoque erumpere aemulationem feminarum, eaque discordia nepotes suos convelli; quid si intendatur certamen tali coniugio?

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Tacitus, *Annals* IV.40

- (b) What prompted Tiberius to write this letter? [1]
- (c) Translate *ad ea ... derigenda* (lines 1–5). [5]
- (d) In lines 5–7 (*ideo ... consilia*), what easy answers did Tiberius say he would not give? [2]
- (e) *simplicius ... coniugio* (lines 7–11): what concerns did Tiberius say he had? [4]

Section B

Answer **one** question from this section.

3 Read the following passage and answer the questions.

quod hoc portentum, di immortales, quod tantum monstrum in ullis locis?
quod tam infestum scelus et immane, aut unde natum esse dicamus? iam
enim videtis profecto, iudices, non sine necessariis me ac maximis causis,
principio orationis meae de matre dixisse. nihil est enim mali, nihil sceleris,
quod illa non ab initio filio voluerit, optaverit, cogitaverit, effecerit. nihil est ab
Oppianico sine consilio mulieris cogitatum: quod nisi esset, certe postea,
deprehensa re, non illa ut ab improbo viro discessisset, sed ut a crudelissimo
hoste fugisset, domumque illam in perpetuum, scelere omni affluentem,
reliquisset. non modo id non fecit, sed ab illo tempore nullum locum
praetermisit in quo non instrueret insidias aliquas, ac dies omnes ac noctes
tota mente mater de perniciie filii cogitaret.

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quae primum ut istum confirmaret Oppianicum accusatorem filio suo, donis,
muneribus, collocatione filiae, spe hereditatis obstrinxit. neque in eo solum
diligens fuit, ut accusatorem filio suo compararet sed etiam cogitavit, quibus
eum rebus armaret. hinc enim illae sollicitationes servorum et minis et
promissis: hinc illae infinitae crudelissimaeque de morte Oppianici
quaestiones: quibus finem aliquando non mulieris modus sed amicorum
auctoritas fecit. ab eodem scelere illae triennio post habitae Larini
quaestiones: eiusdem amentiae falsae conscriptiones quaestionum: ex
eodem furore etiam illa conscelerata exsectio linguae: totius denique huius
ab illa est et inventa et adornata comparatio criminis. atque his rebus cum
instructum accusatorem filio suo Romam misisset, ipsa paullisper,
conquirendorum et conducendorum testium causa, Larini est commorata.

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Cicero, *Pro Cluentio*, *Murder at Larinum* 36

- (a)* *quod hoc portentum ... cogitaret* (lines 1–11): in this passage, how does Cicero provoke outrage against Sassia?

You should refer **both** to the content **and** to the language of the passage. [15]

- (b) *quae primum ... armaret* (lines 12–15): according to Cicero, in what ways did Sassia behave dreadfully towards Cluentius? [3]

- (c) Translate *hinc enim illae sollicitationes ... Larini quaestiones* (lines 15–19). [5]

- (d) In lines 19–20 (*eiusdem amentiae ... linguae*), of what crimes does Cicero accuse Sassia, **and** what do you think was the motive for each of them? [4]

- (e) *atque ... commorata* (lines 21–23): why did Sassia stay in Larinum? [1]

4 Read the following passage and answer the questions.

properata inde accusatio, missisque ad Caesarem litteris ordinem fraudis suumque ipsi dedecus narravere. non alias magis anxia et pavens civitas, cautissime agens adversum proximos: congressus, colloquia, notae ignotaeque aures vitari; etiam muta atque inanima, tectum et parietes circumspectabantur.

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sed Caesar sollemnia incipientis anni kalendis Ianuariis epistula precatus, vertit in Sabinum, corruptos quosdam libertorum et petitum se arguens, ultionemque haud obscure poscebat. nec mora quin decerneretur; et trahebatur damnatus, quantum obducta veste et adstrictis faucibus niti poterat, clamitans sic inchoari annum, has Seiano victimas cadere. quo intendisset oculos, quo verba acciderent, fuga, vastitas: deseri itinera, fora. et quidam regrediebantur ostentabantque se rursum, id ipsum paventes quod timuissent: quem enim diem vacuum poena, ubi inter sacra et vota, quo tempore verbis etiam profanis abstineri mos esset, vincla et laqueus inducantur? non imprudentem Tiberium tantam invidiam adisse; quaesitum meditatumque, ne quid impedire credatur quo minus novi magistratus, quo modo delubra et altaria, sic carcerem recludant.

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secutae insuper litterae grates agentes quod hominem infensum rei publicae punivissent, adiecto trepidam sibi vitam, suspectas inimicorum insidias, nullo nominatim compellato; neque tamen dubitabatur in Neronem et Agrippinam intendi.

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(ni mihi destinatum foret suum quaeque in annum referre, avebat animus antire statimque memorare exitus quos Latinus atque Opsius ceterique flagitii eius repertoires habuere, non modo postquam C. Caesar rerum potitus est sed incolumi Tiberio, qui scelerum ministros, ut perverti ab aliis nolebat, ita plerumque satiatum et oblatum in eandem operam recentibus veteres et praegraves adflixit.)

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Tacitus, *Annals* IV.69–71

- (a) Translate *properata ... circumspectabantur* (lines 1–5). [5]
- (b)* *sed Caesar ... recludant* (lines 6–17): what makes this a dramatic passage?
You should refer **both** to the content **and** to the language of the passage. [15]
- (c) In lines 18–21 (*secutae ... intendi*), why did Tiberius still think that his life was in danger? [2]
- (d) *ni ... habuere* (lines 22–24): in what way does Tacitus say the plan of his book prevents him from doing what he would have liked to do at this point? [2]
- (e) *Tiberio, qui ... adflixit* (lines 25–27): what comments does Tacitus make here about Tiberius? [4]

5 Read the following passages and answer the questions.

nec, ut iniustus in pace rex, ita dux belli pravus fuit; quin ea arte aequasset superiores reges, ni degeneratum in aliis huic quoque decori offecisset. is primus Volscis bellum in ducentos amplius post suam aetatem annos movit Suessamque Pometiam ex iis vi cepit. ubi cum dividenda praeda quadraginta talenta argenti refecisset, concepit animo eam amplitudinem Iovis templi, quae digna deum hominumque rege, quae Romano imperio, quae ipsius etiam loci maiestate esset. captivam pecuniam in aedificationem eius templi seposuit. excepit deinde eum lentius spe bellum, quo Gabios, propinquam urbem, nequiquam vi adortus, cum obsidendi quoque urbem spes pulso a moenibus adempta esset, postremo minime arte Romana, fraude ac dolo, adgressus est.

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Livy, *History of Rome* I.53

- (a) *nec ... offecisset* (lines 1–2): what does Livy say about Tarquin’s military reputation? [3]
- (b) *is primus ... cepit* (lines 2–4): what success did Tarquin have in the war against the Volsci? [1]
- (c) Translate *ubi cum ... seposuit* (lines 4–8). [5]
- (d) In lines 8–11 (*excepit ... adgressus est*), what does Livy say that is critical of Tarquin? [4]

quo simul ventum est, praeco ad tribunum Celerum, in quo tum magistratu forte Brutus erat, populum advocavit. ibi oratio habita nequaquam eius pectoris ingenique, quod simulatum ad eam diem fuerat, de vi ac libidine Sex. Tarquini, de stupro infando Lucretiae et miserabili caede, de orbitate Tricipitini, cui morte filiae causa mortis indignior ac miserabilior esset. addita superbia ipsius regis miseriaeque et labores plebis in fossas cloacasque exhaustiendas demersae; Romanos homines, victores omnium circa populorum, opifices ac lapidas pro bellatoribus factos. indigna Servi Tulli regis memorata caedes et invecta corpori patris nefando vehiculo filia, invocatique ultores parentum dii. his atrocioribusque, credo, aliis, quae praesens rerum indignitas haudquaquam relatu scriptoribus facilia subiecit, memoratis incensam multitudinem perpulit, ut imperium regi abrogaret exsulesque esse iuberet L. Tarquinium cum coniuge ac liberis.

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Livy, *History of Rome* I.59

(e)* What makes this an emotional passage?

You should refer **both** to the content **and** to the language of the passage.

[15]

Section C

Answer **one** question from this section.

You **must** use material from the parts of the text you have studied in English, where relevant, as well as those parts you have read in Latin.

6* What makes Cicero's speech *Pro Cluentio* such a successful defence of his client? [20]

7* From your reading of *Annals* IV and V, do you agree with the view that Tacitus is more a dramatist than a serious historian? [20]

8* 'Fraud and deceit were the only foundations on which Rome developed.'
Is this a fair assessment of what you have read in Livy's *History of Rome* Book I? [20]

END OF QUESTION PAPER

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