



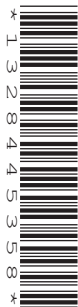
Oxford Cambridge and RSA

Tuesday 21 May 2024 – Afternoon

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 Question 1 **or** Question 2.

- 1 Read the following passages and answer the questions.

quo quidem in crimine primum illud requiro, dixeritne Clodiae quam ad rem aurum
sumeret, an non dixerit. si non dixit, cur dedit? si dixit, eodem se conscientiae scelere
devinxit. tune aurum ex armario tuo promere ausa es, tune Venerem illam tuam
spoliare ornamentis, spoliatricem ceterorum, cum scires quantum ad facinus aurum
hoc quaereretur, ad necem legati, ad L. Luccei, sanctissimi hominis atque integerrimi,
labem sceleris sempiternam? huic facinori tanto tua mens liberalis conscia, tua domus
popularis ministra, tua denique hospitalis illa Venus adiutrix esse non debuit.

5

Cicero, *Pro Caelio* 52

- (a) *crimine* (line 1): what specific charge against Caelius is Cicero referring to? [1]
- (b) *quo quidem ... non dixerit* (lines 1–2): what question does Cicero ask? [2]
- (c) *si non dixit ... devinxit* (lines 2–3): what alternatives does Cicero outline here? [2]
- (d) *tune aurum ... non debuit* (lines 3–7): how does Cicero emphasise Clodia's wickedness? [2]
- Make **four** points and support your answer with reference to the Latin text. [8]

quaero enim, cur Licinium titubantem, haesitantem, cedentem, fugere conantem mulieraria manus ista de manibus amiserit, cur non comprehenderit, cur non ipsius confessione, multorum oculis, facinoris denique voce tanti sceleris crimen expresserint. an timebant ne tot unum, valentes imbecillum, alacres perterritum superare non possent? nullum argumentum in re, nulla suspicio in causa, nullus exitus criminis reperietur. itaque haec causa ab argumentis, a coniectura, ab eis signis, quibus veritas illustrari solet, ad testes tota traducta est. quos quidem ego, iudices, testes non modo sine ullo timore, sed etiam cum aliqua spe delectationis exspecto.

5

Cicero, *Pro Caelio* 66

(e) *Licinium* (line 1):

(i) who was Licinius? [1]

(ii) what was he alleged to be doing? [1]

(f) *quaero ... possent* (lines 1–5): how does Cicero ridicule the group of slaves?

Make **three** points and support your answer with reference to the Latin text. [6]

(g) Translate *nullum ... traducta est* (lines 5–7). [5]

(h) *quos quidem ... exspecto* (lines 7–8): explain the point Cicero is making. [4]

(i)* ‘Cicero’s only way to defend Caelius is to attack Clodia.’

From your reading of *Pro Caelio*, to what extent do you agree with this statement?

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. [10]

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

2 Read the following passages and answer the questions.

adnotabant periti nullam antehac adoptionem inter patricos Claudios reperiri, eosque ab Atto Clauso continuos duravisse. ceterum actae principi grates, quaesitiore in Domitium adulatione; rogataque lex qua in familiam Claudiam et nomen Neronis transiret. augetur et Agrippina cognomento Augustae. quibus patratis nemo adeo experts misericordiae fuit quem non Britannici fortuna maerore adficeret. desolatus paulatim etiam servilibus ministeriis perintempestiva novercae officia in ludibrium vertebat, intellegens falsi. neque enim segnem ei fuisse indolem ferunt, sive verum, seu periculis commendatus retinuit famam sine experimento.

5

Tacitus, *Annals* XII. 25–26

- (a) *adnotabant ... duravisse* (lines 1–2): what did experts say about the Claudian family? [2]
- (b) *ceterum ... adulatione* (lines 2–3): what does Tacitus say were the reactions to the decision to promote Nero? [2]
- (c) *rogataque ... Augustae* (lines 3–4): what do these lines tell us about Nero and Agrippina? [4]
- (d) *quibus ... experimento* (lines 4–8): how does Tacitus present a sympathetic view of Britannicus here? [4]

Make **three** points and support your answer with reference to the Latin text. [6]

tunc medio diei tertium ante Idus Octobris, foribus palatii repente diductis, comitante Burro Nero egreditur ad cohortem, quae more militiae excubiis adest. ibi monente praefecto faustis vocibus exceptus inditur lecticae. dubitavisse quosdam ferunt, respectantes rogitantesque ubi Britannicus esset: mox nullo in diversum auctore quae offerebantur secuti sunt. inlatusque castris Nero et congruentia tempori praefatus, promisso donativo ad exemplum paternae largitionis, imperator consalutatur. sententiam militum secuta patrum consulta, nec dubitatum est apud provincias. caelestesque honores Claudio decernuntur et funeris sollemne perinde ac divo Augusto celebratur, aemulante Agrippina proaviae Liviae magnificentiam. testamentum tamen haud recitatum, ne antepositus filio privignus iniuria et invidia animos vulgi turbaret.

5

10

Tacitus, *Annals* XII. 69

- (e) *tunc ... consalutatur* (lines 1–6): how does Tacitus make this a dramatic passage?

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

[8]

- (f) Translate *sententiam ... recitatum* (lines 7–10).

[5]

- (g) *ne antepositus ... turbaret* (line 10): what fears were there regarding the will?

[3]

- (h)* 'Claudius was a weak leader with no control.'

Show how far this is true from your reading of Tacitus, *Annals* XII.

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. [10]

Section B

Verse Literature

Answer Question 3 **or** Question 4.

- 3 Read the following passages and answer the questions.

primus ibi ante omnes magna comitante caterva,
 Laocoon ardens summa decurrit ab arce,
 et procul: 'o miseri, quae tanta insania, cives?
 creditis avectos hostes? aut ulla putatis
 dona carere dolis Danaum? sic notus Ulixes? 5
 aut hoc inclusi ligno occultantur Achivi,
 aut haec in nostros fabricata est machina muros,
 inspectura domos venturaque desuper urbi,
 aut aliquis latet error: equo ne credite, Teucri.
 quidquid id est, timeo Danaos et dona ferentes.' 10
 sic fatus validis ingentem viribus hastam
 in latus inque feri curvam compagibus alvum
 contorsit. stetit illa tremens, utroque recusso
 insonuere cavae gemitumque dedere cavernae.
 et, si fata deum, si mens non laeva fuisset, 15
 impulerat ferro Argolicas foedare latebras
 Troiaque nunc staret, Priamique arx alta maneres.

Virgil, *Aeneid* II. 40–56

- (a) *primus ... procul* (lines 1–3): how do these lines show that Laocoon was desperate to warn the Trojans about the wooden horse? [3]
- (b) *o miseri ... ferentes* (lines 3–10): how do Laocoon's words convey his frustration and disbelief at the Trojans' foolish behaviour?
- Make **four** points and support your answer with reference to the Latin text. [8]
- (c) *sic fatus ... contorsit* (lines 11–13): what does Laocoon do to attack the wooden horse? [1]
- (d) Translate *stetit illa ... maneres* (lines 13–17). [5]

ecce autem gemini a Tenedo tranquilla per alta
 (horresco referens) immensis orbibus angues
 incumbunt pelago pariterque ad litora tendunt;
 pectora quorum inter fluctus arrecta iubaeque
 sanguineae superant undas, pars cetera pontum 5
 pone legit sinuatque immensa volumine terga.
 fit sonitus spumante salo; iamque arva tenebant
 ardentisque oculos suffecti sanguine et igni
 sibila lambebant linguis vibrantibus ora.
 diffugimus visu exsanguis. illi agmine certo 10
 Laocoonta petunt; et primum parva duorum
 corpora natorum serpens amplexus uterque
 implicat et miseros morsu depascitur artus;
 post ipsum auxilio subeuntem ac tela ferentem
 corripui spirisque ligant ingentibus; et iam 15
 bis medium amplexi, bis collo squamea circum
 terga dati superant capite et cervicibus altis.

Virgil, *Aeneid* II. 203–219

(e) *ecce autem ... tendunt* (lines 1–3):

(i) *a Tenedo*: why are the snakes described as coming from Tenedos? [1]

(ii) *horresco referens*: how does this show Aeneas' reluctance to tell the story? [1]

(f) *pectora ... terga* (lines 4–6): what does this tell us about the snakes? [3]

(g) *iamque arva ... altis* (lines 7–17): how does Virgil make this passage dramatic?

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

(h)* 'In *Aeneid* II, Virgil offers a completely negative view of human behaviour.'

How far do you agree with this statement from your reading of Virgil, *Aeneid* II?

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. [10]

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

4 Read the following passages and answer the questions.

Tyrrhenos igitur fluctus lateque sonantem
 pertulit Ionium constanti pectore, quamvis
 mutandum totiens esset mare. iusta pericli
 si ratio est et honesta, timent pavidoque gelantur
 pectore nec tremulis possunt insistere plantis: 5
 fortem animum praestant rebus quas turpiter audent.
 si iubeat coniunx, durum est conscendere navem,
 tunc sentina gravis, tunc summus vertitur aer:
 quae moechum sequitur, stomacho valet. illa maritum
 convomit, haec inter nautas et prandet et errat 10
 per puppem et duos gaudet tractare rudentes.
 qua tamen exarsit forma, qua capta iuventa
 Eppia? quid vidit propter quod ludia dici
 sustinuit? nam Sergiolus iam radere guttur
 coeperat et secto requiem sperare lacerto; 15
 praeterea multa in facie deformia: sulcus
 attritus galea mediisque in naribus ingens
 gibbus et acre malum semper stillantis ocelli.
 sed gladiator erat. facit hoc illos Hyacinthos:
 hoc pueris patriaeque, hoc praetulit illa sorori 20
 atque viro. ferrum est quod amant. hic Sergius idem
 accepta rude coepisset Veiiento videri.

Juvenal, *Satire* 6. 92–113

- (a) Translate *Tyrrhenos ... plantis* (lines 1–5). [5]
- (b) What sort of women are described in line 6 (*fortem ... audent*)? [2]
- (c) *si iubeat ... rudentes* (lines 7–11): what contrasts does Juvenal make between the dutiful wife and the eloping lover? [4]
- (d) *quid vidit ... sustinuit* (lines 13–14): explain Juvenal's point here. [1]
- (e) *nam Sergiolus ... Veiiento videri* (lines 14–22): how, by his use of language, does Juvenal make this an entertaining passage? [8]

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

[8]

semper habet lites alternaque iurgia lectus
 in quo nupta iacet; minimum dormitur in illo.
 tum gravis illa viro, tunc orba tigride peior,
 cum simulat gemitus occulti conscia facti.
 aut odit pueros aut ficta paelice plorat 5
 uberibus semper lacrimis semperque paratis
 in statione sua atque expectantibus illam,
 quo iubeat manare modo. tu credis amorem,
 tu tibi tunc, uruca, places fletumque labellis
 exsorbes, quae scripta et quot lecture tabellas 10
 si tibi zelotypae retegantur scrinia moechae!

Juvenal, Satire 6. 268–278

- (f) *semper habet ... in illo* (lines 1–2): what does Juvenal say about the bed of the husband and wife? [2]
- (g) *tum gravis ... moechae* (lines 3–11): how does Juvenal draw attention to **both** the shameful behaviour of the unfaithful wife **and** the gullibility of her husband?

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

- (h)* 'In *Satire* 6 Juvenal presents a totally negative view of women.'

How far do you agree with this statement from your reading of Juvenal, *Satire* 6?

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. [10]

END OF QUESTION PAPER

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