Modified Enlarged 24pt

OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS

Monday 22 May 2023 – Afternoon

AS Level Latin

H043/02 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

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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 (*).

ADVICE

Read each question carefully before you start your answer.

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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.

interim venit index ad Dinaeam, neque obscurus neque incertus, qui nuntiaret ei filium eius, Marcum Aurium, vivere, et in agro Gallico esse in servitute. mulier, amissis liberis, cum unius filii recuperandi spes esset ostentata, omnes suos propinquos filiique sui necessarios convocavit, et ab eis flens petivit ut negotium susciperent, adulescentem investigarent, sibi restituerent eum filium, quem tamen unum ex multis fortuna reliquum esse voluisset. haec cum agere instituisset, oppressa morbo est. itaque testamentum fecit eiusmodi, ut illi filio HS CCCC milia legaret, heredem institueret eundem illum Oppianicum, nepotem suum. atque his diebus paucis est mortua. propinqui tamen illi, quemadmodum viva Dinaea instituerant, ita, mortua illa, ad vestigandum Aurium cum eodem illo indice in agrum Gallicum profecti sunt.

Cicero, ‘Pro Cluentio, Murder at Larinum 3’

(a) 'interim venit … in servitute' (lines 1–4):

(i) what was Dinaea's relationship to Oppianicus the Elder? [1]

(ii) what did she find out? [2]

(iii) why would Dinaea have been likely to believe the source of this information? [1]

(b) 'mulier … voluisset' (lines 5–12): how does Cicero create sympathy for Dinaea?

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

(c) Translate 'haec cum agere … est mortua' (lines 12–18). [5]

(d) ‘propinqui tamen … profecti sunt’ (lines 18–22):

(i) what did Dinaea’s relatives do next? [2]

(ii) how does Cicero show that these relatives were loyal? [2]

eodemque veneno Gaium Oppianicum fratrem necavit. neque est hoc satis: tametsi in ipso fraterno parricidio nullum scelus praetermissum videtur; tamen, ut ad hoc nefarium facinus accederet, aditum sibi aliis sceleribus ante munivit. nam cum esset gravida Auria, fratris uxor, et iam appropinquare partus videretur, mulierem veneno interfecit. post fratrem aggressus est: qui sero, iam exhausto illo poculo mortis, cum et de suo et de uxoris interitu clamaret, testamentumque mutare cuperet, in ipsa significatione huius voluntatis est mortuus.

Cicero, ‘Pro Cluentio, Murder at Larinum 7’

(e) ‘eodemque veneno … interfecit’ (lines 1–10): how does Cicero stress the shocking behaviour of Oppianicus?

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

(f) ‘post fratrem … est mortuus’ (lines 10–15): how was the brother’s fate particularly tragic? [3]

(g)* ‘Cicero’s ‘Pro Cluentio, Murder at Larinum’, is more of an attack on Oppianicus than a defence of Cluentius.’

How far do you agree with this statement?

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.

quae cuncta non quidem comi via sed horridus ac plerumque formidatus retinebat tamen, donec morte Drusi verterentur. nam dum superfuit, mansere, quia Seianus incipiente adhuc potentia bonis consiliis notescere volebat et ultor metuebatur non occultus odii, set crebro querens incolumi filio adiutorem imperii alium vocari. et quantum superesse ut collega dicatur! primas dominandi spes in arduo; ubi sis ingressus, adesse studia et ministros. extructa iam sponte praefecti castra, datos in manum milites, cerni effigiem eius in monimentis Cn. Pompei, communes illi cum familia Drusorum fore nepotes. precandam post haec modestiam ut contentus esset. neque raro neque apud paucos talia iaciebat, et secreta quoque eius corrupta uxore prodebantur.

Tacitus, ‘Annals’ IV.7

(a) ‘quae cuncta … verterentur’ (lines 1–4): according to Tacitus, how did Tiberius behave prior to the death of Drusus? [2]

(b) Translate ‘nam dum … dicatur’ (lines 4–11). [5]

(c) ‘ultor’ (line 7): name the person to whom Tacitus is referring. [1]

(d) ‘primas … contentus esset’ (lines 11–19): how does Tacitus add force to his criticism of Sejanus?

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

(e) ‘neque raro … prodebantur’ (lines 19–22): how were these comments made public? [2]

haec vulgo iactata, super id quod nullo auctore certo firmantur, prompte refutaveris. quis enim mediocri prudentia, nedum Tiberius tantis rebus exercitus, inaudito filio exitium offerret, idque sua manu et nullo ad paenitendum regressu? quin potius ministrum veneni excruciaret, auctorem exquireret, insita denique etiam in extraneos cunctatione et mora adversum unicum et nullius ante flagitii compertum uteretur? sed quia Seianus facinorum omnium repertor habebatur, ex nimia caritate in eum Caesaris et ceterorum in utrumque odio quamvis fabulosa et immania credebantur, atrociore semper fama erga dominantium exitus.

Tacitus, ‘Annals’ IV.11

(f) ‘haec vulgo iactata … refutaveris’ (lines 1–3):

(i) what popular rumour is Tacitus referring to? [1]

(ii) what reason does Tacitus give for rejecting this rumour? [1]

(g) ‘quis enim … uteretur’ (lines 3–12): how does Tacitus try to persuade his readers that the rumour is not credible?

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

(h) ‘sed quia … exitus’ (lines 12–18): what reasons led to the rumour still being believed? [4]

(i)* ‘Tacitus shows that Tiberius was completely controlled by Sejanus.’

To what extent is this true in 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 Question 3 OR Question 4.

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

Turnus ut infractos adverso Marte Latinos
defecisse videt, sua nunc promissa reposci,
se signari oculis, ultro implacabilis ardet
attollitque animos. Poenorum qualis in arvis
saucius ille gravi venantum vulnere pectus
tum demum movet arma leo gaudetque comantes
excutiens cervice toros fixumque latronis
impavidus frangit telum et fremit ore cruento:

haud secus accenso gliscit violentia Turno.
tum sic adfatur regem atque ita turbidus infit:
‘nulla mora in Turno; nihil est quod dicta retractent
ignavi Aeneadae, nec quae pepigere recusent:
congredior. fer sacra, pater, et concipe foedus.
aut hac Dardanium dextra sub Tartara mittam
desertorem Asiae (sedeant spectentque Latini),
et solus ferro crimen commune refellam,
aut habeat victos, cedat Lavinia coniunx.’

Virgil, ‘Aeneid’ XII. 1–17

(a) ‘infractos adverso Marte’ (line 1): what does this tell us about the Latins? [1]

(b) ‘ultro implacabilis … violentia Turno’ (lines 3–9): how do these lines show Turnus’ anger?

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

(c) Translate ‘tum sic … foedus’ (lines 10–13). [5]

(d) ‘fer sacra … foedus’ (line 13): name the person to whom Turnus is giving these instructions. [1]

(e) ‘aut hac … coniunx’ (lines 14–17): what alternative outcomes does Turnus foresee? [2]

at pater Aeneas audito nomine Turni
deserit et muros et summas deserit arces
praecipitatque moras omnes, opera omnia rumpit
laetitia exsultans horrendumque intonat armis:
quantus Athos aut quantus Eryx aut ipse coruscis
cum fremit ilicibus quantus gaudetque nivali
vertice se attollens pater Appenninus ad auras.
iam vero et Rutuli certatim et Troes et omnes
convertere oculos Itali, quique alta tenebant
moenia quique imos pulsabant ariete muros,
armaque deposuere umeris. stupet ipse Latinus
ingentes, genitos diversis partibus orbis,
inter se coiisse viros et cernere ferro.
atque illi, ut vacuo patuerunt aequore campi,
procursu rapido coniectis eminus hastis
invadunt Martem clipeis atque aere sonoro.

Virgil, ‘Aeneid’ XII. 697–712

(f) ‘at pater … auras’ (lines 1–7): how does Virgil draw attention to Aeneas’ eagerness to face Turnus in single combat?

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

(g) ‘iam vero … umeris’ (lines 8–11): what is the reaction of the other warriors to the arrival of Aeneas? [2]

(h) ‘stupet ipse … ferro’ (lines 11–13): what is the reason for Latinus’ amazement? [2]

(i) ‘atque illi … sonoro’ (lines 14–16): how do we know that the single combat has begun? [3]

(j)* ‘Turnus has more weaknesses than strengths.’

How far do you agree with this statement from your study of ‘Aeneid’ XII?

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.

‘at certe tamen,’ inquiunt ‘quod illic
natum dicitur esse, comparasti
ad lecticam homines.’ ego, ut puellae
unum me facerem beatiorem,
‘non’ inquam ‘mihi tam fuit maligne
ut, provincia quod mala incidisset,
non possem octo homines parare rectos.’
at mi nullus erat nec hic neque illic
fractum qui veteris pedem grabati
in collo sibi collocare posset.
hic illa, ut decuit cinaediorem,

‘quaeso’ inquit mihi, ‘mi Catulle, paulum
istos commoda: nam volo ad Serapim
deferri.’ ‘mane’ inquii puellae,
‘istud quod modo dixeram me habere,
fugit me ratio: meus sodalis –
Cinna est Gaius – is sibi paravit.
verum, utrum illius an mei, quid ad me?’

Catullus 10. 14–31

(a) ‘at certe … homines’ (lines 1–3):

(i) who spoke these words? [1]

(ii) what assumption were they making? [1]

(b) ‘ego … collocare posset’ (lines 3–10): how, by his use of language, does Catullus highlight the contrast between what he replied and the reality of the situation?

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

(c) Name the ‘provincia’ referred to in line 6. [1]

(d) ‘quaeso … deferri’ (lines 12–14): what request did the speaker make AND why did the speaker make it? [2]

(e) ‘mane … ad me’ (14–18): how do Catullus’ words suggest that he was embarrassed at being caught out? [4]

difficile est longum subito deponere amorem,
      difficile est, verum hoc qua lubet efficias:
una salus haec est. hoc est tibi pervincendum,
      hoc facias, sive id non pote sive pote.
o di, si vestrum est misereri, aut si quibus umquam
      extremam iam ipsa in morte tulistis opem,
me miserum aspicite et, si vitam puriter egi,
      eripite hanc pestem perniciemque mihi,
quae mihi subrepens imos ut torpor in artus
      expulit ex omni pectore laetitias.
non iam illud quaero, contra me ut diligat illa,
      aut, quod non potis est, esse pudica velit:
ipse valere opto et taetrum hunc deponere morbum.
      o di, reddite mi hoc pro pietate mea.

Catullus 76. 13–26

(f) **Translate 'difficile est … pote' (lines 1–4). [5]**

(g) **'o di … laetitias' (lines 5–10): how, by his use of language, does Catullus show the intensity of his suffering?**

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

(h) **'ipse … pietate mea' (lines 13–14):**

(i) **what does Catullus want to happen? [1]**

(ii) **what makes him think that he deserves this? [1]**

(i)* ‘Catullus is so overwhelmed by his own emotions that there is little room for any humour in his poems.’

How far do you agree with this statement from your study of Catullus’ poems?

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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