



**ADVANCED GCE**  
**CLASSICS: LATIN**  
Unit 4: Latin Prose

**F364**

Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet

**OCR Supplied Materials:**

- 8 page Answer Booklet

**Other Materials Required:**

None

**Tuesday 22 June 2010**  
**Morning**

**Duration: 2 hours**



**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

- Write your name clearly in capital letters, your Centre Number and Candidate Number in the spaces provided on the Answer Booklet.
- Use black ink.
- Read each question carefully and make sure that you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Answer **one** question from Section A and **one** question from Section B.
- Do **not** write in the bar codes.

**INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES**

- The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.
- The total number of marks for this paper is **100**.
- This document consists of **8** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

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

**Section A: Prescribed Literature**

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

1 Read **both** passages and answer the questions.

igitur Nero vitare secretos eius congressus, abscedentem  
 in hortos aut Tusculanum vel Antiatem in agrum  
 laudare quod otium capesseret. postremo, ubicumque  
 haberetur, praegravem ratus interficere constituit,  
 hactenus consultans, veneno an ferro vel qua alia vi. 5  
 placuitque primo venenum. sed inter epulas principis si  
 daretur, referri ad casum non poterat tali iam Britannici  
 exitio; et ministros temptare arduum videbatur mulieris  
 usu scelerum adversus insidias intentae; atque ipsa  
 praesumendo remedia munierat corpus. ferrum et 10  
 caedes quonam modo occultaretur nemo reperiebat;  
 et ne quis illi tanto facinori delectus iussa sperneret  
 metuebat. obtulit ingenium Anicetus libertus, classi  
 apud Misenum praefectus et pueritiae Neronis educator  
 ac mutuis odiis Agrippinae invisus. ergo navem posse 15  
 componi docet, cuius pars ipso in mari per artem soluta  
 effunderet ignaram: nihil tam capax fortuitorum quam  
 mare; et si naufragio intercepta sit, quem adeo iniquum,  
 ut sceleri adsignet, quod venti et fluctus deliquerint?  
 additurum principem defunctae templum et aras et cetera 20  
 ostentandae pietati.

Tacitus, *Annals* XIV 3.1-3

(a) Show how Tacitus gives a psychologically interesting account of the thoughts and words of Nero and Anicetus. [25]

**Marks are awarded for the quality of written communication in your answer.**

sed a Caesare perfecto demum scelere magnitudo eius intellecta est. reliquo noctis modo per silentium defixus, saepius pavore exsurgens et mentis inops lucem opperiebatur tamquam exitium adlaturam. atque eum auctore Burro prima centurionum tribunorumque adlatio ad spem firmavit, prensantium manum gratantiumque, quod discrimen improvisum et matris facinus evasisset. amici dehinc adire templa et coepto exemplo proxima Campaniae municipia victimis et legationibus laetitiam testari: ipse diversa simulatione maestus et quasi incolumitati suae infensus ac morti parentis inlacrimans. quia tamen non, ut hominum vultus, ita locorum facies mutantur, observabaturque maris illius et litorum gravis aspectus (et erant qui crederent sonitum tubae collibus circum editis planctusque tumulo matris audiri), Neapolim concessit litterasque ad senatum misit quarum summa erat repertum cum ferro percussorem Agerinum, ex intimis Agrippinae libertis, et luisse eam poenas conscientia quasi scelus paravisset.

Tacitus, *Annals* XIV 10.1-2

(b) How does Tacitus create a vivid picture of the various reactions to Agrippina's death? [25]

**Marks are awarded for the quality of written communication in your answer.**

**[Section A Total: 50 marks]**

**Do not answer Question 2 if you have answered Question 1.**

**2** Read **both** passages and answer the questions.

tum vocato ad contionem populo “quod saepe” inquit “optastis, Campani, ut supplicii sumendi vobis ex improbo ac detestabili senatu potestas esset, eam non per tumultum expugnantes domos singulorum, quas praesidiis clientium servorumque tuentur, cum summo	5
vestro periculo, sed tutam habetis ac liberam; clausos omnes in curia accipite, solos, inermes. nec quicquam raptim aut forte temere egeritis; de singulorum capite vobis ius sententiae dicendae faciam, ut quas quisque meritus est poenas pendat; sed ante omnia ita vos irae	10
indulgere oportet, ut potiore ira salutem atque utilitatem vestram habeatis. etenim hos, ut opinor, odistis senatores, non senatum omnino habere non vultis; quippe aut rex, quod abominandum, aut, quod unum liberae civitatis consilium est, senatus habendus est. itaque duae res	15
simul agenda vobis sunt, ut et veterem senatum tollatis et novum cooptetis. citari singulos senatores iubebo de quorum capite vos consulam; quod de quoque censueritis fiet; sed prius in eius locum virum fortem ac strenuum novum senatorem cooptabitis quam de noxio supplicium sumatur.”	20

Livy, XXIII 3.1-6

**(a)** How does the speaker show skill in persuading the people?

**[25]**

**Marks are awarded for the quality of written communication in your answer.**

quae ubi vidit audivitque senex, velut si iam agendis  
 quae audiebat interesset, amens metu “per ego te” inquit,  
 “fili, quaecumque iura liberos iungunt parentibus, precor  
 quaesoque ne ante oculos patris facere et pati omnia  
 infanda velis. paucae horae sunt intra quas iurantes 5  
 per quidquid deorum est, dextrae dextras iungentes,  
 fidem obstrinximus—ut sacratas fide manus, digressi  
 a conloquio, extemplo in eum armaremus? ab hospitali  
 mensa surgis, ad quam tertius Campanorum adhibitus  
 es ab Hannibale,—ut eam ipsam mensam cruentares 10  
 hospitis sanguine? Hannibalem pater filio meo potui  
 placare, filium Hannibali non possum? sed sit nihil  
 sancti, non fides, non religio, non pietas; audeantur  
 infanda, si non perniciem nobis cum scelere ferunt. unus  
 adgressurus es Hannibalem? quid illa turba tot liberorum 15  
 servorumque? quid in unum intenti omnium oculi? quid  
 tot dextrae? torpescent in amentia illa? vultum ipsius  
 Hannibalis, quem armati exercitus sustinere nequeunt,  
 quem horret populus Romanus, tu sustinebis? ut alia  
 auxilia desint, me ipsum ferire corpus meum opponentem 20  
 pro corpore Hannibalis sustinebis? atqui per meum  
 pectus petendus ille tibi transfigendusque est. sed hic te  
 deterreri sine potius quam illic vinci. valeant preces apud  
 te meae, sicut pro te hodie valuerunt.”

Livy, XXIII 9.1-8

(b) What makes this a forceful speech?

[25]

**Marks are awarded for the quality of written communication in your answer.**

**[Section A Total: 50 marks]**

## Section B: Language

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

## Unprepared Translation and Comprehension

3 Read the passage and answer all the questions.

*Sabinus, one of Caesar's deputies who has been left in command in Caesar's absence, attempts to lull the Gauls into a false sense of security, taking advantage of the confidence the Gauls have gained from the war. Caesar is also being forced to fight against the Veneti.*

Sabinus now deliberately became a source of contempt for the enemy.

tantamque opinionem<sup>1</sup> timoris dedit ut iam ad vallum castrorum hostes accedere auderent. (id faciebat quod cum tanta multitudine hostium pugnandum esse non existimabat, nisi opportunitate aliqua data.) hac opinione<sup>1</sup> timoris confirmata, Gallum quendam hominem idoneum et callidum delegit. huic magnis praemiis persuadet ut ad hostes transeat, et dicit quid fieri velit. qui ubi pro perfuga<sup>2</sup> ad eos venit, timorem Romanorum proponit, et dicit Sabinum proxima nocte clam ex castris exercitum educturum esse, et ad Caesarem auxilii ferendi causa profecturum. 5

quod ubi auditum est, conclamant omnes occasionem oppugnandi amittendam non esse: ad castra ire oportere. multae res ad hoc consilium Gallos hortabantur: superiorum dierum Sabini cunctatio, perfugae<sup>3</sup> confirmatio, inopia frumenti, cui rei non satis ab eis provisum erat, spes Venetici belli, et quod homines libenter credunt id quod volunt. his rebus adducti, Viridovicem ceterosque duces ex concilio non dimittunt antequam ab iis concessum sit ut arma capiant et ad castra contendant. qua re concessa laeti, ut explorata<sup>4</sup> victoria, virgultis<sup>5</sup> collectis quibus fossas Romanorum compleant, ad castra pergunt. 10

Caesar *Gallic War* III 17–18 (adapted)

## Names

<i>Gallus, -i m.</i>	a Gaul
<i>Sabinus, -i m.</i>	Sabinus, a Roman legatus, one of Caesar's deputies
<i>Veneti, -orum m.pl.</i>	Veneti, a tribe with whom Caesar is at war
<i>Veneticus, -a, -um</i>	Venetian
<i>Viridovix, -icis m.</i>	Viridovix, leader of the Gauls fighting Sabinus

## Vocabulary

<sup>1</sup> <i>opinio, -onis f.</i>	impression
<sup>2</sup> <i>pro perfuga</i>	as a deserter
<sup>3</sup> <i>perfuga, -ae m.</i>	deserter
<sup>4</sup> <i>exploratus -a -um</i>	certain, assured
<sup>5</sup> <i>virgulta, -orum n.pl.</i>	brushwood

- (a) Translate the first paragraph (*tantamque ... profecturum*, lines 1–7) into English. Remember that extra credit will be given for good English. Please write your translation on **alternate lines**. [30]
- (b) *quod ubi auditum est ... ad castra ire oportere* (lines 8–9): what did all the Gauls shout on hearing the news? [4]
- (c) *quod ubi auditum est ... ad castra pergunt* (lines 8–14): show how Caesar portrays the Gauls as over-confident.
- Make **three** points and refer closely to the Latin in your answer. You should consider not only what he says but also how he says it. [6]
- (d) State and explain the case of:
- (i) *occasionem* (line 8) [2]
- (ii) *virgultis* (line 13) [2]
- (iii) *quibus* (line 14) [2]
- (e) Give an idiomatic translation of:
- (i) *superiorum* (line 9) [1]
- (ii) *ut explorata victoria* (line 13) [1]
- (f) *concessum sit* (line 12): give the first person singular present indicative active of this verb. [1]
- (g) Explain why *compleant* (line 14) is subjunctive. [1]
- [50]

[Section B Total: 50 marks]

Do not answer Question 4 if you have already answered Question 3.

### Prose Composition

- 4 Translate the following passage into Latin prose. **Please write your translation on alternate lines.** You are reminded that marks will be awarded for the style of your translation.

When he found out that the Helvetii<sup>1</sup> were intending to march against his allies, Caesar immediately set out with all his troops. For he was afraid that the Helvetii,<sup>1</sup> a warlike people, would soon attack him and he did not know whether he could defeat them easily. Many Gauls tried to stop him, yet he quickly arrived at the territory of the Aedui.<sup>2</sup> There he had a bridge made across the river in one day. The Helvetii<sup>1</sup> were alarmed by this, since they had crossed the same river in twenty days, and sent envoys to Caesar. “If,” they said, “the Romans make peace with us, we shall live wherever<sup>3</sup> you wish; if not, we are an ancient and proud people who defeated the Romans many years ago.”

<sup>1</sup> Helvetii	<i>Helvetii, -orum</i> (m pl) – a Germanic tribe
<sup>2</sup> Aedui	<i>Aedui, -orum</i> (m pl) – a Gallic tribe
<sup>3</sup> wherever	<i>ubicumque</i> + indicative

[50]

[Section B Total: 50 marks]

[Paper Total: 100 marks]



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