



**ADVANCED SUBSIDIARY GCE  
GCE CLASSICS**

Unit L1: Latin Language

**F361**

Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet

**OCR Supplied Materials:**

- 8 page Answer Booklet

**Other Materials Required:**

None

**Wednesday 3 June 2009**

**Afternoon**

**Duration: 1 hour 30 minutes**



**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 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 **4** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

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

### Section A

- 1** Translate the following passage into English. **Please write your translation on alternate lines.**

*The emperor Claudius is urged to undertake an incestuous marriage after the execution of his third wife, Messalina.*

The imperial household was shaken by the execution of Messalina. There was rivalry among the freedmen over which of them should choose a new wife for the emperor, who was always more manageable under the influence of a wife.

multae etiam nobiles feminae imperatorem orabant ut se in matrimonium<sup>1</sup> duceret. inter eas Agrippina, filia Germanici, maxime ideonea videbatur: promisit se, quae iam mater fuisset, mox Claudio quoque filium daturam esse. quamquam brevi tempore Agrippina cum imperatore habitabat sicut uxor, nondum ausi erant nuptias celebrare,<sup>2</sup> quod Germanicus fuerat frater Claudi. multi erant qui crederent, si incestum<sup>3</sup> eius modi fecissent, cladem diram civitati incasuram esse. Vitellius igitur, qui amicus imperatoris erat, in senatum ingressus senatores hortatus est ut matrimonium<sup>1</sup> probarent.<sup>4</sup> ‘nonne’, inquit, ‘decet<sup>5</sup> imperatorem, qui semper pro populo Romano tam diligenter laborat, solacium<sup>6</sup> coniugis habere?’ cum senatores haec verba laudavissent, Vitellius eos rogavit quis aut nobilioris generis aut melioris ingenii esset quam Agrippina. eis respondentibus nullam feminam meliorem esse, negavit tale matrimonium,<sup>1</sup> quod aliis gentibus sollemnē<sup>7</sup> esset, ulla lege prohibitum esse.<sup>8</sup> quibus verbis senatores adeo incitati sunt ut statim poposcerint ne diutius morarentur.

Based on Tacitus, *Annals* XII.1–7

#### Names

<i>Agrippina, -ae</i> (f)	Agrippina
<i>Germanicus, -i</i> (m)	Germanicus
<i>Claudius, -i</i> (m)	Claudius
<i>Vitellius, -i</i> (m)	Vitellius

#### Words

<sup>1</sup> <i>matrimonium, -i</i> (n)	marriage
<sup>2</sup> <i>nuptias celebro, -are</i>	I hold a wedding celebration
<sup>3</sup> <i>incestum, -i</i> (n)	incest
<sup>4</sup> <i>probo, -are</i>	I approve
<sup>5</sup> <i>decet</i> (impersonal)	it is appropriate, right (+ acc. + infinitive)
<sup>6</sup> <i>solacium, -i</i> (n)	comfort
<sup>7</sup> <i>sollemnis, -e</i>	common
<sup>8</sup> <i>prohibeo, -ere</i>	I prohibit, ban

[Total: 70 marks]

## Section B

Answer **either** Question 2 **or** Question 3.

- 2** Translate the following passage into English. **Please write your translation on alternate lines.**

*While defending Cluentius on a charge of poisoning, Cicero explains why, several years before, Cluentius had prosecuted Oppianicus, also on a charge of poisoning, as a result of which Oppianicus was condemned.*

You must forgive Cluentius for allowing me to say these things. If I didn't say them, you would certainly not forgive me.

nunc iam summatim<sup>1</sup> exponam<sup>2</sup> quibus criminibus Oppianicus damnatus sit,<sup>3</sup> ut et constantiam<sup>4</sup> A. Cluenti et rationem accusationis<sup>5</sup> perspicere<sup>6</sup> possitis. ac primum causa accusandi<sup>7</sup> quae fuerit ostendam, ut id ipsum A. Cluentium vi ac necessitate<sup>8</sup> coactum fecisse videatis. cum manifesto<sup>9</sup> venenum<sup>10</sup> deprehendisset<sup>11</sup> quod vir matris Oppianicus ei paravisset, et res non coniectura<sup>12</sup> sed oculis ac manibus teneretur, neque in causa ulla dubitatio<sup>13</sup> posset esse, accusavit<sup>7</sup> Oppianicum. quam constanter<sup>14</sup> et quam diligenter postea dicam.

Cicero, *Pro Cluentio* 19–20

### Names

A. <i>Cluentius</i> , -i (m)	Aulus Cluentius
<i>Oppianicus</i> , -i (m)	Oppianicus

### Words

<sup>1</sup> <i>summatim</i>	briefly
<sup>2</sup> <i>expono, -ere</i>	I set forth, explain
<sup>3</sup> <i>damno, -are</i>	I condemn
<sup>4</sup> <i>constantia, -ae</i> (f)	firmness
<sup>5</sup> <i>accusatio, -onis</i> (f)	accusation
<sup>6</sup> <i>perspicio, -ere</i>	I observe, note
<sup>7</sup> <i>accuso, -are</i>	I accuse
<sup>8</sup> <i>necessitas, -atis</i> (f)	necessity
<sup>9</sup> <i>manifesto</i>	openly
<sup>10</sup> <i>venenum, -i</i> (n)	poison
<sup>11</sup> <i>deprehendo, -ere</i>	I detect, discover
<sup>12</sup> <i>coniectura, -ae</i> (f)	guess
<sup>13</sup> <i>dubitatio, -onis</i> (f)	doubt
<sup>14</sup> <i>constans, -antis</i>	firmly

**[Total: 30 marks]**

**[Paper Total: 100 marks]**

Do **not** answer this question if you have already answered Question 2.

**3 Translate the following sentences into Latin. Please write on alternate lines.**

- (a) The storm, which attacked the city, was so great that the citizens were terrified. [6]
- (b) The wretched citizens, because they feared death, stayed at home. [6]
- (c) After the sun returned, a few, braver than the rest, wanted to go out. [6]
- (d) Having sought their friends, they asked whether many were dead. [6]
- (e) Soon they were rejoicing, when they had learned that everyone was safe. [6]

[Total: 30 marks]

[Paper Total: 100 marks]



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