

**OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS
ADVANCED GCE**

F364

CLASSICS: LATIN

Latin Prose

MONDAY 20 JUNE 2011: Morning

DURATION: 2 hours

SUITABLE FOR VISUALLY IMPAIRED CANDIDATES

Candidates answer on the answer booklet.

OCR SUPPLIED MATERIALS:

**12 page answer booklet
(sent with general stationery)**

OTHER MATERIALS REQUIRED:

None

READ INSTRUCTIONS OVERLEAF

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- **Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces provided on the answer booklet. Please write clearly and in capital letters.**
- **Use black ink.**
- **Read each question carefully. Make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.**
- **Answer ONE question from Section A and ONE question from Section B.**

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.**

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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.

Gaio Vipstano C. Fonteio consulibus diu meditatum scelus non ultra Nero distulit, vetustate imperii coalita audacia et flagrantior in dies amore Poppaeae, quae sibi matrimonium et discidium Octaviae incolumi Agrippina haud sperans crebris criminationibus, aliquando per facetias incusare principem et pupillum vocare, qui iussis alienis obnoxius non modo imperii sed libertatis etiam indigeret. cur enim differri nuptias suas? formam scilicet displicere et triumphales avos: an fecunditatem et verum animum? timeri ne uxor saltem iniurias patrum, iram populi adversus superbiam avaritiamque matris aperiat. quod si nurum Agrippina non nisi filio infestam ferre posset, redderetur ipsa Othonis coniugio: ituram quoquo terrarum, ubi audiret potius contumelias imperatoris quam viseret periculis eius immixta. haec atque talia lacrimis et arte adulterae penetrantia nemo prohibebat, cupientibus cunctis infringi potentiam matris et credente nullo usque ad caedem eius duratura filii odia.

Tacitus *Annals* XIV 1

(a) Show how Tacitus portrays Poppaea as cunning and manipulative in this passage. [25]

MARKS ARE AWARDED FOR THE QUALITY OF WRITTEN COMMUNICATION IN YOUR ANSWER.

ratusque dedecus molliri, si plures foedasset,
nobilium familiarum posteros egestate venales
in scaenam deduxit; quos fato perfunctos ne
nominatim tradam, maioribus eorum tribuendum
puto. nam et eius flagitium est, qui pecuniam
ob delicta potius dedit quam ne delinquerent.
notos quoque equites Romanos operas arenae
promittere subegit donis ingentibus, nisi quod
merces ab eo qui iubere potest vim necessitatis
adfert.

ne tamen adhuc publico theatro dehonestaretur,
instituit ludos Iuvenalium vocabulo, in quos
passim nomina data. non nobilitas cuiquam,
non aetas aut acti honores impedimento, quo
minus Graeci Latine histrionis artem exercerent
usque ad gestus modosque haud viriles. quin et
feminae inlustres deformia meditari; extractaque
apud nemus, quod navali stagno circumposuit
Augustus, conventicula et cauponae et posita
veno inritamenta luxui. dabanturque stipes
quas boni necessitate, intemperantes gloria
consumerent. inde gliscere flagitia et infamia, nec
ulla moribus olim corruptis plus libidinum
circumdedit quam illa conluvies.

Tacitus *Annals* XIV 14.3 – 15.3

(b) How does Tacitus' language convey his strong disapproval of Nero's excesses in this passage?
[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 ALREADY ANSWERED QUESTION 1.

2 Read BOTH passages and answer the questions.

is cum eo forte anno, quo res male gesta ad Trasumennum est, in summo magistratu esset, iam diu infestam senatui plebem ratus per occasionem novandi res magnum ausuram facinus ut, si in ea loca Hannibal cum victore exercitu venisset, trucidato senatu traderet Capuam Poenis, improbus homo sed non ad extremum perditus, cum mallet incolumi quam eversa re publica dominari, nullam autem incolumem esse orbatam publico consilio crederet, rationem iniit qua et senatum servaret et obnoxium sibi ac plebi faceret. vocato senatu cum sibi defectionis ab Romanis consilium placitum nullo modo, nisi necessarium fuisset, praefatus esset, quippe qui liberos ex Ap. Claudi filia haberet filiamque Romam nuptum M. Livio dedisset; ceterum maiorem multo rem magisque timendam instare; non enim per defectionem ad tollendum ex civitate senatum plebem spectare sed per caedem senatus vacuum rem publicam tradere Hannibali ac Poenis velle; eo se periculo posse liberare eos si permittant sibi et certaminum in re publica obliti credant,— cum omnes victi metu permetterent, ‘claudam’ inquit ‘in curia vos et, tamquam et ipse cogitati facinoris particeps, approbando consilia quibus nequiquam adversarer viam saluti vestrae inveniam.’

Livy XXIII 2

(a) Show how Livy portrays Pacuvius Calavius as ambitious and cunning in this passage. [25]

MARKS ARE AWARDED FOR THE QUALITY OF WRITTEN COMMUNICATION IN YOUR ANSWER.

eo Pacuvius Calavius, de quo ante dictum est,
princeps factionis eius quae traxerat rem ad
Poenos, filium iuvenem adduxit abstractum
ab Deci Magi latere, cum quo ferocissime pro
Romana societate adversus Punicum foedus 5
steterat, nec eum aut inclinata in partem alteram
civitas aut patria maiestas sententia depulerat.
huic tum pater iuveni Hannibalem deprecando
magis quam purgando placavit, victusque patris
precibus lacrimisque etiam ad cenam eum 10
cum patre vocari iussit, cui convivio neminem
Campanum praeterquam hospites Vibelliumque
Tauream, insignem bello virum, adhibiturus erat.
epulari coeperunt de die, et convivium non ex
more Punico aut militari disciplina esse sed, ut 15
in civitate atque etiam domo diti ac luxuriosa,
omnibus voluptatum inlecebris instructum. unus
nec dominorum invitatione nec ipsius interdum
Hannibalis Calavius filius perlici ad vinum potuit,
ipse valetudinem excusans patre animi quoque 20
eius haud mirabilem perturbationem causante.
solis ferme occasu patrem Calavium ex convivio
egressum secutus filius, ubi in secretum – hortus
erat posticis aedium partibus – pervenerunt,
'consilium' inquit 'adfero, pater, quo non 25
veniam solum peccati, quod defecimus ad
Hannibalem, impetraturi ab Romanis sed in multo
maiore dignitate et gratia simus Campani futuri
quam unquam fuimus.'

Livy XXIII 8

(b) What makes this passage a good example of vivid historical narrative? [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.

During the civil war, the Massilians, Caesar's enemies, are being besieged. A truce has just been arranged.

After our men had destroyed their defensive tower, the Massilians sought a truce, hoping that the arrival of Caesar would save their city from complete destruction. Our men agreed out of compassion.

at hostes sine fide tempus atque occasionem
fraudis ac doli¹ quaerunt interiectisque aliquot
diebus nostris languentibus² atque animis
remissis³ subito meridiano tempore, cum alius
discessisset, alius ex diutino labore in ipsis 5
operibus quieti se dedisset, arma vero omnia
reposita contectaque⁴ essent, e portis foras
erumpunt, secundo magnoque vento ignem
operibus inferunt. hunc sic distulit ventus, ut uno
tempore agger⁵, plutei⁶, turris, tormenta flammam 10
conciperent, et haec omnia consumerentur,
priusquam quemadmodum accidisset animadverti
posset. nostri repentina fortuna permoti arma,
quae possunt, arripiunt; alii ex castris sese
incitant. fit in hostes impetus. 15

sed de muro sagittis tormentisque fugientes
persequi prohibentur. illi sub murum se recipiunt
ibique turrim libere incendunt. ita multorum
mensium labor hostium perfidia et vi tempestatis

brevissimo tempore interiit. temptaverunt hoc 20
 idem Massilienses postero die. eandem nacti
 tempestatem maiore cum fiducia ad alteram
 turrim aggeremque⁵ eruptione pugnaverunt
 multumque ignem intulerunt. sed quamquam
 superioris temporis contentionem⁷ nostri omnem 25
 remiserant³, tamen proximi diei casu admoniti
 omnia ad defensionem paraverant. itaque
 multis interfectis reliquos infecta re in oppidum
 reppulerunt.

Caesar *Civil War* II 14 (adapted)

NAMES

Massilienses, -ium m.pl.

Massilians

VOCABULARY

¹ *dolus, -i* m.

(here) deceit

² *languedo, -ere*

I am weary

³ *remitto, -mittere, -misi, -missum*

I slacken off,
relax

⁴ *contego, -tegere, -texi, -tectum*

I cover

⁵ *agger, -eris* m.

embankment

⁶ *pluteus, -i* m.

shed (used as a
protection for
soldiers
attacking a
fortification)

⁷ *contentio, -ionis* f.

alertness

- (a) *at hostes ... doli quaerunt* (lines 1–2): what is the enemy looking for in this line? [2]
- (b) *subito meridiano tempore ... contactaque essent* (lines 4–7): give TWO reasons why the enemy attacked at midday. [2]
- (c) *e portis foras ... fit in hostes impetus* (lines 7–15): show how Caesar conveys the speed of the actions he describes here.

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) *languentibus* (line 3) [2]
 - (ii) *fortuna* (line 13) [2]
 - (iii) *arma* (line 13). [2]
- (e) Give an idiomatic translation of *ex diutino labore* (line 5). [1]
- (f) What part of the verb *animadverto* is *animadverti* (line 12)? [1]
- (g) Explain why the following verbs are subjunctive:
- (i) *dedisset* (line 6) [1]
 - (ii) *consumerentur* (line 11). [1]

- (h) Translate the second paragraph (*sed de muro ... in oppidum reppulerunt*, lines 16–29) into English. Remember that extra credit will be given for good English.
Please write your translation on ALTERNATE LINES. [30]

[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. [50]**

After he had defeated the Abanni¹ in a small battle, Theodosius quickly marched to a nearby town. He stayed there for several days so that his men might rest, and then advanced into the hills. But the barbarians had occupied these and, since he did not know how he could go past the enemy, he started to withdraw. With a menacing cry, the enemy suddenly attacked. Theodosius' men were defeated in the first attack and driven back. He urged his men to stand firm and was so courageous that his men took heart and returned to the fight. After a long and fierce fight he broke through the barbarians' line. He soon reached a fortress² in which the barbarians had imprisoned their captives. He rescued these alive and promptly killed their captors.

¹ **Abanni** *Abanni, -orum* (m. pl.) – a barbaric tribe
² **fortress** *munimentum, -i* (n.)

[SECTION B TOTAL: 50 MARKS]

[PAPER TOTAL: 100 MARKS]

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