

# OCR

Oxford Cambridge and RSA

## Friday 10 June 2016 – Morning

### A2 GCE CLASSICS: LATIN

F364/01 Latin Prose

Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet.

**OCR supplied materials:**

- 12 page Answer Booklet (OCR12)  
(sent with general stationery)

**Other materials required:**

None

**Duration:** 2 hours



#### 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.
- Answer **one** question from Section A and **one** question from Section B.
- Read each question carefully. Make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- 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 **12** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.
- Marks will be awarded for the quality of written communication in your answer in Section B.

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

### SECTION A – Language

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

#### Unprepared Translation and Comprehension

1 Read the passage and answer all the questions.

*The Carthaginians have besieged Casilinum through the winter but failed to achieve the surrender of the town. A Roman relief force, though not strong enough to force its way into the town, finds another method to support their allies who are trapped inside.*

By now the lengthy siege had reduced the citizens to an extreme level of deprivation.

alii non tolerantes famem se a muris praecipitabant, alii nuda corpora ad ictus telorum praebebant. copiis Romanis praeerat Gracchus. hic, quamquam ea quae ab urbe nuntiabantur omnem patientiam vincebant, nihil movebat. nam cibi importandi sine pugna spes non erat.

frumento tamen ex agris convecto, cum complura dolia<sup>1</sup> complevisset, nuntium ad cives misit ut exciperent dolia<sup>1</sup> quae flumen deferret. insequenti nocte dolia<sup>1</sup> medio flumine missa defluerunt; aequaliter inter omnes frumentum est divisum. postero quoque die idem factum est. tertio tamen die aqua, imbribus continuis citior<sup>2</sup>, dolia<sup>1</sup> impulit ad ripam quam hostes tenebant. ibi haerentia inter salicta<sup>3</sup> conspiciuntur. postea Poeni intentiore custodia cavebant ne quid ad urbem missum se falleret. nuces<sup>4</sup> tamen fusae ab Romanis castris, cum medio flumine ad Casilinum defluerent, retiis<sup>5</sup> excipiebantur. 5

postremo ad id inopiae ventum est, ut cives lora<sup>6</sup> detractasque scutis pelles<sup>7</sup>, ubi molliissent<sup>8</sup> aqua calida, mandere<sup>9</sup> conarentur nec muribus<sup>10</sup> aliis animalibus abstinerent, et omne herbarum genus de infimis muris eruerent<sup>11</sup>. cum hostes terram circa muros obaravissent<sup>12</sup>, cives semen raporum<sup>13</sup> deiecerunt. tum exclamavit Hannibal 'eo usque dum ea nascuntur ad Casilinum sessurus sum?' 10 15

Livy XXIII.19 (adapted)

#### Names

*Gracchus*, -i (m)

Gracchus

*Casilinum*, -i (n)

Casilinum

*Poeni*, -orum (m pl)

the Carthaginians

*Hannibal*, -is (m)

Hannibal (the Carthaginian commander)

**Words**

<sup>1</sup> <i>dolium, -i</i> (n)	storage jar
<sup>2</sup> <i>citatus, -a, -um</i>	speeded up, swift
<sup>3</sup> <i>salictum, -i</i> (n)	willow bed
<sup>4</sup> <i>nux, nucis</i> (f)	nut
<sup>5</sup> <i>retia, -ae</i> , (f)	net
<sup>6</sup> <i>lorum, -i</i> (n)	leather strap
<sup>7</sup> <i>pellis, -is</i> (f)	skin
<sup>8</sup> <i>mollio, -ire, -ii, -itus</i>	I soften
<sup>9</sup> <i>mando, -ere, mandi, mansus</i>	I chew
<sup>10</sup> <i>mus, muris</i> (m)	mouse
<sup>11</sup> <i>eruo, -ere, -ui, -utus</i>	I dig up
<sup>12</sup> <i>obaro, -are, -avi, -atus</i>	I plough up
<sup>13</sup> <i>rapum, -i</i> (n)	turnip

- (a) *alii ... praebebant* (lines 1–2): what **two** desperate actions did the citizens take? [1+2]
- (b) *omnem patientiam vincebant* (line 3): what do you think Livy means by this phrase? [1]
- (c) *nam cibi ... non erat* (lines 3–4):
- (i) why did Gracchus take no immediate action (*nihil movebat*)? [1]
- (ii) what part of the verb is *importandi*? [1]
- (d) Translate lines 5–11 (*frumento ... excipiebantur*) into English. Remember that extra credit will be given for good English.
- Please write your translation on alternate lines.** [30]
- (e) *postremo ... sessurus sum* (lines 12–16): how does Livy vividly describe the effects of the siege? You should mention **both** what he says **and** how he says it.
- Make **three** points, referring closely to the Latin in your answer. [6]
- (f) *conarentur* (line 13): explain why this verb is subjunctive. [1]
- (g) State and explain the case of the following words:
- (i) *inopiae* (line 12) [2]
- (ii) *aqua* (line 13) [2]
- (h) *detractas* (line 12): give the present infinitive active of this verb. [1]
- (i) *sessurus* (line 16):
- (i) what part of the verb is this? [1]
- (ii) give the present infinitive active of this verb. [1]

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

### Prose Composition

- 2 Translate the following passage into Latin prose.  
You are reminded that marks will be awarded for the style of your translation.

**Please write your translation on alternate lines.**

**[50]**

When King Acrisius learned that Perseus was returning home, he was terrified: for he remembered the oracle which had foretold that he would be killed by his own grandson<sup>1</sup>. Afraid to stay in Argos any longer, he went away secretly to the city of Larissa.

A few days later Perseus' ship was driven off course by a storm and by chance he was also carried to Larissa. There he found the people celebrating the sacred games, in which they persuaded him to compete. Perseus delighted the spectators by throwing the discus<sup>2</sup> further than any of the other young men, but as it descended it was carried into the crowd by the wind, striking King Acrisius and killing him instantly. Perseus was shocked to discover that he had killed his grandfather<sup>3</sup>, of whose presence in the city he knew nothing.

#### Names

Acrisius	<i>Acrisius, -i (m)</i>
Perseus	<i>Perseus, -i (m)</i>
Argos	<i>Argi, -orum (m)</i>
Larissa	<i>Larissa, -ae (f)</i>

#### Words

<sup>1</sup> grandson	<i>nepos, nepotis (m)</i>
<sup>2</sup> discus	<i>discus, -i (m)</i>
<sup>3</sup> grandfather	<i>avus, -i (m)</i>

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**Turn over for the next question**

**SECTION B – Prescribed Literature**

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

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

et ille quidem plenus annis abit, plenus honoribus, illis etiam quos recusavit: nobis tamen quaerendus ac desiderandus est ut exemplar aevi prioris, mihi vero praecipue, qui illum non solum publice quantum admirabar tantum diligebam; primum quod utrique eadem regio, municipia finitima, agri etiam possessionesque coniunctae, praeterea quod ille mihi tutor relictus adfectum parentis exhibuit. 5  
sic candidatum me suffragio ornavit; sic ad omnes honores meos ex secessibus accurrit, cum iam pridem eiusmodi officiis renuntiasset; sic illo die quo sacerdotes solent nominare quos dignissimos sacerdotio iudicant, me semper nominabat. quin etiam in hac novissima valetudine, veritus ne forte inter quinqueviros crearetur, qui minuendis publicis sumptibus iudicio senatus constituebantur, cum illi tot amici 10  
senes consularesque superessent, me huius aetatis per quem excusaretur elegit, his quidem verbis: 'etiam si filium haberem, tibi mandarem.'

quibus ex causis necesse est tamquam immaturam mortem eius in sinu tuo defleam, si tamen fas est aut flere aut omnino mortem vocare, qua tanti viri mortalitas magis finita quam vita est. vivit enim vivetque semper, atque etiam latius in memoria 15  
hominum et sermone versabitur, postquam ab oculis recessit.

Pliny, *Letters* 2.1 (Sherwin-White 8)

- (a) How does this passage convey the close relationship between Pliny and Verginius Rufus? You should comment on what Pliny says **and** on his use of language.

**Marks are awarded for the quality of written communication in your answer. [25]**

serpit per coloniam fama; concurrere omnes, ipsum puerum tamquam miraculum adspicere, interrogare audire narrare. postero die obsident litus, prospectant mare et si quid est mari simile. natant pueri, inter hos ille, sed cautius. delphinus rursus ad tempus, rursus ad puerum. fugit ille cum ceteris. delphinus, quasi invitet et revocet, exsilit mergitur, variosque orbes implicat expeditque. hoc altero die, hoc tertio, hoc pluribus, donec homines innutritos mari subiret timendi pudor. accedunt et adludunt et appellant, tangunt etiam pertrectantque praebentem. crescit audacia experimento. maxime puer, qui primus expertus est, adnata nanti, insilit tergo, fertur referturque, agnoscere se amari putat, amat ipse; neuter timet, neuter timetur; huius fiducia, mansuetudo illius augetur. nec non alii pueri dextra laevaue simul eunt hortantes monentesque. ibat una (id quoque mirum) delphinus alius, tantum spectator et comes. nihil enim simile aut faciebat aut patiebatur, sed alterum illum ducebat reducebat, ut puerum ceteri pueri. incredibile, tam verum tamen quam priora, delphinum gestatorem collusoremque puerorum in terram quoque extrahi solitum, harenisque siccatum, ubi incaluisset in mare revolvi.

Pliny, *Letters* 9.33 (Sherwin-White 39)

- (b) How does Pliny make this passage a lively piece of narrative?  
You should comment on what Pliny says **and** on his use of language.

**Marks are awarded for the quality of written communication in your answer.** [25]

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

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

neque senatorio ambitu abstinebat clientes suos honoribus aut provinciis ornandi, facili Tiberio atque ita prono ut socium laborum non modo in sermonibus sed apud patres et populum celebraret, colique per theatra et fora effigies eius interque principia legionum sineret.

ceterum plena Caesarum domus, iuvenis filius, nepotes adulti moram cupitis 5  
adferebant; et quia vi tot simul corripere intutum, dolus intervalla scelerum poscebat.  
placuit tamen occultior via et a Druso incipere, in quem recenti ira ferebatur. (nam  
Drusus impatiens aemuli et animo commotior orto forte iurgio intenderat Seiano  
manus et contra tendentis os verberaverat.) igitur cuncta temptanti promptissimum 10  
visum ad uxorem eius Liviam convertere, quae soror Germanici, formae initio aetatis  
indecorae, mox pulchritudine praecellebat. hanc, ut amore incensus, adulterio  
pellexit et postquam primi flagitii potitus est (neque femina amissa pudicitia alia  
abnuerit), ad coniugii spem, consortium regni et necem mariti impulit. atque illa, cui  
avunculus Augustus, socer Tiberius, ex Druso liberi, seque ac maiores et posteros 15  
municipali adultero foedabat, ut pro honestis et praesentibus flagitiosa et incerta  
expectaret.

Tacitus, *Annals* 4.2–3

- (a)** How does Tacitus, in this passage, present a disturbing picture of Sejanus' rise to power? You should comment on what Tacitus says **and** on his use of language.

**Marks are awarded for the quality of written communication in your answer. [25]**



adsimulabatque iudicis partes adversum Germanici stirpem, subditis qui accusatorum nomina sustinerent maximeque insectarentur Neronem, proximum successioni et, quamquam modesta iuventa, plerumque tamen quid in praesentiarum conduceret oblitum, dum a libertis et clientibus, apiscendae potentiae properis, exstimulatur ut erectum et fidentem animi ostenderet: velle id populum Romanum, cupere exercitus, neque ausurum contra Seianum, qui nunc patientiam senis et segnitiam iuvenis iuxta insultet. haec atque talia audienti nihil quidem pravae cogitationis, sed interdum voces procedebant contumaces et inconsultae, quas adpositi custodes exceptas auctasque cum deferrent neque Neroni defendere daretur, diversae insuper sollicitudinum formae oriebantur. nam alius occursum eius vitare, quidam salutatione reddita statim averti, plerique inceptum sermonem abrumpere, insistentibus contra inridentibusque qui Seiano fautores aderant.

enimvero Tiberius torvus aut falsum renidens vultu: seu loqueretur seu taceret iuvenis, crimen ex silentio, ex voce. ne nox quidem secunda, cum uxor vigilias, somnos, suspiria matri Liviae atque illa Seiano patefaceret; qui fratrem quoque Neronis Drusum traxit in partes, spe obiecta principis loci, si priorem aetate et iam labefactum demovisset.

Tacitus, *Annals* 4.59–60

- (b) How does Tacitus, in this passage, give a vivid impression of Nero Caesar's downfall? You should comment on what Tacitus says **and** on his use of language.

**Marks are awarded for the quality of written communication in your answer. [25]**

**END OF QUESTION PAPER**





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