OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS

A2 GCE

F364/01

CLASSICS: LATIN

Latin Prose

FRIDAY 10 JUNE 2016: Morning

DURATION: 2 hours

plus your additional time allowance

MODIFIED ENLARGED 24pt

Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet.

OCR SUPPLIED MATERIALS:
12 page Answer Booklet (OCR12)
(sent with general stationery)

OTHER MATERIALS REQUIRED:
None

READ INSTRUCTIONS OVERLEAF

VI_6520978773/RP

6520978773

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.

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.

Any blank pages are indicated.

Marks will be awarded for the quality of written communication in your answer in Section B.

BLANK PAGE

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. 5

frumento tamen ex agris convecto, cum complura dolia[1] complevisset, nuntium ad cives misit ut exciperent dolia[1] quae flumen deferret. insequenti nocte dolia[1] medio flumine missa defluxerunt; aequaliter inter omnes frumentum est divisum. postero quoque die idem factum 10 est. tertio tamen die aqua, imbribus continuis citatior[2], dolia[1] impulit ad ripam quam hostes tenebant. ibi haerentia inter salicta[3] conspiciuntur. postea Poeni intentiore

custodia cavebant ne quid ad urbem missum se falleret. nuces[4] tamen fusae ab Romanis castris, cum medio flumine ad Casilinum defluerent, retiis[5] excipiebantur.

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

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

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

(a) ‘alii ... praebebant’ (lines 1–2): what TWO desperate actions did the citizens take? [1+2]

(b) ‘omnem patientiam vincebant’ (line 4): what do you think Livy means by this phrase? [1]

(c) ‘nam cibi ... non erat’ (line 5):

(i) why did Gracchus take no immediate action (nihil movebat)? [1]

(ii) what part of the verb is ‘importandi’? [1]

(d) Translate lines 6–16 (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 17–24): 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 19): explain why this verb is subjunctive. [1]

(g) State and explain the case of the following words:

(i) ‘inopiae’ (line 17) [2]

(ii) ‘aqua’ (line 18) [2]

(h) ‘detractas’ (line 18): give the present infinitive active of this verb. [1]

(i) ‘sessurus’ (line 24):

(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[1]. 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[2] 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[3], of whose presence in the city he knew nothing.

NAMES

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

WORDS

[1]grandson	nepos, nepotis (m)
[2]discus	discus, -i (m)
[3]grandfather	avus, -i (m)

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 5
regio, municipia finitima, agri etiam possessionesque
coniunctae, praeterea quod ille mihi tutor relictus adfectum
parentis exhibuit. sic candidatum me suffragio ornavit;
sic ad omnes honores meos ex secessibus accucurrit,
cum iam pridem eiusmodi officiis renuntiasset; sic illo 10
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 senes 15
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 20
omnino mortem vocare, qua tanti viri mortalitas magis
finita quam vita est. vivit enim vivetque semper, atque
etiam latius in memoria 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, adnatat nanti, insilit tergo, fertur referturque, agnosci se amari putat, amat ipse; neuter timet, neuter timetur; huius fiducia, mansuetudo illius augetur. nec non alii pueri dextra laevaque 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]

BLANK PAGE

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. 5

ceterum plena Caesarum domus, iuvenis filius, nepotes adulti moram cupitis 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 10 animo commotior orto forte iurgio intenderat Seiano manus et contra tendentis os verberaverat.) igitur cuncta temptanti promptissimum visum ad uxorem eius Liviam convertere, quae soror Germanici, formae initio aetatis indecorae, mox pulchritudine praecellebat. hanc, ut amore incensus, 15 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 municipali adultero foedabat, 20 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 secura, 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

BLANK PAGE

BLANK PAGE

OCR
Oxford Cambridge and RSA

Copyright Information

OCR is committed to seeking permission to reproduce all third-party content that it uses in its assessment materials. OCR has attempted to identify and contact all copyright holders whose work is used in this paper. To avoid the issue of disclosure of answer-related information to candidates, all copyright acknowledgements are reproduced in the OCR Copyright Acknowledgements Booklet. This is produced for each series of examinations and is freely available to download from our public website (www.ocr.org.uk) after the live examination series.

If OCR has unwittingly failed to correctly acknowledge or clear any third-party content in this assessment material, OCR will be happy to correct its mistake at the earliest possible opportunity.

For queries or further information please contact the Copyright Team, First Floor, 9 Hills Road, Cambridge CB2 1GE.

OCR is part of the Cambridge Assessment Group; Cambridge Assessment is the brand name of University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which is itself a department of the University of Cambridge.

© OCR 2016