

OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS
A2 GCE
F364
CLASSICS: LATIN
Latin Prose

THURSDAY 21 JUNE 2012: Morning
DURATION: 2 hours
plus your additional time allowance
MODIFIED ENLARGED

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.**
- **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.**

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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.

tradit Cluvius ardore retinendae Agrippinam
potentiae eo usque provectam ut medio diei, cum
id temporis Nero per vinum et epulas incalesceret,
offerret se saepius temulento comptam et incesto
paratam; iamque lasciva oscula et praenuntias **5**
flagitii blanditias adnotantibus proximis, Senecam
contra muliebres inlecebras subsidium a femina
petivisse, immissamque Acten libertam quae simul
suo periculo et infamia Neronis anxia deferret
pervulgatum esse incestum gloriante matre, nec **10**
toleratueros milites profani principis imperium.
Fabius Rusticus non Agrippinae sed Neroni cupitum
id memorat eiusdemque libertae astu disiectum.
sed quae Cluvius eadem ceteri quoque auctores
prodidere, et fama huc inclinat, seu concepit animo **15**
tantum immanitatis Agrippina, seu credibilior novae
libidinis meditatio in ea visa est quae puellaribus
annis stuprum cum Lepido spe dominationis
admiserat, pari cupidine usque ad libita Pallantis
provoluta et exercita ad omne flagitium patrum **20**
nuptiis.

Tacitus, *Annals* XIV 2

(a) What makes this such a powerful and memorable passage?

MARKS ARE AWARDED FOR THE QUALITY OF WRITTEN COMMUNICATION IN YOUR ANSWER. [25]

DO NOT ANSWER QUESTION 2 IF YOU HAVE ANSWERED QUESTION 1.

2 Read BOTH passages and answer the questions.

inde consedit et nominibus in urnam coniectis citari quod primum sorte nomen excidit ipsumque e curia produci iussit. ubi auditum est nomen, malum et improbum pro se quisque clamare et supplicio dignum. tum Pacuvius: ‘video quae de hoc sententia sit; date igitur pro malo atque improbo bonum senatorem et iustum.’ primo silentium erat inopia potioris subiciundi; deinde cum aliquis omissa verecundia quempiam nominasset, multo maior extemplo clamor oriebatur, cum alii negarent nosse, alii nunc probra, nunc humilitatem sordidamque inopiam et pudendae artis aut quaestus genus obicerent. hoc multo magis in secundo ac tertio citato senatore est factum, ut ipsius paenitere homines appareret, quem autem in eius substituerent locum deesse, quia nec eosdem nominari attinebat, nihil aliud quam ad audienda probra nominatos, et multo humiliores obscurioresque ceteri erant eis qui primi memoriae occurrebant. ita dilabi homines, notissimum quodque malum maxime tolerabile dicentes esse iubentesque senatum ex custodia dimitti.

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Livy, XXIII 3.7–14

(a) How does Livy make the most of this dramatic episode?

MARKS ARE AWARDED FOR THE QUALITY OF WRITTEN COMMUNICATION IN YOUR ANSWER. [25]

‘adicite ad haec, quod foedus aequum deditis,
 quod leges vestras, quod ad extremum, id quod
 ante Cannensem certe cladem maximum fuit,
 civitatem nostram magnae parti vestrum dedimus
 communicavimusque vobiscum. itaque communem 5
 vos hanc cladem quae accepta est credere, Campani,
 oportet, communem patriam tuendam arbitrari esse.
 non cum Samnite aut Etrusco res est, ut quod a
 nobis ablatum sit in Italia tamen imperium maneat;
 Poenus hostis ne Africae quidem indigenam ab 10
 ultimis terrarum oris, freto Oceani Herculisque
 columnis, expertem omnis iuris et condicionis
 et linguae prope humanae militem trahit. hunc
 natura et moribus immitem ferumque insuper dux
 ipse efferavit, pontibus ac molibus ex humanorum 15
 corporum strue faciendis et, quod proloqui etiam
 piget, vesci corporibus humanis docendo. his
 infandis pastos epulis, quos contingere etiam nefas
 sit, videre atque habere dominos et ex Africa et a
 Carthagine iura petere et Italiam Numidarum ac 20
 Maurorum pati provinciam esse, cui non, genito
 modo in Italia, detestabile sit? pulchrum erit,
 Campani, prolapsam clade Romanum imperium
 vestra fide, vestris viribus retentum ac recipratum
 esse.’ 25

Livy, XXIII 5.9–14

(b) How does Livy make this passage persuasive?

MARKS ARE AWARDED FOR THE QUALITY OF WRITTEN COMMUNICATION IN YOUR ANSWER. [25]

[Section A Total: 50 marks]

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SECTION B BEGINS ON PAGE 10

SECTION B: LANGUAGE

Answer EITHER Question 3 OR Question 4.

UNPREPARED TRANSLATION AND COMPREHENSION

3 Read the passage and answer all the questions.

Caesar finds the forces of his enemy Afranius concentrated below the hill town of Ilerda. Caesar pitches camp between two rivers, with bridges built by his lieutenant, Fabius, providing access to supplies.

Floods now made life very difficult for Caesar.

interea accidit maximum incommodum.¹ tanta enim tempestas orta est ut numquam illis locis maiores aquas fuisse constaret:² haec tempestas ex omnibus montibus nivem³ solvit ac summas ripas fluminis superavit pontesque ambos quos Fabius fecerat uno die interrupit. quae res magnas difficultates exercitui Caesaris attulit. cum enim castra essent inter flumina duo, quorum neutrum transiri poterat, necessario omnes hoc spatio angusto continebantur. neque civitates, quae ad amicitiam Caesaris accesserant, frumentum supportare, neque ei qui pabulandi⁴ causa longius progressi erant interclusi fluminibus reverti poterant.

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Afranius' forces, by contrast, are easily supplied because they have access to a river bridge not destroyed by the floods.

at exercitus Afrani omnium rerum abundabat copia. multum erat frumentum provisum et convectum superioribus temporibus, multum ex omni provincia

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comportabatur; magna copia pabuli⁵ erat. harum
 omnium rerum facultates sine ullo periculo pons
 Ilerdae praebebat et loca trans flumen integra, quo 20
 omnino Caesar adire non poterat. hae permanserunt
 aquae dies complures. conatus est Caesar reficere
 pontes; sed nec magnitudo fluminis permittebat,
 neque ad ripam dispositae cohortes adversariorum
 perfici patiebantur. 25

Caesar, *Civil War* I 48–50 (adapted)

NAMES

<i>Fabius, -i m.</i>	Fabius
Afranius, -i (m)	Afranius
Ilerda -i (f)	Ilerda (a town)

WORDS

¹ <i>incommodum, -i (n)</i>	setback
² <i>constat, -are</i>	it is agreed
³ <i>nix, nivis (f)</i>	snow
⁴ <i>pabulor, -ari</i>	I seek supplies of fodder
⁵ <i>pabulum, -i (n)</i>	fodder

(a) Translate the first paragraph (*interea ... poterant*, lines 1–14) into English.
Remember that extra credit will be given for good English.
Please write your translation on ALTERNATE LINES. [30]

(b) *at exercitus ... poterat* (lines 15–21): show how Caesar emphasises the advantages that Afranius had in terms of supplies.

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]

(c) *conatus est ... patiebantur* (lines 22–25): what prevented Caesar from rebuilding the bridges? [4]

(d) State and explain the case of:

(i) *facultates* (line 19) [2]

(ii) *dies* (line 22) [2]

(iii) *fluminis* (line 23) [2]

(e) Give an idiomatic translation of:

(i) *superioribus temporibus* (line 17) [1]

(ii) *aquae* (line 22) [1]

(f) Give the first person singular present indicative active of these verbs:

(i) *provisum* (line 16) [1]

(ii) *dispositae* (line 24) [1]

[Section B Total: 50 marks]

[Paper Total: 100 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.**

Spartacus and about thirty men escaped from a gladiatorial school¹. They summoned other slaves to join them and soon had gathered ten thousand armed men. These were angry because they had been mistreated, and set out to punish the Romans. They seized Mount Vesuvius, where they were quickly surrounded by the army of the consul. After Spartacus told his men to climb down from the mountain, the Romans were so off their guard that their camp was quickly captured. Spartacus fought for two years until finally Crassus defeated him in a famous battle. When Crassus asked the captured slaves which of them was Spartacus, they unanimously shouted “I am Spartacus.” His comrades were crucified² and everyone believed that they had been punished as they deserved.

¹ gladiatorial school

ludus, -i (m)

² crucify

cruci adfigo –figere, -fixi, -fixus

[50]

[Section B Total: 50 marks]

[Paper Total: 100 marks]

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