



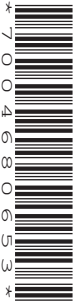
Oxford Cambridge and RSA

AS Level Latin

H043/02 Literature

Friday 18 May 2018 – Morning

Time allowed: 2 hours



You must have:

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

Do not use:

- a dictionary

INSTRUCTIONS

- Use black ink.
- Complete the boxes on the front of the Answer Booklet.
- Answer **one** question from Section A and **one** question from Section B.
- Additional paper may be used if required but you must clearly show your candidate number, centre number and question number(s).
- Do **not** write in the barcodes.

INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is **80**.
- The marks for each question are shown in brackets [].
- Quality of extended response will be assessed in questions marked with an asterisk (*).
- This document consists of **12** pages.



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

Section A: Prose Literature

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

1 Read the following passages and answer the questions.

occurrerebat ei mancam ac debilem praeturam futuram suam
 consule Milone; eum porro summo consensu populi Romani
 consulem fieri videbat. contulit se ad eius competitores, sed ita
 totam ut petitionem ipse solus etiam invitis illis gubernaret, tota ut
 comitia suis, ut dictitabat, umeris sustineret. convocabat tribus, 5
 se interponebat, Collinam novam dilectu perditissimorum civium
 conscribebat. quanto ille plura miscebat, tanto hic magis in dies
 convalescebat. ubi vidit homo ad omne facinus paratissimus
 fortissimum virum, inimicissimum suum, certissimum consulem,
 idque intellexit non solum sermonibus, sed etiam suffragiis populi 10
 Romani saepe esse declaratum, palam agere coepit et aperte
 dicere occidendum Milonem.

servos agrestes et barbaros, quibus silvas publicas depopulatus
 erat Etruriamque vexarat, ex Appennino deduxerat, quos
 videbatis. res erat minime obscura. etenim dictitabat palam 15
 consulatum Miloni eripi non posse, vitam posse.

Cicero, *Pro Milone* 25–26

- (a) *occurrerebat ... videbat* (lines 1–3): what did Clodius realise? [4]
- (b) *contulit se ... sustineret* (lines 3–5): in what ways did Clodius interfere too much in the campaign for the consulship? [3]
- (c) *convocabat ... Milonem* (lines 5–12): how does Cicero add force to his criticisms of Clodius?
 Make **four** points and support your answer with reference to the Latin text. [8]
- (d) Translate *servos agrestes ... vitam posse* (lines 13–16). [5]

atque illo die certe Aricia rediens devertit Clodius ad se in Albanum. quod ut sciret Milo, illum Ariciae fuisse, suspicari tamen debuit eum, etiam si Romam illo die reverti vellet, ad villam suam quae viam tangeret deversurum. cur nec ante occurrit ne ille in villa resideret, nec eo in loco subsedit quo ille noctu venturus esset? 5

video adhuc constare, iudices, omnia: Miloni etiam utile fuisse Clodium vivere, illi ad ea quae concupierat optatissimum interitum Milonis; odium fuisse illius in hunc acerbissimum, nullum huius in illum; consuetudinem illius perpetuam in vi inferenda, huius tantum in repellenda; mortem ab illo Miloni denuntiatam et praedicatam palam, nihil umquam auditum ex Milone. 10

Cicero, *Pro Milone* 51–52

(e) *atque ... in Albanum* (lines 1–2): what did Clodius do that day? [2]

(f) *cur nec ... esset* (lines 4–6): if Milo had wanted to intercept Clodius, where does Cicero think he would have waited? [2]

(g) *Miloni etiam ... ex Milone* (lines 7–12): how does Cicero use balance and contrast to make his point?

Make **three** points and support your answer with reference to the Latin text. [6]

(h)* In the parts of the speech you have read, how effectively does Cicero condemn the motivation and actions of Clodius?

In your response you are expected, where relevant, to draw on material from those parts of the text that you have studied in English, as well as those parts you have read in Latin. [10]

Do **not** answer this question if you have already answered Question 1.

2 Read the following passages and answer the questions.

illi obniti trahentibus, prensare circumstantium genua, ciere modo nomina singulorum, modo centuriam quisque cuius manipularis erat, cohortem, legionem, eadem omnibus inminere clamitantes. simul probra in legatum cumulant, caelum ac deos obtestantur, nihil reliqui faciunt quo minus invidiam misericordiam metum et iras permoverent. adcurritur ab universis, et carcere effracto solvunt vincula desertoresque ac rerum capitalium damnatos sibi iam miscent. 5

flagrantior inde vis, plures seditioni duces. et Vibulenus quidam gregarius miles, ante tribunal Blaesi adlevatus circumstantium umeris, apud turbatos et quid pararet intentos 'vos quidem' inquit 'his innocentibus et miserimis lucem et spiritum reddidistis: sed quis fratri meo vitam, quis fratrem mihi reddit? quem missum ad vos a Germanico exercitu de communibus commodis nocte proxima iugulavit per gladiatores suos, quos in exitium militum 15 habet atque armat. responde, Blaese, ubi cadaver abieceris: ne hostes quidem sepultura invident. cum osculis, cum lacrimis dolorem meum implevero, me quoque trucidari iube, dum interfectos nullum ob scelus sed quia utilitati legionum consulebamus hi sepeliant.' 20

Tacitus, *Annals* I.21–22

- (a) *illi obniti ... clamitantes* (lines 1–3): what did the ransackers do as they were being dragged away? [4]
- (b) Translate *simul ... miscent* (lines 4–8). [5]
- (c) *ante tribunal ... umeris* (lines 10–11): what made it easy for Blaesus to see Vibulenus? [2]
- (d) *vos quidem ... sepeliant* (lines 11–20): what makes this a powerful speech? [8]
- Make **four** points and support your answer with reference to the Latin text. [8]

postremo deserunt tribunal, ut quis praetorianorum militum amicorumve Caesaris occurreret, manus intentantes, causam discordiae et initium armorum, maxime infensi Cn. Lentulo, quod is ante alios aetate et gloria belli firmare Drusum credebatur et illa militiae flagitia primus aspernari. nec multo post digredientem cum Caesare ac provisu periculi hiberna castra repetentem circumstant, rogantes quo pergeret, ad imperatorem an ad patres, ut illic quoque commodis legionum adversaretur; simul ingruunt, saxa iaciunt. iamque lapidis ictu cruentus et exitii certus adcursum multitudinis quae cum Druso advenerat protectus est. noctem minacem et in scelus erupturam fors lenivit: nam luna claro repente caelo visa languescere.

Tacitus, *Annals* I.27–28

(e) *maxime infensi ... aspernari* (lines 3–5): why were the soldiers particularly hostile to Lentulus? [2]

(f) *nec multo ... protectus est* (lines 5–10): in what ways was the behaviour of the soldiers intimidating and aggressive towards Lentulus?

Make **three** points and support your answer with reference to the Latin text. [6]

(g) *noctem minacem ... languescere* (lines 11–12): what was the stroke of luck **and** what effect did it have? [3]

(h)* In the parts of the *Annals* you have read, to what extent do you have sympathy for the complaints and actions of mutinous Roman soldiers?

In your response you are expected, where relevant, to draw on material from those parts of the text that you have studied in English, as well as those parts you have read in Latin. [10]

Section B: Verse Literature

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

3 Read the following passages and answer the questions.

dixerat Aeneas. ille os oculosque loquentis
iamdudum et totum lustrabat lumine corpus.
tum sic pauca refert: 'ut te, fortissime Teucrum,
accipio agnoscoque lubens! ut verba parentis
et vocem Anchisae magni vultumque recordor! 5
nam memini Hesioneae visentem regna sororis
Laomedontiaden Priamum Salamina petentem
protinus Arcadiae gelidos invisere fines.
tum mihi prima genas vestibat flore iuventas, 10
mirabarque duces Teucros, mirabar et ipsum
Laomedontiaden; sed cunctis altior ibat
Anchises. mihi mens iuvenali ardebat amore
compellare virum et dextrae coniungere dextram;
accessi et cupidus Phenei sub moenia duxi.
ille mihi insignem pharetram Lyciasque sagittas 15
discedens chlamydemque auro dedit intertextam,
frenaque bina meus quae nunc habet aurea Pallas.

Virgil, *Aeneid* VIII.152–168

- (a) Translate *ille os ... recordor* (lines 1–5). [5]
- (b) *nam memini ... fines* (lines 6–8): what does Evander remember about Priam's visit? [3]
- (c) *tum mihi ... aurea Pallas* (lines 9–17): how does Evander convey his fond memories of the visit? [8]
- Make **four** points and support your answer with reference to the Latin text. [8]

tum primum nostri Cacus videre timentem
 turbatumque oculis; fugit ilicet ocior Euro
 speluncamque petit, pedibus timor addidit alas.
 ut sese inclusit ruptisque immane catenis
 deiecit saxum, ferro quod et arte paterna 5
 pendebat, fultosque emuniit obice postes,
 ecce furens animis aderat Tiryntius, omnemque
 accessum lustrans huc ora ferebat et illuc,
 dentibus infrendens. ter totum fervidus ira
 lustrat Aventini montem, ter saxea temptat 10
 limina nequiquam, ter fessus valle resedit.
 stabat acuta silex praecisis undique saxis
 speluncae dorso insurgens, altissima visu,
 dirarum nidis domus opportuna volucrum.

Virgil, *Aeneid* VIII.222–235

- (d) *tum primum ... oculis* (lines 1–2): what are we told about Cacus here? [1]
- (e) *fugit ... infrendens* (lines 2–9): how does Virgil's style of writing make this a dramatic scene?
 Make **four** points and support your answer with reference to the Latin text. [8]
- (f) *ter totum ... resedit* (lines 9–11): what did Hercules do? [3]
- (g) *stabat ... volucrum* (lines 12–14): what does Virgil say to emphasise the height of the rocky
 crag? [2]
- (h)* In the parts of *Aeneid* Book VIII you have read, to what extent is the mood one of optimism
 and peace?

In your response you are expected, where relevant, to draw on material from those parts of
 the text that you have studied in English, as well as those parts you have read in Latin. [10]

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

4 Read the following passages and answer the questions.

et vos, qui sero lapsum revocatis, amici,
 quaerite non sani pectoris auxilia.
 fortiter et ferrum saevos patiemur et ignes,
 sit modo libertas quae velit ira loqui.
 ferte per extremas gentes et ferte per undas, 5
 qua non ulla meum femina norit iter.
 vos remanete, quibus facili deus annuit aure,
 sitis et in tuto semper amore pares.
 in me nostra Venus noctes exercet amaras,
 et nullo vacuus tempore deficit Amor. 10
 hoc, moneo, vitate malum: sua quemque moretur
 cura, neque assueto mutet amore locum.
 quod si quis monitis tardas adverterit aures,
 heu referet quanto verba dolore mea!

Propertius 1.1, lines 25–38

- (a) *et vos ... auxilia* (lines 1–2): what does Propertius ask his friends to do for him? [2]
- (b) Translate *fortiter ... iter* (lines 3–6). [5]
- (c) *vos remanete ... dolore mea* (lines 7–14): how does Propertius make his advice to lovers persuasive?

Make **four** points and support your answer with reference to the Latin text. [8]

spectabat terram: terram spectare decebat;
 maesta erat in vultu: maesta decenter erat.
 sicut erant (et erant culti) laniare capillos
 et fuit in teneras impetus ire genas;
 ut faciem vidi, fortes cecidere lacerti: 5
 defensa est armis nostra puella suis.
 qui modo saevus eram, supplex ultroque rogavi
 oscula ne nobis deteriora daret.
 risit et ex animo dedit optima, qualia possent
 excutere irato tela trisulca Iovi; 10
 torqueor infelix, ne tam bona senserit alter,
 et volo non ex hac illa fuisse nota.
 haec quoque quam docui multo meliora fuerunt,
 et quiddam visa est addidicisse novi.

Ovid, *Amores* 2.5, lines 43–56

(d) *spectabat terram ... decenter erat* (lines 1–2):

(i) why do you think the girl was looking at the ground? [1]

(ii) what effect did this have on Ovid? [2]

(e) *sicut ... suis* (lines 3–6):

(i) what did Ovid want to do? [2]

(ii) why could he not do it? [2]

(f) *qui modo ... novi* (lines 7–14): how does Ovid show the intensity of his feelings?

Make **four** points and support your answer with reference to the Latin text. [8]

(g)* To what extent do Propertius, Tibullus and Ovid differ in their approaches to love poetry?

In your response you are expected, where relevant, to draw on material from those parts of the text that you have studied in English, as well as those parts you have read in Latin. [10]

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