

# OCR

Oxford Cambridge and RSA

## Friday 9 June 2017 – 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 barcodes.

#### 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 Roman general Popilius saves Egypt from being occupied by Antiochus, king of Syria.*

There was great suspicion of Antiochus. Though he had handed over much of Egypt to his ally Ptolemy and returned to Syria, it was clear that he still had the power to decide Egypt's fate: he could invade it again whenever it suited him.

mox Antiochus multo acrius parabat bellum. classem Cyprum misit; ipse cum exercitu in Aegyptum profectus est. legatis Ptolemaei petentibus ut diceret quid fieri vellet potius quam vi atque armis ageret, respondit se neque classem revocaturum neque exercitum reducturum esse, nisi sibi et Cyprus et totus ager qui circa ostium<sup>1</sup> Nili esset cederetur<sup>2</sup>, atque diem dixit ante quem de his condicionibus<sup>3</sup> responsum acciperet. postquam dies responso datus praeteriit, rex per deserta processit. ei flumen Nilum transgresso legati Romani occurrerunt. quos cum salutavisset, dextram Popilio porrexit<sup>4</sup>.

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sed Popilius ei tabellas senatusconsultum<sup>5</sup> scriptum habentes tradit atque omnium primum id legere iubet. quibus perlectis, cum dixisset se amicos consulere velle quid faciendum sibi esset, Popilius virga<sup>6</sup> quam in manu tenebat circumscripsit regem ac 'priusquam hoc circulo excedas' inquit 'redde mihi responsum quod senatui referam.' obstupefactus tam violento imperio paulisper haesitavit. 'faciam' inquit 'quod censet senatus.' tum demum Popilius dextram regi tamquam socio atque amico porrexit<sup>4</sup>.

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deinde cum Aegypto excessisset Antiochus, legati Cyprum navigant et inde classem Antiochi, quae Aegyptias naves antea vicerat proelio, dimittunt. ea legatio clara per omnes gentes fuit, quod adempta<sup>7</sup> Antiocho Aegyptus redditumque patrium regnum stirpi<sup>8</sup> Ptolemaei fuerat.

15

Livy 45.11–12 (adapted)

**Names**

|                           |                           |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| <i>Antiochus, -i</i> (m)  | Antiochus (king of Syria) |
| <i>Cyprus, -i</i> (f)     | Cyprus                    |
| <i>Aegyptus, -i</i> (f)   | Egypt                     |
| <i>Ptolemaeus, -i</i> (m) | Ptolemy (king of Egypt)   |
| <i>Nilus, -i</i> (m)      | the river Nile            |
| <i>Popilius, -i</i> (m)   | Popilius                  |

**Words**

|  |                        |
|--|------------------------|
| <sup>1</sup> <i>ostium, -i</i> (n)               | mouth                  |
| <sup>2</sup> <i>cedo, -ere</i>                   | I yield, hand over     |
| <sup>3</sup> <i>condicio, -onis</i> (f)          | condition              |
| <sup>4</sup> <i>porrigo, -ere, porrexi</i>       | I stretch out          |
| <sup>5</sup> <i>senatusconsultum, -i</i> (n)     | a decree of the senate |
| <sup>6</sup> <i>virga, -ae</i> (f)               | a stick                |
| <sup>7</sup> <i>adimo, -ere, ademi, ademptus</i> | I take away            |
| <sup>8</sup> <i>stirps, stirpis</i> (f)          | family line            |

- (a) Translate lines 1–7 (*mox Antiochus ... porrexit*) into English. Remember that extra credit will be given for good English.

Please write your translation on alternate lines.

[30]

- (b) *sed Popilius ... porrexit* (lines 8–13): how does Livy make this scene dramatic?

You should mention what he says **and** how he says it.

Make **three** points, referring closely to the Latin in your answer.

[6]

- (c) From lines 8–11 (*sed Popilius ... referam*), write down **two** subjunctive verbs and explain why each verb is subjunctive.

[4]

- (d) State **and** explain the case of the following.

(i) *senatui* (line 11)

[2]

(ii) *imperio* (line 12)

[2]

- (e) Which part of the verb are the following?

(i) *faciendum* (line 9)

[1]

(ii) *obstupefactus* (line 11)

[1]

- (f) Lines 14–15 (*deinde ... demittunt*): what does this sentence tell us about Antiochus' fleet? Make **two** points.

[2]

- (g) Lines 15–17 (*ea legatio ... fuerat*): for what **two** achievements did Popilius' mission become famous?

[2]

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]**

Near the end of his life Augustus suffered a very serious defeat in Germany. For three legions led by Varus were lost in a single battle, together with the commander himself and all the tribunes. When the news reached Rome, fearing that the people might cause trouble<sup>1</sup>, the emperor ordered troops to guard the streets of the city day and night. He promised to dedicate new games to Jupiter if the situation improved quickly. Indeed he was so alarmed that for several months<sup>2</sup> he did not allow either his beard<sup>3</sup> or hair<sup>4</sup> to be cut. It was even said that he used to walk round the palace<sup>5</sup> in the middle of the night hitting<sup>6</sup> his head on doors and shouting in a loud voice 'Varus, give me back my legions!'

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#### Names

|         |                            |
|---------|----------------------------|
| Germany | <i>Germania, -ae</i> (f)   |
| Varus   | <i>Varus, -i</i> (m)       |
| Jupiter | <i>Iuppiter, Iovis</i> (m) |

#### Words

|                      |                                    |
|----------------------|------------------------------------|
| <sup>1</sup> trouble | <i>tumultus, -i</i> (m)            |
| <sup>2</sup> month   | <i>mensis, -is</i> (m)             |
| <sup>3</sup> beard   | <i>barba, -ae</i> (f)              |
| <sup>4</sup> hair    | <i>capilli, -orum</i> (m pl)       |
| <sup>5</sup> palace  | <i>palatium, -i</i> (n)            |
| <sup>6</sup> hit     | <i>tundo, -ere, tutudi, tunsus</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.

assem para et accipe auream fabulam, fabulas immo; nam me priorum nova admonuit, nec refert a qua potissimum incipiam. Verania Pisonis graviter iacebat, huius dico Pisonis, quem Galba adoptavit. ad hanc Regulus venit. primum impudentiam hominis, qui venerit ad aegram, cuius marito inimicissimus, ipsi invisissimus fuerat! esto, si venit tantum; at ille etiam proximus toro sedit, quo die qua hora nata esset interrogavit. ubi audiit, componit vultum intendit oculos movet labra, agitat digitos computat. nihil. ut diu miseram exspectatione suspendit, 'habes' inquit 'climactericum tempus sed evades. quod ut tibi magis liqueat, haruspicem consulam, quem sum frequenter expertus.' nec mora, sacrificium facit, adfirmat exta cum siderum significatione congruere. illa ut in periculo credula poscit codicillos, legatum Regulo scribit. mox ingravescit, clamat moriens hominem nequam perfidum ac plus etiam quam periurum, qui sibi per salutem filii peierasset. facit hoc Regulus non minus scelerate quam frequenter, quod iram deorum, quos ipse cotidie fallit, in caput infelicis pueri detestatur.

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Pliny, *Letters* 2.20 (Sherwin-White 11)

- (a) How does Pliny make his attack on Regulus in this passage interesting to the reader? You should comment on what he says **and** how he says it.

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

**[25]**

omnes ego qui magnum aliquid memorandumque fecerunt, non modo venia verum etiam laude dignissimos iudico, si immortalitatem quam meruere sectantur, victurique nominis famam supremis etiam titulis prorogare nituntur. nec facile quemquam nisi Verginium invenio, cuius tanta in praedicando verecundia quanta gloria ex facto. ipse sum testis, familiariter ab eo dilectus probatusque, semel omnino me audiente provectum, ut de rebus suis hoc unum referret, ita secum aliquando Cluvium locutum: 'scis, Vergini, quae historiae fides debeatur; proinde si quid in historiis meis legis aliter ac velis rogo ignoscas.' ad hoc ille: 'tunc ignoras, Cluvi, ideo me fecisse quod feci, ut esset liberum vobis scribere quae libuisset?'

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age dum, hunc ipsum Frontinum in hoc ipso, in quo tibi parcior videtur et pressior, comparemus. vetuit extrui monumentum, sed quibus verbis? 'impensa monumenti supervacua est; memoria nostri durabit, si vita meruimus.' an restrictius arbitraris per orbem terrarum legendum dare duraturam memoriam suam quam uno in loco duobus versiculis signare quod feceris? quamquam non habeo propositum illum reprehendendi, sed hunc tuendi; cuius quae potest apud te iustior esse defensio, quam ex collatione eius quem praetulisti? meo quidem iudicio neuter culpandus, quorum uterque ad gloriam pari cupiditate, diverso itinere contendit, alter dum expetit debitos titulos, alter dum mavult videri contempsisse. vale.

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Pliny, *Letters* 9.19 (Sherwin-White 37)

- (b) How does this passage convey Pliny's feelings about Verginius and Frontinus? You should comment on what he says **and** how he says it.

**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.

ceterum Tiberius per omnes valetudinis eius dies, nullo metu an ut firmitudinem animi ostentaret, etiam defuncto necdum sepulto, curiam ingressus est; consulesque sede vulgari per speciem maestitiae sedentes honoris locique admonuit et effusum in lacrimas senatum victo gemitu, simul oratione continua erexit: non quidem sibi ignarum posse argui quod tam recenti dolore subierit oculos senatus: vix propinquorum adloquia tolerari, vix diem aspici a plerisque lugentium. neque illos imbecillitatis damnandos: se tamen fortiora solacia e complexu rei publicae petivisse. miseratusque Augustae extremam senectam, rudem adhuc nepotum et vergentem aetatem suam, ut Germanici liberi, unica praesentium malorum levamenta, inducerentur petivit. egressi consules firmatos adloquio adulescentulos deductosque ante Caesarem statuunt. quibus adprentis 'patres conscripti, hos' inquit 'orbatos parente tradidi patruo ipsorum precatusque sum, quamquam esset illi propria suboles, ne secus quam suum sanguinem foveret, attolleret, sibique et posteris confirmaret. erepto Druso preces ad vos converto disque et patria coram obtestor: Augusti pronepotes, clarissimis maioribus genitos, suscipite, regite, vestram meamque vicem explete. hi vobis, Nero et Druse, parentum loco: ita nati estis ut bona malaque vestra ad rem publicam pertineant.'

Tacitus, *Annals* 4.8

- (a) How does Tacitus make this an emotional passage?  
You should comment on what he says **and** how he says it.

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



inter quae diu meditato prolatoque saepius consilio tandem Caesar in Campaniam concessit, specie dedicandi templa apud Capuam Iovi, apud Nola Augusto, sed certus procul urbe degere. (causam abscessus quamquam secutus plurimos auctorum ad Seiani artes rettuli, quia tamen caede eius patrata sex postea annos pari secreto coniunxit, plerumque permovere num ad ipsum referri verius sit, saevitiam ac libidinem cum factis promeret, locis occultantem. erant qui crederent in senectute corporis quoque habitum pudori fuisse: quippe illi praegracilis et incurva proceritas, nudus capillo vertex, ulcerosa facies ac plerumque medicaminibus interstincta; et Rhodi secreto vitare coetus, recondere voluptates insuerat. traditur etiam matris impotentia extrusum, quam dominationis sociam aspernabatur neque depellere poterat, cum dominationem ipsam donum eius accepisset. nam dubitaverat Augustus Germanicum, sororis nepotem et cunctis laudatum, rei Romanae imponere; sed precibus uxoris evictus Tiberio Germanicum, sibi Tiberium adscivit. idque Augusta exprobrabat, reposcebat.)

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Tacitus, *Annals* 4.57

- (b) What makes this passage a good example of Tacitus' literary style and approach to writing history? You should comment on what he says **and** how he says it.

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

**[25]**

**END OF QUESTION PAPER**





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