



Oxford Cambridge and RSA

Monday 13 June 2022 – Afternoon

A Level Latin

H443/03 Prose Literature

Time allowed: 2 hours



You must have:

- the OCR 12-page Answer Booklet

Do not use:

- a dictionary

INSTRUCTIONS

- Use black ink.
- Write your answer to each question in the Answer Booklet. The question numbers must be clearly shown.
- Fill in the boxes on the front of the Answer Booklet.
- Answer **one** question in Section A, **one** question in Section B and **one** question in Section C.

INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is **75**.
- The marks for each question are shown in brackets [].
- Quality of extended response will be assessed in questions marked with an asterisk (*).
- This document has **12** pages.

ADVICE

- Read each question carefully before you start your answer.

Section A

Answer **one** question from this section.

- 1 Read the following passages and answer the questions.

quo tempore ego quanta mala florentissimae familiae sedavi vel potius sustuli! patri persuasi, ut aes alienum fili dissolveret; redimeret adolescentem summa spe et animi et ingenii praeditum, rei familiaris facultatibus eumque non modo tua familiaritate, sed etiam congressione patrio iure et potestate prohiberet. haec tu cum per me acta meminisses, nisi illis quos videmus gladiis confideres, maledictis me provocare ausus esses?

5

sed iam stupra et flagitia omittamus: sunt quaedam quae honeste non possum dicere; tu autem eo liberior quod ea in te admisisti quae a verecundo inimico audire non posses. sed reliquum vitae cursum videte, quem quidem celeriter perstringam.

Cicero, *Philippic* II.46–47

- (a) *fili* (line 2): name this person. [1]
- (b) *quo tempore ... prohiberet* (lines 1–4): what good does Cicero claim he did for this person's family? [4]
- (c) In lines 4–5 (*haec tu ... ausus esses*), how does Cicero insult Antony? [2]
- (d) Translate *sed iam ... perstringam* (lines 6–8). [5]

at etiam misericordiam captabas: supplex te ad pedes abiciebas. quid petens? ut servires? tibi uni peteres qui ita a puero vixeras ut omnia paterere, ut facile servires; a nobis populoque Romano mandatum id certe non habebas. o praeclaram illam eloquentiam tuam, cum es nudus contionatus! quid hoc turpius, quid foedius, quid suppliciiis omnibus dignius? num exspectas dum te stimulis fodiamus? haec te, si ullam partem habes sensus, lacerat, haec cruentat oratio. vereor ne imminuam summorum virorum gloriam; dicam tamen dolore commotus: quid indignius quam vivere eum qui imposuerit diadema, cum omnes fateantur iure interfectum esse qui abiecerit?

5

Cicero, *Philippic* II.86

(e)* How does Cicero make this passage a vigorous attack on Antony?

You should refer **both** to the content **and** to the language of the passage.

[15]

2 Read the following passages and answer the questions.

maturavit ea res consilium Galbae iam pridem de adoptione secum et cum proximis agitantis. non sane crebrior tota civitate sermo per illos menses fuerat, primum licentia ac libidine talia loquendi, dein fessa iam aetate Galbae. paucis iudicium aut rei publicae amor: multi stulta spe, prout quis amicus vel cliens, hunc vel illum ambitiosis rumoribus destinabant, etiam in Titi Vinii odium, qui in dies quanto potentior eodem actu invisior erat. quippe hiantes in magna fortuna amicorum cupiditates ipsa Galbae facilitas intendebat, cum apud infirmum et credulum minore metu et maiore praemio peccaretur.

5

Tacitus, *Histories* I.12

- (a) *ea res* (line 1): what news had just been received? [1]
- (b) Translate *maturavit ... amor* (lines 1–4). [5]
- (c) According to lines 4–7 (*multi ... peccaretur*), what considerations did people have for selecting Galba's successor? [6]

neque erat Galbae ignota Othonis ac Titi Vinii amicitia; et rumoribus nihil silentio transmittentium, quia Vinio vidua filia, caelebs Otho, gener ac socer destinabantur. credo et rei publicae curam subisse, frustra a Nerone translatae si apud Othonem relinqueretur. namque Otho pueritiam incuriose, adolescentiam petulanter egerat, gratus Neroni aemulatione luxus. eoque Poppaeam Sabinam, principale scortum, ut apud conscium libidinum deposuerat, donec Octaviam uxorem amoliretur. mox suspectum in eadem Poppaea in provinciam Lusitaniam specie legationis seposuit. Otho comiter administrata provincia primus in partes transgressus nec segnis et, donec bellum fuit, inter praesentes splendidissimus, spem adoptionis statim conceptam acrius in dies rapiebat, faventibus plerisque militum, prona in eum aula Neronis ut similem. 5 10

Tacitus, *Histories* I.13

(d)* In this passage, how does Tacitus create a lively portrait of Otho?

You should refer **both** to the content **and** to the language of the passage. [15]

Section B

Answer **one** question from this section.

- 3 Read the following passage and answer the questions.

cum illo ego te dominandi cupiditate conferre possum, ceteris vero rebus nullo modo comparandus es. sed ex plurimis malis quae ab illo rei publicae sunt inusta hoc tamen boni est quod didicit iam populus Romanus quantum cuique crederet, quibus se committeret, a quibus caveret. haec non cogitas, neque intellegis satis esse viris fortibus didicisse quam sit re pulchrum, beneficio gratum, fama gloriosum tyrannum occidere? an, cum illum homines non tulerint, te ferent?

5

certatim posthac, mihi crede, ad hoc opus curretur neque occasionis tarditas exspectabitur. respice, quaeso, aliquando rem publicam, M. Antoni, quibus ortus sis, non quibuscum vivas, considera: mecum, ut voles: redi cum re publica in gratiam. sed de te tu videris; ego de me ipse profitebor. defendi rem publicam adulescens, non deseram senex: contempsi Catilinae gladios, non pertimescam tuos. quin etiam corpus libenter obtulerim, si repraesentari morte mea libertas civitatis potest, ut aliquando dolor populi Romani pariat quod iam diu parturit!

10

etenim, si abhinc annos prope viginti hoc ipso in templo negavi posse mortem immaturam esse consulari, quanto verius nunc negabo seni? mihi vero, patres conscripti, iam etiam optanda mors est perfuncto rebus iis quas adeptus sum quasque gessi. duo modo haec opto, unum ut moriens populum Romanum liberum relinquam – hoc mihi maius ab dis immortalibus dari nihil potest – alterum ut ita cuique eveniat ut de re publica quisque mereatur.

15

Cicero, *Philippic* II.117–119

- (a) *illo* (line 1): to whom is Cicero referring? [1]
- (b)* In lines 1–10 (*cum illo ... videris*), how does Cicero try to persuade Antony to change his behaviour?
You should refer **both** to the content **and** to the language of the passage. [15]
- (c) Translate *ego de me ... parturit* (lines 10–13). [5]
- (d) *abhinc annos prope viginti* (line 14): what did Cicero do then? [2]
- (e) *etenim ... mereatur* (lines 14–19): what feelings about the risk of death does Cicero reveal in these lines? [5]

4 Read the following passage and answer the questions.

praefixa contis capita gestabantur inter signa cohortium iuxta aquilam legionis, certatim ostentantibus cruentas manus qui occiderant, qui interfuerant, qui vere qui falso ut pulchrum et memorabile facinus iactabant. plures quam centum viginti libellos praemium exposcentium ob aliquam notabilem illa die operam Vitellius postea invenit, omnesque conquiri et interfici iussit, non honori Galbae, sed tradito principibus more munimentum ad praesens, in posterum ultionem.

5

Galbae corpus diu neglectum et licentia tenebrarum plurimis ludibriis vexatum dispensator Argius e prioribus servis humili sepultura in privatis eius hortis contextit. caput per lixas calonesque suffixum laceratumque ante Patrobii tumulum (libertus is Neronis punitus a Galba fuerat) postera demum die repertum et cremato iam corpori admixtum est. hunc exitum habuit Servius Galba, tribus et septuaginta annis quinque principes prospera fortuna emensus et alieno imperio felicius quam suo. vetus in familia nobilitas, magnae opes: ipsi medium ingenium, magis extra vitia quam cum virtutibus. famae nec incuriosus nec venditator; pecuniae alienae non adpetens, suae parcus, publicae avarus; amicorum libertorumque, ubi in bonos incidisset, sine reprehensione patiens, si mali forent, usque ad culpam ignarus. sed claritas natalium et metus temporum obtentui, ut, quod segnitia erat, sapientia vocaretur. dum vigeat aetas militari laude apud Germanias floruit. pro consule Africam moderate, iam senior citeriorem Hispaniam pari iustitia continuit, maior privato visus dum privatus fuit, et omnium consensu capax imperii nisi imperasset.

10

15

20

Tacitus, *Histories* I.44 and 49

(a)* How does Tacitus make lines 1–11 (*praefixa ... admixtum est*) a striking piece of writing?

You should refer **both** to the content **and** to the language of the passage. [15]

(b) *hunc exitum ... virtutibus* (lines 11–14): what opinions does Tacitus express about Galba? [4]

(c) Translate *famae ... vocaretur* (lines 14–17). [5]

(d) *maior ... imperasset* (lines 19–20): explain in your own words these two comments on Galba. [4]

5 Read the following passages and answer the questions.

perfidae lupulae magnis conatibus nefarias insidias tibi comparant, quarum summa est, ut te suadeant meos explorare vultus, quos, ut tibi saepe praedixi, non videbis si videris. ergo igitur si posthac pessimae illae lamiae noxiis animis armatae venerint—venient autem, scio—neque omnino sermonem conferas et, si id tolerare pro genuina simplicitate proque animi tui teneritudine non potueris, certe de marito nil quicquam vel audias vel respondeas: nam et familiam nostram iam propagabimus et hic adhuc infantilis uterus gestat nobis infantem alium, si texeris nostra secreta silentio, divinum, si profanaveris, mortalem.’

5

nuntio Psyche laeta florebat et divinae subolis solacio plaudebat et futuri pignoris gloria gestiebat et materni nominis dignitate gaudebat: crescentes dies et menses exeuntes anxia numerat, et sarcinae nesciae rudimento miratur de brevi punctulo tantum incrementulum locupletis uteri.

10

Apuleius, *Metamorphoses* V.11–12

- (a) *lupulae* (line 1): to whom is Apuleius referring here? [1]
- (b) *perfidae ... videris* (lines 1–3): explain the warning Cupid is giving. [4]
- (c) *nam ... mortalem* (lines 6–8): how does Cupid try to persuade Psyche to reveal nothing? [3]
- (d) Translate *nuntio ... uteri* (lines 9–12). [5]

sed iam pestes illae taeterrimaeque Furiae anhelantes vipereum virus et festinantes
 impia celeritate navigabant. tunc sic iterum momentarius maritus suam Psychen
 admonet: 'dies ultima et casus extremus: et sexus infestus et sanguis inimicus iam
 sumpsit arma et castra commovit et aciem direxit et classicum personavit; iam mucrone
 5 destricta iugulum tuum nefariae tuae sorores petunt. heu quantis urguemur cladibus,
 Psyche dulcissima! tui nostrique miserere, religiosaque continentia domum, maritum,
 teque et istum parvulum nostrum imminentis ruinae infortunio libera, nec illas scelestas
 feminas, quas tibi post internecivum odium et calcata sanguinis foedera sorores
 appellare non licet, vel videas vel audias, cum in morem Sirenum scopulo prominentes
 10 funestis vocibus saxa personabunt.'

Apuleius, *Metamorphoses* V.12

(e)* How does Apuleius make this passage a dramatic piece of writing?

You should refer **both** to the content **and** to the language of the passage. [15]

Section C

Answer **one** question from this section.

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

6* *Philippic II* was one of the most admired of Cicero's works in ancient times.

What would you say were the reasons for this? [20]

7* 'Not one of them was more able to rule than any of the others.'

Is this a fair assessment of Galba, Otho, and Piso in Tacitus' *Histories I*? [20]

8* 'Reader, pay attention! You will enjoy this story' (Apuleius' Preface to *Metamorphoses*).

Is Apuleius' story of Cupid and Psyche an enjoyable tale, but nothing more? [20]

END OF QUESTION PAPER

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