



Oxford Cambridge and RSA

Monday 12 June 2023 – 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 **8** pages.

ADVICE

- Read each question carefully before you start your answer.

Section A

Answer **one** question from this section.

- 1 Read the following passage and answer the questions.

petit Oppianicus, ut sibi Sassia nubat, et id magno opere contendit. illa autem non admiratur audaciam, non impudentiam aspernatur, non denique illam Oppianici domum, viri sui sanguine redundantem, reformidat: sed quod haberet tres ille filios, idcirco se ab his nuptiis abhorrere respondit.

Oppianicus, qui pecuniam Sassiae concupivisset, domo sibi quaerendum remedium existimavit ad eam moram, quae nuptiis afferebatur. nam cum haberet ex Novia infantem filium, alter autem eius filius, Papia natus, Teani Apuli, quod abest a Larino XVIII milia passuum, apud matrem educaretur, arcessit subito sine causa puerum Teano: quod facere, nisi ludis publicis, aut festis diebus, antea non solebat. mater nihil mali misera suspicans mittit. 5 10

ille se Tarentum proficisci cum simulasset, eo ipso die puer, cum hora undecima in publico valens visus esset, ante noctem mortuus, et postridie, antequam luceret, combustus est. atque hunc tantum maerorem matri prius hominum rumor quam quisquam ex Oppianici familia nuntiavit. illa, cum uno tempore audisset, sibi non solum filium sed etiam exsequiarum munus ereptum, Larinum confestim exanimata venit, et ibi de integro funus iam sepulto filio fecit. dies nondum decem intercesserant, cum ille alter filius infans necatur. itaque nubit Oppianico continuo Sassia, laetanti iam animo et spe optima confirmato. nec mirum, quae se non nuptialibus donis, sed filiorum funeribus delenitam videret. ita quod ceteri propter liberos pecuniae cupidiores solent esse, ille propter pecuniam liberos amittere iucundius esse duxit. 15 20

Cicero, *Pro Cluentio*, Murder at Larinum 5

- (a) *illa ... respondit* (lines 1–4): what was surprising about Sassia’s reaction to Oppianicus’ proposal of marriage? [4]
- (b) Translate *Oppianicus, qui pecuniam ... puerum Teano* (lines 5–9). [5]
- (c) *quod facere ... mittit* (lines 9–10): what does Cicero find strange about the response of the boy’s mother? [3]
- (d)* *ille ... duxit* (lines 11–22): how does Cicero make this a vivid narrative? [15]

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

[15]

2 Read the following passage 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
5
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,
10
inducerentur petivit. egressi consules firmatos adloquio adolescentulos deductosque ante Caesarem statuunt. quibus adprensis 'patres conscripti, hos' inquit 'orbatos parente tradidi patruo ipsorum precatusque sum, quamquam esset illi propria suboles, ne secus quam suum sanguinem foveret, attolleret, sibi que et posteris confirmaret. erepto Druso preces ad
15
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'.

magno ea fletu et mox precationibus faustis audita. ac si modum orationi
20
posuisset, misericordia sui gloriaque animos audientium impleverat; ad vana et totiens inrisa revolutus, de reddenda re publica utque consules seu quis alius regimen susciperent, vero quoque et honesto fidem dempsit.

Tacitus, *Annals* IV.8–9

- (a) Translate *ceterum Tiberius ... erexit* (lines 1–5). [5]
- (b) *non quidem ... petivisse* (lines 5–8): in what ways was Tiberius' attitude different from that of other people? [4]
- (c)* *miseratusque ... pertineant* (lines 8–19): what makes this an emotional passage?
You should refer **both** to the content **and** to the language of the passage. [15]
- (d) In lines 20–23 (*magno ... dempsit*), how does Tacitus undermine the effect of Tiberius' speech? [3]

Section B

Answer **one** question from this section.

3 Read the following passages and answer the questions.

cum iam tortor atque essent tormenta ipsa defessa, neque tamen illa finem facere vellet, quidam ex advocatis, homo et honoribus populi ornatus et summa virtute praeditus, intellegere se dixit, non id agi, ut verum inveniretur, sed ut aliquid falsi dicere cogerentur. hoc postquam ceteri comprobarunt, ex omnium sententia constitutum est, satis videri esse quaesitum. redditur Oppianico Nicostratus: Larinum ipsa proficiscitur cum suis, maerens, quod iam certe incolumem filium fore putabat, ad quem non modo verum crimen sed ne ficta quidem suspicio perveniret: et cui non modo aperta inimicorum oppugnatio sed ne occultae quidem matris insidiae nocere potuissent.

5

Cicero, *Pro Cluentio*, Murder at Larinum 31

- (a) *tortor atque ... tormenta* (line 1): what were these intended to find out? [1]
- (b) *illa* (line 1): who does this refer to? [1]
- (c) *quidam ... quaesitum* (lines 2–5):
- (i) what objection was raised by one of the witnesses? [2]
 - (ii) why was his opinion likely to be influential? [2]
 - (iii) what was the result of his intervention? [2]
- (d) Translate *redditur ... potuissent* (lines 5–9). [5]

quid ais, Tite Acci? tu periculum capitis, tu indicium sceleris, tu fortunas alterius litteris conscriptas in iudicium afferes; neque earum auctorem litterarum, neque obsignatorem, neque testem ullum nominabis? et, quam tu pestem innocentissimo filio ex matris sinu deprompseris, hanc hi tales viri comprobabunt? esto: in tabellis nihil est auctoritatis.

5

quid istis hominibus factum est, Stratone et Nicostrato? quaero abs te, Oppianice, servo tuo Nicostrato quid factum esse dicas: quem tu, cum hunc brevi tempore accusaturus esses, Romam deducere, dare potestatem indicandi, incolumem denique servare quaestioni, servare his iudiciis, servare huic tempori debuisti. nam Stratonem quidem, iudices, in crucem esse actum exsecta scitote lingua: quod nemo est Larinatium qui nesciat. timuit mulier amens non suam conscientiam, non odium municipum, non famam omnium; sed, quasi non omnes eius sceleris testes essent futuri, sic metuit, ne condemnaretur extrema servuli voce morientis.

10

Cicero, *Pro Cluentio*, *Murder at Larinum* 35

(e)* How does Cicero make this passage a powerful attack on his opponents?

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

[15]

4 Read the following passages and answer the questions.

profectio arto comitatu fuit: unus senator consulatu functus, Cocceius Nerva, cui legum peritia; eques Romanus praeter Seianum ex inlustribus Curtius Atticus; ceteri liberalibus studiis praediti, ferme Graeci, quorum sermonibus levaretur. ferebant periti caelestium iis motibus siderum excessisse Roma Tiberium ut reditus illi negaretur; unde exitii causa multis fuit, properum finem vitae coniectantibus vulgantibusque: neque enim tam incredibilem casum providebant ut undecim per annos libens patria careret. mox patuit breve confinium artis et falsi, veraque quam obscuris tegerentur. nam in urbem non regressurum haud forte dictum: ceterorum nescii egere, cum propinquo rure aut litore et saepe moenia urbis adsidens extremam senectam compleverit. 5 10

Tacitus, *Annals* IV.58

- (a) Translate *profectio ... negaretur* (lines 1–5). [5]
- (b) *unde ... careret* (lines 5–7): what confusion was caused by the astrologers' prediction? [3]
- (c) In lines 7–10 (*mox ... compleverit*), how does Tacitus explain his views about the astrologers? [5]

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. 5

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. 10

Tacitus, *Annals* IV.59–60

- (d)* How does Tacitus engage the interest of the reader in this passage?

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

5 Read the following passage and answer the questions.

eaque ipsa causa belli fuit, quod rex Romanus cum ipse ditari, exhaustus magnificentia publicorum operum, tum praeda delenire popularium animos studebat, praeter aliam superbiam regno infestos etiam, quod se in fabrorum ministeriis ac servili tam diu habitos opere ab rege indignabantur.

temptata res est, si primo impetu capi Ardea posset. ubi id parum processit, obsidione munitionibusque coepti premi hostes. in his stativis, ut fit longo magis quam acri bello, satis liberi commeatus erant, primoribus tamen magis quam militibus; regii quidem iuvenes interdum otium conviviis comisationibusque inter se terebant. forte potantibus his apud Sex. Tarquinius, ubi et Collatinus cenabat Tarquinius, Egerii filius, incidit de uxoribus mentio; suam quisque laudare miris modis. inde certamine accenso Collatinus negat verbis opus esse, paucis id quidem horis posse sciri, quantum ceteris praestet Lucretia sua. 'quin, si vigor iuventae inest, conscendimus equos invisimusque praesentes nostrarum ingenia? id cuique spectatissimum sit, quod necopinato viri adventu occurrerit oculis.' incaluerant vino; 'age sane!' omnes; citatis equis avolant Romam.

quo cum primis se intendentibus tenebris pervenissent, pergunt inde Collatiam, ubi Lucretiam haudquaquam ut regias nurus, quas in convivio luxuque cum aequalibus viderant tempus terentes, sed nocte sera deditam lanae inter lucubrantes ancillas in medio aedium sedentem inveniunt. muliebris certaminis laus penes Lucretiam fuit. adveniens vir Tarquiniique excepti benigne; victor maritus comiter invitat regios iuvenes. ibi Sex. Tarquinius mala libido Lucretiae per vim stuprandae capit; cum forma tum spectata castitas incitat.

Livy, *History of Rome* I.57

- (a) *eaque ... studebat* (lines 1–3): what motives did Tarquin have for starting the war against Ardea? [3]
- (b) *praeter ... indignabantur* (lines 3–4): what does this tell us about the attitudes of the people? [2]
- (c) Translate *temptata ... militibus* (lines 5–8). [5]
- (d)* *forte ... Lucretiam fuit* (lines 9–21): how does Livy make this a dramatic passage? You should refer **both** to the content **and** to the language of the passage. [15]
- (e) *adveniens ... incitat* (lines 21–24): what do these lines say that makes the behaviour of Sextus Tarquinius shocking? [3]

Section C

Answer **one** question from this section.

You **must** use material from parts of the text that you have studied in English where relevant, as well as parts you have read in Latin.

6* How fair is it to criticise Cicero, in *Pro Cluentio*, *Murder at Larinum*, for spending more time attacking Sassia than defending Cluentius? [20]

7* ‘Selfish ambition controlled everyone – no one cared for the good of the state.’
To what extent do you agree with this judgement on Tacitus’ *Annals* IV? [20]

8* ‘Freedom and honour were crushed by tyrannical might.’
How far is this true of the events described by Livy in *History of Rome* I? [20]

END OF QUESTION PAPER

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