

Modified Enlarged 24pt
OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS

Monday 10 June 2019 – Morning

A Level Latin

H443/03 Prose Literature

Time allowed: 2 hours
plus your additional time allowance

YOU MUST HAVE:

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

DO NOT USE:

a dictionary

READ INSTRUCTIONS OVERLEAF



INSTRUCTIONS

Use black ink.

Answer ONE question from EACH of sections A, B and C.

Write your answers in the Answer Booklet. Additional paper may be used if required but you must clearly show your candidate number, centre number and question number(s).

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 (*).

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SECTION A

Answer ONE question from this section.

- 1 Read the following passages and answer the questions.**

Publius Clodius, cum statuisset omni scelere in praetura vexare rem publicam videretque ita tracta esse comitia anno superiore ut non multos menses praeturam 5 gerere posset, qui non honoris gradum spectaret, ut ceteri, sed et Lucium Paulum conlegam effugere vellet, singulari virtute civem, et annum integrum ad dilacerandam 10 rem publicam quaereret, subito reliquit annum suum seseque in proximum transtulit, non, ut fit, religione aliqua, sed ut haberet, quod ipse dicebat, ad praeturam 15 gerendam, hoc est ad evertendam rem publicam, plenum annum atque integrum.

**occurrerebat ei mancam ac debilem
praeturam futuram suam consule 20
Milone; eum porro summo
consensu populi Romani consulem
fieri videbat. contulit se ad eius
competitores, sed ita totam ut
petitionem ipse solus etiam invitis 25
illis gubernaret, tota ut comitia suis,
ut dictitabat, umeris sustineret.**

Cicero, 'Pro Milone' 24–25

- (a) According to what Cicero says in lines 1–3 (Publius Clodius ... rem publicam), why did Clodius want to be elected as praetor? [1]**

- (b) According to lines 3–18 (videretque ... plenum annum atque integrum), what problems did Clodius foresee in achieving his aims? [4]**

- (c) subito ... transtulit (lines 11–13): what was unusual about Clodius' behaviour? [2]**

- (d) Translate occurrebat ... sustineret (lines 19–27). [5]**

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**vos ex Marco Favonio audistis
Clodium sibi dixisse, et audistis
vivo Clodio, peritulum Milonem
triduo. post diem tertium gesta
res est quam dixerat. cum ille non 5
dubitarit aperire quid cogitaret, vos
potestis dubitare quid fecerit?**

**quem ad modum igitur eum
dies non fefellit? dixi equidem
modo. dictatoris Lanuvini stata 10
sacrificia nosse negoti nihil
erat. vidit necesse esse Miloni
proficisci Lanuvium illo ipso
quo est profectus die; itaque
antevertit. at quo die? quo, ut ante 15
dixi, fuit insanissima contio ab
ipsius mercenario tribuno plebis
concitata: quem diem ille, quam
contionem, quos clamores, nisi ad
cogitatum facinus approperaret, 20
numquam reliquisset. ergo illi ne
causa quidem itineris, etiam causa
manendi; Miloni manendi nulla
facultas, exeundi non causa solum**

**sed etiam necessitas fuit. quid si, 25
ut ille scivit Milonem fore eo die in
via, sic Clodium Milo ne suspicari
quidem potuit?**

Cicero, 'Pro Milone' 44–45

**(e)* How does Cicero make this passage
an effective piece of argument?**

**You should refer BOTH to the
content AND to the language of the
passage. [15]**

2 Read the following passage and answer the questions.

depulsi aemulatione, quia suae
quisque legioni eum honorem
quaerebant, alio vertunt atque
una tres aquilas et signa
cohortium locant; simul congerunt **5**
caespites, exstruunt tribunal, quo
magis conspicua sedes foret.
properantibus Blaesus advenit,
increpabatque ac retinebat
singulos, clamitans 'mea potius **10**
caede imbuite manus: levio-
re flagitio legatum interficietis
quam ab imperatore desciscitis.
aut incolumis fidem legionum
retinebo aut iugulatus paenitentiam **15**
adcelerabo.'

aggerebatur nihilo minus caespes
iamque pectori usque adcreverat,
cum tandem pervicacia victi
inceptum omisere. Blaesus multa **20**
dicendi arte non per seditionem

et turbas desideria militum ad
Caesarem ferenda ait, neque
veteres ab imperatoribus priscis
neque ipsos a divo Augusto 25
tam nova petivisse; et parum in
tempore incipientis principis curas
onerari. si tamen tenderent in pace
temptare quae ne civilium quidem
bellorum victores expostulaverint, 30
cur contra morem obsequii, contra
fas disciplinae vim meditentur?
decernerent legatos seque coram
mandata darent. adclamavere ut
filius Blaesi tribunus legatione ea 35
fungeretur peteretque militibus
missionem ab sedecim annis:
cetera mandatuos ubi prima
provenissent. profecto iuvene
modicum otium: sed superbire 40
miles quod filius legati orator
publicae causae satis ostenderet
necessitate expressa quae per
modestiam non obtinuissent.

interea manipuli ante coeptam	45
seditionem Nauportum missi ob	
itinerata et pontes et alios usus,	
postquam turbatum in castris	
accepere, vexilla convellunt	
direptisque proximis vicis ipsoque	50
Nauporto, quod municipii instar	
erat, retinentes centuriones	
inrisu et contumeliis, postremo	
verberibus insectantur, praecipua	
in Aufidienum Rufum praefectum	55
castrorum ira, quem dereptum	
vehiculo sarcinis gravant aguntque	
primo in agmine per ludibrium	
rogitantes an tam immensa onera,	
tam longa itinera libenter ferret.	60
quippe Rufus diu manipularis,	
dein centurio, mox castris	
praefectus, antiquam duramque	
militiam revocabat, intentus operis	
ac laboris et eo inmitior quia	65
toleraverat.	

Tacitus, 'Annals' I.18–20

(a) suae quisque legioni eum honorem quaerebant (lines 1–3): what honour were the soldiers trying to obtain? [1]

(b)* In lines 1–34 (depulsi ... darent), how does Tacitus emphasise the difference between the behaviour of the soldiers and the actions and words of Blaesus?

You should refer BOTH to the content AND to the language of the passage. [15]

(c) How do lines 34–44 (adclamavere ... obtinuissent) suggest that Blaesus' intervention was only partially successful? [4]

(d) Translate interea ... ira (lines 45–56). [5]

(e) quippe Rufus ... toleraverat (lines 61–66): for what reasons was Rufus particularly disliked? [2]

SECTION B

Answer ONE question from this section.

- 3 Read the following passages and answer the questions.

quod si nondum satis cernitis, cum
res ipsa tot tam claris argumentis
signisque luceat, pura mente
atque integra Milonem, nullo
scelere imbutum, nullo metu 5
perterritum, nulla conscientia
exanimatum, Romam revertisse,
recordamini (per deos immortales!)
quae fuerit celeritas reditus eius,
qui ingressus in forum ardente 10
curia, quae magnitudo animi, qui
vultus, quae oratio. neque vero se
populo solum, sed etiam senatui
commisit; neque senatui modo,
sed etiam publicis praesidiis et 15
armis; neque his tantum, verum
etiam eius potestati, cui senatus
totam rem publicam, omnem Italiae

pubem, cuncta populi Romani arma
 commiserat: cui numquam se hic 20
 profecto tradidisset, nisi causae
 suae confideret, praesertim omnia
 audienti, magna metuenti, multa
 suspicanti, nonnulla credenti.
 magna vis est conscientiae, 25
 iudices, et magna in utramque
 partem, ut neque timeant qui nihil
 commiserint, et poenam semper
 ante oculos versari putent qui
 peccarint. 30

Cicero, 'Pro Milone' 61

(a)* In this passage, how does Cicero make a passionate plea for Milo's innocence?

You should refer BOTH to the content AND to the language of the passage. [15]

(b) ardente curia (lines 10–11): what was the reason for this? [1]

mandate hoc memoriae, iudices.
spero multa vos liberosque
vestros in re publica bona esse
visuros: in eis singulis ita semper
existimabitis, vivo Publio Clodio 5
nihil eorum vos visuros fuisse.
in spem maximam et (quem ad
modum confido) verissimam
sumus adducti, hunc ipsum annum,
hoc ipso summo viro consule, 10
compressa hominum licentia,
cupiditatibus confractis, legibus
et iudiciis constitutis, salutarem
civitati fore. num quis est igitur tam
demens, qui hoc Publio Clodio vivo 15
contingere potuisse arbitretur?
quid? ea quae tenetis privata atque
vestra, dominante homine furioso
quod ius perpetuae possessionis
habere potuissent? non timeo, 20
iudices, ne odio inimicitarum
mearum inflammatus libentius
haec in illum evomere videar quam
verius. etenim si praecipuum esse
debebat, tamen ita communis erat 25

**omnium ille hostis ut in communi
odio paene aequaliter versaretur
odium meum.**

Cicero, 'Pro Milone' 78

- (c) mandate ... fuisse (lines 1–6): what does Cicero want the jury to keep in mind? [2]**
- (d) Translate in spem ... arbitretur (lines 7–16). [5]**
- (e) hoc ipso summo viro consule (line 10):**
 - (i) give the name of this man. [1]**
 - (ii) give ONE way in which this man's appointment as consul was unusual. [1]**

- (f) ea quae ... potuissent (lines 17–20):
what does Cicero say to suggest
that Clodius would have been
a dangerous figure if he had
lived? [2]**
- (g) odio inimicitiarum mearum
inflammatus (lines 21–22): give ONE
reason for Cicero's personal hatred
of Clodius. [1]**

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4 Read the following passages and answer the questions.

nihil de ea re Tiberius apud
senatum disseruit: patris iussa
simulabat, quibus praescripsisset
tribuno custodiae adposito ne
cunctaretur Agrippam morte **5**
adficere quandoque ipse
supremum diem explevisset. multa
sine dubio saevaue Augustus
de moribus adolescentis questus,
ut exilium eius senatus consulto **10**
sanciretur perfecerat: ceterum
in nullius umquam suorum
necem duravit, neque mortem
nepoti pro securitate privigni
inlatam credibile erat. propius **15**
vero Tiberium ac Liviam, illum
metu, hanc novercalibus odiis,
suspecti et invisi iuvenis caedem
festinavisse. nuntianti centurioni,
ut mos militiae, factum esse quod **20**
imperasset, neque imperasse sese
et rationem facti reddendam apud
senatum respondit. quod postquam

**Sallustius Crispus particeps
secretorum (is ad tribunum miserat 25
codicillos) comperit, metuens ne
reus subderetur, iuxta periculoso
ficta seu vera promeret monuit
Liviam ne arcana domus, ne
consilia amicorum, ministeria 30
militum vulgarentur.**

Tacitus, 'Annals' I.6

**(a) de ea re (line 1): to what do these
words refer? [1]**

(b) patris ... credibile erat (lines 2–15):

**(i) what explanation did Tiberius
offer? [2]**

**(ii) what reasons does Tacitus give
for not believing him? [2]**

- (c) Translate propius ... respondit
(lines 15–23). [5]**
- (d) quod postquam ... vulgarentur
(lines 23–31): why did Sallustius
Crispus fear that any enquiries
would place him in a dangerous
position? [3]**

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at Romae nondum cognito qui
fuisset exitus in Illyrico, et
legionum Germanicarum motu
audito, trepida civitas incusare
Tiberium quod, dum patres et 5
plebem, invalida et inermia,
cunctatione ficta ludificetur,
dissideat interim miles neque
duorum adolescentium nondum
adulta auctoritate comprimi queat. 10
ire ipsum et opponere maiestatem
imperatoriam debuisse cessuris
ubi principem longa experientia
eundemque severitatis et
munificentiae summum vidissent. 15
an Augustum fessa aetate totiens
in Germanias commeare potuisse:
Tiberium vigentem annis sedere in
senatu, verba patrum cavillantem?
satis prospectum urbanae servituti: 20
militaribus animis adhibenda
fomenta ut ferre pacem velint.

immotum adversus eos sermones
fixumque Tiberio fuit non omittere

caput rerum neque se remque 25
publicam in casum dare. multa
quippe et diversa angebant: validior
per Germaniam exercitus, propior
apud Pannoniam; ille Galliarum
opibus subnixus, hic Italiae 30
inminens: quos igitur anteferret?
ac ne postpositi contumelia
incenderentur.

Tacitus, 'Annals' I.46–47

(e)* How does this passage effectively convey the pressures on Tiberius?

You should refer BOTH to the content AND to the language of the passage. [15]

5 Read the following passages and answer the questions.

non tantum corpori, sed etiam moribus salubrem locum eligere debemus. quemadmodum inter tortores habitare nolim, sic ne inter popinas quidem. videre ebrios per litora errantes et comissationes navigantium et symphoniarum cantibus strepentes lacus et alia, quae velut soluta legibus luxuria non tantum peccat, sed publicat, quid necesse est? id agere debemus ut irritamenta vitiorum quam longissime profugiamus. indurandus est animus et a blandimentis voluptatum procul abstrahendus. una Hannibalem hiberna solverunt et indomitum illum nivibus atque Alpibus virum enervaverunt fomenta Campaniae. armis vicit. vitiis victus est. nobis quoque militandum est, et quidem genere militiae quo numquam

5

10

15

20

**quies, numquam otium datur.
debellandae sunt imprimis
voluptates, quae, ut vides, saeva 25
quoque ad se ingenia rapuerunt.**

Seneca, 'Letters' 51, 4–6

- (a) What advice does Seneca give in lines 1–3 (non tantum ... debemus)? [2]**
- (b) Translate quemadmodum ... necesse est (lines 3–11). [5]**
- (c) In lines 16–26 (una ... rapuerunt), how does Seneca make the example of Hannibal relate closely to the advice he is giving? [4]**

cum a Bais deberem Neapolim
 repetere, facile credidi tempestatem
 esse, ne iterum navem experirer: et
 tantum luti tota via fuit ut possim
 videri nihilominus navigasse. 5
 totum athletarum fatum mihi
 illo die perpetiendum fuit: a
 ceromate nos happe excepit
 in crypta Neapolitana. nihil illo
 carcere longius, nihil illis facibus 10
 obscurius, quae nobis praestant
 non ut per tenebras videamus,
 sed ut ipsas. ceterum etiam
 si locus haberet lucem, pulvis
 auferret, in aperto quoque res 15
 gravis et molesta – quid illic, ubi
 in se volutatur et, cum sine ullo
 spiramento sit inclusus, in ipsos a
 quibus excitatus est recidit? duo
 incommoda inter se contraria simul 20
 pertulimus: eadem via, eodem die
 et luto et pulvere laboravimus.
 aliquid tamen mihi illa obscuritas
 quod cogitare dedit: sensi
 quendam ictum animi et sine metu 25

**mutationem, quam insolitae rei
novitas simul ac foeditas fecerat.
non de me nunc tecum loquor,
qui multum ab homine tolerabili,
nedum a perfecto, absum, sed de 30
illo in quem fortuna ius perdidit:
huius quoque ferietur animus,
mutabitur color.**

Seneca, 'Letters' 57, 1–3

(d) cum ... experirer (lines 1–3):

**(i) what journey did Seneca have to
make? [1]**

**(ii) why did he not make it by
boat? [1]**

**(e)* In lines 3–33 (et tantum ... color),
how does Seneca give a vivid
impression of the journey and his
feelings during it?**

**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* ‘An impressive display of inventiveness, wit and emotion, but never convincing.’

To what extent do you agree with this judgement on the ‘Pro Milone’? [20]

7* ‘Tacitus is a master of turning historical events into dramatic scenes.’

Show how this is true of the events described in ‘Annals’ I. [20]

8* 'There is a lack of consistency and coherence in both his writings and his conduct.'

To what extent do you agree with this judgement on Seneca? [20]

END OF QUESTION PAPER

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