

**Modified Enlarged 36pt**  
**OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS**

**Friday 17 May 2019 – Morning**

**AS Level Latin**

**H043/02 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 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).**

# **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 (\*).**

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**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.**

**venis e Gallia ad quaesturam  
petendam. aude dicere te prius ad  
parentem tuam venisse quam ad  
me. acceperam iam ante Caesaris  
litteras ut mihi satis fieri paterer 5  
a te: itaque ne loqui quidem sum  
te passus de gratia. postea sum  
cultus a te, tu a me observatus in  
petitione quaesturae; quo quidem  
tempore P. Clodium approbante 10  
populo Romano in foro es conatus  
occidere, cumque eam rem tua  
sponte conarere, non impulsu**



**meo, tamen ita praedicabas, te non  
existimare, nisi illum interfecisses, 15  
umquam mihi pro tuis in me  
iniuriis satis esse facturum. in  
quo demiror cur Milonem impulsu  
meo rem illam egisse dicas, cum  
te ultro mihi idem illud deferentem 20  
numquam sim adhortatus.  
quamquam, si in eo perseverares,  
ad tuam gloriam rem illam referri  
malebam quam ad meam gratiam.**

**Cicero, 'Philippic' II.49**

**(a) 'venis e Gallia ad quaesturam  
petendam' (lines 1–2): why,  
according to Cicero, did Antony  
come back from Gaul? [1]**

**(b) Translate 'aude dicere ...  
quaesturae' (lines 2–9). [5]**

- (c) **‘quo quidem tempore ... occidere’** (lines 9–12): what TWO points does Cicero make here about the killing of Clodius? [2]
- (d) **‘cumque eam rem ... sim adhortatus’** (lines 12–21): how does Cicero emphasise that the killing of Clodius was Antony’s doing and not his own?

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

- (e) **‘si ... gratiam’** (lines 22–24): explain the point Cicero is making about the killing of Clodius. [2]

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at etiam ascribi iussit in fastis ad  
Lupercalia: C. Caesari, dictatori  
perpetuo, M. Antonium consulem  
populi iussu regnum detulisse;  
Caesarem uti noluisse. iam iam 5  
minime miror te otium perturbare;  
non modo urbem odisse, sed  
etiam lucem; cum perditissimis  
latronibus non solum de die, sed  
etiam in diem bibere. ubi enim 10  
tu in pace consistes? qui locus  
tibi in legibus et in iudiciis esse  
potest, quae tu, quantum in te  
fuit, dominatu regio sustulisti?  
ideone L. Tarquinius exactus, Sp. 15  
Cassius, Sp. Maelius, M. Manlius  
necati ut multis post saeculis a  
M. Antonio, quod fas non est, rex  
Romae constitueretur? sed ad  
auspicia redeamus, de quibus 20  
Idibus Martiis fuit in senatu

**Caesar acturus. quaero: tum tu  
quid egisses? audiebam equidem  
te paratum venisse, quod me de  
ementitis auspiciis, quibus tamen 25  
parere necesse erat, putares esse  
dicturum. sustulit illum diem  
fortuna rei publicae.**

**Cicero, 'Philippic' II.87–88**

**(f) 'C. Caesari ... noluisse' (lines 2–5):  
what was ordered to be inscribed in  
the public records? [3]**

**(g) 'iam ... constitueretur' (lines 5–19):  
how does Cicero add force to his  
disapproval of Antony's behaviour?**

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

**(h) What is Cicero referring to as  
'ementitis auspiciis' (line 25)? [2]**

**(i) 'fortuna rei publicae' (line 28): to  
what event does this refer? [1]**

**(j)\* 'Instead of defending the Republic,  
Cicero just exposes its faults.'  
How far do you agree with this  
statement, from your study of  
Cicero's 'Philippic' II?**

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

**2 Read the following passages and answer the questions.**

**fuere qui crederent Capitonem  
ut avaritia et libidine foedum ac  
maculosum ita cogitatione rerum  
novarum abstinuisse, sed a legatis  
bellum suadentibus, postquam 5  
impellere nequiverint, crimen  
ac dolum ultro compositum, et  
Galbam mobilitate ingenii, an ne  
altius scrutaretur, quoquo modo  
acta, quia mutari non poterant, 10  
comprobasse. ceterum utraque  
caedes sinistre accepta, et invisio  
semel principi seu bene seu male  
facta parem invidiam adferebant.  
venalia cuncta, praepotentes 15**



**liberti, servorum manus subitis  
avidae et tamquam apud senem  
festinantes, eademque novae  
aulae mala, aequae gravia, non  
aeque excusata. ipsa aetas Galbae 20  
inrisui ac fastidio erat adsuetis  
iuventae Neronis et imperatores  
forma ac decore corporis, ut est  
mos vulgi, comparantibus.**

**Tacitus, 'Histories' 1.7**

**(a) (i) Where had Capito died? [1]**

**(ii) Who had killed him? [1]**

**(b) 'fuere ... comprobasse' (lines 1–11):  
how does Tacitus emphasise the  
poor reputation of Capito, the  
legionary commanders and Galba?**

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

**(c) Translate 'ceterum ... excusata'  
(lines 11–20). [5]**

**(d) 'ipsa aetas ... comparantibus'  
(lines 20–24):**

**(i) give TWO ways in which  
the people compare Galba  
unfavourably with Nero. [2]**

**(ii) what does Tacitus suggest here  
about the 'vulgus'? [1]**

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**infecit ea tabes legionum quoque  
et auxiliorum motas iam mentes,  
postquam vulgatum erat labare  
Germanici exercitus fidem.**

**adeoque parata apud malos** 5

**seditio, etiam apud integros  
dissimulatio fuit, ut postero iduum  
die redeuntem a cena Othonem**

**rapturi fuerint, ni incerta noctis et  
tota urbe sparsa militum castra** 10

**nec facilem inter temulentos  
consensum timuissent, non rei**

**publicae cura, quam foedare  
principis sui sanguine sobrii**

**parabant, sed ne per tenebras, ut** 15

**quisque Pannonici vel Germanici  
exercitus militibus oblatus**

**esset, ignorantibus plerisque,**

**pro Othone destinaretur. multa**

**erumpentis seditionis indicia per** 20

**conscios oppressa: quaedam**

**apud Galbae aures praefectus  
Laco elusit, ignarus militarium  
animorum consiliique quamvis  
egregii, quod non ipse adferret, 25  
inimicus et adversus peritos  
pervicax.**

**Tacitus, 'Histories' 1.26**

**(e) 'infecit ... destinaretur' (lines 1–19):  
how, by what he says and the  
language he uses, does Tacitus  
convey the shocking behaviour of  
the legions?**

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

**(f) 'multa ... elusit' (lines 19–23): why  
did Galba not receive the full details  
of the legions' behaviour? [2]**

**(g) ‘ignarus ... pervicax’ (lines 23–27):  
according to Tacitus, in what ways  
was Laco not a good ‘praefectus’?**

**Make TWO points and support your  
answer with reference to the Latin  
text. [4]**

**(h)\*‘Tacitus does not have anything  
good to say about anyone.’ To  
what extent do you agree with  
this statement, from your study of  
Tacitus’ ‘Histories’ 1?**

**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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## **SECTION B: Verse Literature**

**Answer EITHER Question 3 OR Question 4.**

**3 Read the following passages and answer the questions.**

**haec ubi deflevit, tolli miserabile  
corpus**

**imperat, et toto lectos ex agmine  
mittit**

**mille viros qui supremum 5**

**comitentur honorem**

**intersintque patris lacrimis, solacia  
luctus**

**exigua ingentis, misero sed debita  
patri. 10**

**haud segnes alii crates et molle  
feretrum**

**arbuteis texunt virgis et vimine  
querno**



exstructosque toros obtentu 15  
frondis inumbrant.  
hic iuvenem agresti sublimem  
stramine ponunt:  
qualem virgineo demessum pollice  
florem 20  
seu mollis violae seu languentis  
hyacinthi,  
cui neque fulgor adhuc nec dum  
sua forma recessit,  
non iam mater alit tellus viresque 25  
ministrat.  
tum geminas vestes auroque  
ostroque rigentes  
extulit Aeneas, quas illi laeta  
laborum 30  
ipsa suis quondam manibus  
Sidonia Dido  
fecerat et tenui telas discreverat  
auro.

## Virgil, 'Aeneid' XI. 59–75

- (a) ‘haec ... imperat’ (lines 1–3):**
- (i) who is described as ‘miserabile corpus’? [1]**
  - (ii) what order does Aeneas give? [1]**
- (b) ‘et toto ... patri’ (lines 3–10): who does Aeneas send off AND what does he want them to do? [3]**
- (c) Translate ‘haud segnes ... ponunt’ (lines 11–18). [5]**
- (d) ‘qualem virgineo ... discreverat auro’ (lines 19–34): how does Virgil create a sense of sorrow in these lines?**

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

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**tertia lux gelidam caelo dimoverat  
umbram:**

**maerentes altum cinerem et  
confusa ruebant**

**ossa focis tepidoque onerabant                    5  
aggere terrae.**

**iam vero in tectis, praedivitis urbe  
Latini,**

**praecipuus fragor et longi pars  
maxima luctus.    10**

**hic matres miseraeque nurus, hic  
cara sororum**

**pectora maerentum puerique  
parentibus orbi**

**dirum exsecrantur bellum Turnique            15  
hymenaeos;**

**ipsum armis ipsumque iubent  
decernere ferro,**

**qui regnum Italiae et primos sibi  
poscat honores.                                        20**

**ingravat haec saevus Drances**

**solumque vocari**

**testatur, solum posci in certamina**

**Turnum.**

**multa simul contra variis sententia      25**  
**dictis**

**pro Turno, et magnum reginae**

**nomen obumbrat,**

**multa virum meritis sustentat fama**

**tropaeis.      30**

**Virgil, 'Aeneid' XI. 210–224**

**(e) 'maerentes ... terrae' (lines 3–6):**  
**what happened on the third day? [2]**

**(f) 'iam vero ... honores' (lines 7–20):**  
**how does Virgil draw attention to**  
**BOTH the grief of the Latins AND**  
**their anger at Turnus?**

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

**(g) 'ingravat ... Turnum' (lines 21–24):  
what did Drances declare? [2]**

**(h)\*'Virgil shows more sympathy for the  
Trojans and their allies than for the  
Latins.' How far do you agree with  
this statement, from your study of  
Virgil's 'Aeneid' XI?**

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

**4 Read the following passages and answer the questions.**

**sicut**

**parvula - nam exemplo est - magni  
formica laboris  
ore trahit quodcumque potest  
atque addit acervo 5  
quem struit, haud ignara ac non  
incauta futuri.  
quae, simul inversum contristat  
Aquarius annum,  
non usquam prorepat et illis utitur 10  
ante  
quaesitis sapiens; cum te neque  
fervidus aestus  
demitteat lucro, neque hiems,  
ignis, mare, ferrum, 15**



**nil obstat tibi dum ne sit te ditior  
alter.**

**quid iuvat immensum te argenti  
pondus et auri**

**furtim defossa timidum deponere                    20  
terra?**

**‘quod si comminuas vilem  
redigatur ad assem.’**

**at ni id fit, quid habet pulchri  
constructus acervus?                                    25**

**milia frumenti tua triverit area  
centum,**

**non tuus hoc capiet venter plus ac  
meus: ut si**

**reticulum panis venales inter                    30  
onusto**

**forte vehas umero, nihilo plus  
accipias quam  
qui nil portarit.**

**Horace, ‘Satires’ 1.1, lines 32–49**

**(a) ‘sicut ... sapiens’ (lines 1–12):**

- (i) Horace is comparing an ant to a number of human workers. Give ONE of these workers. [1]**
- (ii) how, by what he says and the language he uses, does Horace create a positive image of the ant?**

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

**(b) ‘cum te ... alter’ (lines 12–17): how does the behaviour of the man Horace is addressing differ from that of the ant? [2]**

**(c) ‘quid iuvat ... deponere terra’ (lines 18–21): what does the miserly man do with the silver and gold he has collected? [1]**

**(d) Translate 'milia frumenti ... nil portarit' (lines 26–34). [5]**

**cum tua pervideas oculis mala  
lippus inunctis,  
cur in amicorum vitiis tam cernis  
acutum**

quam aut aquila aut serpens  
Epidaurius? at tibi contra  
evenit, inquirant vitia ut tu rursus  
et illi.

**iracundior est paulo, minus aptus  
acutis 10**

**naribus horum hominum; rideri  
possit eo quod  
rusticius tonso toga defluit et male  
laxus**

**in pede calceus haeret: at est 15**

**bonus, ut melior vir  
non alius quisquam, at tibi amicus,  
at ingenium ingens  
inculto latet hoc sub corpore.**

denique te ipsum 20

**concute num qua tibi vitiorum**

**inseverit olim**

**natura aut etiam consuetudo mala;**

**namque**

**neglectis urenda filix innascitur** 25

**agris.**

**illuc praevertamur, amatorem quod**

**amicae**

**turpia decipiunt caecum vitia aut**

**etiam ipsa haec** 30

**delectant.**

**Horace, ‘Satires’ 1.3, lines 25–40**

**(e) ‘cum ... et illi’ (lines 1–8): what does Horace say about the way men view their own faults and those of their friends? [3]**

- (f) ‘iracundior ... corpore’ (lines 9–19):  
how, by his use of language, does  
Horace draw attention to both the  
physical appearance of the man  
described in these lines AND his  
character?**

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

- (g) ‘amatorem ... delectant’  
(lines 27–31): how, according  
to Horace, does a lover behave  
towards his girlfriend? [2]**

**(h)\*‘What harm can there be in speaking the truth with a laugh?’ (Horace). In what ways does Horace make effective use of humour to put across his ideas?**

**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]**

**END OF QUESTION PAPER**



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