

**Monday 11 June 2012 – Morning**

**GCSE LATIN**

**A403/02** Latin Prose Literature (Higher Tier)

Candidates answer on the Question Paper.

**OCR supplied materials:**

None

**Other materials required:**

None

**Duration:** 1 hour



Candidate forename		Candidate surname	
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Centre number						Candidate number				
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**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

- Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the boxes above. Please write clearly and in capital letters.
- Use black ink.
- Answer **either** Section A, which starts on page 2 **or** Section B, which starts on page 13.
- Read each question carefully. Make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Write your answer to each question in the space provided. If additional space is required, you should use the lined pages at the end of this booklet. The question number(s) must be clearly shown.
- Do **not** write in the bar codes.

**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 **50**.
- This document consists of **24** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

Answer **either** Section A **or** Section B.

**Section A: OCR Latin Anthology for GCSE**

Answer **all** the questions.

Passage A1

inclinato die spatiabatur in porticu; offertur ei mulieris figura humana grandior pulchriorque. perterrito Africam se futurorum praenuntiam dixit: iturum enim Romam honoresque gesturum, atque etiam cum summo imperio in eandem provinciam reversurum, ibique moriturum.

Pliny, *Do you believe in ghosts?* lines 7–11

1 *inclinato die spatiabatur in porticu*: at what time of day was Curtius Rufus walking in the colonnade?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

- A in the morning
- B in the afternoon
- C in the evening
- D in the night

[1]

2 *offertur ei mulieris figura humana grandior pulchriorque*: what details do we learn about the ghost (the figure of a woman) that appears before him?

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..... [3]

3 *iturum enim Romam honoresque gesturum*: according to the ghost, what will happen to Curtius Rufus when he goes to Rome?

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..... [2]

3

4 *in eandem provinciam reversurum, ibique moriturum*: what does the ghost predict will happen when Curtius Rufus returns to the province?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

A He will be delayed.

B He will be ill.

C He will die.

D He will get married.

[1]

Turn over for Question 5

Passage A2

per silentium noctis sonus ferri, et si attenderes acrius, strepitus vinculorum longius primo, deinde e proximo reddebatur: mox adparebat idolon, senex macie et squalore confectus, promissa barba horrenti capillo; cruribus compedes, manibus catenas gerebat quatiebatque. inde inhabitantibus tristes diraeque noctes per metum vigilabantur; vigiliam morbus et crescente formidine mors sequebatur. nam interdiu quoque, quamquam abscesserat imago, memoria imaginis oculis inerrabat, longiorque causis timoris timor erat.

Pliny, *Do you believe in ghosts?* lines 18–26

5 How does Pliny build a sense of horror and suspense in this passage?

In your answer you may wish to consider:

- the description of the ghost;
- the effects on the inhabitants.

You must refer to the **Latin** and discuss any stylistic features such as choice, sound and position of words.

**Marks are awarded for the quality of written communication in your answer. [10]**

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## Passage A3

est libertus mihi non inlitteratus. cum hoc minor frater eodem lecto quiescebat. is visus est sibi cernere quendam in toro residentem, admoventemque capiti suo cultros, atque etiam ex ipso vertice amputantem capillos. ubi inluxit, ipse circa verticem tonsus, capilli iacentes reperiuntur.

Pliny, *Do you believe in ghosts?* lines 52–56

- 6 *est libertus mihi non inlitteratus*: what information does Pliny give about his freedman?  
 ..... [1]
- 7 *cum hoc minor frater eodem lecto quiescebat*: where were the two brothers sleeping?  
 .....  
 ..... [2]
- 8 *admoventemque capiti suo cultros, atque etiam ex ipso vertice amputantem capillos*: what was the ghost doing to the man?  
 .....  
 ..... [2]



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Passage A4

Romana pubes sedato tandem pavore postquam ex tam turbido die serena et tranquilla lux rediit, ubi vacuum sedem regiam vidit, etsi satis credebat patribus qui proximi steterant sublimem raptum procella, tamen velut orbitatis metu icta maestum aliquamdiu silentium obtinuit.

Livy, *The mysterious death of Romulus*, lines 5–9

10 *pavore*: what had caused this fear and alarm? Make **two** points.

- .....
- ..... [2]

11 *ex tam turbido die serena et tranquilla lux rediit*: how does Livy emphasise the fact that good weather has returned?

.....  
..... [2]

12 *aliquamdiu silentium obtinuit*: for how long did the young Roman men remain silent?

..... [1]

Turn over for Question 13

Passage A5

pridie autem easdem Idus avem regaliolum cum laureo ramulo Pompeianae curiae se inferentem volucres varii generis ex proximo nemore persecutae ibidem discerpserunt. ea vero nocte, cui inluxit dies caedis, et ipse sibi visus est per quietem interdum supra nubes volitare, alias cum Iove dextram iungere; et Calpurnia uxor imaginata est conlabi fastigium domus maritumque in gremio suo confodi; ac subito cubiculi fores sponte patuerunt.

Suetonius, *Omens, portents and the murder of Julius Caesar*, lines 5–12

13 (a) Describe what happened to the bird.

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..... [3]

(b) How was this omen connected with Julius Caesar’s murder? Make **three** points.

- .....  
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- .....  
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- .....  
..... [3]

(c) How does Suetonius, by his style of writing, make Passage A5 dramatic? Make **two** points. You must refer to the **Latin** in your answer.

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- ..... [4]

Turn over for Question 14

Passage A6

ludis, quos primos consecrato ei heres Augustus edebat, stella crinita per septem continuos dies fulsit exoriens circa undecimam horam, creditumque est animam esse Caesaris in caelum recepti; et hac de causa simulacro eius in vertice additur stella.

Suetonius: *Omens, portents and the murder of Julius Caesar*, lines 22–25

14 Translate Passage A6.

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..... [5]

**Section A Total [50]**

**Paper Total [50]**

Do **not** answer Section B if you have already answered Section A.

**Section B: Cambridge Latin Anthology**

Answer **all** the questions.

Passage B1

saevam vim morbi augebat persuasio veneni a Pisone accepti; et reperiabantur solo ac parietibus erutae humanorum corporum reliquiae, carmina et devotiones et nomen Germanici plumbeis tabulis insculptum, cineres semusti ac tabo obliti aliaque malefica quibus creditur animas numinibus infernis sacrari.

Tacitus, *Germanicus et Piso: The death of Germanicus*, lines 11–16

15 *persuasio veneni a Pisone accepti*: what did Germanicus believe Piso had done?

..... [1]

16 *Pisone*: which province did Piso govern?

..... [1]

17 *reperiabantur solo ac parietibus erutae humanorum corporum reliquiae*: where were human remains found?

.....  
 ..... [2]

18 *nomen Germanici plumbeis tabulis insculptum*: why might Germanicus have been scared by this?

.....  
 ..... [2]

19 *numinibus infernis*: what were the *numina inferna*?

..... [1]

Passage B2

interim adventu eius audito multi amici et plurimi milites qui sub Germanico stipendia fecerant ruerunt ad portum. simulac visa est navis, complentur non solum portus sed etiam moenia ac tecta turba maerentium et rogantium inter se, silentione an voce aliqua egredientem exciperent. navis lente appropinquat, non celeriter, ut solet, sed cunctis ad tristitiam compositis. postquam duobus cum liberis, feralem urnam tenens, egressa e nave defixit oculos, idem fuit omnium gemitus.

Tacitus, *Germanicus et Piso: Mourning*, lines 60–69

20 (a) *interim ... portum*: how do friends and soldiers react when they hear of Agrippina’s arrival?

.....  
..... [2]

(b) *simulac ... exciperent*: how does Tacitus, by his style of writing, emphasise the excitement caused by Agrippina’s arrival? Make **two** points. You must refer to the **Latin** in your answer.

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..... [4]

(c) *navis lente ... gemitus*: how does the arrival of the ship and of Agrippina arouse the reader's sympathy? Make **four** points.

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- [4]

Turn over for Question 21

Passage B3

defensio in ceteris criminibus trepidavit; nam neque ambitio militum neque iniuria in provinciam, ne contumeliae quidem adversum imperatorem, negari poterant: solum veneni crimen potuit Piso diluere. at simul populi ante curiam voces audiebantur: non temperaturos manibus si Piso sententias patrum evasisset.

Tacitus, *Germanicus et Piso: Revenge*, lines 85–90

21 *defensio in ceteris criminibus trepidavit*: where did the defence falter?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

- A on all the charges
- B on none of the charges
- C on one of the charges
- D on the rest of the charges

[1]

22 *nam neque ... negari poterant*: name **one** charge that the defence was not able to deny.

.....  
 ..... [2]

23 *at simul populi ante curiam voces audiebantur*: what disturbed the proceedings of the senate?

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 ..... [2]

24 *non temperaturos manibus si Piso sententias patrum evasisset*: what did the people threaten to do if the senators let Piso off?

.....  
 ..... [2]



17  
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**Turn over for Question 25**

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Passage B6

ante pedes Pythii pisces deiciebantur. tum Canius 'quaeso' inquit 'quid est hoc, Pythi? quare tot pisces, tot cumbae?'

Cicero, *personae non gratae: Pythius*, lines 12–13

27 *ante pedes Pythii pisces deiciebantur*: where were the fish being thrown?

..... [1]

28 *'quaeso' inquit 'quid est hoc, Pythi? quare tot pisces, tot cumbae?'*: how do Canius' words reflect his surprise at what he was seeing?

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.....  
..... [2]

Turn over for Question 29





