

Wednesday 18 June 2014 – Afternoon

GCSE LATIN

A404/02 Latin Verse 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 10.
- 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

iam nox inducere terris	1
umbras et caelo diffundere signa parabat.	
tum pueri nautis, pueris convicia nautae	
ingerere: 'huc adpelle!'; 'trecentos inseris: ohe	
iam satis est!' dum aes exigitur, dum mula ligatur,	5
tota abit hora.	

Horace, *A traveller's tale*, lines 10–15

1 *iam ... parabat* (lines 1–2): when did Horace embark on the boat?

..... [1]

2 *tum pueri ... ingerere* (lines 3–4): write down **and** translate the **Latin** phrase (**two** words) which tells us what the slave-boys and the sailors were doing to each other.

<p>Two Latin words:</p> <p>English translation:</p>

[2]

3 In lines 1–5 (*iam nox ... iam satis est*) how does Horace vary his style of writing to suit the meaning? Make **two** points, each referring to the **Latin**.

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- [4]

4 *tota abit hora* (line 6): what caused this delay? Make **two** points.

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- [2]

Passage A2

mali culices ranaeque palustres	1
avertunt somnos, absentem ut cantat amicam	
multa prolutus vappa nauta atque viator	
certatim: tandem fessus dormire viator	
incipit, ac missae pastum retinacula mulae	5
nauta piger saxo religat stertitque supinus.	

Horace, *A traveller's tale*, lines 15–20

5 *mali ... certatim* (lines 1–4): why could Horace not get to sleep?

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..... [3]

6 *ac missae ... supinus* (lines 5–6): what did the boatman do with the mule when he wanted to stop for the night? Make **two** points.

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- [2]

Question 7 begins on page 4

Passage A3

o qui complexus et gaudia quanta fuerunt!
nil ego contulerim iucundo sanus amico.
proxima Campano ponti quae villula, tectum
praebuit et parochi quae debent ligna salemque.

Horace, *A traveller's tale*, lines 38–41

7 Translate Passage A3.

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..... [5]

8 Do you think that Horace found his journey more pleasant than unpleasant?

In your answer you may refer to the passages printed in this question paper, but you should also refer to the other parts of Horace’s journey you have studied.

Marks are awarded for the quality of written communication in your answer. [8]

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Question 9 begins on page 6

Passage A4

non tibi sunt integra lintea, non di, quos iterum pressa voces malo. quamvis Pontica pinus, silvae filia nobilis,	1
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iactes et genus et nomen inutile, nil pictis timidus navita puppibus fidit. tu, nisi ventis debes ludibrium, cave.	5
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Horace, *Odes* 1.14, lines 9–16

9 From Passage A4, give **three** pieces of information describing the ship.

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- [3]

10 In Passage A4, how does Horace show sympathy for the ship? Make **two** points, each referring to the **Latin**.

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- [4]

Passage A5

extemplo Aeneae solvuntur frigore membra;	1
ingemit et duplices tendens ad sidera palmas	
talia voce refert: 'o terque quaterque beati,	
quis ante ora patrum Troiae sub moenibus altis	
contigit oppetere! o Danaum fortissime gentis	5
Tydide! mene Iliacis occumbere campis	
non potuisse tuaque animam hanc effundere dextra,	
saevus ubi Aeacidae telo iacet Hector, ubi ingens	
Sarpedon, ubi tot Simois correpta sub undis	
scuta virum galeasque et fortia corpora volvit!	10

Virgil, *A storm at sea*, lines 12–21

11 *extemplo ... refert* (lines 1–3): how can we tell that Aeneas is frightened? Make **two** points.

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- [2]

12 *o terque ... Sarpedon* (lines 3–9): how do Aeneas' words show his despair? Make **two** points.

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- [2]

13 *ubi tot Simois ... volvit* (lines 9–10): why does Aeneas mention the river Simois?

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- [2]

Question 14 begins on page 8

Passage A6

talia iactanti stridens Aquilone procella	1
velum adversa ferit, fluctusque ad sidera tollit.	
franguntur remi, tum prora avertit et undis	
dat latus, insequitur cumulo praeruptus aquae mons.	
hi summo in fluctu pendent; his unda dehiscens	5
terram inter fluctus aperit, furit aestus harenis.	
tres Notus abreptas in saxa latentia torquet	
(saxa vocant Itali mediis quae in fluctibus Aras,	
dorsum immane mari summo), tres Eurus ab alto	
in brevia et Syrtes urget, miserabile visu,	10
inliditque vadis atque aggere cingit harenae.	

Virgil, *A storm at sea*, lines 22–32

14 How does Passage A6 give a vivid impression of a storm at sea?

In your answer you may wish to consider:

- the actions of the different winds;
- the damage done to the ships.

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

SECTION B – Virgil, *Aeneid* 12

Answer **all** the questions.

Passage B1

ergo amens diversa fuga petit aequora Turnus,
et nunc huc, inde huc incertos implicat orbis;
undique enim densa Teucri inclusere corona,
atque hinc vasta palus, hinc ardua moenia cingunt.

Aeneid 12, lines 742–745

- 15 (a) *ergo ... Turnus* (line 1): write down **and** translate the **Latin** word which describes Turnus' feelings at this moment.

<p>Latin word:</p> <p>English translation:</p>
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[2]

- (b) What has just happened to make him feel like this?

.....

..... [1]

- 16 What other details in Passage B1 emphasise Turnus' difficulties in escaping from Aeneas? Make **three** points.

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..... [3]

Passage B2

inclusum veluti si quando flumine nactus	1
cervum aut puniceae saeptum formidine pennae	
venator cursu canis et latratibus instat;	
ille autem, insidiis et ripa territus alta,	
mille fugit refugitque vias; at vividus Umber	5
haeret hians, iam iamque tenet, similisque tenenti	
increpuit malis morsuque elusus inani est.	

Aeneid 12, lines 749–755

17 *inclusum ... instat* (lines 1–3): briefly describe the hunter’s method of capturing the deer.

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..... [3]

18 *at vividus ... inani est* (lines 5–7): how does Virgil, by his style of writing, create a vivid impression of the danger the deer is in? Make **two** points, each referring to the **Latin**.

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- [4]

Question 19 begins on page 12

Passage B3

Aeneas instat contra telumque coruscat 1
 ingens, arboreum, et saevo sic pectore fatur:
 ‘quae nunc deinde mora est? aut quid iam, Turne, retractas?
 non cursu, saevis certandum est comminus armis.
 verte omnes tete in facies, et contrahe quidquid 5
 sive animis sive arte vales; opta ardua pennis
 astra sequi clausumve cava te condere terra.’

Aeneid 12, lines 887–893

19 *Aeneas ... fatur* (lines 1–2): what makes Aeneas seem threatening here? Make **two** points.

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 [2]

20 *quae ... retractas* (line 3): what is Aeneas complaining about to Turnus?

..... [1]

21 Translate lines 4–7 (*non cursu ... terra*).

.....

 [5]

Passage B4

ille caput quassans: 'non me tua fervida terrent 1
 dicta, ferox; di me terrent et Iuppiter hostis.'
 nec plura effatus saxum circumspicit ingens,
 saxum antiquum ingens, campo quod forte iacebat,
 limes agro positus, litem ut discerneret arvis. 5
 vix illud lecti bis sex cervice subirent,
 qualia nunc hominum producit corpora tellus;

Aeneid 12, lines 894–900

22 *ille ... hostis* (lines 1–2): what makes Turnus' reply seem aggressive? Make **two** points.

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- [2]

23 *saxum antiquum ... tellus* (lines 4–7):

(a) what was the original purpose of the stone?

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..... [1]

(b) how do lines 6–7 (*vix illud ... tellus*) make the stone seem impressive?

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..... [2]

Question 24 begins on page 14

Passage B5

sic Turno, quacumque viam virtute petivit,	1
successum dea dira negat. tum pectore sensus	
vertuntur varii; Rutulos aspectat et urbem,	
cunctaturque metu letumque instare tremiscit,	
nec quo se eripiat, nec qua vi tendat in hostem,	5
nec currus usquam videt aurigamve sororem.	

Aeneid 12, lines 913–918

24 In Passage B5, for what reasons does Turnus feel desperate and confused? Make **three** points, each referring to the **Latin**.

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- [6]

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Question 25 begins on page 16
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Passage B6

et iam iamque magis cunctantem flectere sermo 1
coeperat, infelix umero cum apparuit alto
balteus et notis fulserunt cingula bullis
Pallantis pueri, victum quem vulnere Turnus
straverat atque umeris inimicum insigne gerebat. 5
ille, oculis postquam saevi monimenta doloris
exuviasque hausit, furiis accensus et ira
terribilis: 'tunc hinc spoliis indute meorum
eripiare mihi? Pallas te hoc vulnere, Pallas
immolat et poenam scelerato ex sanguine sumit.' 10

Aeneid 12, lines 940–949

25 How does Passage B6 vividly convey the change in Aeneas' feelings?

In your answer you may wish to consider:

- how Aeneas treats Turnus;
- the significance of Pallas to Aeneas.

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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Question 26 begins on page 18

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END OF QUESTION PAPER

ADDITIONAL ANSWER SPACE

If additional answer space is required, you should use the following lined pages. The question number(s) must be clearly shown in the margins.

A large area of lined paper for writing answers. It features a vertical solid line on the left side, creating a margin. The rest of the page is filled with horizontal dotted lines, providing space for writing. The lines are evenly spaced and extend across the width of the page.

A grid of 25 columns and 20 rows of dotted lines for handwriting practice. The grid is composed of 25 vertical columns and 20 horizontal rows of dotted lines. A solid vertical line runs down the left side of the grid, separating it from the rest of the page. The grid is intended for handwriting practice, with the dotted lines providing a guide for letter formation and placement.

A series of horizontal dotted lines for writing, spanning the width of the page. A solid vertical line is positioned on the left side, approximately one-tenth of the way across the page, creating a margin. The dotted lines are evenly spaced and extend to the right edge of the page.

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