

Wednesday 10 June 2015 – Afternoon

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

ipse autem, qui visus multis diebus non esset, tum se tamen in conspectum nautis paulisper dedit. stetit soleatus praetor populi Romani cum pallio purpureo tunicaque talari muliercula nixus in litore. iam hoc istum vestitu Siculi civesque Romani permulti saepe viderant.

Cicero, *The corruption and cruelty of Verres and Cleomenes*, lines 6–10

- 1 *ipse autem, qui visus multis diebus non esset*: what had not happened for many days?
..... [1]
- 2 *tum se tamen in conspectum nautis paulisper dedit*: what did Verres then do?
..... [1]
- 3 *stetit soleatus praetor populi Romani cum pallio purpureo tunicaque talari*: what do we learn about Verres' appearance here? Give **two** details.
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 - [2]
- 4 *iam hoc istum vestitu Siculi civesque Romani permulti saepe viderant*: how do we know that Verres often dressed in this way?
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..... [2]

Passage A2

ecce autem repente ebrio Cleomene esurientibus ceteris nuntiatur piratarum esse navis in portu Odysseae; nam ita is locus nominatur; nostra autem classis erat in portu Pachyni. Cleomenes autem, quod erat terrestre praesidium non re sed nomine, speravit iis militibus quos ex eo loco deduxisset explere se numerum nautarum et remigum posse.

Cicero, *The corruption and cruelty of Verres and Cleomenes*, lines 17–22

- 5 *ecce ... Odysseae*: pick out and translate the Latin word which tells us about the condition of Cleomenes.

Latin word	
Translation	

[2]

- 6 *esurientibus ceteris*: what do we learn about the rest of Cleomenes' men here?

..... [1]

- 7 *Cleomenes ... posse*: what **two** roles was Cleomenes planning to give to the land-based garrison of troops?

.....
 [2]

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Passage A4

feriuntur securi. laetaris tu in omnium gemitu et triumphas; testes avaritiae tuae gaudes esse sublatos. errabas, Verres, et vehementer errabas, cum te maculas furtorum et flagitiorum tuorum sociorum innocentium sanguine eluere arbitrabare.

Cicero, *The corruption and cruelty of Verres and Cleomenes*, lines 63–67

9 In Passage A4, how does Cicero, by his style of writing, emphasise his outrage at Verres' treatment of the sea-captains? Make **three** points, each referring to the **Latin**.

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- [6]

Passage A5

senatum adit. 'transire Tiberim,' inquit, 'patres, et intrare, si possim, castra hostium volo, non praedo nec populationum in vicem ultor; maius si di iuvant in animo est facinus.' adprobant patres; abdito intra vestem ferro proficiscitur.

Livy, *The bravery of Mucius Scaevola and Cloelia*, lines 1–4

11 Translate Passage A5.

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..... [5]

Passage A6

ubi eo venit, in confertissima turba prope regium tribunal constitit. ibi cum stipendium militibus forte daretur et scriba cum rege sedens pari fere ornatu multa ageret eumque milites volgo adirent, timens sciscitari uter Porsenna esset, ne ignorando regem semet ipse aperiret quis esset, quo temere traxit fortuna facinus, scribam pro rege obtruncat.

Livy, *The bravery of Mucius Scaevola and Cloelia*, lines 4–10

12 *in confertissima turba prope regium tribunal constitit*: where did Mucius stand? Make **two** points.

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- [2]

13 *ibi cum stipendium militibus forte daretur*: what was happening there?

..... [1]

14 *scriba ... adirent*: why was the king difficult to identify? Make **two** points.

-
- [2]

15 *timens sciscitari uter Porsenna esset*: what was Mucius afraid to do?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

- | | | |
|----------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| A | approach Porsenna | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| B | ask where Porsenna was | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| C | ask which of them was Porsenna | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| D | attack Porsenna | <input type="checkbox"/> |

[1]

Passage A7

'Romanus sum' inquit, 'civis; Gaium Mucium vocant. hostis hostem occidere volui, nec ad mortem minus animi est quam fuit ad caedem; et facere et pati fortia Romanum est. nec unus in te ego hos animos gessi; longus post me ordo est idem petentium decus.'

Livy, *The bravery of Mucius Scaevola and Cloelia*, lines 14–18

16 In Passage A7, how does Livy, by his style of writing, convey the hostility of Mucius towards the king? Make **two** points, each referring to the **Latin**.

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- [4]

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

SECTION B – Cambridge Latin Anthology

Answer **all** the questions.

Passage B1

dicere etiam solebat nullum librum esse tam malum ut non aliqua parte prodesset. post solem plerumque aqua frigida lavabatur, deinde gustabat dormiebatque minimum; mox quasi alio die studebat in cenae tempus. super cenam liber legebatur adnotabatur, et quidem cursim.

Pliny, *A day in the life of Pliny the Elder*, lines 7–12

17 *dicere etiam solebat ... prodesset*: what did Pliny the Elder often say about books?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

A A few books are of some use.

B All books are of some use.

C Most books are of some use.

D No books are of any use.

[1]

18 *post solem ... minimum*: after spending some time in the sun, what did Pliny the Elder usually do? Make **two** points.

•

• [2]

19 *mox quasi alio die studebat*: how did Pliny the Elder make particularly good use of his time?

..... [1]

20 *super cenam liber legebatur*: when was a book read to Pliny the Elder?

..... [1]

Passage B2

petis ut tibi avunculi mei exitum scribam, quo verius tradere posteris possis. erat Miseni classemque imperio praesens regebat. nonum kal. Septembres hora fere septima mater mea indicat ei nubem mirabilem apparere; quae visa est ei, ut eruditissimo viro, magna propiusque noscenda.

Pliny, *The death of Pliny the Elder*, lines 1–6

21 Translate Passage B2.

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..... [5]

15
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Turn over for the next question

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Passage B4

quo tum secundissimo avunculus meus invectus, amplectitur trepidantem consolatur hortatur, utque timorem eius sua securitate leniret, iubet ferri in balineum. lotus recumbit cenat, aut hilaris aut (quod est aeque magnum) similis hilari. interea e Vesuvio monte pluribus locis latissimae flammae altaque incendia relucebant, quorum fulgor et claritas tenebris noctis excitabatur.

Pliny, *The death of Pliny the Elder*, lines 29–36

23 *quo ... balineum*: show how Pliny uses word order to contrast the differing emotions of Pliny the Elder and Pomponianus. Make **one** point, referring to the **Latin**.

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..... [2]

24 *interea e Vesuvio monte ... relucebant*: how does Pliny emphasise the danger of the eruption? Make **two** points.

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..... [2]

Passage B5

ibi in abiecto linteo recumbens semel atque iterum frigidam aquam poposcit hausitque. deinde flammae flammaramque praenuntius odor sulphuris alios in fugam vertunt, excitant illum. innitens servis duobus surrexit et statim concidit. spiritus enim, ut ego credo, densiore caligine obstructus erat, claususque stomachus qui illi natura invalidus et angustus et saepe aestuans erat.

Pliny, *The death of Pliny the Elder*, lines 58–64

25 *ibi ... concidit*: how does Pliny the Younger, by his style of writing, make the last moments of the life of Pliny the Elder dramatic? Make **two** points, each referring to the **Latin**.

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..... [4]

26 *spiritus ... aestuans erat*: pick out and translate the Latin word or phrase which shows that Pliny the Younger is giving his own opinion here.

Latin word or phrase	
Translation	

[2]

27 *stomachus qui illi natura invalidus et angustus et saepe aestuans erat*: what do we find out here about Pliny the Elder?

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- [2]

Passage B6

Arria milites orabat ut simul imponeretur. 'nonne' inquit 'dabitis consulari viro servos aliquos, quorum e manu cibum capiat, a quibus vestiatur, a quibus calcietur? omnia haec ego sola praestabo.' non impetravit: conduxit piscatoriam naviculam, ingentemque navem minima secuta est.

Pliny, *tres feminae, Arria*, lines 19–24

28 '*nonne ... praestabo*': how does Pliny, by his style of writing, make the words of Arria persuasive? Make **two** points, each referring to the **Latin**.

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..... [4]

29 *conduxit ... secuta est*: what did Arria do after her request had been refused?

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..... [2]

Passage B7

hoc sensit et 'nihil agitis' inquit; 'potestis enim efficere ut male moriar, ut non moriar non potestis.' dum haec dicit, exsiluit e sede adversoque muro caput ingenti impetu impegit et decidit. focilata 'dixeram' inquit 'vobis me inventuram esse quamlibet duram ad mortem viam, si vos facile negavissetis.' vale.

Pliny, *tres feminae, Arria*, lines 34–39

30 'nihil ... potestis': why, according to Arria, would it be better for her family not to intervene?

.....
 [2]

31 'adversoque muro caput ingenti impetu impegit': what is shocking about Arria's actions here?

.....
 [2]

ADDITIONAL ANSWER SPACE

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

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