

Thursday 08 October 2020 – Afternoon

A Level Latin

H443/02 Prose Composition or Comprehension

Time allowed: 1 hour 15 minutes

You must have:

• the OCR 12-page Answer Booklet

Do not use:

· a dictionary



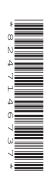
- · Use black ink.
- Write your answer to each question in the Answer Booklet. The question numbers must be clearly shown.
- · Fill in the boxes on the front of the Answer Booklet.
- Answer either the questions in Section A or the question in Section B.

INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is 50.
- The marks for each question are shown in brackets [].
- This document has 4 pages.

ADVICE

· Read each question carefully before you start your answer.



Answer either Section A or Section B.

Section A: Comprehension and Grammar

Read the passage below carefully and answer the questions which follow.

Quintilian gives examples of lawyers who caused embarrassment for themselves in court. He advises them to be prepared to adapt their approach in response to unexpected circumstances and not to rely entirely on a pre-written speech.

<u>patronus</u> aliquando puellam, quae soror esse <u>adversarii</u> dicebatur – nam de hoc <u>lis</u> erat – in adversa <u>subsellia</u> transtulit, tamquam in <u>gremio</u> fratris relicturus; at is ab amico praemonitus iam discesserat. tum ille, plerumque orator <u>facundus</u>, hac re improvisa obmutuit et puellam timide reduxit.

alius <u>patronus</u> pro femina imaginem mariti mortui iudicibus proferre constituerat, sed ea magnum risum movit. nam e <u>cera</u> facta erat, <u>cadaveri</u> senis <u>infusa</u>, quae deformitate ipsa totam orationis vim perdidit.

nec est ignotum quid Glyconi acciderit. puer quidam, quem in iudicio productum interrogabat quare fleret, respondit se a patre <u>vellicari</u>.

omnia tamen haec tolerabilia eis quibus <u>actionem</u> mutare facile est: ei tamen qui a stilo non recedunt aut <u>conticescunt</u> ad hos casus aut frequentissime falsa dicunt. inde est enim 'tendit <u>supplex</u> manus' et 'haeret in complexu liberorum' etiam si nihil horum is de quo dicitur faciat. recte Cassius adulescenti dicenti 'cur me vultu terribili intueris?' 'non mehercule' respondit 'id faciebam sed, quoniam sic scripsisti – ecce!' et quam potuit saevissime eum aspexit.

Quintilian, Institutio Oratoria VI.1.39-43 (adapted)

5

10

15

Names

Glycon, -onis (m)

Cassius, -i (m)

Glycon (a famous lawyer)

Cassius (also a famous lawyer)

Words

patronus, -i (m) lawyer opponent adversarius, -i (m) lis, litis (f) lawsuit, case subsellium, -i (n) bench, row of seats in court gremium, -i (n) lap facundus, -a, -um eloquent cera. -ae (f) wax cadaver, -eris (n) corpse infundo, -ere, -fudi, -fusus (here) I mould vellico, -are I pinch actio, -onis (f) approach conticesco. -ere I become silent

supplex, -icis (m/f) a suppliant, person who begs for mercy

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1	patronus discesserat (lines 1–3):			
	(a)	in this court case, what do we learn about the girl's identity?	[2]	
	(b)	how did the lawyer put himself in an embarrassing situation?	[4]	
2		tum ille reduxit (lines 3–4): how did the lawyer's behaviour change in response to this unexpected situation?		
3	Trai	nslate alius perdidit (lines 5–7).	[10]	
4	nec	est vellicari (lines 8–9): why do you think the boy's reply would have made Glycon feel	silly? [3]	
5	In li	nes 10–11 (omnia dicunt), what points about lawyers does Quintilian make here?	[5]	
6		v do the examples given in lines 11–15 (<i>inde aspexit</i>) support the points that Quintiliking in the passage?	ian is [9]	
7	Which part of the verb are the following:			
	(a)	relicturus (line 2)?	[1]	
	(b)	productum (line 8)?	[1]	
	(c)	fleret (line 9)?	[1]	
8	Give the present active infinitive of the following:			
	(a)	movit (line 6)	[1]	
	(b)	aspexit (line 15)	[1]	
9	Explain, using a translation if you think it is helpful, why the following verbs need to be subjunctive:			
	(a)	acciderit (line 8)	[1]	
	(b)	faciat (line 13)	[1]	
10	State and explain the case of the following, using a translation if you think it is helpful:			
	(a)	quem (line 8)	[2]	
	(b)	casus (line 11)	[2]	
	(c)	vultu (line 13)	[2]	

11 Explain, using a translation if you think it is helpful, the grammar of the phrase *quam potuit saevissime* (lines 14–15). [2]

[Total: 50 marks]

Section B: Prose Composition

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

12 Translate this passage into Latin prose.

You are reminded that marks will be awarded for the style of your translation.

Please write your translation on alternate lines.

[50]

While a boy called Servius was asleep in the palace of king Tarquin, flames suddenly appeared out of his head. A slave immediately brought water to put out the fire but he was stopped by the queen, who commanded that the boy should not be touched until he <u>woke</u> of his own accord. Not long after, the fire went out and the boy opened his eyes safely.

Then the queen said secretly to her husband, 'By that <u>ring</u> of flames the gods are showing us that this boy will one day wear your crown. Let us treat him with the greatest honour.'

From that time Servius was <u>brought up</u> alongside the king's own children, and when he was looking for a young man to <u>marry</u> his daughter he could find none more distinguished than Servius in the whole of Rome.

Names

Servius Servius, -i (m)
Tarquini Tarquinius, -i (m)

Words

I wake expergiscor, -i ring circulus, -i (m)
I bring up educo, -are

I marry in matrimonium duco, -ere

END OF QUESTION PAPER



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