

**OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS
GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION**

1942/24

LATIN

**Prose Literature
(Higher Tier)**

TUESDAY 9 JUNE 2009: Afternoon

DURATION: 45 minutes

SUITABLE FOR VISUALLY IMPAIRED CANDIDATES

Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet

OCR SUPPLIED MATERIALS:

8 page Answer Booklet

OTHER MATERIALS REQUIRED:

None

READ INSTRUCTIONS OVERLEAF

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- You should answer this paper only if you have entered for the Higher Tier.
- Write your name clearly in capital letters, your Centre Number and Candidate Number in the spaces provided on the Answer Booklet.
- Use black ink.
- Read each question carefully and make sure that you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Answer EITHER Section A OR Section B.
- Do not translate the passages of Latin unless you are specifically asked to do so.

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 40.

BLANK PAGE

**Answer all the questions in EITHER Section A
OR Section B.**

SECTION A

Prose Selections from the Cambridge Latin Anthology

1 Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow.

**1 natio omnis Gallorum est magnopere dedita
2 religionibus, atque ob eam causam ei, qui
sunt affecti gravioribus morbis quique in
proeliis periculisque versantur, aut pro victimis
homines immolant aut se immolatueros esse
6 vovent administrisque ad ea sacrificia Druidibus
utuntur, quod, nisi pro vita hominis reddatur
hominis vita, non posse deorum immortalium
9 numen placari arbitrantur: publiceque eiusdem
10 generis habent instituta sacrificia. alii simulacra
ingenti magnitudine habent, quorum membra
12 viminibus contexta vivis hominibus complent;
simulacris incensis homines flamma circumventi
pereunt. supplicia eorum qui in furto aut in
latrocinio aut aliqua noxia sint comprehensi
gratiora deis immortalibus esse arbitrantur; sed,
cum copia eius generis defecit, etiam ad
18 innocentium supplicia descendunt.**

(CAESAR: *Druides*)

(a) *natio ... religionibus* (lines 1–2): what was the attitude of the Gauls to religious matters? [1]

(b) *ei qui ... vovent* (lines 2–6):

(i) which TWO groups of people made sacrifices? [2]

(ii) how did the Druids' sacrifices differ from Roman sacrifices? [1]

(c) *administrisque ... arbitrantur* (lines 6–9):

(i) what part did the Druids play in the sacrifices? [1]

(ii) what belief lay behind the sacrifices? [4]

(d) *alii ... complent* (lines 10–12): what does Caesar say about the images (*simulacra*)? Make THREE points. [3]

**(e) *alii ... descendunt* (lines 10–18): how does Caesar by his choice of words show the barbarous nature of the sacrifices?
Make FOUR points and quote the relevant LATIN for each. [4]**

(f) How does the behaviour of the Druids in this passage compare with their role in society in the other passages you have read? Make THREE points. [3]

[Total: 19 marks]

2 Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow.

1 iam Suetonio erant quarta decima legio cum
vexillariis vicensimae et e proximis auxiliares,
3 decem ferme milia armatorum: contendere et acie
4 congredi parat. eligitque locum angustis faucibus
5 et a tergo silvis clausum; sciebat enim nihil
hostium esse nisi in fronte, et apertam esse
7 planitiem sine metu insidiarum. igitur legionarii
instructi sunt frequentes ordinibus, levi armatura
circumstante; equites conglobati pro cornibus
10 adstiterunt. at Britannorum copiae passim per
catervas et turmas exultabant, tanta multitudo
12 quanta non alias, et animo adeo feroci ut coniuges
13 quoque testes victoriae secum traherent,
plaustrisque imponent quae ad extremam
15 planitiem posuerant.

(TACITUS: *Boudica's rebellion*)

(a) *iam ... armatorum* (lines 1–3):

- (i) give TWO of the three military units which Suetonius had with him. [2]**
- (ii) what was the approximate number of his forces? [1]**
- (iii) why do you think auxiliaries would have been useful to Suetonius? Give TWO reasons. [2]**

(b) *eligitque ... clausum* (lines 4–5): describe the place where Suetonius chose to join battle with the Britons. [2]

(c) *sciebat ... insidiarum* (lines 5–7):

(i) why did he choose this place? Make THREE points. [3]

(ii) how did his choice of place help Suetonius to win the battle? Make TWO points. [2]

(d) *igitur ... adstiterunt* (lines 7–10): what evidence is there in these lines that the Romans were a well organised force? Make THREE points. [3]

(e) *at ... traherent* (lines 10–13): how does Tacitus, by his choice of words AND style of writing, show that the Britons' organisation and behaviour were totally different from those of the Romans? Make FOUR points and quote the relevant LATIN for each. [4]

(f) *ut coniuges ... posuerant* (lines 12–15): why were the Britons' carts (*plaustris*) an important reason for their defeat? Make TWO points. [2]

[Total: 21 marks]

[Paper Total: 40 marks]

SECTION B

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

Selections from Pliny's Letters

3 Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow.

1 lavabatur in villa Formiana.
2 repente eum servi circumstant. alius fauces
3 invadit, alius os verberat, alius pectus et ventrem,
4 atque etiam (foedum dictu) verenda contundit;
5 et cum exanimem putarent, abiciunt in fervens
6 pavementum, ut experirentur an viveret. ille sive
7 quia non sentiebat, sive quia se non sentire
8 simulabat, immobilis et extentus fidem peractae
9 mortis implevit. tum demum quasi aestu solutus
10 effertur; excipiunt servi fideliores, concubinae
11 cum ululatu et clamore concurrunt. ita et vocibus
12 excitatus et recreatus loci frigore sublatis oculis
13 agitatoque corpore vivere se (et iam tutum erat)
14 confitetur. diffugiunt servi; quorum magna pars
15 comprehensa est, ceteri requiruntur. ipse paucis
16 diebus aegre fociatus non sine ultionis solacio
17 decessit ita vivus vindicatus, ut occisi solent.
18 vides quot periculis quot contumeliis quot
19 ludibriis simus obnoxii; nec est quod quisquam
20 possit esse securus, quia sit remissus et mitis;
21 non enim iudicio domini sed scelere perimuntur.

(PLINY: *Letters* III.14)

- (a) *lavabatur ... circumstant* (lines 1–2): while Macedo was bathing what happened to him? [2]
- (b) *alius ... contudit* (lines 2–4): how does Pliny, by his choice of words AND his style of writing, emphasise the violence of the attack on Macedo? Make THREE points and quote the relevant LATIN for each. [3]
- (c) *et cum ... viveret* (lines 5–6): why did the slaves throw Macedo on to the hot floor? [2]
- (d) *ille ... implevit* (lines 6–9): Macedo did not move. What possible reasons does Pliny give for this? [2]
- (e) *ita et ... confitetur* (lines 11–14):
- (i) what TWO things revived Macedo? [2]
 - (ii) how did Macedo show that he was still alive? Give TWO ways. [2]
- (f) *quorum ... vindicatus* (lines 14–17): how was Macedo avenged? [1]
- (g) *ita vivus vindicatus, ut occisi solent* (line 17): explain what Pliny means by these words? [2]
- (h) Do you think that Pliny shows greater sympathy for Macedo or for the slaves? Make FOUR points referring to the whole letter to support your arguments. [4]

[Total: 20 marks]

4 Read the letter below and answer the questions that follow.

C. PLINIUS TRAIANO IMPERATORI

1 **Amastrianorum civitas, domine, et elegans et**
2 **ornata habet inter praecipua opera pulcherrimam**
3 **eandemque longissimam plateam; cuius a**
4 **latere per spatium omne porrigitur nomine**
5 **quidem flumen, re vera cloaca foedissima, ac sicut**
6 **turpis immundissimo adspectu, ita pestilens odore**
7 **taeterrimo. quibus ex causis non minus**
8 **salubritatis quam decoris interest eam contegi;**
9 **quod fiet si permiseris curantibus nobis, ne desit**
10 **quoque pecunia operi tam magno quam**
11 **necessario.**

TRAIANUS PLINIO

12 **rationis est, mi Secunde carissime, contegi aquam**
13 **istam, quae per civitatem Amastrianorum fluit, si**
14 **intecta salubritati obest. pecunia ne huic opera**
15 **desit, curaturum te secundum diligentiam tuam**
16 **certum habeo.**

(PLINY: *Letters* X.98 and 99)

- (a) *Amastrianorum ... plateam* (lines 1–3): what does Pliny say that makes the city of Amastris seem attractive? Make THREE points. [3]**
- (b) Give TWO types of public building found in a Roman city such as Amastris. [2]**
- (c) *cuius ... taeterrimo* (lines 3–7): how does Pliny, by his choice of words AND style of writing, make the river in Amastris seem unpleasant? Make FOUR points and quote the relevant LATIN for each. [4]**

(d) *quibus ex causis ... contegi* (lines 7–8):

(i) what does Pliny propose to do in order to solve the problem of the river? [1]

(ii) what would be the TWO advantages of doing this? [2]

(e) *quod fiet ... necessario* (lines 9–11): what does Pliny say to help him get permission for the work? Make THREE points. [3]

(f) Look at lines 12–16 (*rationis est ... habeo*): which of Pliny's arguments do you think influenced Trajan most? Give a reason to support your answer. [1 + 1]

(g) What do these TWO letters reveal about the attitudes of Pliny and Trajan towards each other? Make THREE points. [3]

[Total: 20 marks]

[Paper Total: 40 marks]

Copyright Information

OCR is committed to seeking permission to reproduce all third-party content that it uses in its assessment materials. OCR has attempted to identify and contact all copyright holders whose work is used in this paper. To avoid the issue of disclosure of answer-related information to candidates, all copyright acknowledgements are reproduced in the OCR Copyright Acknowledgements Booklet. This is produced for each series of examinations, is given to all schools that receive assessment material and is freely available to download from our public website (www.ocr.org.uk) after the live examination series.

If OCR has unwittingly failed to correctly acknowledge or clear any third-party content in this assessment material, OCR will be happy to correct its mistake at the earliest possible opportunity.

For queries or further information please contact the Copyright Team, First Floor, 9 Hills Road, Cambridge CB2 1PB.

OCR is part of the Cambridge Assessment Group; Cambridge Assessment is the brand name of University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which is itself a department of the University of Cambridge.