

**GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION****LATIN**

Prose Literature (Higher Tier)

**1942/24**

Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet

**OCR Supplied Materials:**

- 8 page Answer Booklet

**Other Materials Required:**

None

**Monday 21 June 2010**  
**Afternoon**

**Duration:** 45 minutes**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** write in the bar codes.
- 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**.
- This document consists of **8** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

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    Druides rebus divinis intersunt, sacrificia publica ac  
 2    privata procurant, religiones interpretantur: ad hos  
 3    magnus numerus adulescentium discendi causa concurrit,  
 4    magnoque hi sunt apud eos honore. nam fere de omnibus  
 5    controversiis publicis privatisque constituunt, et, si quod  
 6    facinus admissum est, si caedes facta, si de hereditate, de  
 7    finibus controversia est, Druides rem decernunt, praemia  
 8    poenasque constituunt. si quis aut privatus aut publicus  
 9    eorum decreto non stetit, sacrificiis interdicitur: haec  
 10    poena apud eos est gravissima. ei quibus ita interdictum  
     est numero impiorum ac scelestorum habentur, eis omnes  
     decedunt, aditum sermonemque fugiunt, ne quid ex  
     contagione incommodi accipiant; neque eis petentibus ius  
 14    redditur neque honos ullus datur.

(CAESAR: *Druides*)

- (a) *Druides ... interpretantur* (lines 1–2): give the **two** religious duties of the Druids. [4]
- (b) *ad hos ... concurrit* (lines 2–3): why did young men flock to the Druids? [1]
- (c) *magnoque hi sunt apud eos honore* (line 4): explain in your own words what Caesar is saying in this sentence. [2]
- (d) *si quod ... decernunt* (lines 5–7): on what matters did the Druids make decisions? Give **three**. [3]
- (e) *si quis ... gravissima* (lines 8–10):
- (i) to whom was *haec poena* given? [2]
- (ii) what was *haec poena*? [2]
- (f) *haec poena ... datur* (lines 9–14):
- (i) Give **four** examples of how everyone treated those who were punished by the Druids. [4]
- (ii) How does Caesar emphasise this treatment? Give **two** examples and quote the relevant **Latin** for each. [2]

[Total: 20 marks]

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

- 1 ac primum legio gradu immota et angustiis loci defensa,
- 2 postquam in appropinquantibus hostes certo iactu tela
- 3 exhausserat, tamquam cuneo erupit. auxiliares quoque
- 4 impetum faciunt; et equites protentis hastis perfringunt
- 5 quod obvium et validum erat. ceteri terga praebuerunt,
- 6 difficili effugio, quia circumiecta plaustra saepserant abitus.
- 7 et milites ne feminis quidem parcebant, confixaque telis
- 8 etiam iumenta corporum cumulum auxerant. eo die milites
- 9 laudem claram et parem antiquis victoriis pepererunt.

(TACITUS: *Boudica's rebellion*)

(a) *ac primum ... defensa* (line 1):

- (i) why was the position of the legion a good one? [2]
- (ii) which Roman legion took part in this battle? [1]

(b) *postquam ... exhausserat* (lines 2–3):

- (i) with what weapon did the legion attack the approaching enemy? [1]
- (ii) quote and translate the **two Latin** words which show that this attack was successful. [2]

(c) *et equites ... erat* (lines 4–5): how did the cavalry help the legion? [2]

(d) *ceteri ... abitus* (lines 5–6): why did the rest of the Britons find it difficult to escape? [3]

(e) *et milites ... auxerant* (lines 7–8): how does Tacitus, by his choice of words, emphasise the brutality of the Roman soldiers? Make **three** points and quote the relevant **Latin** for each. [3]

(f) *eo die ... pepererunt* (lines 8–9): what does Tacitus say about the soldiers here? Make **two** points. [2]

(g) Why did the Romans, although outnumbered by the Britons, win this battle? Make **four** points, referring to **both** the preparations for the battle **and** the battle itself. [4]

[Total: 20 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 iam dies alibi, illic nox omnibus  
 2 noctibus nigrior densiorque; quam tamen faces multae  
 3 variaque lumina solvebant. placuit egredi in litus, et ex  
 proximo adspicere, ecquid iam mare admitteret; quod  
 5 adhuc vastum et adversum permanebat. ibi super abiectum  
 linteum recubans semel atque iterum frigidam aquam  
 poposcit hausitque. deinde flammae flammarumque  
 8 praenuntius odor sulphuris alios in fugam vertunt, excitant  
 9 illum. innitens servolis duobus adsurrexit et statim concidit,  
 10 ut ego colligo, crassiore caligine spiritu obstructo, clausoque  
 stomacho qui illi natura invalidus et angustus et frequenter  
 12 aestuans erat.

(PLINY: *Letters* VI.16)

(a) *iam dies ... densiorque* (lines 1–2):

- (i) what contrast is Pliny making here? [2]
- (ii) how does Pliny, by his choice of words **and** use of language, emphasise the darkness? Make **three** points and quote the relevant **Latin** for each. [3]

(b) *quam ... solvebant* (lines 2–3): what **two** different things relieved the darkness? [2]

(c) *placuit ... permanebat* (lines 3–5):

- (i) why did Pliny's uncle go down to the shore? [2]
- (ii) what did he find when he got to the shore? [2]

(d) *alios ... illum* (lines 8–9): how does Pliny, by his use of language, contrast the behaviour of Pliny's uncle and other people? Make **two** points and quote the relevant **Latin** for each. [2]

(e) *crassiore ... erat* (lines 10–12): what physical weaknesses did Pliny's uncle suffer from? Make **three** points. [3]

(f) How would you describe Pliny's uncle's character? Make **two** points and give an example to support each. You may refer to any part of the letter. [4]

[Total: 20 marks]

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

C. PLINIUS TRAIANO IMPERATORI

- 1 intuenti mihi et fortunae tuae et animi magnitudinem  
convenientissimum videtur demonstrari opera non  
minus aeternitate tua quam gloria digna, quantumque  
4 pulchritudinis tantum utilitatis habitura. est in  
5 Nicomedensium finibus amplissimus lacus. per hunc  
marmora fructus ligna materiae et sumptu modico et  
labore usque ad viam navibus, inde magno labore maiore  
8 impendio vehiculis ad mare devehuntur ... hoc opus multas  
9 manus poscit. at eae porro non desunt. nam et in agris  
magna copia est hominum et maxima in civitate, certaue  
spes omnes libentissime adgressuros opus omnibus  
12 fructuosum. superest ut tu libratores vel architectum si tibi  
videbitur mittas, qui diligenter exploret, sitne lacus altior  
14 mari, quem artifices regionis huius quadraginta cubitis  
altiores esse contendunt.

(PLINY: *Letters* X.41)

- (a) *intuenti ... habitura* (lines 1–4): how does Pliny flatter the emperor Trajan in this sentence? Give **two** examples. [2]
- (b) *lacus* (line 5): in which province was this lake? [1]
- (c) *per hunc ... devehuntur* (lines 5–8):
- (i) what goods were transported across the lake? Give **three**. [3]
  - (ii) How does Pliny, by his choice of words **and** his style of writing, show the contrast between land and water transport? Make **four** points and quote the relevant **Latin** for each. [4]
- (d) *hoc opus* (line 8): what engineering project is Pliny suggesting? [1]
- (e) *nam et ... fructuosum* (lines 9–12): what arguments does Pliny use to justify his project to Trajan? Give **two**. [2]
- (f) *superest ... mari* (lines 12–14): for what purpose does Pliny request the help of a surveyor or architect? [3]
- (g) What do you think Pliny would have thought of Trajan's reply? Make **four** points. [4]

[Total: 20 marks]

[Paper Total: 40 marks]

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