

GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION**LATIN**

Latin Prose Literature (Higher Tier)

A403/02

Candidates answer on the Question Paper

OCR Supplied Materials:

None

Other Materials Required:

None

Monday 21 June 2010**Afternoon****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 clearly in capital letters, your Centre Number and Candidate Number in the boxes above.
- 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.
- Write your answer to each question in the space provided, however additional paper may be used if necessary.

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.

For Examiner's Use	
Section A	
Section B	
TOTAL	

Answer **either** Section A **or** Section B.

Section A: OCR Latin Anthology for GCSE

Answer **all** the questions.

Passage 1

signa ac tentoria militum igne caelesti arsere; fastigio Capitolii examen apium insedit;
biformes hominum partus et suis fetum editum cui accipitrum unguis inessent.
numerabatur inter ostenta deminutus omnium magistratum numerus, quaestore,
aedili, tribuno ac praetore et consule paucos intra menses defunctis.

Tacitus, *Annals* 12.64

- 1 Two things were set on fire. State **one** of these.

..... [1]

- 2 What caused these things to burst into flames?

..... [1]

- 3 What settled on the Capitoline?

..... [1]

- 4 Describe the offspring of the pig. Give **two** details.

..... [2]

- 5 Over a period of time a number of magistrates died. How long was that period of time?

..... [2]

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Question 6 is on the next page.

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Passage 2

simul soluta alvus subvenisse videbatur. igitur exterrita Agrippina et, quando ultima timebantur, spreta praesentium invidia provisam iam sibi Xenophontis medici conscientiam adhibet. ille tamquam nitus evomentis adiuvareret, pinnam rapido veneno initam faucibus eius demisisse creditur, haud ignarus summa scelera incipi cum periculo, peragi cum praemio.

Tacitus, *Annals* 12.67

6 How does Tacitus make this a vivid and dramatic passage?

In your answer you must refer to the **Latin** and discuss Tacitus' choice and position of words and any other stylistic features. Your answer should cover the following points:

- the way Claudius reacts to the poison;
- the way Agrippina acts and feels;
- the way Xenophon acts and why he acts in this way.

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

[10]

Question 7 is on the next page.

Passage 3

iam primum Agrippina, velut dolore victa et solacia conquirens, tenere amplexu Britannicum, veram paterni oris effigiem appellare ac variis artibus demorari ne cubiculo egrederetur.

Tacitus, *Annals* 12.68

- ## 7 Translate Passage 3.

[51]

[5]

- 8** From your reading of Tacitus' account of the poisoning of Claudius in *Annals* 12.64–69, what picture of Agrippina have you formed?

In your answer you should refer to the chapters you have read, and you may also refer to the lines printed in the question paper.

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

[8]

Passage 4

A. Cluentius Habitus fuit, pater huiusce, iudices, homo non solum municipi Larinatis ex quo erat sed etiam regionis illius et vicinitatis virtute, existimatione, nobilitate princeps.

Cicero, *Pro Cquentio* V.11

- 9 What do we learn about Aulus Cquentius Habitus in this passage? Give **three** details.

.....
.....
.....

[3]

Passage 5

ecce autem subitum divertium, quod solacium malorum omnium fore videbatur! discedit a Melino Cquentia ut in tantis iniuriis non invita, ut a viro non libenter. tum vero illa egregia ac praeclera mater palam exsultare laetitia, triumphare gaudio coepit, victrix filiae non libidinis.

Cicero, *Pro Cquentio* V.14

- 10 Write down and translate the Latin adjective that describes the speed of the divorce of Cquentia and Melinus.

Latin adjective	
English translation	

[2]

- 11 *ut in tantis iniuriis non invita, ut a viro non libenter*: why was Cquentia willing to divorce Melinus but not glad to do so?

.....
.....

[2]

- 12 *exsultare laetitia, triumphare gaudio coepit*: in what **two** ways did Sassia act after her daughter's divorce?

(i)

(ii) [2]

- 13 According to Cicero, Sassia was a victor over her daughter. What, however, was Sassia unable to conquer?

.....

[1]

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Question 14 is on the next page.

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Passage 6

o mulieris scelus incredibile et praeter hanc unam in omni vita inauditum! o libidinem effrenatam et indomitam! o audaciam singularem! nonne timuisse, si minus vim deorum hominumque famam, at illam ipsam noctem facesque illas nuptiales, non limen cubiculi, non cubile filiae, non parietes denique ipsos superiorum testes nuptiarum! perfregit ac prostravit omnia cupiditate ac furore; vicit pudorem libido, timorem audacia, rationem amentia.

Cicero, *Pro Caelio VI.15*

- 14** In this passage how does Cicero show that he disapproved of the way Sappho behaved?

In your answer you must refer to the **Latin** and discuss Cicero's choice and position of words and any other stylistic features. Your answer should cover the following points:

- Cicero's skill as a speaker;
- Sappho's marriage to her son-in-law;
- the bad character of Sappho.

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

[10]

Section A Total [50]

Paper Total [50]

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

Section B: Cambridge Latin Anthology

Answer **all** the questions.

Passage 1

militiae vacationem omniumque rerum immunitatem habent. tantis praemiis excitati et sua sponte multi in disciplinam convenient et a parentibus propinquisque mittuntur. magnum ibi numerum versuum ediscere dicuntur; itaque nonnulli viginti annos in disciplina permanent.

Caesar, *Druides: their education*

- 15** *militiae vacationem omniumque rerum immunitatem habent:* what were the Druids exempt from? Give **two** examples.

(i)

(ii)

[2]

- 16** Write down and translate a Latin phrase which shows that the men wanted to take part in the training.

Latin phrase	
English translation	

[2]

- 17** Which **two** groups of people sent these men to the training?

(i)

(ii)

[2]

- 18** How long did some of the men remain in training?

..... [1]

Passage 2

simulacris incensis homines flamma circumventi pereunt. suppicia 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 innocentium suppicia descendunt.

Caesar, *Druides: their religion*

19 What did the Druids do to the images?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

A They buried them.

B They decorated them.

C They set fire to them.

D They worshipped them.

[1]

20 What crimes does Caesar mention here? Give **two** details.

(i)

(ii)

[2]

21 *gratiora deis immortalibus esse arbitrantur*: what did the Druids believe about these executions (*suppicia*)?

.....
.....

[2]

22 *ad innocentium suppicia descendunt*: what did the Druids do to some innocent people?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

A They avoided punishing them.

B They gave them rewards.

C They ignored their pleas.

D They resorted to punishing them.

[1]

- 23** From Caesar's account of the Druids, what impression of the Druids and their beliefs have you formed?

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

[8]

Question 24 is on the next page.

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Passage 3

stabat pro litore diversa acies, densa armis virisque, intercursantibus feminis; quae in modum Furiarum veste ferali, crinibus deiectis faces praeferebant; Druidesque circum, preces diras sublatis ad caelum manibus fundentes, novitate aspectus perculerunt milites ut quasi haerentibus membris immobile corpus vulneribus preeberent. deinde hortante duce et se ipsi stimulantes ne muliebre et fanaticum agmen timerent, inferunt signa sternuntque obvios et igni suo involvunt.

Tacitus, *Druides: The Druids' last stand*

24 How does Tacitus make this a vivid and dramatic passage?

In your answer you must refer to the **Latin** and discuss Tacitus' choice and position of words and any other stylistic features. Your answer should cover the following points:

- the description of the Druids and the women;
- the Roman soldiers' fear and their leader's encouragement;
- the attack by the Roman soldiers.

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

[10]

Question 25 is on the next page.

Passage 4

lunam ‘omnia sanantem’ appellantes suo vocabulo, sacrificio epulisque rite sub arbore paratis, duos candidos tauros admovent, quorum cornua tum primum vinciantur.

Pliny, *Druides: Mistletoe*

- 25** The Druids called the moon *omnia sanantem*. Translate this into English.

.....
.....

[2]

- 26** Write down and translate the Latin adverb that describes how the Druids prepared the sacrifice and feast.

Latin adverb	
English translation	

[2]

Passage 5

iam primum uxor eius Boudica verberata et filiae stupro violatae sunt: principes omnes Icenorum, quasi Romani totam regionem muneri accepissent, avitis bonis exuuntur, et propinqui regis inter servos habebantur.

Tacitus, *tumultus et rebellio: Boudica's rebellion*

- 27** Translate Passage 5.

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[5]

Question 28 is on the next page.

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Passage 6

et equites protentis hastis perfringunt quod obvium et validum erat. ceteri terga praebuerunt, difficili effugio, quia circumiecta plausta saepserant abitus. et milites ne feminis quidem parcebant, confixaque telis etiam iumenta corporum cumulum auxerant. eo die milites laudem claram et parem antiquis victoriis pepererunt: quippe sunt qui paulo minus quam octoginta milia Britannorum cecidisse tradant, militum quadringentis ferme interfectis nec multo amplius vulneratis. Boudica vitam veneno finivit.

Tacitus, *tumultus et rebellio*: *Boudica's rebellion*

28 How does Tacitus emphasise the scale of the Britons' defeat?

In your answer you must refer to the **Latin** and discuss Tacitus' choice and position of words and any other stylistic features. Your answer should cover the following points:

- the destruction of the Britons;
 - the success of the Roman soldiers;
 - the casualties on both sides.

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

[10]

Section B Total [50]

Paper Total [50]

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