

**GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION**

**LATIN**

**A403/02**

Latin Prose Literature (Higher Tier)

**Monday 20 June 2011**  
**Afternoon**

**Duration: 1 hour**

Candidates answer on the question paper.

**OCR supplied materials:**

None

**Other materials required:**

None



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.
- 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.
- Answer **either** Section A, which starts on page 3 **or** Section B, which starts on page 13.
- 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.

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

**Section A: OCR Latin Anthology for GCSE**

Answer **all** the questions.

Passage A1

haec atque talia dictitans amplecti Britannicum, robur aetatis quam maturimum precari, modo ad deos, modo ad ipsum tendere manus, adolesceret, patris inimicos depelleret, matris etiam interfectores ulcisceretur.

Tacitus, *The poisoning of Claudius*, lines 21–24

1 *amplecti Britannicum*: how did Narcissus show his affection towards Britannicus?

..... [1]

2 Write down and translate the Latin phrase which shows **how quickly** Narcissus wanted Britannicus to reach a mature age.

<b>Latin phrase</b>	
<b>English translation</b>	

[2]

3 *modo ad deos, modo ad ipsum tendere manus*: while Narcissus was praying, to whom did he stretch out his hands?

..... [2]

4 *patris inimicos depelleret*: whom did Narcissus hope Britannicus would drive away?

..... [2]

## Passage A2

tum Agrippina, sceleris olim certa et oblatae occasionis propera nec ministrorum egens, de genere veneni consultavit, ne repentino et praecipiti facinus proderetur; si lentum et tabidum delegisset, ne admotus supremis Claudius et dolo intellecto ad amorem filii rediret. exquisitum aliquid placebat, quod turbaret mentem et mortem differret. deligitur artifex talium vocabulo Locusta, nuper veneficii damnata et diu inter instrumenta regni habita. eius mulieris ingenio paratum virus, cuius minister e spadonibus fuit Halotus, inferre epulas et explorare gustu solitus.

Tacitus, *The poisoning of Claudius*, lines 26–35

**5** How does Tacitus make this a vivid description of Agrippina and her plans?

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 determination of Agrippina;
- the types of poison that could be used;
- Agrippina's accomplices.

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

**[10]**

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**Turn over for Question 6**

## Passage A3

ibi monente praefecto faustis vocibus exceptus inditur lecticae. dubitavisse quosdam ferunt, respectantes rogitantesque ubi Britannicus esset: mox nullo in diversum auctore quae offerebantur secuti sunt.

Tacitus, *The poisoning of Claudius*, lines 57–60

6 *inditur lecticae*: on to what was Nero placed?

..... [1]

7 *rogitantesque ubi Britannicus esset*: what did some men keep asking?

..... [2]



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Passage A4

cum essent eae nuptiae plenae dignitatis, plenae concordiae, repente est exorta mulieris importunae nefaria libido, non solum dedecore, verum etiam scelere coniuncta. nam Sassia, mater huius Habiti – mater enim a me in omni causa, tametsi in hunc hostili odio et crudelitate est, mater, inquam, appellabitur, neque umquam illa ita de suo scelere et immanitate audiet ut naturae nomen amittat.

Cicero, *The passion behind a trumped-up charge of poison*, lines 7–13

9 *nuptiae plenae dignitatis, plenae concordiae*: how does Cicero describe the marriage of Melinus and Cluentia? Make **two** points.

- .....
- ..... [2]

10 *repente ... coniuncta*: pick out and translate the Latin word in the first sentence which shows how **quickly** Sassia’s passion arose.

<b>Latin word</b>	
<b>English translation</b>	

[2]

11 *mater huius Habiti*: why does Cicero use the word *huius* here?

..... [1]

12 *tametsi in hunc hostili odio et crudelitate est*: how did Sassia behave towards her son, Habitus? Make **two** points.

- .....
- ..... [2]

Passage A5

ea igitur mater Habiti, Melini illius adolescentis, generi sui, contra quam fas erat amore capta primo, neque id ipsum diu, quoquo modo poterat, in illa cupiditate continebatur: deinde ita flagrare coepit amentia, sic inflammata ferri libidine ut eam non pudor, non pietas, non macula familiae, non hominum fama, non filii dolor, non filiae maeror a cupiditate revocaret. animum adolescentis nondum consilio ac ratione firmatum pellexit eis omnibus rebus quibus illa aetas capi ac deleniri potest.

Cicero, *The passion behind a trumped-up charge of poison*, lines 17–24

13 In this passage how does Cicero bring out the evil nature of Sassia?

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:

- Sassia's lack of self-control;
- the depth of her passion;
- the innocence of Melinus.

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

**[10]**

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Passage A6

diutius suspicionibus obscuris laedi famam suam noluit; lectum illum genialem quem biennio ante filiae suae nubenti straverat, in eadem domo sibi ornari et sterni expulsa atque exturbata filia iubet.

Cicero, *The passion behind a trumped-up charge of poison*, lines 34–37

14 Translate Passage A6.

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..... [5]

**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 B1

at Cn. Piso, quo celerius consilia inciperet, postquam Syriam ac legiones attigit, largitione et ambitu infimos militum iuvabat. cum veteres centuriones, severos tribunos demovisset, locaque eorum clientibus suis attribuisset, desidiam in castris, licentiam in urbibus, lascivientes per agros milites sinebat.

Tacitus, *Germanicus et Piso: Piso in Syria*, lines 1–6

**15** *largitione et ambitu infimos militum iuvabat*: in what **two** ways did Piso help the most disreputable of the soldiers?

- .....
- .....

[2]

**16** *desidiam in castris, licentiam in urbibus*: what did Piso allow in the camp and the cities?

- In the camp: .....
- In the cities: .....

[2]

**17** *lascivientes per agros milites*: what were the soldiers doing in the countryside?

..... [1]

Passage B2

amici, dextram morientis amplectentes, iuraverunt se vitam ante quam ultionem amissuros esse. neque multo post mortuus est, ingenti luctu provinciae et circumiacentium populorum. indoluerunt exterae nationes regesque: tanta fuerat illius comitas in socios, mansuetudo in hostes; propter vultum eloquentiamque venerationem omnium adeptus erat. et erant qui illum magno Alexandro ob formam aetatem genus locumque mortis adaequarent; nam affirmaverunt utrumque corpore decore praeditum, genere insigni ortum, vix triginta annos natum periisse.

Tacitus, *Germanicus et Piso: The death of Germanicus*, lines 26–37

18 How does Tacitus show the sadness of the situation?

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:

- Germanicus’ friends at his death bed;
- the description of the grief of so many people;
- the comparison between Germanicus and Alexander.

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

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Passage B3

Pisonem interim apud Coum insulam nuntius adsequitur periisse Germanicum. quo gavisus caedit victimas, adit templa. non modo Piso ipse gaudio immoderato se gerit, sed etiam magis insolescit Plancina, quae luctum mortua sorore tum primum in laetum cultum mutavit.

Tacitus, *Germanicus et Piso: Mourning*, lines 44–48

19 *periisse Germanicum*: what news reached Piso at Cos?

..... [1]

20 *caedit victimas, adit templa*: on hearing this news, what **two** things did Piso do?

- .....
- .....

[2]

21 *Piso ipse gaudio immoderato se gerit*: how did Piso behave at this time?

.....  
..... [2]

22 *quae luctum mortua sorore tum primum in laetum cultum mutavit*: why had Plancina been wearing mourning clothes?

.....  
..... [2]



23 From your reading of Tacitus' account of *Germanicus et Piso*, what impression of Piso have you formed?

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

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

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[8]

Turn over

Passage B4

cum ille promississet, tum Pythius piscatores ad se convocavit, et ab eis petivit ut ante suos hortulos postridie piscarentur, dixitque quid eos facere vellet. ad cenam tempore venit Canius.

Cicero, *personae non gratae: Pythius*, lines 7–10

24 Translate Passage B4.

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Passage B5

tandem tamen emit homo cupidus et dives tanti, quanti Pythius voluit. invitat Canius postridie familiares suos; venit ipse mature; cumbam nullam videt. quaerit a proximo vicino num feriae piscatorum essent. 'nullae, quod sciam' inquit 'sed hic piscari nulli solent. itaque heri mirabar quid accidisset.'

Cicero, *personae non gratae: Pythius*, lines 16–21

25 *homo cupidus et dives*: what sort of man was Pythius? Make **two** points.

- .....
- .....

[2]

26 *num feriae piscatorum essent*: what question does Pythius ask his neighbour?

.....

..... [2]

27 *itaque heri mirabar quid accidisset*: what did the neighbour feel when he saw the fishermen the day before?

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..... [1]

Turn over for Question 28

Passage B6

cum ex nobili genere in familiam clarissimam nupsisses, cur tibi Caelius tam coniunctus fuit? neque enim cognatus fuit neque mariti tui amicus. quid igitur fuit nisi quaedam temeritas ac libido? accusatores quidem libidines, amores, adulteria, Baias, convivia, cantus, navigia iactant; affirmantque se nihil te invita dicere. has accusationes, quas tu insane in forum inque iudicium deferri voluisti, aut refutare te oportet aut fateri nihil credendum esse neque crimini tuo neque testimonio.

Cicero, *personae non gratae: Clodia*, lines 1–9

28 How does Cicero attack the character of Clodia in this 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:

- Clodia's affair with Caelius;
- allegations of the prosecution;
- Cicero's claim that Clodia cannot be believed.

**Marks are awarded for the quality of written communication in your answer. [10]**

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**Section B Total [50]**

**Paper Total [50]**

**ADDITIONAL PAGE**

If you use the following lined pages to complete the answer to any question, the question number must be clearly shown.

A series of horizontal dotted lines for writing an answer.



ADDITIONAL PAGE

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