

Friday 14 June 2013 – Afternoon

GCSE LATIN

A403/02 Latin Prose Literature (Higher Tier)

Candidates answer on the Question Paper.

OCR supplied materials:

None

Other materials required:

None

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, centre number and candidate number in the boxes above. Please write clearly and in capital letters.
- Use black ink.
- Answer **either** Section A, which starts on page 2 **or** Section B, which starts on page 12.
- 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.
- 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.

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

Section A: OCR Latin Anthology for GCSE

Answer **all** the questions.

Passage A1

et mihi discendi et tibi docendi facultatem otium praebet. igitur perquam velim scire, esse phantasmata et habere propriam figuram numenque aliquod putes an inania et vana ex metu nostro imaginem accipere. ego ut esse credam in primis eo ducor, quod audio accidisse Curtio Rufo.

Pliny, *Do you believe in ghosts?* lines 2–6

- 1 *et mihi discendi et tibi docendi facultatem otium praebet*: what has provided Pliny with the opportunity to learn?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

A friendship

B leisure

C luck

D money

[1]

- 2 *esse phantasmata et habere propriam figuram numenque aliquod putes an inania et vana*: what did Pliny want to know about ghosts? Make **one** point.

.....
 [1]

- 3 *ex metu nostro imaginem accipere*: according to Pliny, what might cause people to think they have seen a ghost?

..... [1]

Passage A2

venit Athenas philosophus Athenodorus, legit titulum auditoque pretio, quia suspecta vilitas, percunctatus omnia docetur ac nihilo minus, immo tanto magis conducit. ubi coepit advesperascere, iubet sterni sibi in prima domus parte, poscit pugillares stilum lumen, suos omnes in interiora dimittit;

Pliny, *Do you believe in ghosts?* lines 29–33

4 *legit titulum auditoque pretio, quia suspecta vilitas:*

(a) what do you think the notice was that Athenodorus read?

..... [1]

(b) what was Athenodorus suspicious about?

..... [1]

5 *ubi coepit advesperascere, iubet sterni sibi in prima domus parte:* when it began to get dark, what order did Athenodorus give? Give full details.

.....
 [2]

6 *suos omnes:* whom did Athenodorus send into the inner rooms of the house?

..... [1]

Turn over for Question 7

Passage A3

illa scribentis capiti catenis insonabat. respicit rursus idem quod prius inuentem, nec moratus tollit lumen et sequitur. ibat illa lento gradu quasi gravis vinculis. postquam deflexit in aream domus, repente dilapsa deserit comitem. desertus herbas et folia concerpta signum loco ponit. postero die adit magistratus, monet ut illum locum effodi iubeant. inveniuntur ossa inserta catenis et implicita, quae corpus aevo terraque putrefactum nuda et exesa reliquerat vinculis;

Pliny: *Do you believe in ghosts?* lines 42–49

7 What makes this passage a dramatic and shocking climax to the story?

In your answer you may wish to consider:

- what the ghost did;
- the discoveries that Athenodorus made the next day.

You must refer to the **Latin** and discuss any stylistic features such as choice, sound and position of words.

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

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A series of 25 horizontal dotted lines spanning the width of the page, providing a template for handwritten answers.

Turn over for Question 8

Passage A4

his immortalibus editis operibus cum ad exercitum recensendum contionem in campo ad Caprae paludem haberet, subito coorta tempestas cum magno fragore tonitribusque tam denso regem operuit nimbo ut conspectum eius contioni abstulerit;

Livy, *The mysterious death of Romulus*, lines 1–4

8 *cum ad exercitum recensendum contionem in campo ad Caprae paludem haberet*: why was Romulus holding an assembly?

..... [1]

9 *subito coorta tempestas cum magno fragore tonitribusque tam denso regem operuit nimbo ut conspectum eius contioni abstulerit*: how does Livy emphasise the power of the storm? Make **two** points, each referring to the **Latin**.

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- [4]

Passage A5

'Romulus' inquit, 'Quirites, parens urbis huius, prima hodierna luce caelo repente delapsus se mihi obvium dedit. cum perfusus horrore venerabundusque adstitissem petens precibus ut contra intueri fas esset, "abi, nuntia" inquit "Romanis, caelestes ita velle ut mea Roma caput orbis terrarum sit; proinde rem militarem colant sciantque et ita posteris tradant nullas opes humanas armis Romanis resistere posse."

Livy, *The mysterious death of Romulus*, lines 19–25

10 (a) *Romulus ... esset* (lines 1–3): how does Livy make the meeting between Proculus Iulius and Romulus dramatic? Make **four** points.

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- [4]

(b) "abi, nuntia" inquit "Romanis, caelestes ita velle ut mea Roma caput orbis terrarum sit,": what does Romulus tell Proculus Iulius to do?

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- [3]

(c) (i) "rem militarem colant": what should the Romans do, according to Romulus?

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- [1]

(ii) "nullas opes humanas armis Romanis resistere posse": how does Romulus emphasise the fact that the Romans would be unbeatable? Make **two** points.

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- [2]

Passage A6

proximis diebus equorum greges, quos in traiciendo Rubiconi flumini consecrat ac vagos et sine custode dimiserat, comperit pertinacissime pabulo abstinere ubertimque flere. et immolantem haruspex Spurinna monuit, caveret periculum, quod non ultra Martias Idus proferretur.

Suetonius, *Divine Julius*, lines 1–5

11 *Rubiconi flumini*: why was the river Rubicon important?

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 [1]

12 *comperit pertinacissime pabulo abstinere ubertimque flere*: what did Caesar find out about the horses? Give **one** detail.

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 [1]

13 *haruspex Spurinna monuit, caveret periculum, quod non ultra Martias Idus proferretur*: what did Spurinna say about the Ides of March?

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 [2]

Passage A7

dein pluribus hostiis caesis, cum litare non posset, introiit curiam spreta religione
Spurinnamque irridens et ut falsum arguens, quod sine ulla sua noxa Idus Martiae
adessent: quamquam is venisse quidem eas diceret, sed non praeterisse.

Suetonius, *Divine Julius*, lines 18–21

14 Translate Passage A7.

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Turn over for Question 15

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Section A 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

ac dum urbem pererrans tenuato viatico paupertati meae fomenta quaero, medio in foro senem conspicio. insistebat lapidem magnaue voce praedicabat, si quis mortuum custodire vellet, magnum praemium accepturum esse.

Apuleius, *sagae Thessalae*, lines 3–7

16 *urbem pererrans*: what was Thelyphron doing?

..... [1]

17 *tenuato viatico*: what do we learn about his financial situation?

..... [1]

18 *insistebat lapidem*: what was the old man doing?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

A asking for money

B insisting on silence

C sitting on the ground

D standing on a stone

[1]

19 *magnum praemium*: why was the old man offering this?

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..... [2]

Passage B2

tandem prima luce expergitus et magno pavore perterritus cadaver accurro, et admoto lumine revelatoque eius vultu, omnia diligenter inspicio: nihil deest. ecce uxor misera flens introrumpit: cadavere inspecto reddit sine mora praemium.

Apuleius, *sagae Thessalae*, lines 40–44

20 *tandem prima luce expergitus et magno pavore perterritus cadaver accurro*: how does Apuleius emphasise Thelyphron’s fear? Make **two** points.

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- [2]

21 *omnia diligenter inspicio: nihil deest*: having inspected everything carefully, why was Thelyphron relieved?

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- [2]

22 *ecce uxor misera flens introrumpit: cadavere inspecto reddit sine mora praemium*: how does Apuleius emphasise that the wife was in a hurry? Make **two** points.

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- [2]

Turn over for Question 23

Passage B3

haec vox de corpore audita est, sed propheta aliquanto commotior 'quin narras' inquit 'populo omnia de morte tua?' respondet ille de lectulo et imo cum gemitu populum sic adloquitur: 'malis novae nuptae artibus peremptus et addictus noxio poculo, torum tepentem adultero reddidi.'

Apuleius, *sagae Thessalae*, lines 64–69

23 *omnia de morte tua*: what does the prophet ask the corpse to tell the people?

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..... [2]

24 *imo cum gemitu*: what noise did the corpse make?

..... [1]

25 *malis novae nuptae artibus peremptus et addictus noxio poculo, torum tepentem adultero reddidi*:

(a) how had the corpse been killed?

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..... [1]

(b) what is the significance of the word *tepentem*?

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..... [1]

(c) why do you think he was killed?

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..... [1]

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Turn over for Question 26
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Passage B4

his dictis perterritus temptare formam incipio. manu nasum prehendo: sequitur; aures pertracto: deruunt. ac dum turba directis digitis et nutibus me denotat, inter pedes circumstantium frigido sudore defluens effugio. nec postea sic debilis ac sic ridiculus ad patriam redire potui, sed capillis hinc inde deiectis aurium vulnera celavi, nasi vero dedecus linteolo isto decenter obtexi.

Apuleius, *sagae Thessalae*, lines 90–96

26 How does Apuleius make this a dramatic and moving end to the story?

In your answer you may wish to consider:

- Thelyphron’s discovery of the mutilations to his face;
- the effect the mutilations had on him.

You must refer to the **Latin** and discuss any stylistic features such as choice, sound and position of words.

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

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Turn over for Question 28

Passage B5

primum impudentiam hominis, qui venerit ad aegram, cuius marito inimicissimus, ipsi invisissimus fuerat! esto, si venit tantum; at ille etiam proximus toro sedit;

Pliny, *personae non gratae, Regulus*, lines 3–6

28 *primum ... sedit* (lines 1–2): how does Pliny, by his style of writing, emphasise his disapproval of Regulus? Make **two** points. You must refer to the **Latin** in your answer.

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..... [4]

Passage B6

ubi audivit, componit vultum, intendit oculos, movet labra, agitat digitos, computat. nihil. ubi diu miseram expectatione suspendit, 'habes' inquit 'climactericum tempus sed evades. quod ut tibi magis liqueat, haruspicem consulam, quem frequenter expertus sum.'

Pliny, *personae non gratae, Regulus*, lines 7–11

29 *ubi audivit, componit vultum, intendit oculos, movet labra, agitat digitos, computat*: what was Regulus doing as he made the calculations? Make **three** points.

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..... [3]

30 '*habes' inquit 'climactericum tempus sed evades'*: what did Regulus reveal to Verania?

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..... [2]

31 Why do you think Regulus adds the phrase *quem frequenter expertus sum* to describe the soothsayer?

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..... [1]

Turn over for Question 32

ADDITIONAL ANSWER SPACE

If additional answer space is required, you should use the following lined pages. The question number(s) must be clearly shown in the margins.

A large area of lined paper for writing answers. It consists of a vertical solid line on the left side, creating a margin, and horizontal dotted lines extending across the page to the right. The lines are evenly spaced and cover most of the page area.

A large area of the page is filled with horizontal dotted lines, providing a space for writing answers. A solid vertical line runs down the left side of this area, creating a margin.



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