

OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS
GCSE
A403/02
LATIN

Latin Prose Literature (Higher Tier)

FRIDAY 14 JUNE 2013: Afternoon

DURATION: 1 hour
plus your additional time allowance

MODIFIED ENLARGED

Candidate forename		Candidate surname	
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Centre number						Candidate number				
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Candidates answer on the Question Paper.

OCR SUPPLIED MATERIALS:

Insert for questions 26 and 27

OTHER MATERIALS REQUIRED:

None

READ INSTRUCTIONS OVERLEAF

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- **Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the boxes on the first page. Please write clearly and in capital letters.**
- **Use black ink.**
- **Answer EITHER Section A, which starts on page 4 OR Section B, which starts on page 21.**
- **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.**

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.**
- **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

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 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| B | leisure | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| C | luck | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| D | money | <input type="checkbox"/> |

[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]

TURN OVER FOR QUESTION 4

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 innuentem, 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]

[illegible]

[illegible]

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.

1

2

[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 1–4): how does Livy make the meeting between Proculus Iulius and Romulus dramatic? Make FOUR points.**

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

[4]

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

[3]

- (c) (i) ‘“rem militarem colant”’: what should the Romans do, according to Romulus?

[1]

- (ii) ‘“nullas opes humanas armis Romanis resistere posse”’: how does Romulus emphasise the fact that the Romans would be unbeatable? Make TWO points.

1

2

[2]

Passage A6

proximis diebus equorum greges, quos in traiciendo Rubiconi flumini consecrarat 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?

[1]

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

[1]

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

[2]

Passage A7

dein pluribus hostiis caesis, cum litare non posset, introiit curiam sprete 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.

[5]

15 You have read the accounts of Livy and Suetonius about Romulus and Julius Caesar.

Which account do you find more interesting, and why?

In your answer you may refer to the passages printed in this question paper, but you should also refer to other parts of the passages from Livy and Suetonius which you have read.

MARKS ARE AWARDED FOR THE QUALITY OF WRITTEN COMMUNICATION IN YOUR ANSWER. [8]

[illegible]

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?

[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.

1 _____

2 _____

[2]

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

[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.

1 _____

2 _____

[2]

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?

[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?

_____ [1]

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

_____ [1]

(c) why do you think he was killed?

_____ [1]

Passage B4 is on page 2 of the insert.

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]**

[illegible]

[illegible]

TURN OVER FOR QUESTION 27

In your answer you may refer to the passages printed in the question paper and on the insert, but you should also refer to other parts of the story which you have read.

MARKS ARE AWARDED FOR THE QUALITY OF WRITTEN COMMUNICATION IN YOUR ANSWER. [8]

[illegible]

[illegible]

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 1–3): 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.

1

2

[4]

Passage B6

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

Pliny, ‘personae non gratae, Regulus’, lines 7–11

- 29 ‘ubi audivit, componit vultum, intendit oculos, movet labra, agit digitos, computat’: what was Regulus doing as he made the calculations? Make THREE points.**

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

[3]

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

_____ **[2]**

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

[1]

TURN OVER FOR QUESTION 32

Passage B7

postquam signatum est testamentum, mutat personam, vertit adlocutionem eisdemque medicis, ‘quousque’ inquit ‘miserum cruciatis? cur invidetis bona morte, cui dare vitam non potestis?’ moritur Blaesus et, tamquam omnia audivisset, Regulo ne tantulum quidem.

Pliny, ‘personae non gratae, Regulus’, lines 24–29

32 Translate Passage B7.

[5]

SECTION B TOTAL [50]

END OF QUESTION PAPER

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.

[illegible]

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