

Thursday 18 June 2015 – Afternoon

GCSE LATIN

A404/02 Latin Verse 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

egressum magna me accepit Aricia Roma
hospitio modico: rhetor comes Heliodorus,
Graecorum longe doctissimus; inde Forum Appi,
differtum nautis, cauponibus atque malignis.

Horace, *A traveller's tale*, lines 1–4

- 1 *egressum ... modico* (lines 1–2): what does Horace say about the town of Aricia?

..... [1]

- 2 *rhetor ... doctissimus* (lines 2–3): what does Horace say that shows he admired Heliodorus?

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

- 3 *inde ... malignis* (lines 3–4): write down **and** translate a **Latin** word which shows that Horace did not like the people at Forum Appi.

Latin word	
English translation	

[2]

Passage A2

hoc iter ignavi divisimus, altius ac nos	1
praecinctis unum: minus est gravis Appia tardis.	
hic ego propter aquam, quod erat deterrima, ventri	
indico bellum, cenantes haud animo aequo	
exspectans comites.	5

Horace, *A traveller's tale*, lines 5–9

4 *hoc ... tardis* (lines 1–2):

(a) how did Horace and his companions decide to tackle this stage of the journey?

..... [1]

(b) why did they do this?

..... [1]

5 *hic ego ... comites* (lines 3–5): for what reasons did Horace not enjoy the dinner?

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..... [3]

Passage A3

proxima Campano ponti quae villula, tectum	1
praebuit et parochi quae debent ligna salemque.	
hinc muli Capuae clitellas tempore ponunt.	
lusum it Maecenas, dormitum ego Vergiliusque;	
namque pila lippis inimicum et ludere crudis.	5
hinc nos Coccei recipit plenissima villa,	
quae super est Caudi cauponas ...	

Horace, *A traveller's tale*, lines 40–46

6 *parochi* (line 2): what did these people do for the travellers?

..... [2]

7 Translate lines 3–7 (*hinc muli ... cauponas*).

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..... [5]

Passage A4

inde Rubos fessi pervenimus, utpote longum	1
carpentes iter et factum corruptius imbri.	
postera tempestas melior, via peior ad usque	
Bari moenia piscosi; dein Gnatia Lymphis	
iratis exstructa dedit risusque iocosque,	5
dum flamma sine tura liquescere limine sacro	
persuadere cupit.	

Horace, *A traveller's tale*, lines 65–71

8 *inde ... imbri* (lines 1–2): why were the travellers tired by the time they reached Rubi? Give **two** reasons.

-
- [2]

9 *dein Gnatia ... cupit* (lines 4–7): how does Horace, by his style of writing, poke fun at the town of Gnatia? Make **two** points, each referring to the **Latin**.

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..... [4]

Passage A5

O navis, referent in mare te novi fluctus! o quid agis? fortiter occupa portum! nonne vides ut nudum remigio latus,	1
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et malus celeri saucius Africo, antennaeque gemant, ac sine funibus vix durare carinae possint imperiosius	5
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aequor? non tibi sunt integra lintea, non di, quos iterum pressa voces malo.	10
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Horace, *The ship of state in troubled waters*, lines 1–10

11 From Passage A5, state **four** problems with the equipment on the ship.

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- [4]

12 The title given to this poem suggests that the ship represents the Roman state. What message about the Roman state do you think Horace is giving in Passage A5? Make **two** points, each referring to the **Latin**.

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- [4]

Turn over for the next question

Passage A6

haec ubi dicta, cavum conversa cuspide montem	1
impulit in latus; ac venti velut agmine facto,	
qua data porta, ruunt et terras turbine perflant.	
incubuere mari totumque a sedibus imis	
una Eurusque Notusque ruunt creberque procellis	5
Africus, et vastos volvunt ad litora fluctus.	
insequitur clamorque virum stridorque rudentum;	
eripiunt subito nubes caelumque diemque	
Teucrorum ex oculis; ponto nox incubat atra;	
intonuere poli et crebris micat ignibus aether	10
praesentemque viris intentant omnia mortem.	

Virgil, *A storm at sea*, lines 1–11

13 *cavum conversa cuspide montem impulit in latus* (lines 1–2): name the character who does this.

..... [1]

14 How does Passage A6 give a vivid impression of the start of the storm?

In your answer you may wish to consider:

- the build-up of the winds;
- the effect they have on the Trojan fleet.

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

SECTION B – Virgil, *Aeneid* 9

Answer **all** the questions.

Passage B1

his amor unus erat pariterque in bella ruebant;	1
tum quoque communi portam statione tenebant.	
Nisus ait: 'dine hunc ardorem mentibus addunt,	
Euryale, an sua cuique deus fit dira cupido?	
aut pugnam aut aliquid iamdudum invadere magnum	5
mens agitat mihi, nec placida contenta quiete est.	

Aeneid 9, lines 182–187

15 *his amor ... tenebant* (lines 1–2):

(a) what job were Nisus and Euryalus doing at this time?

..... [1]

(b) write down **two Latin** words which emphasise that they did everything together.

-
- [2]

16 In lines 3–4 (*Nisus ait ... cupido*), Nisus wonders what it is that makes men bold. What **two** explanations does he suggest for this?

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-
- [4]

17 *aut pugnam ... quiete est* (lines 5–6): what does Nisus say he is thinking of doing?

.....

..... [2]

Passage B2

nec minor Euryali caedes; incensus et ipse 1
perfurit ac multam in medio sine nomine plebem,
Fadumque Herbesumque subit Rhoetumque Abarimque
ignaros; Rhoetum vigilantem et cuncta videntem,
sed magnum metuens se post cratera tegebat. 5

Aeneid 9, lines 342–346

18 Translate Passage B2.

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..... [5]

Passage B3

pectore in adverso totum cui comminus ensem
condidit adsurgenti et multa morte recepit.
purpuream vomit ille animam et cum sanguine mixta
vina refert moriens, hic furto fervidus instat.

Aeneid 9, lines 347–350

19 How does Virgil, by his style of writing in Passage B3, make Euryalus' actions seem vicious? Make **three** points, each referring to the **Latin**.

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- [6]

Passage B4

ocius adducto torquet hastile lacerto	1
suspiciens altam Lunam et sic voce precatur:	
‘tu, dea, tu praesens nostro succurre labori,	
astrorum decus et nemorum Latonia custos.	
si qua tuis umquam pro me pater Hyrtacus aris	5
dona tulit, si qua ipse meis venatibus auxi	
suspendive tholo aut sacra ad fastigia fixi	
hunc sine me turbare globum et rege tela per auras.’	

Aeneid 9, lines 402–409

20 *tu, dea ... custos* (lines 3–4): why is it appropriate for Nisus to appeal to this particular goddess? Give **two** reasons.

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- [2]

21 In lines 5–7 (*si qua tuis ... fixi*), how does Nisus try to persuade the goddess to help him? Give **two** arguments that he uses.

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..... [4]

22 *hunc globum* (line 8): whom do these words describe?

..... [1]

Passage B5

diversi circumspiciunt. hoc acrior idem
ecce aliud summa telum librabat ab aure.
dum trepidant, it hasta Tago per tempus utrumque
stridens traiectoque haesit tepefacta cerebro.

Aeneid 9, lines 416–419

23 *diversi circumspiciunt* (line 1): why are the enemy looking all around?

..... [1]

24 *hoc acrior ... cerebro* (lines 1–4): how does Virgil, by his style of writing, make this a dramatic moment? Make **two** points, each referring to the **Latin**.

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- [4]

17
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PLEASE DO NOT WRITE ON THIS PAGE
Turn over for the next question

Passage B6

saevit atrox Volcens nec teli conspicit usquam	1
auctorem nec quo se ardens immittere possit.	
‘tu tamen interea calido mihi sanguine poenas	
persolves amborum’ inquit; simul ense recluso	
ibat in Euryalum. tum vero exterritus, amens,	5
conclamat Nisus nec se celare tenebris	
amplius aut tantum potuit perferre dolorem:	
‘me, me, adsum qui feci, in me convertite ferrum,	
o Rutuli! mea fraus omnis, nihil iste nec ausus	
nec potuit; caelum hoc et conscia sidera testor;	10
tantum infelicem nimium dilexit amicum.’	

Aeneid 9, lines 420–430

25 How does Virgil convey the powerful emotions of the characters in passage B6?

In your answer you may wish to consider:

- Volcens’ threats to Euryalus;
- Nisus’ unexpected intervention.

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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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.

A large area of lined paper for writing answers. It features a vertical margin line on the left side and horizontal dotted lines for writing. The lines are evenly spaced and extend across the width of the page.

A large area of the page is reserved for writing, featuring a vertical solid line on the left side and horizontal dotted lines extending across the page.



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