

Monday 9 June 2014 – 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 3 **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 page 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 **28** 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

egreditur in Centuripina quadriremi Cleomenes e portu; sequitur Segestana navis, Tyndaritana, Herbitensis, Heracliensis, Apolloniensis, Haluntina, praeclara classis in speciem, sed inops et infirma propter dimissionem propugnatorum atque remigum. tam diu in imperio suo classem iste praetor diligens vidit quam diu convivium eius flagitiosissimum praetervecta est.

Cicero, *The corruption and cruelty of Verres and Cleomenes*, lines 1–6

1 *egreditur in Centuripina quadriremi Cleomenes e portu*: what was Cleomenes doing?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

- A getting off the boat
- B going out of the gate
- C going to Centuripa
- D leaving the harbour

[1]

2 *praeclara classis in speciem*: what are we told about the appearance of the fleet?

..... [1]

3 *sed inops et infirma propter dimissionem propugnatorum atque remigum*: why was the fleet weak?

..... [2]

4 *tam diu ... praetervecta est* (lines 4–5): how does Cicero, by his style of writing, portray Verres in a negative way? Make **two** points, each referring to the **Latin**.

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- [4]

Passage A2

posteaquam paulum provecta classis est et Pachynum quinto die denique adpulsa, nautae coacti fame radices palmarum agrestium, quarum erat in illis locis, sicuti in magna parte Siciliae, multitudo, colligebant et iis miseri perditiquealebantur; Cleomenes autem, qui alterum se Verrem cum luxurie ac nequitia tum etiam imperio putaret, similiter totos dies in litore tabernaculo posito perpotabat.

Cicero, *The corruption and cruelty of Verres and Cleomenes*, lines 11–16

5 *Pachynum quinto die denique adpulsa*: when did the fleet finally arrive at Pachynus?

..... [1]

6 *nautae ... alebantur* (lines 2–3): what did the sailors eat to relieve their hunger?

.....
 [2]

7 *Cleomenes ... perpotabat* (lines 4–5): what do these lines tell us about the behaviour of Cleomenes? Make **two** points.

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 [2]

Passage A3

procedit iste repente e praetorio inflammatus scelere furore crudelitate; in forum venit, nauarchos vocari iubet. qui nihil metuerent, nihil suspicarentur, statim accurrunt. iste hominibus miseris innocentibus inici catenas imperat. implorare illi fidem praetoris, et quare id faceret rogare. tum iste hoc causae dicit, quod classem praedonibus prodidissent.

Cicero, *The corruption and cruelty of Verres and Cleomenes*, lines 25–30

- 8 *procedit iste repente e praetorio inflammatus scelere furore crudelitate*: how can you tell that Verres is angry? Make **two** points.

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- [2]

- 9 *nauarchos vocari iubet. qui nihil metuerent, nihil suspicarentur, statim accurrunt*: how can you tell that the sea captains were not aware that they had done anything wrong? Make **two** points.

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 -
- [2]

- 10 *implorare illi fidem praetoris, et quare id faceret rogare*: how does Cicero, by his style of writing, emphasise the point he is making? Make **one** point, referring to the **Latin**.

.....

[2]

- 11 *tum iste hoc causae dicit, quod classem praedonibus prodidissent*: what reason did Verres give for the arrest of the sea captains?

.....

[1]

Passage A4

o magnum atque intolerandum dolorem! o gravem acerbamque fortunam! non vitam liberum, sed mortis celeritatem pretio redimere cogebantur parentes. atque ipsi etiam adulescentes cum Sextio suo de plaga et de uno illo ictu loquebantur, idque postremum parentes suos liberi orabant, ut levandi cruciatus sui causa lictori pecunia daretur. multi et graves dolores inventi parentibus et propinquis, multi; verum tamen mors sit extremum. non erit. estne aliquid ultra quo crudelitas progredi possit? reperietur; nam illorum, cum erunt securi percussi ac necati, corpora feris obicientur. hoc si luctuosum est parentibus, redimant pretio sepeliendi potestatem.

Cicero, *The corruption and cruelty of Verres and Cleomenes*, lines 49–59

12 How does Cicero emphasise the shocking nature of the executions?

In your answer you may wish to consider:

- the treatment of the young men and their parents;
- the language Cicero uses to describe what happened.

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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Question 13 begins on page 8

Passage A5

vadentem inde qua per trepidam turbam cruento mucrone sibi ipse fecerat viam, cum concursu ad clamorem facto comprehensum regii satellites retraxissent, ante tribunal regis destitutus, tum quoque inter tantas fortunae minas metuendus magis quam metuens, 'Romanus sum' inquit, 'civis; Gaium Mucium vocant. hostis hostem occidere volui, nec ad mortem minus animi est quam fuit ad caedem.'

Livy, *The bravery of Mucius Scaevola and Cloelia*, lines 10–16

13 What has Mucius Scaevola just done before this passage?

..... [1]

14 *vadentem ... retraxissent* (lines 1–2): how does Livy, by his style of writing, emphasise the drama of the situation? Make **two** points, each referring to the **Latin**.

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- [4]

15 '*hostis hostem occidere volui, nec ad mortem minus animi est quam fuit ad caedem*': what does Mucius say to show that he is brave?

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..... [2]

Passage A6

ergo ita honorata virtute, feminae quoque ad publica decora excitatae, et Cloelia virgo una ex obsidibus, cum castra Etruscorum forte haud procul ripa Tiberis locata essent, frustrata custodes, dux agminis virginum inter tela hostium Tiberim tranavit, sospitesque omnes Romam ad propinquos restituit.

Livy, *The bravery of Mucius Scaevola and Cloelia*, lines 36–40

16 Translate Passage A6.

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Question 17 begins on page 10

17 What makes Livy's account of the actions of Mucius and Cloelia interesting to read?

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 which you have read.

Marks are awarded for the quality of written communication in your answer. [8]

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Question 18 begins on page 12

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

SECTION B – Cambridge Latin Anthology

Answer **all** the questions.

Passage B1

‘quid hoc’ inquam ‘audio? hic mortui solent aufugere?’ ‘tace,’ respondit ille. ‘nam puer et satis peregrinus es, meritoque nescis in Thessalia te esse, ubi sagae ora mortuorum semper demorsicant, quae sunt illis artis magicae supplementa.’

Apuleius, *sagae Thessalae*, lines 8–13

18 *hic mortui solent aufugere?*: why did Thelyphron ask this rather surprising question?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

- A** a corpse has come to life
- B** he has seen a ghost
- C** he has seen witches attack a corpse
- D** someone wanted a corpse to be guarded

[1]

19 ‘tace,’ respondit ille. ‘nam puer et satis peregrinus es, meritoque nescis in Thessalia te esse: how was the man rude in his reply to Thelyphron? Make **two** points.

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- [2]

20 *ubi sagae ... supplementa* (lines 2–3): why did the witches bite pieces out of the faces of the dead?

-
- [2]

Passage B2

'iam primum' respondit ille 'totam noctem eximie vigilandum est apertis et inconivis oculis semper in cadaver intentis, nec acies usquam devertenda est, cum illae pessimae sagae latenter arrepant, forma in quodvis animal conversa. nam et aves et canes et mures, immo vero etiam muscas, induunt.'

Apuleius, *sagae Thessalae*, lines 15–20

21 *totam noctem ... devertenda est* (lines 1–2): how does the man emphasise the need to guard the corpse with the utmost care? Make **two** points, each referring to the **Latin**.

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- [4]

22 *cum illae pessimae sagae latenter arrepant, forma in quodvis animal conversa. nam et aves et canes et mures, immo vero etiam muscas, induunt'*: what makes this a vivid description of the witches? Make **one** point, referring to the **Latin**.

.....

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[2]

Question 23 begins on page 14

Passage B3

his cognitis animum meum commasculo et statim accedens senem 'clamare' inquam 'iam desine. adest custos paratus.' vix finieram et statim me perducit ad domum quandam, ubi demonstrat matronam flebilem fuscis vestimentis contectam.

Apuleius, *sagae Thessalae*, lines 21–25

23 *his cognitis animum meum commasculo et statim accedens senem 'clamare' inquam 'iam desine. adest custos paratus':*

(a) what effect do the man's words have on Thelyphron?

..... [1]

(b) how do Thelyphron's words reflect this?

..... [1]

24 *matronam flebilem fuscis vestimentis*: why was the woman wearing these clothes?

..... [1]

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Question 25 begins on page 16
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Passage B4

sic desolatus ad cadaveris solacium, perfrictis oculis et paratis ad vigiliam, dum animum meum permulcebam cantationibus, usque ad mediam noctem pervigilabam. tum autem mihi formido cumulator cum repente introrepens mustela contra me constitit oculosque in me fixit. tanta fiducia in tantulo animali mihi turbavit animum. denique sic illi ‘abi’ inquam ‘scelestam bestiam, antequam meam vim celeriter experiaris! abi!’ mustela terga vertit et e cubiculo protinus exit. sine mora somnus tam profundus me repente demergit, ut ne deus quidem Delphicus ipse facile discernere posset ex duobus nobis iacentibus, quis esset magis mortuus.

Apuleius, *sagae Thessalae*, lines 28–39

25 How does Apuleius make Passage B4 dramatic?

In your answer you may wish to consider:

- Thelyphron’s anxiety as he guards the corpse;
- the approach of the weasel and its effect on Thelyphron.

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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Passage B5

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

26 Translate Passage B5.

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Passage B6

ad suum nomen igitur ignarus exsurgit, et, in exanimis umbrae modum ultro
gradiens, ianuam adit. quamquam fores cubiculi diligenter occlusae erant, per
quoddam foramen prosectis naso prius ac mox auribus lanienam pro me passus
est.

Apuleius, *sagae Thessalae*, lines 82–86

27 *ad suum nomen igitur ignarus exsurgit, et, in exanimis umbrae modum ultro gradiens, ianuam adit.*

(a) why did Thelyphron get up?

..... [1]

(b) why is Thelyphron described as *ignarus* here?

..... [1]

(c) how does Apuleius show that Thelyphron was in a dreamlike state? Make **two** points.

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- [2]

28 *per quoddam foramen prosectis naso prius ac mox auribus:* how did the witches manage to reach Thelyphron?

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..... [1]

29 *lanienam pro me passus est.* why is the corpse grateful to Thelyphron?

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..... [2]

Question 30 begins on page 20

Passage B7

Velleius Blaesus, ille dives consularis, novissima valetudine conflictabatur: cupiebat mutare testamentum. Regulus, qui sperabat aliquid ex novo testamento, quia nuper captare eum coeperat, medicos hortari et rogare ut quoquo modo vitam hominis prorogarent. 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 20–29

30 *novissima valetudine conflictabatur*: how does Pliny emphasise the seriousness of Velleius Blaesus' illness?

.....
..... [1]

31 *Regulus, qui sperabat aliquid ex novo testamento, quia nuper captare eum coeperat, medicos hortari et rogare ut quoquo modo vitam hominis prorogarent*: why did Regulus want the doctors to prolong the life of Velleius Blaesus?

.....
..... [1]

32 *postquam ... potestis* (lines 4–6): how does Pliny, by his style of writing, make this a vivid description of Regulus' sudden change in attitude towards Velleius Blaesus? Make **two** points, each referring to the **Latin**.

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..... [4]

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Question 33 begins on page 22
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END OF QUESTION PAPER

ADDITIONAL ANSWER SPACE

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

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A vertical line is positioned on the left side of the page. From this line, 25 horizontal dotted lines extend across the page, creating a series of rows for writing.

A blank sheet of lined paper. It features a vertical solid line on the left side, creating a margin. The rest of the page is filled with horizontal dotted lines, providing a guide for handwriting. There are 25 rows of dotted lines in total.

This image shows a blank sheet of lined paper. It features a vertical margin line on the left side and horizontal ruling lines across the page. The lines are evenly spaced and extend across the width of the page. There is no text or other content on the page.

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