

**Wednesday 17 May 2017 – Morning**

**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 14.
- 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(s) at the end of this booklet. The question number(s) must be clearly shown.
- Do **not** write in the barcodes.

**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

dum cupidius instat, in locum deiectus inferiorem concidit. huic rursus circumvento fert subsidium Pullo, atque ambo incolumes compluribus interfectis summa cum laude sese intra munitiones recipiunt. sic fortuna in contentione et certamine utrumque versavit, ut alter alteri inimicus auxilio salutique esset neque diudicari posset, uter utri virtute anteferendus videretur.

Caesar, *Bravery and strategy in battle*, lines 20–25

1 *dum cupidius instat, in locum deiectus inferiorem concidit*: what happened to Vorenus while he was pursuing the enemy?

..... [1]

2 *huic rursus ... munitiones recipiunt*:

(a) what dangerous situation did Vorenus find himself in?

..... [1]

(b) how were Pullo and Vorenus received when they retreated inside the fortifications?

..... [1]

3 *ut alter ... anteferendus videretur*: how, by his style of writing, does Caesar emphasise the rivalry between Pullo and Vorenus? Make **one** point, referring to the **Latin**.

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..... [2]

## Passage A2

ibi ex captivis cognoscit quae apud Ciceronem gerantur, quantoque in periculo res sit. tum cuidam ex equitibus Gallis magnis praemiis persuadet uti ad Ciceronem epistolam deferat. hanc Graecis conscriptam litteris mittit, ne intercepta epistola nostra ab hostibus consilia cognoscantur. si adire non possit, monet ut tragulam cum epistola ad ammentum deligata intra munitionem castrorum abiciat.

Caesar, *Bravery and strategy in battle*, lines 37–43

- 4 *ibi ex captivis cognoscit quae apud Ciceronem gerantur, quantoque in periculo res sit*: what did Caesar find out from the prisoners? Make **one** point.

..... [1]

- 5 *tum cuidam ex equitibus Gallis magnis praemiis persuadet uti ad Ciceronem epistolam deferat*: how was the Gallic horseman persuaded to deliver the letter to Cicero?

..... [1]

- 6 *hanc Graecis conscriptam litteris mittit*: what security measure did Caesar use?

..... [1]

- 7 *monet ut tragulam cum epistola ad ammentum deligata intra munitionem castrorum abiciat*: what advice did Caesar give to the Gallic horseman if he wasn't able to approach Cicero's camp?

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 ..... [2]

Passage A3

haec casu ad turrim adhaesit neque ab nostris biduo animadversa tertio die a quodam milite conspicitur, dempta ad Ciceronem defertur. ille perlectam in conventu militum recitat, maximaque omnes laetitia adficit.

Caesar, *Bravery and strategy in battle*, lines 46–49

8 Translate Passage A3.

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Passage A4

his difficultatibus duae res erant subsidio, scientia atque usus militum, quod superioribus proeliis exercitati quid fieri oporteret non minus commode ipsi sibi praescribere quam ab aliis doceri poterant, et quod ab opere singulisque legionibus singulos legatos Caesar discedere nisi munitis castris vetuerat. hi propter propinquitatem et celeritatem hostium nihil iam Caesaris imperium exspectabant, sed per se quae videbantur administrabant.

Caesar, *Caesar at the heart of battle against the Belgae*, lines 6–13

- 9 *his difficultatibus duae res erant subsidio, scientia atque usus militum*: name the **two** things that relieved the difficulties the Romans were having.

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

- 10 *quod superioribus ... doceri poterant*: what enabled the soldiers to determine for themselves what should be done?

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..... [2]

- 11 *hi propter propinquitatem et celeritatem hostium nihil iam Caesaris imperium exspectabant*: why did the soldiers not wait for Caesar’s order? Give **one** reason.

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..... [1]

Passage A5

cecidisse legionem, quae proelium ausa sit; ceteros castris occultari aut fugam circumspicere. ne strepitum quidem et clamorem tot milium, nedum impetus et manus perlaturos: si copias armatorum, si causas belli secum expenderent, vincendum illa acie vel cadendum esse. id mulieri destinatum: viverent viri et servirent.

Tacitus, *Inspiration for the fight*, lines 8–13

12 How, by his style of writing, does Tacitus emphasise the forceful nature of Boudicca’s words in Passage A5? Make **three** points, referring to the **Latin**.

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## Passage A6

ac primum legio gradu immota et angustias loci pro munimento retinens, postquam in propius suggestos hostes certo iactu tela exhauserat, velut cuneo erupit. idem auxiliarium impetus; et eques protentis hastis perfringit quod obvium et validum erat. ceteri terga praebuere, difficili effugio, quia circumiecta vehicula saepserant abitus. et miles ne mulierum quidem neci temperabat, confixaque telis etiam iumenta corporum cumulum auxerant.

Tacitus, *Inspiration for the fight*, lines 27–33

**13** How does Tacitus create a vivid description of the battle?

In your answer you may wish to consider:

- the description of the Roman attack;
- the effect it has on the enemy.

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 A7

postridie ex Arpinati profecti sumus ... prandimus in Arcano (nosti hunc fundum). quo ut venimus, humanissime Quintus, 'Pomponia,' inquit, 'tu invita mulieres, ego vero accivero pueros'; nihil potuit, mihi quidem ut visum est, dulcius idque cum verbis tum etiam animo ac vultu. at illa audientibus nobis 'ego ipsa sum' inquit, 'hic hospita'; id autem ex eo, ut opinor, quod antecesserat Staius ut prandium nobis videret.

Cicero, *Marital conflict*, lines 1–7

14 *prandimus in Arcano*: which meal did they have in Arcanum?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

- A a snack
- B breakfast
- C lunch
- D evening meal

[1]

15 *quo ut ... accivero pueros*: pick out and translate the Latin word which shows the manner in which Quintus spoke to Pomponia.

<b>Latin word</b>	
<b>Translation</b>	

[2]

16 *nihil potuit, mihi quidem ut visum est, dulcius idque cum verbis tum etiam animo ac vultu*: how, in Cicero's opinion, did Quintus behave towards Pomponia?

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 ..... [2]

17 *at illa ... nobis videret*: what had annoyed Pomponia to make her say 'ego ipsa sum hic hospita'?

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

**SECTION B – Cambridge Latin Anthology**

Answer **all** the questions.

Passage B1

Messalina novo et quasi insano amore incensa est. nam in C. Silium, iuventutis Romanae pulcherrimum, ita exarserat ut Iuniam Silanam, nobilem feminam, matrimonio eius exturbaret liberoque adultero potiretur. neque Silius flagitii aut periculi nescius erat: sed intellexit exitium, si abnueret, fore certum et, si consentiret, nonnullam facinoris celandi spem esse.

Tacitus, *Messalina*, lines 1–7

**19** *Messalina novo ... nescius erat*: how does Tacitus, by his style of writing, show his disapproval towards Messalina and Silius? Make **two** points, each referring to the **Latin**.

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**20** *sed intellexit ... spem esse*: why was it particularly difficult for Silius to refuse Messalina’s offer of an affair?

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..... [2]

Passage B2

igitur placuit neglegere futura praesentibus frui. illa non furtim sed multis cum comitibus ventitat domum, egredienti adhaeret, dat opes honoresque; postremo servi, liberti, paratus principis apud adulterum saepe videbantur. at Claudius matrimonii sui ignarus. iam Messalina propter facilitatem adulteriorum ad novas libidines versa est.

Tacitus, *Messalina*, lines 7–14

21 *igitur placuit neglegere futura praesentibus frui*: what contrast does Tacitus make here?

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..... [2]

22 *illa non ... saepe videbantur*: how does Tacitus, by his style of writing, emphasise the inappropriate behaviour of Messalina? Make **two** points, each referring to the **Latin**.

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..... [4]

23 *iam Messalina propter facilitatem adulteriorum ad novas libidines versa est*: why, according to Tacitus, did Messalina turn to new pleasures?

..... [1]

## Passage B3

atque interim, tribus omnino comitantibus – tam repens erat solitudo – postquam per urbem pedibus ivit, vehiculo, quo purgamenta hortorum eripiuntur, Ostiensem viam intrat. nullam misericordiam civibus commovit quia flagitiorum deformitas praevalebat. et iam erat in aspectu Claudii clamitabatque ut audiret Octaviae et Britannici matrem.

Tacitus, *Messalina*, lines 49–55

**24** *atque interim ... viam intrat*: what evidence is there here of Messalina's complete humiliation? Give **two** examples.

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

**25** *nullam misericordiam civibus commovit quia flagitiorum deformitas praevalebat*: why did the citizens show no pity towards Messalina?

.....

[1]

**26** *et iam erat in aspectu Claudii clamitabatque ut audiret Octaviae et Britannici matrem*: how does Messalina try to put pressure on Claudius here?

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[1]



Passage B4

nam Claudius domum regressus, ubi cena vinoque incaluit, imperavit ut femina misera (hoc enim verbo Claudium usum esse ferunt) ad causam dicendam postridie adesset. quod ubi Narcissus audivit et languescere iram redire amorem vidit, timebat, si moraretur, propinquam noctem et uxorii cubiculi memoriam; igitur prorumpit denuntiatque centurionibus et tribuno, qui aderat, exsequi caedem.

Tacitus, *Messalina*, lines 69–76

27 *nam Claudius ... postridie adesset*: what does Tacitus say that suggests that Claudius might be about to forgive Messalina? Make **two** points.

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- [2]

28 Who was Narcissus?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

- A Messalina's lover
- B the consul
- C the freedman of Claudius
- D the son of Claudius

[1]

29 *igitur prorumpit denuntiatque centurionibus et tribuno, qui aderat, exsequi caedem*: pick out and translate the Latin word which shows the speed of Narcissus' actions here.

<b>Latin word</b>	
<b>Translation</b>	

[2]

Passage B5

is raptim in hortos praegressus repperit Messalinam, humi fusam; adsidebat mater Lepida, quae florenti filiae haud concors fuerat; sed supremis eius necessitatibus ad misericordiam versa suadebat ne percussorem opperiretur: transiisse vitam neque aliud quam mortem decoram quaerendum. sed nihil honestum inerat Messalinae animo, per libidines corrupto; lacrimae et questus inriti effundebantur, cum impetu venientium pulsae sunt fores adstititque tribunus. tunc primum Messalina fortunam suam intellexit ferrumque accepit; quod frustra iugulo aut pectori per trepidationem admovens, ictu tribuni transigitur. corpus matri concessum.

Tacitus, *Messalina*, lines 77–89

30 How does Tacitus make the final moments of Messalina’s life dramatic?

In your answer you may wish to consider:

- his description of the events taking place;
- his evident disapproval of Messalina.

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 B6

neptem vix novi, nepotem familiarissime diligo, iuvenem singularem quem etiam ei quos sanguine non attingit tamquam propinquum amant. nam primum, quamquam pulcherrimus erat, et puer et iuvenis omnes sermones malignorum vitavit.

Pliny, *tres feminae*, Ummidia Quadratilla, lines 6–10

## 32 Translate Passage B6.

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## Passage B7

cum studia nepotis sui mihi mandaret, dixit se solere, ut feminam in illo otio sexus, laxare animum lusu calculorum, solere spectare pantomimos suos, sed cum factura esset alterutrum, semper se nepoti suo imperavisse ut abiret studeretque; quod mihi non solum amore facere sed etiam reverentia videbatur.

Pliny, *tres feminae, Ummidia Quadratilla*, lines 16–22

33 *in illo otio sexus*: what do we learn about Roman women here?

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

34 *laxare animum lusu calculorum, solere spectare pantomimos suos*: how did Ummidia Quadratilla relax? Give **two** examples.

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

35 *sed cum ... reverentia videbatur*: how did Ummidia Quadratilla, in Pliny's opinion, show love and respect towards her grandson?

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

**END OF QUESTION PAPER**

**ADDITIONAL ANSWER SPACE**

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

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