

GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION

LATIN

Prose Literature
(Higher Tier)

1942/24

Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet

OCR Supplied Materials:

- 8 page Answer Booklet

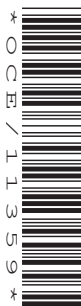
Other Materials Required:

None

Tuesday 9 June 2009

Afternoon

Duration: 45 minutes



INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- You should answer this paper only if you have entered for the Higher Tier.
- Write your name clearly in capital letters, your Centre Number and Candidate Number in the spaces provided on the Answer Booklet.
- Use black ink.
- Read each question carefully and make sure that you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Answer **either** Section A **or** Section B.
- Do **not** write in the bar codes.
- Do not translate the passages of Latin unless you are specifically asked to do so.

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 **40**.
- This document consists of **8** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

Answer all the questions in **either** Section A **or** Section B.

Section A

Prose Selections from the Cambridge Latin Anthology

1 Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow.

1 natio omnis Gallorum est magnopere dedita religionibus,
 2 atque ob eam causam ei, qui sunt affecti gravioribus
 morbis quique in proeliis periculisque versantur, aut pro
 4 victimis homines immolant aut se immolatueros esse vovent
 5 administrisque ad ea sacrificia Druidibus utuntur, quod,
 nisi pro vita hominis reddatur hominis vita, non posse
 7 deorum immortalium numen placari arbitrantur: publiceque
 8 eiusdem generis habent instituta sacrificia. alii simulacra
 ingenti magnitudine habent, quorum membra viminibus
 10 contexta vivis hominibus complent; simulacris incensis
 homines flamma circumventi pereunt. supplicia eorum qui
 in furto aut in latrocinio aut aliqua noxia sint comprehensi
 gratiora deis immortalibus esse arbitrantur; sed, cum
 15 copia eius generis defecit, etiam ad innocentium supplicia
 descendunt.

(CAESAR: *Druides*)

- (a) *natio ... religionibus* (line 1): what was the attitude of the Gauls to religious matters? [1]
- (b) *ei qui ... vovent* (lines 2–4):
- (i) which **two** groups of people made sacrifices? [2]
 - (ii) how did the Druids' sacrifices differ from Roman sacrifices? [1]
- (c) *administrisque ... arbitrantur* (lines 5–7):
- (i) what part did the Druids play in the sacrifices? [1]
 - (ii) what belief lay behind the sacrifices? [4]
- (d) *alii ... complent* (lines 8–10): what does Caesar say about the images (*simulacra*)? Make **three** points. [3]
- (e) *alii ... descendunt* (lines 8–15): how does Caesar by his choice of words show the barbarous nature of the sacrifices?
 Make **four** points and quote the relevant **Latin** for each. [4]
- (f) How does the behaviour of the Druids in this passage compare with their role in society in the other passages you have read? Make **three** points. [3]

[Total: 19 marks]

2 Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow.

1 iam Suetonio erant quarta decima legio cum vexillariis
 vicensimae et e proximis auxiliares, decem ferme milia
 3 armatorum: contendere et acie congredi parat. eligitque
 4 locum angustis faucibus et a tergo silvis clausum; sciebat
 enim nihil hostium esse nisi in fronte, et apertam esse
 6 planitiem sine metu insidiarum. igitur legionarii instructi
 sunt frequentes ordinibus, levi armatura circumstante;
 8 equites conglobati pro cornibus adstiterunt. at
 Britannorum copiae passim per catervas et turmas
 exultabant, tanta multitudo quanta non alias, et animo
 11 adeo feroci ut coniuges quoque testes victoriae secum
 12 traherent, plaustisque imponerent quae ad extremam
 13 planitiem posuerant.

(TACITUS: *Boudica's rebellion*)

(a) *iam ... armatorum* (lines 1–3):

- (i) give **two** of the three military units which Suetonius had with him. [2]
- (ii) what was the approximate number of his forces? [1]
- (iii) why do you think auxiliaries would have been useful to Suetonius? Give **two** reasons. [2]

(b) *eligitque ... clausum* (lines 3–4): describe the place where Suetonius chose to join battle with the Britons. [2]

(c) *sciebat ... insidiarum* (lines 4–6):

- (i) why did he choose this place? Make **three** points. [3]
- (ii) how did his choice of place help Suetonius to win the battle? Make **two** points. [2]

(d) *igitur ... adstiterunt* (lines 6–8): what evidence is there in these lines that the Romans were a well organised force? Make **three** points. [3]

(e) *at ... traherent* (lines 8–12): how does Tacitus, by his choice of words **and** style of writing, show that the Britons' organisation and behaviour were totally different from those of the Romans?

Make **four** points and quote the relevant **Latin** for each. [4]

(f) *ut coniuges ... posuerant* (lines 11–13): why were the Britons' carts (*plaustis*) an important reason for their defeat? Make **two** points. [2]

[Total: 21 marks]

[Paper Total: 40 marks]

4 Read the letter below and answer the questions that follow.

C. PLINIUS TRAIANO IMPERATORI

1 Amastrianorum civitas, domine, et elegans et ornata habet
 inter praecipua opera pulcherrimam eandemque longissi-
 3 mam plateam; cuius a latere per spatium omne porrigitur
 nomine quidem flumen, re vera cloaca foedissima, ac
 sicut turpis immundissimo adspectu, ita pestilens odore
 6 taeterrimo. quibus ex causis non minus salubritatis quam
 7 decoris interest eam contegi; quod fiet si permiseris
 curantibus nobis, ne desit quoque pecunia operi tam magno
 9 quam necessario.

TRAIANUS PLINIO

10 rationis est, mi Secunde carissime, contegi aquam istam,
 quae per civitatem Amastrianorum fluit, si intacta salubritati
 obest. pecunia ne huic opera desit, curaturum te secundum
 13 diligentiam tuam certum habeo.

(PLINY: *Letters* X.98 and 99)

- (a) *Amastrianorum ... plateam* (lines 1–3): what does Pliny say that makes the city of Amastris seem attractive? Make **three** points. [3]
- (b) Give **two** types of public building found in a Roman city such as Amastris. [2]
- (c) *cuius ... taeterrimo* (lines 3–6): how does Pliny, by his choice of words **and** style of writing, make the river in Amastris seem unpleasant? Make **four** points and quote the relevant **Latin** for each. [4]
- (d) *quibus ex causis ... contegi* (lines 6–7):
- (i) what does Pliny propose to do in order to solve the problem of the river? [1]
 - (ii) what would be the **two** advantages of doing this? [2]
- (e) *quod fiet ... necessario* (lines 7–9): what does Pliny say to help him get permission for the work? Make **three** points. [3]
- (f) Look at lines 10–13 (*rationis est ... habeo*): which of Pliny's arguments do you think influenced Trajan most? Give a reason to support your answer. [1 + 1]
- (g) What do these **two** letters reveal about the attitudes of Pliny and Trajan towards each other? Make **three** points. [3]

[Total: 20 marks]

[Paper Total: 40 marks]

BLANK PAGE

BLANK PAGE

**Copyright Information**

OCR is committed to seeking permission to reproduce all third-party content that it uses in its assessment materials. OCR has attempted to identify and contact all copyright holders whose work is used in this paper. To avoid the issue of disclosure of answer-related information to candidates, all copyright acknowledgements are reproduced in the OCR Copyright Acknowledgements Booklet. This is produced for each series of examinations, is given to all schools that receive assessment material and is freely available to download from our public website (www.ocr.org.uk) after the live examination series.

If OCR has unwittingly failed to correctly acknowledge or clear any third-party content in this assessment material, OCR will be happy to correct its mistake at the earliest possible opportunity.

For queries or further information please contact the Copyright Team, First Floor, 9 Hills Road, Cambridge CB2 1PB.

OCR is part of the Cambridge Assessment Group; Cambridge Assessment is the brand name of University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which is itself a department of the University of Cambridge.