

<b>Candidate forename</b>						<b>Candidate surname</b>					
<b>Centre number</b>						<b>Candidate number</b>					

**OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS**  
**GCSE**  
**A404/02**  
**LATIN**

**Latin Verse Literature (Higher Tier)**

**WEDNESDAY 20 JUNE 2012: Afternoon**

**DURATION: 1 hour**

**plus your additional time allowance**

**MODIFIED ENLARGED**

**Candidates answer on the Question Paper.**

**OCR SUPPLIED MATERIALS:**

**None**

**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 17.**
- **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.**

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**PLEASE DO NOT WRITE ON THIS PAGE**

Answer EITHER Section A OR Section B.

**SECTION A: OCR LATIN ANTHOLOGY FOR GCSE**

Answer ALL the questions.

**Passage A1**

iam gelidas Caesar cursu superaverat Alpes	1
ingentesque animo motus bellumque futurum	
ceperat. ut ventum est parvi Rubiconis ad undas,	
ingens visa duci patriae trepidantis imago	
clara per obscuram vultu maestissima noctem	5

Lucan, *Caesar crosses the Rubicon*, lines 1–5

- 1 *iam gelidas Caesar cursu superaverat Alpes*: what had Caesar crossed on his way to Italy?

\_\_\_\_\_ [1]

- 2 *ingens visa duci patriae trepidantis imago*: what was the vision that appeared to Caesar beside the River Rubicon?

\_\_\_\_\_ [1]

**3** *clara per obscuram vultu maestissima noctem:*

**(a)** apart from its size, what made the vision easy to see?

\_\_\_\_\_ [1]

**(b)** Write down and translate the LATIN word which describes how the vision felt.

<b>LATIN WORD</b>	
<b>ENGLISH TRANSLATION</b>	

[2]

**Turn over for Question 4**

## Passage A2

turrigero canos effundens vertice crines  
caesarie lacera nudisque adstare lacertis  
et gemitu permixta loqui:

Lucan, *Caesar crosses the Rubicon*, lines 6–8

- 4 *turrigero ... lacertis*: what did the vision look like?  
Give TWO details.

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 [2]

- 5 *gemitu permixta loqui*: what TWO things did the vision  
do?

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 [2]

## Passage A3

‘quo tenditis ultra? 1  
quo fertis mea signa, viri? si iure venitis,  
si cives, huc usque licet.’ tum perculit horror  
membra ducis, riguere comae gressumque coercens  
languor in extrema tenuit vestigia ripa. 5

Lucan, *Caesar crosses the Rubicon*, lines 8–12

6 Why does the vision describe Caesar’s *signa* as *mea*?

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[1]

7 Translate Passage A3.

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[5]

## Passage A4

parcus deorum cultor et infrequens  
insanientis dum sapientiae  
consultus erro, nunc retrorsum  
vela dare atque iterare cursus

1

cogor relictos: namque Diespiter,  
igni corusco nubila dividens  
plerumque, per purum tonantes  
egit equos volucremque currum.

5

Horace, *A sign from heaven*, lines 1–8

- 8 *parcus deorum cultor*: how does Horace describe himself here?

\_\_\_\_\_ [1]

- 9 *insanientis dum sapientiae consultus erro*: which of the following best fits what Horace says here?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

A It is an error to consult philosophers.

☐

B I used to be a consultant of philosophers.

☐

C I used to be an expert in philosophy.

☐

D Mad men would be wise to consult philosophers.

☐

[1]



10 *namque Diespiter ... currum* (lines 5–8): what surprise has Horace had recently?

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[2]

11 *nunc retrorsum vela dare atque iterare cursus cogor relictos* (lines 3–5): describe the metaphor Horace uses here, in these lines from passage A4, AND say how it helps the reader to understand Horace's own situation.

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[4]

Turn over for Question 12

## Passage A5

rem struere exoptas caeso bove Mercuriumque  
arcessis fibra: 'da fortunare Penates,  
da pecus et gregibus fetum.' quo, pessime, pacto,  
tot tibi cum in flamma iunicum omenta liquescant?

Persius, *Praying for profit*, lines 1–4

- 12 In Passage A5, explain what Persius finds strange about the way in which the man tries to increase his wealth.

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[2]

- 13 How does Persius' style of writing emphasise the foolishness of the man? Make TWO points. You must refer to the LATIN in your answer.

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[4]

## Passage A6

una omnes ruere ac totum spumare reductis 1  
convulsum remis rostrisque tridentibus aequor.  
alta petunt; pelago credas innare revulsas  
Cycladas aut montes concurrere montibus altos, 5  
tanta mole viri turritis puppibus instant.  
stuppea flamma manu telisque volatile ferrum  
spargitur, arva nova Neptunia caede rubescunt.

... saevit medio in certamine Mavors  
caelatus ferro, tristesque ex aethere Dirae,  
et scissa gaudens vadit Discordia palla, 10  
quam cum sanguineo sequitur Bellona flagello.

Virgil, *The shield of Aeneas*, lines 41–47 and 52–55

- 14 How do these lines give a vivid impression of the horrors of war?

In your answer you may wish to consider:

how Virgil describes the two fleets coming together;  
the part played by the gods.

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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[illegible]

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**Turn over for Question 15**

## Passage A7

at Caesar, triplici invectus Romana triumpho 1  
moenia, dis Italis votum immortale sacrabat,  
maxima ter centum totam delubra per urbem.  
laetitia ludisque viae plausuque fremebant;  
omnibus in templis matrum chorus, omnibus arae; 5  
ante aras terram caesi stravere iuvenci.

Virgil, *The shield of Aeneas*, lines 66–71

- 15 *maxima ter centum totam delubra per urbem*: what offering did Augustus make to the gods of Italy?

\_\_\_\_\_ [1]

- 16 Give TWO features of a Roman triumph which are mentioned in Passage A7.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ [2]

**17 In his description of the battle of Actium, how does Virgil contrast Augustus' forces favourably with those of his opponents?**

**In your answer you may refer to the passages printed in this question paper, but you should also refer to the other parts of *The shield of Aeneas* you have read.**

**MARKS ARE AWARDED FOR THE QUALITY OF WRITTEN COMMUNICATION IN YOUR ANSWER.**

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[8]

**Section A Total [50]**

**Paper Total [50]**



Do NOT answer Section B if you have already answered Section A.

**SECTION B: VIRGIL, *AENEID* 2**

Answer ALL the questions.

**Passage B1**

tempus erat quo prima quies mortalibus aegris  
incipit et dono divum gratissima serpit.

*Aeneid* 2, lines 268–269

- 18 *tempus erat*: approximately what time of day would this be?

\_\_\_\_\_ [1]

- 19 *dono divum*: what gift is this?

\_\_\_\_\_ [1]

Turn over for Question 20

## Passage B2

in somnis, ecce, ante oculos maestissimus Hector 1  
visus adesse mihi largosque effundere fletus,  
raptatus bigis ut quondam, aterque cruento  
pulvere perque pedes traiectus lora tumentes.  
ei mihi, qualis erat, quantum mutatus ab illo 5  
Hectore qui redit exuvias indutus Achilli  
vel Danaum Phrygios iaculatus puppibus ignes!  
squalentem barbam et concretos sanguine crines  
vulneraque illa gerens, quae circum plurima muros  
accepit patrios. 10

*Aeneid 2, lines 270–279*

- 20 How do these lines make the reader feel sorry for Hector?

You may wish to consider the following points:

Hector's appearance – both now and when he was at his best;  
the circumstances of his death.

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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[illegible]

[illegible]

## Passage B3

diverso interea miscentur moenia luctu, 1  
et magis atque magis, quamquam secreta parentis  
Anchisae domus arboribusque obtecta recessit,  
clarescunt sonitus armorumque ingruit horror.  
excitior somno et summi fastigia tecti 5  
ascensu supero atque arrectis auribus asto:

*Aeneid 2, lines 298–303*

- 21 *quamquam secreta parentis Anchisae domus arboribusque obtecta recessit*: give TWO pieces of information about Anchises' house.

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[2]

- 22 What noise wakes Aeneas up?

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[1]

- 23 Where does Aeneas go after he has woken up?

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[1]

## Passage B4

in segetem veluti cum flamma furentibus Austris      1  
incidit, aut rapidus montano flumine torrens  
sternit agros, sternit sata laeta boumque labores  
praecipitesque trahit silvas; stupet inscius alto  
accipiens sonitum saxi de vertice pastor.      5  
tum vero manifesta fides, Danaumque patescunt  
insidiae.

*Aeneid 2, lines 304–310*

- 24 Pick out TWO details from this simile and explain how they relate to what Aeneas is doing, or help us to understand it better.

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[4]

## Passage B5

iam Deiphobi dedit ampla ruinam  
Volcano superante domus, iam proximus ardet  
Ucalegon; Sigea igni freta lata relucet.  
exoritur clamorque virum clangorque tubarum.

*Aeneid* 2, lines 310–313

25 Translate Passage B5.

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[5]

Turn over for Question 26

## Passage B6

**hinc ferro accingor rursus clipeoque sinistram  
insertabam aptans meque extra tecta ferebam.  
ecce autem complexa pedes in limine coniunx  
haerebat, parvumque patri tendebat Iulum:**

***Aeneid* 2, lines 671–674**

**26 What is Aeneas preparing to go off and do?**

\_\_\_\_\_ [1]

**27 How does his wife try to stop him leaving? Make TWO points.**

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ [2]



## Passage B7

**‘Iuppiter omnipotens, precibus si flecteris ullis,  
aspice nos, hoc tantum, et si pietate meremur,  
da deinde auxilium, pater, atque haec omina firma.’**

***Aeneid* 2, lines 689–691**

**28 What does Anchises ask Jupiter to do? Make TWO points.**

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[2]

**29 How does Anchises try to persuade Jupiter to answer his prayer? Make TWO points.**

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[2]

**30 In the lines which follow Passage B7, how does Jupiter answer Anchises’ prayer?**

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[2]

## Passage B8

hic vero victus genitor se tollit ad auras 1  
adfaturque deos et sanctum sidus adorat.  
'iam iam nulla mora est; sequor et qua ducitis adsum,  
di patrii; servate domum, servate nepotem.  
vestrum hoc augurium, vestroque in numine Troia est. 5  
cedo equidem nec, nate, tibi comes ire recuso.'

*Aeneid* 2, lines 699–704

- 31 *hic vero victus genitor se tollit ad auras*: write down and translate the LATIN word which shows that Anchises has changed his mind.

LATIN WORD	
ENGLISH TRANSLATION	

[2]

**32** *hic ... nepotem* (lines 1–4): what does Anchises do here?

Put a tick (✓) in the TWO correct boxes.

**A** He kneels on the ground.

☐

**B** He addresses the gods.

☐

**C** He worships the sacred star.

☐

**D** He asks the gods to follow him.

☐

**E** He begs the gods to protect his master.

☐

[2]

**33** '*iam ... recuso.*' (lines 3–6): how do Anchises' words emphasise the urgency of the situation? Make TWO points. You must refer to the LATIN in your answer.

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[4]

### 34 How does Virgil prevent Aeneas from seeming like a coward in fleeing from Troy?

**In your answer you may refer to the passages printed in this question paper, but you should also refer to the other parts of *Aeneid* 2 you have read.**

**MARKS ARE AWARDED FOR THE QUALITY OF WRITTEN COMMUNICATION IN YOUR ANSWER.**

[illegible]

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[8]

**Section B Total [50]**

**Paper Total [50]**

## ADDITIONAL PAGE

**If you use the following lined pages to complete the answer to any question, the question number must be clearly shown.**

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[illegible]

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