

**OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS**  
**GCSE**  
**A403/02**  
**LATIN**

**Latin Prose Literature (Higher Tier)**

**WEDNESDAY 10 JUNE 2015: Afternoon**

**DURATION: 1 hour**  
**plus your additional time allowance**

**MODIFIED ENLARGED 24pt**

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

**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 19.**

**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.**

**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**

**ipse autem, qui visus multis diebus non esset, tum se tamen in conspectum nautis paulisper dedit. stetit soleatus praetor populi Romani cum pallio purpureo tunicaque talari muliercula nixus in litore. iam hoc istum vestitu Siculi civesque Romani permulti saepe viderant.**

**Cicero, ‘The corruption and cruelty of Verres and Cleomenes’, lines 6–10**

- 1 ‘ipse autem, qui visus multis diebus non esset’: what had not happened for many days?**

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

- 2 ‘tum se tamen in conspectum nautis paulisper dedit’: what did Verres then do?**

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

- 3 ‘stetit soleatus praetor populi Romani cum pallio purpureo tunicaque talari’: what do we learn about Verres’ appearance here? Give TWO details.**

**1** \_\_\_\_\_

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

**4 'iam hoc istum vestitu Siculi civesque Romani permulti saepe viderant': how do we know that Verres often dressed in this way?**

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**[2]**

Passage A2

ecce autem repente ebrio Cleomene esurientibus ceteris nuntiatur piratarum esse navis in portu Odysseae; nam ita is locus nominatur; nostra autem classis erat in portu Pachyni. Cleomenes autem, quod erat terrestre praesidium non re sed nomine, speravit iis militibus quos ex eo loco deduxisset explere se numerum nautarum et remigum posse.

Cicero, ‘The corruption and cruelty of Verres and Cleomenes’, lines 17–22

5 ‘ecce ... Odysseae’: pick out and translate the Latin word which tells us about the condition of Cleomenes.

Latin word	
Translation	

[2]

6 ‘esurientibus ceteris’: what do we learn about the rest of Cleomenes’ men here?

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

7 ‘Cleomenes ... posse’: what TWO roles was Cleomenes planning to give to the land-based garrison of troops?

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

## Passage A3

prohibentur adire ad filios, prohibentur liberis suis cibum vestitumque ferre. patres hi quos videtis iacebant in limine, matresque miserae pernoctabant ad ostium carceris ab extremo conspectu liberum exclusae; quae nihil aliud orabant nisi ut filiorum suorum postremum spiritum ore excipere liceret. aderat ianitor carceris, carnifex praetoris, mors terrorque sociorum et civium Romanorum, lictor Sextius, cui ex omni gemitu doloreque certa merces comparabatur. ‘ut adeas, tantum dabis, ut cibum tibi intro ferre liceat, tantum.’ nemo recusabat. ‘quid? ut uno ictu securis adferam mortem filio tuo, quid dabis?’

Cicero, ‘The corruption and cruelty of Verres and Cleomenes’, lines 37–47

8 In Passage A3, how does Cicero convey the terrible situation?

In your answer you may wish to consider:

the treatment of the sea captains and their parents;

the behaviour of Sextius.

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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**Passage A4**

**feriuntur securi. laetaris tu in omnium gemitu et triumphas;  
testes avaritiae tuae gaudes esse sublato. errabas, Verres, et  
vehementer errabas, cum te maculas furtorum et flagitiorum  
tuorum sociorum innocentium sanguine eluere arbitrabare.**

**Cicero, ‘The corruption and cruelty of Verres and Cleomenes’,  
lines 63–67**

**9 In Passage A4, how does Cicero, by his style of writing,  
emphasise his outrage at Verres’ treatment of the  
sea-captains? Make THREE points, each referring to the  
LATIN. [6]**

1

2

**3**

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**10 What do we learn about the characters of Verres and Cleomenes in Cicero's speech 'The corruption and cruelty of Verres and Cleomenes'?**

**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 Cicero which you have read.**

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

[illegible]

[illegible]

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**Passage A5**

**senatum adit. ‘transire Tiberim,’ inquit, ‘patres, et intrare, si possim, castra hostium volo, non praedo nec populationum in vicem ultor; maius si di iuvant in animo est facinus.’ adprobant patres; abdito intra vestem ferro proficiscitur.**

**Livy, ‘The bravery of Mucius Scaevola and Cloelia’, lines 1–4**

**11 Translate Passage A5.**

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[5]

## Passage A6

ubi eo venit, in confertissima turba prope regium tribunal constitit. ibi cum stipendium militibus forte daretur et scriba cum rege sedens pari fere ornatu multa ageret eumque milites volgo adirent, timens sciscitari uter Porsenna esset, ne ignorando regem semet ipse aperiret quis esset, quo temere traxit fortuna facinus, scribam pro rege obtruncat.

Livy, 'The bravery of Mucius Scaevola and Cloelia', lines 4–10

12 'in confertissima turba prope regium tribunal constitit': where did Mucius stand? Make TWO points.

1 \_\_\_\_\_

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

13 'ibi cum stipendium militibus forte daretur': what was happening there?

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

14 'scriba ... adirent': why was the king difficult to identify? Make TWO points.

1 \_\_\_\_\_

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



**15 ‘timens sciscitari uter Porsenna esset’: what was Mucius afraid to do?**

**Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.**

**A approach Porsenna**

☐

**B ask where Porsenna was**

☐

**C ask which of them was Porsenna**

☐

**D attack Porsenna**

☐

**[1]**

## Passage A7

**‘Romanus sum’ inquit, ‘civis; Gaium Mucium vocant. hostis  
hostem occidere volui, nec ad mortem minus animi est quam fuit  
ad caedem; et facere et pati fortia Romanum est. nec unus in te  
ego hos animos gessi; longus post me ordo est idem petentium  
decus.’**

## Livy, 'The bravery of Mucius Scaevola and Cloelia', lines 14–18

**16 In Passage A7, how does Livy, by his style of writing, convey the hostility of Mucius towards the king? Make TWO points, each referring to the LATIN.**

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2 \_\_\_\_\_

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\_\_\_\_\_

[4]

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

## **SECTION B – Cambridge Latin Anthology**

**Answer ALL the questions.**

### **Passage B1**

**dicere etiam solebat nullum librum esse tam malum ut non aliqua parte prodesset. post solem plerumque aqua frigida lavabatur, deinde gustabat dormiebatque minimum; mox quasi alio die studebat in cenae tempus. super cenam liber legebatur adnotabatur, et quidem cursim.**

**Pliny, ‘A day in the life of Pliny the Elder’, lines 7–12**

**17 ‘dicere etiam solebat ... prodesset’: what did Pliny the Elder often say about books?**

**Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.**

**A A few books are of some use.**

☐

**B All books are of some use.**

☐

**C Most books are of some use.**

☐

**D No books are of any use.**

☐

**[1]**

**18 'post solem ... minimum': after spending some time in the sun, what did Pliny the Elder usually do? Make TWO points.**

**1** \_\_\_\_\_

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

**19 'mox quasi alio die studebat': how did Pliny the Elder make particularly good use of his time?**

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

**20 'super cenam liber legebatur': when was a book read to Pliny the Elder?**

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

**Passage B2**

**petis ut tibi avunculi mei exitum scribam, quo verius tradere posteris possis. erat Miseni classemque imperio praesens regebat. nonum kal. Septembres hora fere septima mater mea indicat ei nubem mirabilem apparere; quae visa est ei, ut eruditissimo viro, magna propiusque noscenda.**

**Pliny, ‘The death of Pliny the Elder’, lines 1–6**

**21 Translate Passage B2.**

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[5]

## Passage B3

deducit quadriremes, ascendit ipse non Rectinae modo sed multis (erat enim frequens amoenitas orae) laturus auxilium. festinat illuc unde alii fugiunt, rectumque cursum recta gubernacula in periculum tenet adeo solutus metu, ut omnes illius mali motus, omnes figuras ut deprenderat oculis dictaret adnotaretque.

iam navibus cinis incidebat, calidior et densior, quo propius accederent; iam pumices etiam lapidesque nigri et ambusti et fracti igne; iam vadum subitum et litora ruina montis obstantia. haesitat paulisper an retro navigaret; mox gubernatori ut ita faceret monenti 'fortes' inquit 'fortuna adiuvat: Pomponianum pete!'

Pliny, 'The death of Pliny the Elder', lines 13–24

**22 In Passage B3, how does Pliny the Younger make the account of his uncle's rescue mission dramatic?**

**In your answer you may wish to consider:**

**the actions of his uncle;**

**the volcanic eruption and its effects.**

**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 B4**

**quo tum secundissimo avunculus meus invectus, amplectitur  
trepidantem consolatur hortatur, utque timorem eius sua  
securitate leniret, iubet ferri in balineum. lotus recumbit cenat,  
aut hilaris aut (quod est aeque magnum) similis hilari. interea  
e Vesuvio monte pluribus locis latissimae flammae altaque  
incendia relucebant, quorum fulgor et claritas tenebris noctis  
excitabatur.**

**Pliny, ‘The death of Pliny the Elder’, lines 29–36**

**23 ‘quo ... balineum’: show how Pliny uses word order to  
contrast the differing emotions of Pliny the Elder and  
Pomponianus. Make ONE point, referring to the LATIN.**

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

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

**24 ‘interea e Vesuvio monte ... relucebant’: how does Pliny  
emphasise the danger of the eruption? Make TWO points.**

**1** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**2** \_\_\_\_\_

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

**Passage B5**

**ibi in abiecto linteo recumbens semel atque iterum frigidam aquam poposcit hausitque. deinde flammae flammarumque praenuntius odor sulphuris alios in fugam vertunt, excitant illum. innitens servis duobus surrexit et statim concidit. spiritus enim, ut ego credo, densiore caligine obstructus erat, claususque stomachus qui illi natura invalidus et angustus et saepe aestuans erat.**

**Pliny, ‘The death of Pliny the Elder’, lines 58–64**

**25 ‘ibi ... concidit’: how does Pliny the Younger, by his style of writing, make the last moments of the life of Pliny the Elder dramatic? Make TWO points, each referring to the LATIN.**

**1** \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**2** \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**[4]**

26 ‘spiritus ... aestuans erat’: pick out and translate the Latin word or phrase which shows that Pliny the Younger is giving his own opinion here.

Latin word or phrase	
Translation	

[2]

27 ‘stomachus qui illi natura invalidus et angustus et saepe aestuans erat’: what do we find out here about Pliny the Elder?

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[2]

Passage B6

Arria milites orabat ut simul imponeretur. ‘nonne’ inquit ‘dabitis consulari viro servos aliquos, quorum e manu cibum capiat, a quibus vestiatur, a quibus calcietur? omnia haec ego sola praestabo.’ non impetravit: conduxit piscatoriam naviculam, ingentemque navem minima secuta est.

Pliny, ‘tres feminae, Arria’, lines 19–24

28 ‘nonne ... praestabo’: how does Pliny, by his style of writing, make the words of Arria persuasive? Make TWO points, each referring to the LATIN.

1 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

2 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

[4]

29 ‘conduxit ... secuta est’: what did Arria do after her request had been refused?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

[2]

## Passage B7

hoc sensit et ‘nihil agitis’ inquit; ‘potestis enim efficere ut male moriar, ut non moriar non potestis.’ dum haec dicit, exsiluit e sede adversoque muro caput ingenti impetu impegit et decidit. fociolata ‘dixeram’ inquit ‘vobis me inventuram esse quamlibet duram ad mortem viam, si vos facile negavissetis.’ vale.

Pliny, ‘tres feminae, Arria’, lines 34–39

30 ‘nihil ... potestis’: why, according to Arria, would it be better for her family not to intervene?

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[2]

31 ‘adversoque muro caput ingenti impetu impegit’: what is shocking about Arria’s actions here?

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[2]

**32 How does Pliny the Younger maintain the reader's interest in his letters? You should refer to the three letters that you have read (A day in the life of Pliny the Elder, The death of Pliny the Elder and Arria).**

**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 Pliny which you have read.**

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

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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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