

OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS
GCSE
A404/02
LATIN

Latin Verse Literature (Higher Tier)

THURSDAY 18 JUNE 2015: Afternoon

DURATION: 1 hour
plus your additional time allowance

MODIFIED ENLARGED

Candidate forename		Candidate surname	
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Centre number						Candidate number				
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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.

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

**egressum magna me accepit Aricia Roma
hospitio modico: rhetor comes Heliodorus,
Graecorum longe doctissimus; inde Forum Appi,
differtum nautis, cauponibus atque malignis.**

Horace, ‘A traveller’s tale’, lines 1–4

- 1 ‘egressum ... modico’ (lines 1–2): what does Horace say about the town of Aricia?**

_____ [1]

- 2 ‘rhetor ... doctissimus’ (lines 2–3): what does Horace say that shows he admired Heliodorus?**

_____ [2]

- 3 ‘inde ... malignis’ (lines 3–4): write down AND translate a LATIN word which shows that Horace did not like the people at Forum Appi.**

LATIN WORD	
ENGLISH TRANSLATION	

[2]

PASSAGE A2

hoc iter ignavi divisimus, altius ac nos 1
praecinctis unum: minus est gravis Appia tardis.
hic ego propter aquam, quod erat deterrima, ventri
indico bellum, cenantes haud animo aequo
exspectans comites. 5

Horace, 'A traveller's tale', lines 5–9

4 'hoc ... tardis' (lines 1–2):

(a) how did Horace and his companions decide to tackle this stage of the journey?

_____ [1]

(b) why did they do this?

_____ [1]

5 'hic ego ... comites' (lines 3–5): for what reasons did Horace not enjoy the dinner?

_____ [3]

PASSAGE A3

proxima Campano ponti quae villula, tectum 1
praebuit et parochi quae debent ligna salemque.
hinc muli Capuae clitellas tempore ponunt.
lusum it Maecenas, dormitum ego Vergiliusque;
namque pila lippis inimicum et ludere crudis. 5
hinc nos Coccei recipit plenissima villa,
quae super est Caudi cauponas ...

Horace, 'A traveller's tale', lines 40–46

- 6 'parochi' (line 2): what did these people do for the travellers?

_____ [2]

- 7 Translate lines 3–7 (hinc muli ... cauponas).

_____ [5]

PASSAGE A4

inde Rubos fessi pervenimus, utpote longum 1
carpentes iter et factum corruptius imbri.
postera tempestas melior, via peior ad usque
Bari moenia piscosi; dein Gnatia Lymphis
iratis exstructa dedit risusque iocosque, 5
dum flamma sine tura liquescere limine sacro
persuadere cupit.

Horace, 'A traveller's tale', lines 65–71

- 8 'inde ... imbri' (lines 1–2): why were the travellers tired by the time they reached Rubi? Give TWO reasons.

1 _____

2 _____ [2]

- 9 'dein Gnatia ... cupit' (lines 4–7): how does Horace, by his style of writing, poke fun at the town of Gnatia? Make TWO points, each referring to the LATIN.

1 _____

2 _____

_____ [4]

10 What makes 'A traveller's tale' more than just a catalogue of places that Horace passed through on his journey?

In your answer you may refer to the passages printed in this question paper, but you should also refer to other parts of Horace's journey that you have studied.

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

[8]

[illegible]

[illegible]

PASSAGE A5

O navis, referent in mare te novi
fluctus! o quid agis? fortiter occupa
portum! nonne vides ut
nudum remigio latus,

et malus celeri saucius Africo, 5
antennaeque gemant, ac sine funibus
vix durare carinae
possint imperiosius

**aequor? non tibi sunt integra linthea,
non di, quos iterum pressa voces malo. 10**

Horace, 'The ship of state in troubled waters', lines 1–10

11 From Passage A5, state FOUR problems with the equipment on the ship.

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____ [4]

12 The title given to this poem suggests that the ship represents the Roman state. What message about the Roman state do you think Horace is giving in Passage A5? Make TWO points, each referring to the LATIN.

1 _____

2 _____

[4]

PASSAGE A6

haec ubi dicta, cavum conversa cuspide montem	1
impulit in latus; ac venti velut agmine facto,	
qua data porta, ruunt et terras turbine perflant.	
incubere mari totumque a sedibus imis	
una Eurusque Notusque ruunt creberque procellis	5
Africus, et vastos volvunt ad litora fluctus.	
insequitur clamorque virum stridorque rudentum;	
eripiunt subito nubes caelumque diemque	
Teucrorum ex oculis; ponto nox incubat atra;	
intonuere poli et crebris micat ignibus aether	10
praesentemque viris intentant omnia mortem.	

Virgil, 'A storm at sea', lines 1–11

13 'cavum conversa cuspide montem impulit in latus'
(lines 1–2): name the character who does this.

_____ [1]

14 How does Passage A6 give a vivid impression of the start of the storm?

In your answer you may wish to consider:

the build-up of the winds;

the effect they have on the Trojan fleet.

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]

[illegible]

Do NOT answer this section if you have already answered Section A.

SECTION B – Virgil, ‘Aeneid’ 9

Answer ALL the questions.

PASSAGE B1

his amor unus erat pariterque in bella ruebant;	1
tum quoque communi portam statione tenebant.	
Nisus ait: ‘dine hunc ardorem mentibus addunt,	
Euryale, an sua cuique deus fit dira cupido?	
aut pugnam aut aliquid iamdudum invadere magnum	5
mens agitat mihi, nec placida contenta quiete est.	

‘Aeneid’ 9, lines 182–187

15 ‘his amor ... tenebant’ (lines 1–2):

(a) what job were Nisus and Euryalus doing at this time?

_____ [1]

(b) write down TWO LATIN words which emphasise that they did everything together.

1 _____

2 _____

_____ [2]

16 In lines 3–4 (Nisus ait ... cupido), Nisus wonders what it is that makes men bold. What TWO explanations does he suggest for this?

1 _____

2 _____

_____ [4]

17 'aut pugnam ... quiete est' (lines 5–6): what does Nisus say he is thinking of doing?

_____ [2]

PASSAGE B2

nec minor Euryali caedes; incensus et ipse 1
perfurit ac multam in medio sine nomine plebem,
Fadumque Herbesumque subit Rhoetumque Abarimque
ignaros; Rhoetum vigilantem et cuncta videntem,
sed magnum metuens se post cratera tegebat. 5

‘Aeneid’ 9, lines 342–346

18 Translate Passage B2.

[5]

PASSAGE B3

pectore in adverso totum cui comminus ensem
condidit adsurgenti et multa morte recepit.
purpuream vomit ille animam et cum sanguine mixta
vina refert moriens, hic furto fervidus instat.

‘Aeneid’ 9, lines 347–350

19 How does Virgil, by his style of writing in Passage B3, make Euryalus’ actions seem vicious? Make **THREE** points, each referring to the **LATIN**.

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

[6]

PASSAGE B4

ocius adducto torquet hostile lacerto 1
suspiciens altam Lunam et sic voce precatur:
'tu, dea, tu praesens nostro succurre labori,
astrorum decus et nemorum Latonia custos.
si qua tuis umquam pro me pater Hyrtacus aris 5
dona tulit, si qua ipse meis venatibus auxi
suspendive tholo aut sacra ad fastigia fixi
hunc sine me turbare globum et rege tela per auras.'

'Aeneid' 9, lines 402–409

20 'tu, dea ... custos' (lines 3–4): why is it appropriate for Nisus to appeal to this particular goddess? Give TWO reasons.

1 _____

2 _____ [2]

**21 In lines 5–7 (si qua tuis ... fixi), how does Nisus try to persuade the goddess to help him?
Give TWO arguments that he uses.**

1 _____

2 _____

_____ **[4]**

22 'hunc globum' (line 8): whom do these words describe?

_____ **[1]**

PASSAGE B5

**diversi circumspiciunt. hoc acrior idem
ecce aliud summa telum librabat ab aure.
dum trepidant, it hasta Tago per tempus utrumque
stridens traiectoque haesit tepefacta cerebro.**

‘Aeneid’ 9, lines 416–419

23 ‘diversi circumspiciunt’ (line 1): why are the enemy looking all around?

_____ [1]

24 ‘hoc acrior ... cerebro’ (lines 1–4): how does Virgil, by his style of writing, make this a dramatic moment? Make TWO points, each referring to the LATIN.

1 _____

2 _____

_____ [4]

PASSAGE B6

saevit atrox Volcens nec teli conspicit usquam 1
auctorem nec quo se ardens immittere possit.
'tu tamen interea calido mihi sanguine poenas
persolves amborum' inquit; simul ense recluso
ibat in Euryalum. tum vero exterritus, amens, 5
conclamat Nisus nec se celare tenebris
amplius aut tantum potuit perferre dolorem:
'me, me, adsum qui feci, in me convertite ferrum,
o Rutuli! mea fraus omnis, nihil iste nec ausus
nec potuit; caelum hoc et conscia sidera testor; 10
tantum infelicem nimium dilexit amicum.'

'Aeneid' 9, lines 420–430

25 How does Virgil convey the powerful emotions of the characters in passage B6?

In your answer you may wish to consider:

Volcens' threats to Euryalus;

Nisus' unexpected intervention.

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]

[illegible]

[illegible]

26 'Nisus and Euryalus deserve pity, but not praise.' How far do you agree?

In your answer you may refer to the passages printed in this question paper, but you should also refer to other parts of ‘Aeneid’ 9 that you have studied.

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

[8]

[illegible]

[illegible]

END OF QUESTION PAPER

ADDITIONAL ANSWER SPACE

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

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