



Oxford Cambridge and RSA

**Thursday 08 October 2020 – Afternoon**

**A Level Latin**

**H443/02** Prose Composition or Comprehension

**Time allowed: 1 hour 15 minutes**



**You must have:**

- the OCR 12-page Answer Booklet

**Do not use:**

- a dictionary

**INSTRUCTIONS**

- Use black ink.
- Write your answer to each question in the Answer Booklet. The question numbers must be clearly shown.
- Fill in the boxes on the front of the Answer Booklet.
- Answer **either** the questions in Section A **or** the question in Section B.

**INFORMATION**

- The total mark for this paper is **50**.
- The marks for each question are shown in brackets [ ].
- This document has **4** pages.

**ADVICE**

- Read each question carefully before you start your answer.

Answer **either** Section A or Section B.

### Section A: Comprehension and Grammar

Read the passage below carefully and answer the questions which follow.

*Quintilian gives examples of lawyers who caused embarrassment for themselves in court. He advises them to be prepared to adapt their approach in response to unexpected circumstances and not to rely entirely on a pre-written speech.*

patronus aliquando puellam, quae soror esse adversarii dicebatur – nam de hoc lis erat – in adversa subsellia transtulit, tamquam in gremio fratris relicturus; at is ab amico praemonitus iam discesserat. tum ille, plerumque orator facundus, hac re improvisa obmutuit et puellam timide reduxit.

alius patronus pro femina imaginem mariti mortui iudicibus proferre constituerat, sed ea magnum risum movit. nam e cera facta erat, cadaveri senis infusa, quae deformitate ipsa totam orationis vim perdidit.

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nec est ignotum quid Glyconi acciderit. puer quidam, quem in iudicio productum interrogabat quare fleret, respondit se a patre vellicari.

omnia tamen haec tolerabilia eis quibus actionem mutare facile est: ei tamen qui a stilo non recedunt aut conticescunt ad hos casus aut frequentissime falsa dicunt. inde est enim ‘tendit supplex manus’ et ‘haeret in complexu liberorum’ etiam si nihil horum is de quo dicitur faciat. recte Cassius adulescenti dicenti ‘cur me vultu terribili intueris?’ ‘non mehercule’ respondit ‘id faciebam sed, quoniam sic scripsisti – ecce!’ et quam potuit saevissime eum aspexit.

10

15

Quintilian, *Institutio Oratoria* VI.1.39–43 (adapted)

#### Names

*Glycon*, -onis (m)

Glycon (a famous lawyer)

*Cassius*, -i (m)

Cassius (also a famous lawyer)

#### Words

*patronus*, -i (m)

lawyer

*adversarius*, -i (m)

opponent

*lis*, *litis* (f)

lawsuit, case

*subsellium*, -i (n)

bench, row of seats in court

*gremium*, -i (n)

lap

*facundus*, -a, -um

eloquent

*cera*, -ae (f)

wax

*cadaver*, -eris (n)

corpse

*infundo*, -ere, -fudi, -fusus

(here) I mould

*vellico*, -are

I pinch

*actio*, -onis (f)

approach

*conticesco*, -ere

I become silent

*supplex*, -icis (m/f)

a suppliant, person who begs for mercy

- 1 *patronus ... discesserat* (lines 1–3):
- (a) in this court case, what do we learn about the girl's identity? [2]
- (b) how did the lawyer put himself in an embarrassing situation? [4]
- 2 *tum ille ... reduxit* (lines 3–4): how did the lawyer's behaviour change in response to this unexpected situation? [2]
- 3 Translate *alius ... perdidit* (lines 5–7). [10]
- 4 *nec est ... vellicari* (lines 8–9): why do you think the boy's reply would have made Glycon feel silly? [3]
- 5 In lines 10–11 (*omnia ... dicunt*), what points about lawyers does Quintilian make here? [5]
- 6 How do the examples given in lines 11–15 (*inde ... aspexit*) support the points that Quintilian is making in the passage? [9]
- 7 Which part of the verb are the following:
- (a) *relicturus* (line 2)? [1]
- (b) *productum* (line 8)? [1]
- (c) *fleret* (line 9)? [1]
- 8 Give the present active infinitive of the following:
- (a) *movit* (line 6) [1]
- (b) *aspexit* (line 15) [1]
- 9 Explain, using a translation if you think it is helpful, why the following verbs need to be subjunctive:
- (a) *acciderit* (line 8) [1]
- (b) *faciat* (line 13) [1]
- 10 State and explain the case of the following, using a translation if you think it is helpful:
- (a) *quem* (line 8) [2]
- (b) *casus* (line 11) [2]
- (c) *vultu* (line 13) [2]
- 11 Explain, using a translation if you think it is helpful, the grammar of the phrase *quam potuit saevissime* (lines 14–15). [2]

[Total: 50 marks]

Turn over

## Section B: Prose Composition

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

12 Translate this passage into Latin prose.

You are reminded that marks will be awarded for the style of your translation.

**Please write your translation on alternate lines.**

**[50]**

While a boy called Servius was asleep in the palace of king Tarquin, flames suddenly appeared out of his head. A slave immediately brought water to put out the fire but he was stopped by the queen, who commanded that the boy should not be touched until he woke of his own accord. Not long after, the fire went out and the boy opened his eyes safely.

Then the queen said secretly to her husband, 'By that ring of flames the gods are showing us that this boy will one day wear your crown. Let us treat him with the greatest honour.'

From that time Servius was brought up alongside the king's own children, and when he was looking for a young man to marry his daughter he could find none more distinguished than Servius in the whole of Rome.

### Names

Servius	<i>Servius, -i (m)</i>
Tarquin	<i>Tarquinius, -i (m)</i>

### Words

I wake	<i>expergiscor, -i</i>
ring	<i>circulus, -i (m)</i>
I bring up	<i>educor, -are</i>
I marry	<i>in matrimonium duco, -ere</i>

**END OF QUESTION PAPER**

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