



GCSE – **NEW**



C990UA0-1

LATIN – Component 3A

Latin Literature (Narratives)

MONDAY, 21 MAY 2018 – MORNING

1 hour plus your additional time allowance

Surname _____

Other Names _____

Centre Number _____

Candidate Number 0 _____

For Examiner's use only		
Section A or B	Maximum Mark	Mark Awarded
	40	

ADDITIONAL MATERIALS

Resource Booklet

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Use black ink or black ball-point pen or your usual method.

Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces on the front cover.

You should answer EITHER Section A (Tacitus, Germanicus and Piso) OR Section B (Ovid, Echo and Narcissus).

Write your answers in the spaces provided in this booklet. If you need more space for any answer, you can continue at the end of this question paper. Please remember to include the question number(s).

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The total mark available for this paper is 40.

The number of marks is given in brackets at the end of each question or part-question.

Answer EITHER Section A OR Section B

SECTION A: TACITUS, GERMANICUS AND PISO

ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS, REFERRING TO THE RESOURCE BOOKLET PROVIDED.

YOU SHOULD ANSWER IN ENGLISH UNLESS YOU ARE ASKED TO QUOTE THE LATIN.

1. Refer to PASSAGE A.

(a) In LINES 2-3 (*largitione ... iuvabat*), how does Tacitus describe the soldiers to whom Piso gave gifts? [1 mark]

1(b) From LINES 3-6 (**cum ... sinebat**), give **THREE** things that Piso did to make himself popular.

[3 marks]

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2. Refer to PASSAGE C.

(a) Look at LINES 1-2 (Germanicus ... corpus):

(i) what did Germanicus believe about himself? [1 mark]

(ii) in what way was Germanicus mistaken in this belief? [1 mark]

2(b) Look at LINES 3-4 (erit ... leges). What did Germanicus suggest his friends should do after his death? [2 marks]

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3. Refer to PASSAGE D.

- (a) indoluerunt ... hostes (LINES 2-4): explain why Germanicus' allies and enemies both felt grief at his death. [2 marks]**

Germanicus' allies felt grief because

Germanicus' enemies felt grief because

3(b) In LINES 5-7 (et erant ... adaequarent), with whom did some people compare Germanicus?

[1 mark]

3

4. Refer to PASSAGE E.

(a) Why do you think Germanicus' body was exhibited in the forum at Antioch? [2 marks]

(b) Who was Plancina? [1 mark]

4(c) Why do you think Plancina is mentioned here?

[2 marks]

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5. Refer to PASSAGE O.

(a) Look at LINES 1-5 (atque ipsa ... coepit).

(i) What promises did Plancina make to Piso?

[3 marks]

5(a) (ii) Which is the correct translation of **dum Pisoni spes erat absolutiois** (LINES 1-2)?

Tick (✓) the box next to your chosen answer.

[1 mark]

- (A) since Piso was hoping for forgiveness
- (B) while there was hope of acquittal for Piso
- (C) while Piso was absolutely hopeful
- (D) since Piso had some hope of being acquitted

SECTION B: OVID, ECHO AND NARCISSUS

ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS, REFERRING TO THE RESOURCE BOOKLET PROVIDED.

YOU SHOULD ANSWER IN ENGLISH UNLESS YOU ARE ASKED TO QUOTE THE LATIN.

1. Refer to PASSAGE A, LINES 1-3 (aspicit ... Echo).

(a) What was Narcissus doing? [2 marks]

1(b) Pick out TWO LATIN adjectives which emphasise Echo's talkative nature. [2 marks]

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4

2. Refer to PASSAGE D.

(a) In LINES 3-4 (**hic ... clamat**), how did Narcissus react when he heard Echo? Give TWO ways.

[2 marks]

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(b) In LINES 7-14 (**perstat ... sit tibi copia nostri**), how does Ovid create an entertaining scene between Echo and Narcissus?

You should refer BOTH to the content AND to features such as the choice and arrangement of the LATIN words. [8 marks]

3. Refer to **PASSAGE H, LINES 1-14 (hic ... ardet)**.

(a) According to **LINE 1**, what had made Narcissus tired? Make **TWO** points. [2 marks]

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(b) In **LINES 3-5 (dumque sitim ... umbra est)**, describe what happened to Narcissus while he was drinking. [2 marks]

3(c) Which is the correct translation of **cunctaque miratur, quibus est mirabilis ipse** (LINE 12)?
Tick (✓) the box next to your chosen answer.

[1 mark]

- (A) Everything was admired by which he himself was admirable.
- (B) He admired everything for which he himself was admired.
- (C) He delayed admiring himself because he was amazing.
- (D) There was a delay for him to be admired, which was itself admirable.

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