



F

GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION

LATIN

Latin Prose Literature (Foundation Tier)

A403/01

Candidates answer on the Question Paper

OCR Supplied Materials:
None

Other Materials Required:
None

Monday 21 June 2010
Afternoon

Duration: 1 hour



Candidate Forename		Candidate Surname	
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Centre Number						Candidate Number				
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INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Write your name clearly in capital letters, your Centre Number and Candidate Number in the boxes above.
- Use black ink.
- Read each question carefully and make sure that you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Answer **either** Section A or Section B.
- Do **not** write in the bar codes.
- Write your answer to each question in the space provided, however additional paper may be used if necessary.

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**.
- This document consists of **28** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

For Examiner's Use	
Section A	
Section B	
TOTAL	

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

Section A: OCR Latin Anthology for GCSE

Answer **all** the questions.

Passage 1

adeoque cuncta mox pernotuere ut temporum illorum scriptores prodiderint infusum delectabili boleto venenum, nec vim medicaminis statim intellectam, socordiane an Claudii vinolentia.

Tacitus, *Annals* 12.67

1 *cuncta mox pernotuere*: when was everything widely known?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

- | | | |
|----------|-------------|--------------------------|
| A | immediately | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| B | much later | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| C | never | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| D | soon | <input type="checkbox"/> |

[1]

2 *scriptores*: which group of people does this refer to?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

- | | | |
|----------|---------|--------------------------|
| A | eunuchs | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| B | priests | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| C | slaves | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| D | writers | <input type="checkbox"/> |

[1]

3 *infusum delectabili boleto venenum:*

(a) with what food was the poison mixed?

..... [1]

(b) pick out and translate the Latin word which shows that Claudius liked this food.

Latin word	
English translation	

[2]

4 *socordiane an Claudii vinolentia:* why was the force of the drug not felt by Claudius immediately?
Make **two** points.

.....
..... [2]

Question 5 is on the next page.

Passage 2

simul soluta alvus subvenisse videbatur. igitur exterrita Agrippina et, quando ultima timebantur, spreta praesentium invidia provisam iam sibi Xenophontis medici conscientiam adhibet. ille tamquam nisus evomentis adiuvaret, pinnam rapido veneno inlitam faucibus eius demisisse creditur, haud ignarus summa scelera incipi cum periculo, peragi cum praemio.

At the same time a motion of his bowels seemed to have helped him. Therefore Agrippina was terrified and, when she was fearing the worst, defying the infamy of her present deeds, she makes use of the involvement of Xenophon, the doctor, which she had already foreseen the need for. As if helping his efforts to vomit, that man is believed to have lowered into his throat a feather smeared with some rapid poison, not ignorant that the greatest crimes are begun with danger, but are completed with a reward.

Tacitus, *Annals* 12.67

5 How does Tacitus make this a vivid and dramatic passage?

In your answer you must refer to the **Latin** and discuss Tacitus’ choice and position of words and any other stylistic features. Your answer should cover the following points:

- the way Claudius reacts to the poison;
- the way Agrippina acts and feels;
- the way Xenophon acts and why he acts in this way.

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

[10]

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Passage 3

Antoniam quoque et Octaviam sorores eius attinuit, et cunctos aditus custodiis cluserat, crebroque vulgabat ire in melius valetudinem principis, quo miles bona in spe ageret tempusque prosperum ex monitis Chaldaeorum adventaret.

Tacitus, *Annals* 12.68

6 *sorores eius*: what relation to Britannicus were Antonia and Octavia?

..... [1]

7 *Antoniam quoque et Octaviam sorores eius attinuit*: how did Agrippina stop Antonia and Octavia from ruining her plans?

..... [1]

8 *cunctos aditus custodiis cluserat*: what had Agrippina done to all the entrances of the palace?

.....
 [2]

9 *crebroque vulgabat ire in melius valetudinem principis*: what did Agrippina do to calm people's fears about the emperor? Make **three** points.

.....

 [3]

10 *Chaldaeorum*: what were these people?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

A astrologers

B guards

C politicians

D soldiers

[1]

Passage 4

tunc medio diei tertium ante Idus Octobres, foribus palatii repente diductis, comitante Burro Nero egreditur ad cohortem, quae more militiae excubiis adest. ibi monente praefecto faustis vocibus exceptus inditur lecticae.

Tacitus, *Annals* 12.69

11 *medio diei*: what time is this?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| A at midday | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| B at midnight | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| C before dawn | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| D in the evening | <input type="checkbox"/> |

[1]

12 *foribus palatii repente diductis*: which sentence best describes what happened?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| A The doors of the bedroom were suddenly closed. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| B The gates of the palace were suddenly opened. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| C The mourners were suddenly led into the palace. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| D The people suddenly gathered in the forum. | <input type="checkbox"/> |

[1]

13 *comitante Burro*: which sentence best describes what Burrus does?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| A Burrus abandons Nero. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| B Burrus accompanies Nero. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| C Burrus advises Nero. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| D Burrus praises Nero. | <input type="checkbox"/> |

[1]

14 *monente praefecto*: who was advising the crowd how to receive Nero?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

A the commanding officer

B the doctor

C the herald

D the priest

[1]

15 *faustis vocibus exceptus*: how did the crowd receive Nero?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

A in silence

B with jeers

C with joyful shouts

D with loud cheers

[1]

Passage 5

A. Cluentius Habitus fuit, pater huiusce, iudices, homo non solum municipi Larinatis ex quo erat sed etiam regionis illius et vicinitatis virtute, existimatione, nobilitate princeps.

Aulus Cluentius Habitus, the father of this man, O judges, was a man who, not only in the town of Larinum to which he belonged, but even in that district and neighbourhood, was pre-eminent in honour, reputation, and high birth.

Cicero, *Pro Cluentio* V.11

16 What do we learn about Aulus Cluentius Habitus in this passage?

Give **three** details and quote the **Latin** for each detail.

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..... [3]

Question 17 is on the next page.

Passage 6

tum vero illa egregia ac praeclara mater palam exsultare laetitia, triumphare gaudio coepit, victrix filiae non libidinis; diutius suspicionibus obscuris laedi famam suam noluit; lectum illum genialem quem biennio ante filiae suae nubenti straverat, in eadem domo sibi ornari et sterni expulsa atque exturbata filia iubet. nubit genero socrus nullis auspiciis, nullis auctoribus, funestis ominibus omnium.

Cicero, *Pro Cluentio* V.14

17 Tick the **five** true statements.

Put a tick (✓) in each correct box.

- | | | |
|----------|--|--------------------------|
| A | Cicero calls Sassia brilliant. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| B | She rejoiced in secret. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| C | She triumphed in her delight. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| D | She could control her own lust. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| E | She did not want her reputation to be harmed by uncertain suspicions. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| F | Her daughter had been married four years before. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| G | The marriage beds of Sassia and her daughter were in different houses. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| H | Sassia ordered her marriage bed to be decorated. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| I | The mother-in-law married her son-in-law. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| J | Her wedding had favourable omens. | <input type="checkbox"/> |

[5]

11
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Question 18 is on the next page.

PLEASE DO NOT WRITE ON THIS PAGE

Passage 7

o mulieris scelus incredibile et praeter hanc unam in omni vita inauditum! o libidinem effrenatam et indomitam! o audaciam singularem! nonne timuisse, si minus vim deorum hominumque famam, at illam ipsam noctem facesque illas nuptiales, non limen cubiculi, non cubile filiae, non parietes denique ipsos superiorum testes nuptiarum! perfregit ac prostravit omnia cupiditate ac furore; vicit pudorem libido, timorem audacia, rationem amentia.

Oh, the unbelievable crime of the woman [Sassia], unheard of in all experience, except for this one single instance! Oh, the unbridled and unrestrained lust! Oh, the extraordinary audacity! Surely she feared, if not the force of the gods and the reputation of men, then that night itself and those bridal torches, the threshold of the bedroom, the bed of her daughter, or even the walls themselves, which had witnessed the former wedding! She broke down and overthrew everything in her passion and her madness; lust triumphed over shame, audacity over fear, madness over reason.

Cicero, *Pro Cluentio* VI.15

18 In this passage how does Cicero show that he disapproved of the way Sassia behaved?

In your answer you must refer to the **Latin** and discuss Cicero’s choice and position of words and any other stylistic features. Your answer should cover the following points:

- Cicero’s skill as a speaker;
- Sassia’s marriage to her son-in-law;
- the bad character of Sassia.

Marks are awarded for the quality of written communication in your answer. [10]

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Question 19 is on the next page.

19 How did Sassia's son and daughter react to their mother's behaviour?

You should refer to other sections of the *Pro Cluentio* you have read and make **two** points.

(i) Her son

(ii) Her daughter.....

[2]

Section A Total [50]

Paper Total [50]

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

Section B: Cambridge Latin Anthology

Answer **all** the questions.

Passage 1

militiae vacationem omniumque rerum immunitatem habent. tantis praemiis excitati et sua sponte multi in disciplinam conveniunt et a parentibus propinquisque mittuntur. magnum ibi numerum versuum ediscere dicuntur; itaque nonnulli viginti annos in disciplina permanent.

Caesar, *Druides: their education*

20 *militiae vacationem*: what were the Druids exempt from?

..... [1]

21 *tantis praemiis excitati*: what encouraged many men to go into training?

..... [1]

22 *a parentibus propinquisque mittuntur*: which **two** groups of people sent these men to train with the Druids?

(i)

(ii)

[2]

23 *magnum ibi numerum versuum*: what did these men learn by heart?

..... [1]

24 *viginti annos*: how long did some of the men remain in training?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

A several months

B several years

C twenty months

D twenty years

Passage 2

in primis hoc volunt persuadere, animas non perire, sed ab aliis post mortem transire ad alios, atque hoc maxime homines ad virtutem excitari putant metu mortis neglecto. multa praeterea de sideribus atque eorum motu, de mundi ac terrarum magnitudine, de rerum natura, de deorum immortalium vi ac potestate disputant et iuventuti tradunt.

Caesar, *Druides: their education*

25 *transire ad alios*: what did the Druids believe about souls after death?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

- A** They died with the person.
- B** They stayed with the same person.
- C** They went across to other people.
- D** They went up to heaven.

[1]

26 *metu mortis neglecto*: what fear had the Druids disregarded?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

- A** fear of death
- B** fear of disease
- C** fear of the gods
- D** fear of their enemies

[1]

27 *de sideribus*: which of the following did the Druids discuss with their followers?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|
| A the moon | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| B the sea | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| C the seasons | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| D the stars | <input type="checkbox"/> |

[1]

28 *terrarum magnitudine*: what did the Druids teach their followers about the world?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| A its climate | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| B its mountains | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| C its rivers | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| D its size | <input type="checkbox"/> |

[1]

29 *iuventuti tradunt*: to whom did the Druids hand down their teachings?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| A old people | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| B priests | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| C relatives | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| D young people | <input type="checkbox"/> |

[1]

Passage 3

alii simulacra ingenti magnitudine habent, quorum membra viminibus contexta vivis hominibus complent; simulacris incensis homines flamma circumventi pereunt. supplicia eorum qui in furto aut in latrocinio aut aliqua noxia sint comprehensi gratiora deis immortalibus esse arbitrantur; sed, cum copia eius generis deficit, etiam ad innocentium supplicia descendunt.

Others have images of a huge size, whose bodies, woven with branches, they fill with living men; when the figures have been set alight, the men, surrounded by the flames, perish. They think the executions of those who have been caught in the act of a theft or a robbery or some offence are more pleasing to the immortal gods; but, when the supply of that sort has run out, they even resort to the executions of innocent people.

Caesar, *Druides: their religion*

30 How does Caesar make this a vivid and interesting passage?

In your answer you must refer to the **Latin** and discuss Caesar’s choice and position of words and any other stylistic features. Your answer should cover the following points:

- the description of the executions;
- the different types of crimes and the Druids’ attitudes to them;
- the executions of innocent people.

Marks are awarded for the quality of written communication in your answer. [10]

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Question 31 is on the next page.

Passage 4

iam primum uxor eius Boudica verberata et filiae stupro violatae sunt: principes omnes Icenorum, quasi Romani totam regionem muneri accepissent, avitis bonis exuuntur, et propinqui regis inter servos habebantur.

Tacitus, *tumultus et rebellio: Boudica's rebellion*

31 Name Boudica's husband.

..... [1]

32 *Boudica verberata*: what happened to Boudica?

..... [1]

33 *filiae stupro violatae sunt*: what did the Romans do to her daughters?

..... [1]

34 *avitis bonis exuuntur*: what did the Romans take away from the chieftains?

.....
 [2]

35 *propinqui regis inter servos habebantur*: how did the Romans regard the relatives of the king?

..... [1]

Passage 5

commoti sunt ad rebellionem Trinobantes et qui alii, nondum servitio fracti, recipere libertatem occultis coniurationibus pepigerant. acerrimum in veteranos odium; qui in coloniam Camulodunum nuper deducti pellebant domibus Trinobantes, exturbabant agris, captivos vel servos appellabant.

The Trinobantes were moved to rebellion as were others who, not yet broken by slavery, had pledged themselves in secret conspiracies to recover their freedom. Their bitterest hatred was towards the veterans; they, having recently been settled into the settlement of Camulodunum, were driving the Trinobantes from their homes; they were forcibly expelling them from their fields; they were calling them prisoners or slaves.

Tacitus, *tumultus et rebellio: Boudica's rebellion*

36 How did the Romans treat the Trinobantes and how did the Trinobantes react to this?

Make **five** points. You must quote the **Latin** for each point.

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Passage 6

contendere et acie congredi parat. eligitque locum angustis faucibus et a tergo silvis clausum; sciebat enim nihil hostium esse nisi in fronte, et apertam esse planitiem sine metu insidiarum. igitur legionarii instructi sunt frequentes ordinibus, levi armatura circumstante; equites conglobati pro cornibus adstiterunt.

Tacitus, *tumultus et rebellio: Boudica's rebellion*

37 Tick the **five** true statements.

Put a tick (✓) in each correct box.

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| A Suetonius pitched camp. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| B He prepared to join battle. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| C He chose a place with a wide gorge. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| D The place was blocked in the rear by woods. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| E He knew that the enemy were surrounding him. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| F Because of the nature of the place he had no fear of ambush. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| G He drew up his legionaries in close formation. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| H The legionaries were frightened. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| I The horsemen stood by. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| J The horsemen were massed in the centre. | <input type="checkbox"/> |

[5]

Question 38 is on the next page.

PLEASE DO NOT WRITE ON THIS PAGE

Passage 7

et equites protentis hastis perfringunt quod obvium et validum erat. ceteri terga praebuerunt, difficili effugio, quia circumiecta plaustra saepserant abitus. et milites ne feminis quidem parcebant, confixaque telis etiam iumenta corporum cumulum auxerant. eo die milites laudem claram et parem antiquis victoriis pepererunt: quippe sunt qui paulo minus quam octoginta milia Britannorum cecidisse tradant, militum quadringentis ferme interfectis nec multo amplius vulneratis. Boudica vitam veneno finivit.

And the horsemen, with their spears at full stretch, break through any strong forces that were in the way. The rest [of the Britons] turned tail, but escape was difficult, because the wagons that had been positioned around had blocked their way out. And the soldiers did not even spare the women, and even the baggage animals pierced with javelins had increased the pile of bodies. On that day the soldiers gained glory that was famous and equal to ancient victories: indeed there are those who report that a little less than eighty thousand Britons were killed, with about four hundred [Roman] soldiers killed and not many more wounded. Boudica ended her life with poison.

Tacitus, *tumultus et rebellio: Boudica's rebellion*

38 How does Tacitus show that the Romans completely defeated the Britons?

In your answer you must refer to the **Latin** and discuss Tacitus' choice and position of words and any other stylistic features. Your answer should cover the following points:

- the destruction of the Britons;
- the success of the Roman soldiers;
- the casualties on both sides.

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

[10]

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Question 39 is on the next page.

39 What impression do you have of the Britons in *Boudica's rebellion*?

Make **three** points.

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..... [3]

Section B Total [50]

Paper Total [50]

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