

**GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION**

**LATIN**

**A403/01**

Latin Prose Literature (Foundation Tier)

Candidates answer on the question paper.

**OCR supplied materials:**  
None

**Other materials required:**  
None

**Monday 20 June 2011**  
**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, centre number and candidate number in the boxes above. Please write clearly and in capital letters.
- Use black ink.
- 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.
- Answer **either** Section A, which starts on page 3 **or** Section B, which starts on page 15.
- Do **not** write in the bar codes.

**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.

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

**Section A: OCR Latin Anthology for GCSE**

Answer **all** the questions.

Passage A1

in tanta mole curarum valetudine adversa corripitur, refovendisque  
viribus mollitia caeli et salubritate aquarum Sinuessam pergit.

Tacitus, *The poisoning of Claudius*, lines 25–26

1 *valetudine adversa corripitur*: what happened to Narcissus's health?

..... [1]

2 *refovendisque viribus*: what did Narcissus hope to revive by going to Sinuessa?

..... [1]

3 *mollitia caeli*: what does this tell us about the climate of Sinuessa?

..... [1]

4 *salubritate aquarum*: what was special about the waters at Sinuessa?

..... [1]

Passage A2

tum Agrippina, sceleris olim certa et oblatae occasionis propera nec ministrorum egens, de genere veneni consultavit, ne repentino et praecipiti facinus proderetur; si lentum et tabidum delegisset, ne admotus supremis Claudius et dolo intellecto ad amorem filii rediret. exquisitum aliquid placebat, quod turbaret mentem et mortem differret. deligitur artifex talium vocabulo Locusta, nuper veneficii damnata et diu inter instrumenta regni habita. eius mulieris ingenio paratum virus, cuius minister e spadonibus fuit Halotus, inferre epulas et explorare gustu solitus.

Then Agrippina, for some time resolved on the crime and quick to grasp at the opportunity offered, and not lacking accomplices, deliberated about the type of the poison, so that the crime would not be betrayed by one that was sudden and hurried; if she chose a slow and lingering poison, there was a fear that Claudius, confronted by his last hours, might, when the treachery had been understood, return to his love for his son. She decided on something carefully sought out, which might confuse his mind and delay death. A person skilled in such matters was chosen, Locusta by name, who had recently been condemned for poisoning and had for a long time been kept among the tools of the kingdom. By that woman's skill the poison was prepared, and the agent of the poison was Halotus, one of the eunuchs, who was accustomed to bring in the dishes and test them by tasting.

Tacitus, *The poisoning of Claudius*, lines 26–35

5 How does Tacitus make this a vivid description of Agrippina and her plans?

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 determination of Agrippina;
- the types of poison that could be used;
- Agrippina's accomplices.

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

**[10]**

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Turn over for Question 6

## Passage A3

vocabatur interim senatus votaue pro incolumitate principis consules et sacerdotes nuncupabant, cum iam exanimis vestibus et fomentis obtegeretur, dum quae res forent firmando Neronis imperio componuntur. iam primum Agrippina, velut dolore victa et solacia conquiens, tenere amplexu Britannicum, veram paterni oris effigiem appellare ac variis artibus demorari ne cubiculo egrederetur.

Tacitus, *The poisoning of Claudius*, lines 45–51

- 6 *pro incolumitate principis*: what did the consuls and priests pray for?

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

- 7 *exanimis*: which of the following best describes Claudius' condition?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

- |          |            |                          |
|----------|------------|--------------------------|
| <b>A</b> | healthy    | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>B</b> | hot        | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>C</b> | lifeless   | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>D</b> | recovering | <input type="checkbox"/> |

[1]

- 8 *iam primum Agrippina, velut dolore victa*: which Latin word tells us that Agrippina was only pretending to grieve?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

- |          |               |                          |
|----------|---------------|--------------------------|
| <b>A</b> | <i>iam</i>    | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>B</b> | <i>primum</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>C</b> | <i>velut</i>  | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>D</b> | <i>victa</i>  | <input type="checkbox"/> |

[1]

9 *tenere amplexu Britannicum*: what did Agrippina do to Britannicus?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

- A she embraced him
- B she ignored him
- C she imprisoned him
- D she pushed him away

[1]

10 *veram paterni oris effigiem*: Agrippina said Britannicus was the image of which member of his family?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

- A his brother
- B his father
- C his grandfather
- D his uncle

[1]

11 *ne cubiculo egrederetur*: which room did Agrippina try to stop Britannicus leaving?

..... [1]

Turn over for Question 12

Passage A4

dubitavisse quosdam ferunt, respectantes rogitantesque ubi Britannicus esset: mox nullo in diversum auctore quae offerebantur secuti sunt. inlatusque castris Nero et congruentia tempori praefatus, promisso donativo ad exemplum paternae largitionis, imperator consalutatur.

They say that some of the men hesitated, looking back and asking where Britannicus was; soon, when no one produced an alternative, they went along with what was offered. Nero was carried into the camp, and having spoken as the occasion required, when a gift had been promised after the example of his father’s generosity, he was hailed as emperor.

Tacitus, *The poisoning of Claudius*, lines 58–62

12 What did the soldiers and Nero do here?

Give **five** details and refer to the Latin in your answer.

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..... [5]

Passage A5

cum essent eae nuptiae plenae dignitatis, plenae concordiae, repente est exorta mulieris importunae nefaria libido, non solum dedecore, verum etiam scelere coniuncta. nam Sassia, mater huius Habiti – mater enim a me in omni causa, tametsi in hunc hostili odio et crudelitate est, mater, inquam, appellabitur, neque umquam illa ita de suo scelere et immanitate audiet ut naturae nomen amittat.

Cicero, *The passion behind a trumped-up charge of poison*, lines 7–13

13 *nuptiae plenae dignitatis, plenae concordiae*: what, according to Cicero, was full of dignity and harmony?

..... [1]



- 14 *repente ... coniuncta*: pick out and translate the Latin word in Passage A5 which shows how **quickly** Sassia's passion arose.

<b>Latin word</b>	
<b>English translation</b>	

[2]

- 15 *importunae*: which of the following describes Sassia?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

- A** good
- B** faithful
- C** important
- D** troublesome

[1]

- 16 *odio et crudelitate*: which **two** things does Sassia show towards Habitus here?

Tick (✓) the **two** correct answers.

- A** cruelty
- B** hatred
- C** jealousy
- D** kindness
- E** love
- F** patience

[2]

Passage A6

ea igitur mater Habiti, Melini illius adolescentis, generi sui, contra quam fas erat amore capta primo, neque id ipsum diu, quoquo modo poterat, in illa cupiditate continebatur: deinde ita flagrare coepit amentia, sic inflammata ferri libidine ut eam non pudor, non pietas, non macula familiae, non hominum fama, non filii dolor, non filiae maeror a cupiditate revocaret. animum adolescentis nondum consilio ac ratione firmatum pellexit eis omnibus rebus quibus illa aetas capi ac deleniri potest.

She (Sassia), therefore, the mother of Habitus, having been captivated with an unholy love for that young man, Melinus, her own son-in-law, at first, but even so not for long, was kept in that desire in whatever way she could. Then, she began to blaze so greatly in her passion, and thus enflamed began to be so carried away by her lust, that neither modesty, nor goodness, nor the disgrace to her family, nor the opinion of men, nor the pain of her son, nor the grief of her daughter could recall her from her desires. She seduced the young man's mind, which was not yet strengthened by wisdom and reason, with all those things by which that age can be charmed and bewitched.

Cicero, *The passion behind a trumped-up charge of poison*, lines 17–24

17 In this passage how does Cicero bring out the evil nature of Sassia?

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:

- Sassia's lack of self-control;
- the depth of her passion;
- the innocence of Melinus.

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

**[10]**

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**Turn over for Question 18**

## Passage A7

tulit hoc commune dedecus familiae, cognationis, nominis graviter filius; augebatur autem eius molestia cotidianis querimoniis et adsiduo fletu sororis; statuit tamen nihil sibi in tantis iniuriis ac tanto scelere matris gravius esse faciendum quam ut illa ne uteretur, ne quae videre sine summo animi dolore non poterat, ea, si matre uteretur, non solum videre, verum etiam probare suo iudicio putaretur.

Cicero, *The passion behind a trumped-up charge of poison*, lines 45–52

**18** Tick the **five** true statements, according to Cicero's version of events.

Put a tick (✓) in each correct box.

- |          |   |                          |
|----------|---|--------------------------|
| <b>A</b> | Cluentius took badly the disgrace of his family.  | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>B</b> | His misery was increased by his sister.           | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>C</b> | His sister complained every day.                  | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>D</b> | His sister never cried.                           | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>E</b> | His mother (Sassia) had done nothing wrong.       | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>F</b> | He stopped considering Sassia his mother.         | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>G</b> | He approved of his mother's actions.              | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>H</b> | Sassia's actions caused him the greatest anguish. | <input type="checkbox"/> |

[5]

19 What do we learn about the character of Sassia from the parts of Cicero’s speech which you have read? You must refer to Sassia’s actions in your answer.

Make **three** points.

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..... [3]

**Section A Total [50]**

**Paper Total [50]**

**14**  
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**PLEASE DO NOT WRITE ON THIS PAGE**

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

**Section B: Cambridge Latin Anthology**

Answer **all** the questions.

Passage B1

at Cn. Piso, quo celerius consilia inciperet, postquam Syriam ac legiones attigit, largitione et ambitu infimos militum iuvabat. cum veteres centuriones, severos tribunos demovisset, locaque eorum clientibus suis attribuisset, desidiam in castris, licentiam in urbibus, lascivientes per agros milites sinebat.

Tacitus, *Germanicus et Piso: Piso in Syria*, lines 1–6

20 *postquam Syriam ac legiones attigit*: with whom did Piso meet up?

..... [1]

21 *infimos militum iuvabat*: which of the soldiers did Piso help?

..... [1]

22 *desidiam in castris*: where did Piso allow his men to be idle?

..... [1]

23 *lascivientes per agros milites*: where did the soldiers rampage?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

A in the camp

B in the countryside

C in the port

D in the villages

[1]

Passage B2

amici, dextram morientis amplectentes, iuraverunt se vitam ante quam ultionem amissuros esse. neque multo post mortuus est, ingenti luctu provinciae et circumiacentium populorum. indoluerunt exterae nationes regesque: tanta fuerat illius comitas in socios, mansuetudo in hostes; propter vultum eloquentiamque venerationem omnium adeptus erat. et erant qui illum magno Alexandro ob formam aetatem genus locumque mortis adaequarent; nam affirmaverunt utrumque corpore decore praeditum, genere insigni ortum, vix triginta annos natum periisse.

His friends, embracing the right hand of the dying man, swore that they would give up their lives before their pursuit of revenge. And not long afterwards he died, amid the huge grief of the province and the surrounding peoples. Foreign peoples and kings mourned: so great had been his friendliness towards the allies, and his mercy towards the enemy; because of his expression and his eloquence, he had earned the respect of all. And there were those who compared him to Alexander the Great because of his appearance, his age, the manner and the place of his death; for they declared that both were endowed with a handsome body, both were descended from a distinguished family and both perished when scarcely thirty years of age.

Tacitus, *Germanicus et Piso: The death of Germanicus*, lines 26–37

24 How does Tacitus show the sadness of the situation?

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:

- Germanicus' friends at his death bed;
- the description of the grief of so many people;
- the comparison between Germanicus and Alexander.

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

**[10]**

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## Passage B3

Pisonem interim apud Coum insulam nuntius adsequitur periisse Germanicum. quo gavisus caedit victimas, adit templa. non modo Piso ipse gaudio immoderato se gerit, sed etiam magis insolescit Plancina, quae luctum mortua sorore tum primum in laetum cultum mutavit.

Tacitus, *Germanicus et Piso: Mourning*, lines 44–48

25 *periisse Germanicum*: what news about Germanicus reached Piso at Cos?

..... [1]

26 *caedit victimas, adit templa*: after rejoicing, which **two** things did Piso do?

Tick (✓) the **two** correct answers.

A built a temple

B celebrated in the city

C prepared a dinner

D released victims

E slaughtered victims

F visited temples

[2]

27 *Plancina*: what relation was Plancina to Piso?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

A aunt

B mother

C sister

D wife

[1]

28 *mortua sorore*: what had happened to Plancina’s sister in Passage B3?

..... [1]

Passage B4

at Romae, postquam fama Germanici valetudinis percrebuit cunctaque, ut ex longinquo, aucta in deterius adferebantur, dolor, ira, questus erumpebant: ideo nimirum Germanicum in extremas terras relegatum esse, ideo Pisoni permissam provinciam.

But at Rome, after the report of the illness of Germanicus spread and everything, as usually happens from a distance, was being reported with pessimistic exaggeration, grief, anger and lamentation broke out. They said that was no doubt the reason why Germanicus had been banished to very remote lands, and for that reason the province had been entrusted to Piso.

Tacitus, *Germanicus et Piso: Mourning*, lines 49–53

29 What do we learn about the feelings of the people at Rome?

Give **five** details and refer to the Latin in your answer.

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..... [5]

Turn over for Question 30

## Passage B5

simulac visa est navis, complentur non solum portus sed etiam moenia ac tecta turba maerentium et rogantium inter se, silentione an voce aliqua egredientem exciperent. navis lente appropinquat, non celeriter, ut solet, sed cunctis ad tristitiam compositis. postquam duobus cum liberis, feralem urnam tenens, egressa e nave defixit oculos, idem fuit omnium gemitus.

Tacitus, *Germanicus et Piso: Mourning*, lines 62–68

30 Read Passage B5. Tick the **five** true statements.

Put a tick (✓) in each correct box.

- |          |  |                          |
|----------|--|--------------------------|
| <b>A</b> | The ship could not be seen.                      | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>B</b> | People stood on the walls and roofs to watch.    | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>C</b> | The ship approached quickly.                     | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>D</b> | Agrippina was holding the funeral urn.           | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>E</b> | She called out to the crowds.                    | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>F</b> | Her children left the ship with her.             | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>G</b> | She lowered her eyes after she got off the ship. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>H</b> | All the people let out a groan.                  | <input type="checkbox"/> |

[5]

## Passage B6

tres amici Germanici consimili studio obiecerunt Pisonem, odio Germanici et rerum novarum studio, milites per licentiam et sociorum iniurias corrupisse; postremo ipsum Germanicum devotionibus et veneno occidisse. tum et Pisonem et Plancinam, postquam sacra et immolationes nefandas fecissent, petivisse armis rem publicam.

Tacitus, *Germanicus et Piso: Revenge*, lines 79–84

31 *tres amici Germanici*: who made charges against Piso?

..... [2]

32 *odio Germanici et rerum novarum studio*: there were **two** reasons behind Piso's actions. The first was his hatred of Germanicus. What was the **second** reason?

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

33 *devotionibus et veneno*: how had Piso, according to the prosecution, killed Germanicus?

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

34 *immolationes nefandas*: what kind of sacrifices had Piso and Plancina made?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

- A generous
- B holy
- C unlucky
- D wicked

[1]

35 *rem publicam*: against what did Piso and Plancina make war?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

- A the army
- B the province
- C the senate
- D the state

[1]

## Passage B7

eadem erat Plancinae invidia. atque ipsa, dum Pisoni spes erat absolutionis, sociam se cuiuscumque fortunae futuram esse et, si necesse esset, comitem exitii promittebat: sed paulatim segregari a marito coepit. quod postquam Piso sibi exitiabile esse intellexit, dubitavit an causam diceret amplius. itaque, tamquam defensionem in posterum diem meditaretur, pauca scribit obsignatque et liberto tradit; tum solita curando corpori exsequitur. deinde multam post noctem, egressa cubiculo uxore, claudi ianuam iussit; et prima luce perfosso iugulo, iacente humi gladio, repertus est.

The ill feeling towards Plancina was the same. And she herself, while there was hope for Piso of acquittal, promised that she would be his ally whatever his misfortune and, if it was necessary, his companion in death: but she gradually began to distance herself from her husband. When Piso realised that this meant the end for him, he doubted whether he could defend himself any more. Therefore, as if he was thinking about his defence for the following day, he wrote a short note and sealed it and handed it to his freedman; then he attended to his personal needs as usual. Then, late at night, when his wife had left the bedroom, he ordered the door to be closed; and at first light he was found with his throat cut and a sword lying on the floor.

Tacitus, *Germanicus et Piso: Revenge*, lines 91–101

**36** How does Tacitus make this a sad and moving 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:

- Plancina's desertion of Piso;
- Piso's preparations for his death;
- Piso's death.

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

**[10]**

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Turn over for Question 37

37 What impression do you have of Piso from the extracts of *Germanicus et Piso* that you have read?

Make **three** points. Give reasons for your answers.

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..... [3]

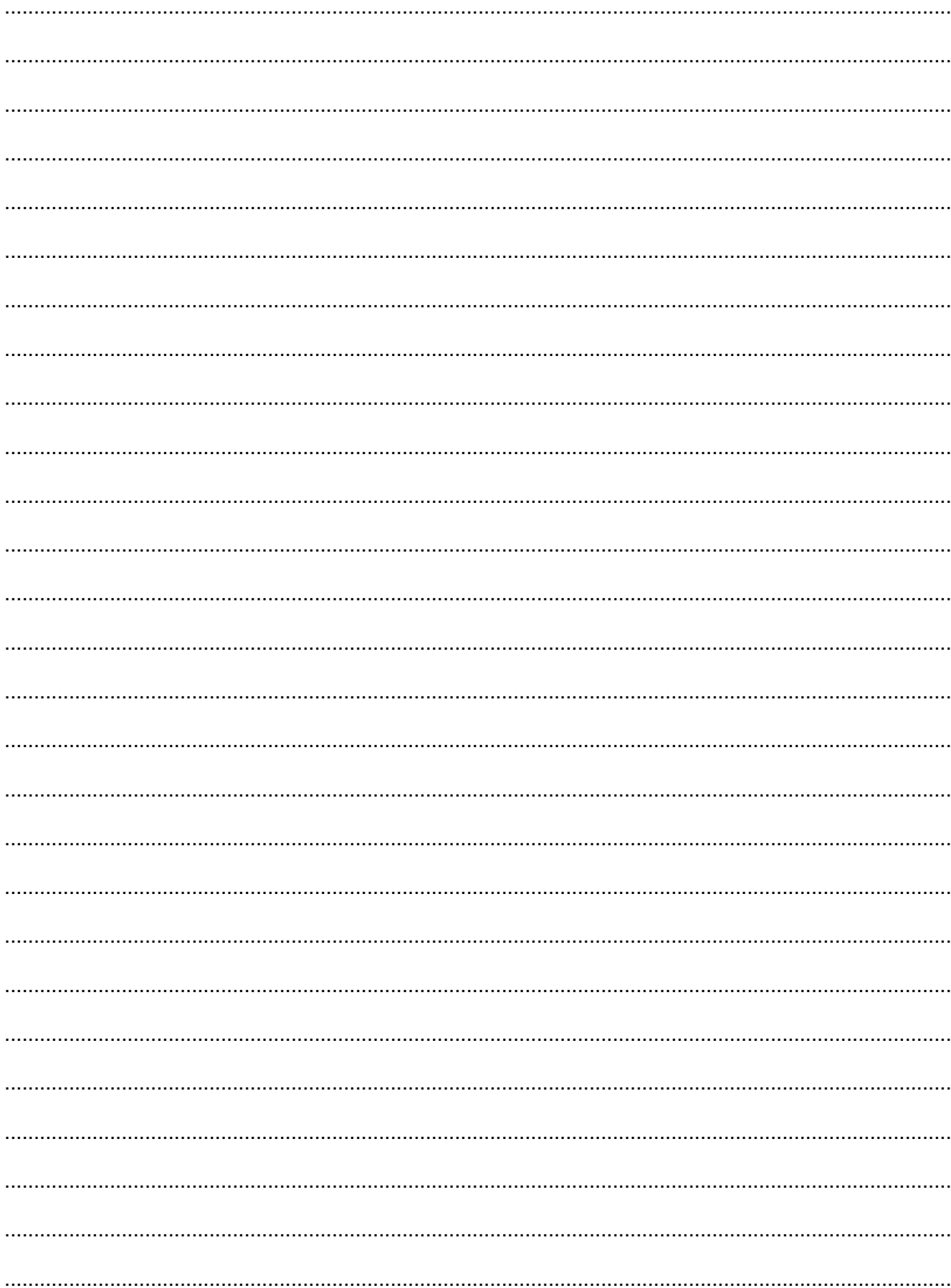
**Section B Total [50]**

**Paper Total [50]**





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**ADDITIONAL PAGE**



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## ADDITIONAL PAGE

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