

**Friday 14 June 2013 – Afternoon**

**GCSE LATIN**

**A403/01** Latin Prose Literature (Foundation Tier)

Candidates answer on the Question Paper.

**OCR supplied materials:**

None

**Other materials required:**

None

**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.
- Answer **either** Section A, which starts on page 2 **or** Section B, which starts on page 12.
- 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.
- 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 **24** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

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

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

Answer **all** the questions.

Passage A1

et mihi discendi et tibi docendi facultatem otium praebet. igitur perquam velim scire, esse phantasmata et habere propriam figuram numenque aliquod putes an inania et vana ex metu nostro imaginem accipere. ego ut esse credam in primis eo ducor, quod audio accidisse Curtio Rufo.

Pliny, *Do you believe in ghosts?* lines 2–6

- 1 *et mihi discendi et tibi docendi facultatem otium praebet*: what has provided Pliny with the opportunity to learn?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

- |          |            |                          |
|----------|------------|--------------------------|
| <b>A</b> | friendship | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>B</b> | leisure    | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>C</b> | luck       | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>D</b> | money      | <input type="checkbox"/> |

[1]

- 2 *esse phantasmata et habere propriam figuram numenque aliquod putes*: what did Pliny want to know about ghosts?

Two of the following are correct.

Put a tick (✓) in the **two** correct boxes.

- |          |                                     |                          |
|----------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| <b>A</b> | how big they were                   | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>B</b> | what they were called               | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>C</b> | whether they came out in the day    | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>D</b> | whether they existed                | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>E</b> | whether they had supernatural power | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>F</b> | whether they had feelings           | <input type="checkbox"/> |

[2]

- 3 *ex metu*: according to Pliny, what might cause people to think they had seen a ghost?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

- |          |            |                          |
|----------|------------|--------------------------|
| <b>A</b> | dreams     | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>B</b> | excitement | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>C</b> | fear       | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>D</b> | madness    | <input type="checkbox"/> |

[1]

- 4 *ego ut esse credam in primis eo ducor, quod audio accidisse Curtio Rufo*: what particularly encouraged Pliny to believe in ghosts?

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

## Passage A2

praeterea accedenti Carthaginem egredientique nave eadem figura in litore occurrisset narratur. ipse certe implicitus morbo futura praeteritis, adversa secundis auguratus, spem salutis nullo suorum desperante proiecit.

Pliny, *Do you believe in ghosts?* lines 12–15

5 *nave*: how did Curtius Rufus travel to Carthage?

..... [1]

6 *eadem figura in litore occurrisset narratur*: what is said to have happened on the shore?

..... [1]

7 *implicitus morbo*: how do these words show that Curtius Rufus was by now very unwell?

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

8 *spem salutis nullo suorum desperante proiecit*.

(a) *spem salutis*: what did Curtius Rufus give up when he became unwell?

..... [1]

(b) *nullo suorum*: how many of Curtius Rufus' men despaired for him?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

A all

B many

C none

D some

[1]

Passage A3

deserta inde et damnata solitudine domus totaque illi monstro relicta; proscribatur tamen, seu quis emere seu quis conducere ignarus tanti mali vellet. venit Athenas philosophus Athenodorus, legit titulum auditoque pretio, quia suspecta vilitas, percunctatus omnia docetur ac nihilo minus, immo tanto magis conducit.

Therefore the house was deserted and condemned to isolation and totally abandoned to that monster; it was advertised, however, in case anyone should want to buy or rent it, not knowing there was so much wrong with it. The philosopher Athenodorus came to Athens, read the notice and, when he had heard the price, because he was suspicious of its cheapness, having investigated he was told everything and he was no less willing to rent it but was actually more keen to do so.

Pliny, *Do you believe in ghosts?* lines 26–31

9 How does Pliny make the house seem unattractive to live in? Make **three** points and refer to the **Latin** in your answer.

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  - .....  
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  - .....  
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- [3]

10 How does Pliny emphasise Athenodorus' keenness to buy the house? Make **two** points and refer to the **Latin** in your answer.

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

Passage A4

illa scribentis capiti catenis insonabat. respicit rursus idem quod prius innuentem, nec moratus tollit lumen et sequitur. ibat illa lento gradu quasi gravis vinculis. postquam deflexit in aream domus, repente dilapsa deserit comitem. desertus herbas et folia concerpta signum loco ponit. postero die adit magistratus, monet ut illum locum effodi iubeant. inveniuntur ossa inserta catenis et implicita, quae corpus aevo terraque putrefactum nuda et exesa reliquerat vinculis;

It (the ghost) rattled its chains above the head of the man as he was writing. He looked round again at it beckoning in the same way as before, and with no delay he picked up his lamp and followed. It went with a slow step as if weighed down with the chains. After it turned away into the courtyard of the house, suddenly it vanished and deserted its companion. Having been deserted, he (Athenodorus) picked some plants and leaves and put them as a sign at the place. On the next day he approached the magistrates and advised them to order that place to be dug up. Bones were found, mixed up and entwined with chains, which the body, decomposed by time and the earth, had left bare and corroded by the chains;

Pliny, *Do you believe in ghosts?* lines 42–49

11 How does Pliny make this passage vivid and dramatic?

In your answer you may wish to consider:

- what the ghost did;
- the shocking discoveries that Athenodorus made the next day.

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]**

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A series of horizontal dotted lines spanning the width of the page, providing a guide for handwriting or text entry.

**Turn over for Question 12**

## Passage A5

puer in paedagogio mixtus pluribus dormiebat. venerunt per fenestras (ita narrat) in tunicis albis duo cubantemque detonderunt et qua venerant recesserunt. hunc quoque tonsum sparsosque circa capillos dies ostendit. nihil notabile secutum, nisi forte quod non fui reus, futurus, si Domitianus sub quo haec acciderunt diutius vixisset. nam in scrinio eius datus a Caro de me libellus inventus est;

Pliny, *Do you believe in ghosts?* lines 57–63

12 Five of the following statements are true.

Tick the **five** true statements.

Put a tick (✓) in each correct box.

- |          |   |                          |
|----------|---|--------------------------|
| <b>A</b> | A slave boy was sleeping.                       | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>B</b> | No-one else was in the sleeping quarters.       | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>C</b> | Two men came in through the door.               | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>D</b> | The men were dressed in black tunics.           | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>E</b> | The men washed the slave boy's hair.            | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>F</b> | The men departed the way they had come in.      | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>G</b> | On the next day the slave boy was found shaved. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>H</b> | The slave boy's hair was scattered around.      | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>I</b> | Pliny was put on trial.                         | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>J</b> | These events happened in the reign of Domitian. | <input type="checkbox"/> |

[5]



## Passage A6

his immortalibus editis operibus cum ad exercitum recensendum contionem in campo ad Caprae paludem haberet, subito coorta tempestas cum magno fragore tonitribusque tam denso regem operuit nimbo ut conspectum eius contioni abstulerit;

Livy, *The mysterious death of Romulus*, lines 1–4

- 13 *his immortalibus editis operibus*: pick out and translate the Latin word which shows us that the achievements of Romulus will last forever.

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

[2]

- 14 *cum ad exercitum recensendum contionem in campo ad Caprae paludem haberet*.

- (a) *exercitum*: whom was Romulus reviewing at the assembly?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

A the army

B the navy

C the people

D the senators

[1]

- (b) *campo*: where did the assembly meet?

..... [1]

- 15 *cum magno fragore tonitribusque*: what was heard during the storm?

..... [2]

- 16 *denso regem operuit nimbo*: why did the people lose sight of Romulus during the storm?

.....

..... [2]

Passage A7

deinde a paucis initio facto, deum deo natum, regem parentemque urbis Romanae salvere universi Romulum iubent; pacem precibus exposcunt, uti volens propitius suam semper sospitet progeniem. fuisse credo tum quoque aliquos qui discerptum regem patrum manibus taciti arguerent; manavit enim haec quoque sed perobscura fama;

Then when the beginning had been made by a few, the whole assembly hailed Romulus as a god and the son of a god, the king and father of the Roman city; and by their prayers they asked for his favour, that he would always favourably and kindly protect his descendants. There were some, even at that time, I believe, who secretly asserted that the king had been torn to pieces by the hands of the senators; for this rumour also spread abroad but in very obscure terms;

Livy, *The mysterious death of Romulus*, lines 9–14

17 *deinde ... iubent* (lines 1–2):

(a) how, by his style of writing, does Livy show the devotion of the people towards Romulus? Make **two** points and refer to the **Latin**.

- .....
- .....
- .....
- .....
- .....
- .....
- ..... [4]

*pacem ... progeniem* (lines 2–3):

(b) to whom were the people praying, and why?

.....

.....

.....

.....

..... [3]

18 *fuisse ... fama* (lines 3–5):

(a) what rumour were some people spreading?

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

(b) why do you think they were doing this secretly?

.....  
..... [1]

**Section A Total [50]**

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

**Section B: Cambridge Latin Anthology**

Answer **all** the questions.

Passage B1

ac dum urbem pererrans tenuato viatico paupertati meae fomenta quaero, medio in foro senem conspicio. insistebat lapidem magnaue voce praedicabat, si quis mortuum custodire vellet, magnum praemium accepturum esse.

Apuleius, *sagae Thessalae*, lines 3–7

19 *ac dum urbem pererrans*: where was Thelyphron wandering through?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

A a city

B a forum

C a house

D the countryside

[1]

20 *medio in foro senem conspicio*: pick out and translate the Latin word that shows us in which part of the forum the old man was.

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

[2]

21 *insistebat lapidem*: what was the old man doing?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

- A asking for money
- B sitting on the ground
- C standing on a stone
- D throwing a stone

[1]

22 *magnaue voce*: how was the old man speaking?

..... [1]

23 *si quis mortuum custodire vellet, magnum praemium accepturum esse*:

(a) what did the old man want someone to guard?

..... [1]

(b) what would this person receive?

..... [1]

Turn over for Question 24

Passage B2

'iam primum' respondit ille 'totam noctem eximie vigilandum est apertis et inconivis oculis semper in cadaver intentis, nec acies usquam devertenda est, cum illae pessimae sagae latenter arrepant, forma in quodvis animal conversa. nam et aves et canes et mures, immo vero etiam muscas, induunt.'

'To begin with,' he replied, 'it is necessary to stay perfectly awake all night, with open and sleepless eyes always directed on the corpse, and your glance must not be turned away anywhere, since those very bad witches secretly creep up, with their shape changed into any animal. For they take the form of birds and dogs and mice and indeed even flies.'

Apuleius, *sagae Thessalae*, lines 15–20

24 How does the old man make this seem a difficult task?

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

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  - .....  
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  - .....  
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  - .....  
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- ..... [5]

## Passage B3

sic desolatus ad cadaveris solacium, perfrictis oculis et paratis ad vigiliam, dum animum meum permulcebam cantationibus, usque ad mediam noctem pervigilabam. tum autem mihi formido cumulator cum repente introrepens mustela contra me constitit oculosque in me fixit. tanta fiducia in tantulo animali mihi turbavit animum. denique sic illi 'abi' inquam 'scelesta bestia, antequam meam vim celeriter experiaris! abi!'

Apuleius, *sagae Thessalae*, lines 28–35

25 Tick the **five** true statements.

Put a tick (✓) in each correct box.

- |          |  |                          |
|----------|--|--------------------------|
| <b>A</b> | Thelyphron was left alone with the corpse.       | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>B</b> | Thelyphron rubbed his eyes.                      | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>C</b> | Thelyphron fell asleep straight away.            | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>D</b> | Thelyphron heard someone singing.                | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>E</b> | A weasel came in suddenly.                       | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>F</b> | The weasel stopped behind Thelyphron.            | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>G</b> | The confidence of the weasel alarmed Thelyphron. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>H</b> | The weasel attacked the corpse.                  | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>I</b> | Thelyphron ordered the weasel to go away.        | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>J</b> | The weasel bit Thelyphron.                       | <input type="checkbox"/> |

[5]

Turn over for Question 26

Passage B4

tandem prima luce expergitus et magno pavore perterritus cadaver accurro, et admoto lumine revelatoque eius vultu, omnia diligenter inspicio: nihil deest. ecce uxor misera flens introrumpit: cadavere inspecto reddit sine mora praemium.

Apuleius, *sagae Thessalae*, lines 40–44

26 *tandem prima luce expergitus*: when did Thelyphron wake up?

..... [1]

27 *magno pavore perterritus*: how did Thelyphron feel?

..... [1]

28 *admoto lumine*: what did Thelyphron bring over to the corpse?

..... [1]

29 *uxor misera flens introrumpit*: why would Thelyphron think that the wife was upset? Make **two** points.

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

30 *cadavere inspecto reddit sine mora praemium*: what did the wife do before she gave Thelyphron the reward?

..... [2]



## Passage B5

respondet ille de lectulo et imo cum gemitu populum sic adloquitur: 'malis novae nuptae artibus peremptus et addictus noxio poculo, torum tepentem adultero reddidi. dabo vobis documenta veritatis perlucida, et quod prorsus alius nemo cognoverit vel ominaverit indicabo.'

Apuleius, *sagae Thessalae*, lines 67–71

31 *respondet ille de lectulo*: where was the corpse when he made his reply?

..... [1]

32 *populum sic adloquitur*: to whom did the corpse speak?

..... [1]

33 *malis novae nuptae artibus peremptus*: who had murdered him?

..... [1]

34 *addictus noxio poculo*: how had he been murdered?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

A drowned

B poisoned

C stabbed

D strangled

[1]

Turn over for Question 35

- 35 *dabo vobis documenta veritatis perlucida, et quod prorsus alius nemo cognoverit vel ominaverit indicabo*: what did the corpse say?

Two of the following are correct.

Put a tick (✓) in the **two** correct boxes.

**A** I shall give you an indication of the truth.

**B** I shall give you my own opinions.

**C** I shall give you very clear proofs of the truth.

**D** I shall reveal what anyone could predict.

**E** I shall reveal what is common knowledge.

**F** I shall reveal what no-one else could know.

[2]

Passage B6

'nam cum corporis mei custos hic sagacissimus exsertam vigiliam mihi teneret, sagae quaedam exuviis meis imminentes forma mutata apparuerunt. cum industriam sedulam eius fallere non potuissent, postremo iniecta somni nebula eum in profundam quietem sepeliverunt. tum me nomine excitare coeperunt neque prius desierunt quam dum hebetes artus mei et membra frigida ad artis magicae obsequia segniter nituntur.'

'For when this very keen-witted guard of my body was keeping an alert watch over me, some witches, eager for my remains, appeared in changed form. Since they had not been able to elude his determined efforts, they finally threw a cloud of sleep on him and buried him in deep rest. Then they began to wake me up using my name and they did not stop until my sluggish joints and cold limbs struggled slowly to obey the commands of their magic art.'

Apuleius, *sagae Thessalae*, lines 72–80

36 (a) *nam ... potuissent* (lines 1–3): how does Apuleius emphasise how hard Thelyphron had tried to guard the corpse? Make **two** points. You must refer to the **Latin** in your answer.

- .....
  - .....
- [4]

(b) *postremo iniecta somni nebula eum in profundam quietem sepeliverunt*: what did the witches do here?

.....

.....

.....

[3]

(c) *tum ... nituntur* (lines 4–6): how do we know that it was hard for the witches to wake up the corpse?

.....

.....

.....

[3]

Passage B7

his dictis perterritus temptare formam incipio. manu nasum prehendo: sequitur; aures pertracto: deruunt. ac dum turba directis digitis et nutibus me denotat, inter pedes circumstantium frigido sudore defluens effugio. nec postea sic debilis ac sic ridiculus ad patriam redire potui, sed capillis hinc inde deiectis aurium vulnera celavi, nasi vero dedecus linteolo isto decenter obtexi.

Frightened by these words, I began to examine my appearance. I grasped my nose with my hand: it came off; I touched my ears: they fell off. And while the crowd was identifying me with pointed fingers and nods, among the feet of those standing around, dripping with a cold sweat, I escaped. And afterwards, so maimed and so ridiculous, I was not able to return to my native land, but I hid the wounds of my ears with hair grown long on both sides and indeed the humiliating condition of my nose, for decency's sake, I concealed with this patch.

Apuleius, *sagae Thessalae*, lines 90–96

37 How does Apuleius make this a dramatic and moving end to the story?

In your answer you may wish to consider:

- Thelyphron's discovery of the mutilations to his face;
- the effect the mutilations had on him.

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]**

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A series of 25 horizontal dotted lines for writing.

Section B Total [50]

**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.

A large area of lined paper for writing answers. It consists of a vertical margin line on the left side and horizontal dotted lines extending across the page, creating a grid for writing. The lines are evenly spaced and cover most of the page area.



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