

Wednesday 19 June 2013 – Afternoon

GCSE LATIN

A404/01 Latin Verse 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 14.
- 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 **28** 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

at Venus aetherios inter dea candida nimbos
dona ferens aderat; natumque in valle reducta
ut procul egelido secretum flumine vidit,
talibus adfata est dictis seque obtulit ultro:

Virgil, *The shield of Aeneas*, lines 1–4

1 *aetherios inter dea candida nimbos*:

(a) where is Venus?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

- A among the gods
- B among the clouds
- C on the earth
- D on the mountain

[1]

(b) how is Venus described?

..... [1]

2 *dona ferens* ('bringing gifts'): what are these gifts?

..... [1]

3 *natumque ... vidit* (lines 2–3):

(a) what relation is Aeneas to Venus?

..... [1]

(b) write down the **Latin** word that stands for Aeneas here.

..... [1]

4 *natumque ... ultro* (lines 2–4): which **two** of the following statements about Aeneas are true?

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

A He is in a remote valley.

B He is very cold.

C He sees a river in the distance.

D He sees a secret river.

E He is cut off by a river.

F He speaks first.

[2]

Turn over for Question 5

Passage A2

‘en perfecta mei promissa coniugis arte	1
munera. ne mox aut Laquentes, nate, superbos	
aut acrem dubites in proelia poscere Turnum.’	
dixit, et amplexus nati Cytherea petivit,	
arma sub adversa posuit radiantia quercu.	5

Virgil, *The shield of Aeneas*, lines 5–9

5 *en perfecta ... munera* (lines 1–2): who had made these gifts?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

- | | | |
|----------|---------|--------------------------|
| A | Aeneas | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| B | Jupiter | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| C | Venus | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| D | Vulcan | <input type="checkbox"/> |

[1]

6 *ne mox ... Turnum* (lines 2–3): whom does Venus encourage Aeneas to attack?

-
- [2]

7 *amplexus nati Cytherea petivit*: what is Venus trying to do to Aeneas here?

..... [1]

8 *arma sub adversa posuit radiantia quercu*: where exactly does Venus put the weapons?

..... [2]

5
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Turn over for Question 9

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Passage A3

ille deae donis et tanto laetus honore	1
expleri nequit atque oculos per singula volvit,	
miraturque interque manus et bracchia versat	
terribilem cristis galeam flammisque vomentem,	
fatiferumque ensem, loricam ex aere rigentem,	5
sanguineam, ingentem, qualis cum caerulea nubes	
solis inardescit radiis longeque refulget;	
tum leves ocreas electro auroque recocto,	
hastamque et clipei non enarrabile textum.	

Virgil, *The shield of Aeneas*, lines 10–18

9 In lines 1–3 (*ille ... versat*), how can you tell that Aeneas is pleased with his new weapons? Make **two** points.

-
- [2]

10 *terribilem cristis galeam flammisque vomentem* (line 4): how is the helmet described? Make **two** points.

-
- [2]

11 In lines 5–9 (*fatiferumque ... textum*) Virgil describes four of the following pieces of equipment:

breastplate dagger greaves shield sword

Beside each of the following descriptions, write the correct piece of equipment.

Description	Piece of equipment
made of bronze	
smooth	
made of indescribable material	
deadly	

[4]

12 *qualis ... refulget* (lines 6–7):

(a) with what does Virgil compare Aeneas' new breastplate?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

- | | | |
|----------|-----------|--------------------------|
| A | a cloud | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| B | fire | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| C | lightning | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| D | the sun | <input type="checkbox"/> |

[1]

(b) in what ways do you think this is a good comparison? Make **two** points.

-
- [2]

Turn over for Question 13

Passage A4

rem struere exoptas caeso bove Mercuriumque
 arcessis fibra: 'da fortunare Penates,
 da pecus et gregibus fetum.' quo, pessime, pacto,
 tot tibi cum in flamma iunicum omenta liquescant?
 et tamen hic extis et opimo vincere fertō
 intendit: 'iam crescit ager, iam crescit ovile,
 iam dabitur, iam iam'; donec deceptus et exspes
 nequiquam fundo suspiret nummus in imo.

1
 5

You hope to pile up wealth by slaughtering a bull and you send for Mercury with a liver: 'Grant that the household gods make my fortune, grant me cattle and offspring for my herds.' How can that be, you fool, when the fat of so many of your own heifers is melting in the flame? And yet he is determined to get what he wants with animal guts and a fatty cake-offering. 'Now my land is increasing, now my sheepfold is increasing, now it will be granted, now, now'; until the coin at the very bottom of his purse, deceived and without hope, sighs in vain.

Persius, *Praying for profit*, lines 1–8

13 In what ways does Persius make fun of the man described in these lines?

In your answer you may wish to consider:

- what the man wants from Mercury;
- the odd ways in which he tries to achieve this.

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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Passage A5

mox ait 'o magna qui moenia prospicis urbis	1
Tarpeia de rupe Tonans Phrygiique penates	
gentis Iuleae et rapti secreta Quirini	
et residens celsa Latiaris Iuppiter Alba	
Vestalesque foci summique o numinis instar	5
Roma, fave coeptis.'	

Lucan, *Caesar crosses the Rubicon*, lines 13–18

14 *o magna qui moenia prospicis urbis Tarpeia de rupe Tonans* (lines 1–2):

(a) which god is Caesar addressing here?

..... [1]

(b) give **one** way in which Caesar's words show this.

..... [1]

15 How were the following important in the history of Rome? Make **one** point about each.

(a) the clan of Iulus (*gentis Iuleae*, line 3):

..... [1]

(b) Romulus (also known as *Quirini*, line 3):

..... [1]

(c) the town of Alba (line 4):

..... [1]

16 *fave coeptis* (line 6): what does Caesar beg the goddess Roma to do?

..... [1]

Passage A6

'non te furialibus armis
persequor: en, adsum victor terraque marique
Caesar, ubique tuus (liceat modo, nunc quoque) miles.
ille erit ille nocens, qui me tibi fecerit hostem.'

'It is not you that I pursue with furious weapons: look, I Caesar am here as victor on both land and sea, everywhere your soldier (at this time too, if only I am allowed). The man who made me your enemy - he will be the guilty one.'

Lucan, *Caesar crosses the Rubicon*, lines 18–21

17 In Passage A6, how does Lucan, by his style of writing, make Caesar's appeal to the goddess Roma persuasive? Make **two** points. You must refer to the **Latin** in your answer.

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..... [4]

Turn over for Question 18

Passage A7

Caesar, ut adversam superato gurgite ripam
attigit, Hesperiae vetitis et constitit arvis,
'hic' ait 'hic pacem temerataque iura relinquo;
te, Fortuna, sequor. procul hinc iam foedera sunt;
credidimus satis his, utendum est iudice bello.'

1
5

When Caesar, having overcome the swirling waters, reached the opposite bank and stood on the forbidden fields of Italy, 'Here', he said, 'here I leave behind peace and laws which have been violated; Fortune, I follow you. Let all treaties now be far away from here; we have trusted in them enough, we must use war as our judge.'

Lucan, *Caesar crosses the Rubicon*, lines 24–28

18 *superato gurgite*: how does this phrase make Caesar's crossing of the Rubicon seem dramatic?

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

19 In lines 3–5 (*hic ... bello*), how does Caesar's language emphasise what he is saying?

Make **two** points. You must refer to the **Latin** in your answer.

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..... [4]

Total Section A [50]

Paper Total [50]

13
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Do **not** answer Section B if you have already answered Section A.

Section B: Virgil, *Aeneid* 12

Answer **all** the questions.

Passage B1

stupet ipse Latinus	1
ingentes, genitos diversis partibus orbis,	
inter se coiisse viros et cernere ferro.	
atque illi, ut vacuo patuerunt aequore campi,	
procursu rapido, proiectis eminus hastis,	5
invadunt Martem clipeis atque aere sonoro.	

Aeneid 12, lines 707–712

20 Who is Latinus?

..... [1]

21 Which of the following best describes how Latinus feels?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------|
| A annoyed | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| B astonished | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| C pleased | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| D stupid | <input type="checkbox"/> |

[1]

22 Latinus says that the two fighters come from different parts of the world (*diversis partibus orbis*). Which **two** places are the fighters from?

-
- [2]

23 *ut vacuo patuerunt aequore campi* (line 4): where does the duel take place?

..... [1]

24 *atque illi ... sonoro* (lines 4–6): which **two** of the following are used?

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

A arrows

B clubs

C daggers

D shields

E spears

F stones

[2]

25 *invadunt Martem* (line 6):

(a) who is Mars?

..... [1]

(b) say in your own words what this phrase means.

..... [1]

Turn over for Question 26

Passage B2

dat gemitum tellus; tum crebros ensibus ictus
congeminant, fors et virtus miscentur in unum.

The earth gives a groan; then they redouble
frequent blows with their swords, chance and
courage are mingled into one.

Aeneid 12, lines 713–714

26 *dat gemitum tellus*: why do you think the earth is described as groaning?

..... [1]

27 *tum ... unum*: what impression of the fight does Virgil give here? Make **two** points. You must refer to the **Latin** in your answer.

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- [4]

17
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Turn over for Question 28
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Passage B3

ac velut ingenti Sila summove Taburno
 cum duo conversis inimica in proelia tauri
 frontibus incurrunt, pavidi cessere magistri,
 stat pecus omne metu mutum, mussantque iuvencae
 quis nemori imperitet, quem tota armenta sequantur;
 illi inter sese multa vi vulnera miscent,
 cornuaque obnixa infigunt et sanguine largo
 colla armosque lavant, gemitu nemus omne remugit:
 non aliter Tros Aeneas et Daunius heros
 concurrunt clipeis, ingens fragor aethera complet.

1
5
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Just as on mighty Sila or lofty Taburnus when two bulls engage in hostile battles with opposing horns, the terrified herdsmen retreat, while the entire herd stands silent with fear and the cows silently wonder which one will rule the forest, which one the whole herd will follow; the bulls deal out wounds upon each other with much force and straining they drive in their horns and drench their necks and shoulders with much blood, while the entire forest bellows back with their groaning: just so did Trojan Aeneas and the heroic son of Daunus come together with their opposing shields, and the enormous crash fills the sky.

Aeneid 12, lines 715–724

28 In what ways does Passage B3 help you to imagine the duel more vividly?

In your answer you may wish to consider:

- how Virgil describes the fight;
- the reactions of the spectators.

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 spanning the width of the page, intended for handwritten answers.

Turn over for Question 29

Passage B4

Aeneas instat contra telumque coruscat
ingens, arboreum, et saevo sic pectore fatur:

Aeneid 12, lines 887–888

29 In Passage B4, what makes Aeneas seem frightening? Make **three** points.

-
-
- [3]

Passage B5

‘quae nunc deinde mora est? aut quid iam, Turne, retractas?
non cursu, saevis certandum est cominus armis.
verte omnes tete in facies, et contrahe quidquid
sive animis sive arte vales; opta ardua pennis
astra sequi clausumve cava te condere terra.’

1

5

‘What’s the delay this time? Why are you already holding back, Turnus? This fight is not going to be settled by running away but by fierce fighting hand-to-hand. Turn yourself into every kind of shape and employ whatever powers you have, whether in courage or skill; aim to reach the lofty stars on wings, or to hide yourself away in a hole in the earth.’

Aeneid 12, lines 889–893

30 In Passage B5, how does Virgil, by his style of writing, make Aeneas’ speech sound aggressive? Make **two** points. You must refer to the **Latin** in your answer.

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- [4]

Passage B6

ille caput quassans: 'non me tua fervida terrent
dicta, ferox; di me terrent et Iuppiter hostis.'

Aeneid 12, lines 894–895

31 How does Turnus show that he is not frightened by Aeneas? Make **two** points.

-
- [2]

Turn over for Question 32

Passage B7

ille manu raptum trepida torquebat in hostem	1
altior insurgens et cursu concitus heros.	
sed neque currentem se nec cognoscit euntem	
tollentemve manus saxumve immane moventem:	
genua labant, gelidus concrevit frigore sanguis.	5
tum lapis ipse viri, vacuum per inane volutus,	
nec spatium evasit totum neque pertulit ictum.	

Aeneid 12, lines 901–907

32 What does Turnus use here to attack Aeneas?

..... [1]

33 *altior insurgens et cursu concitus* (line 2): what **two** things does Turnus do to make his attack more effective?

-
- [2]

34 *sed neque ... sanguis* (lines 3–5): what problems does Turnus have? Make **two** points.

-
- [2]

35 *tum lapis ... ictum* (lines 6–7): what goes wrong here for Turnus? Give full details.

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

36 From Passage B7, give **one** example where the sound of the Latin words used by Virgil adds to the meaning, and explain why you think it is effective.

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

Passage B8

per medium stridens transit femur. incidit ictus
ingens ad terram duplicato poplite Turnus.

Aeneid 12, lines 926–927

37 What injury does Turnus suffer here? Give full details.

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

38 *incidit ... Turnus*: how does Turnus react to this injury?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

- A** He falls to the ground.
- B** He redoubles his efforts.
- C** He screams in terror.
- D** He shouts to the people.

[1]

Turn over for Question 39

Passage B9

ille humilis supplexque oculos dextramque precantem 1
 protendens 'equidem merui, nec deprecor' inquit;
 'utere sorte tua. miseri te si qua parentis
 tangere cura potest, oro (fuit et tibi talis
 Anchises genitor), Dauni miserere senectae, 5
 et me, seu corpus spoliatum lumine mavis,
 redde meis. vicisti et victum tendere palmas
 Ausonii videre; tua est Lavinia coniunx;
 ulterius ne tende odiis.'

Aeneid 12, lines 930–938

39 Referring to Passage B9, choose the **five** correct statements.

Put a tick (✓) in each correct box.

- | | | |
|----------|--|--------------------------|
| A | Turnus looks down at the ground. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| B | Turnus holds out his right hand to Aeneas. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| C | Turnus begs Aeneas to spare his life. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| D | Turnus is touched by the cares of his sad parents. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| E | Anchises is Turnus' father. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| F | Daunus and Anchises were both old. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| G | Turnus begs for his body to be returned to his people. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| H | The Ausonians are the Trojans. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| I | The Ausonians have seen Turnus defeated. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| J | Lavinia will marry Aeneas. | <input type="checkbox"/> |

[5]

Total Section B [50]

Paper 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.

This section of the page is a large, empty area of lined paper. It consists of approximately 25 horizontal dotted lines spaced evenly down the page. A solid vertical line runs down the left side of this area, creating a margin. The rest of the area is open for writing.

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