

Wednesday 10 June 2015 – 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 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 **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

ipse autem, qui visus multis diebus non esset, tum se tamen in conspectum nautis paulisper dedit. stetit soleatus praetor populi Romani cum pallio purpureo tunicaque talari muliercula nixus in litore. iam hoc istum vestitu Siculi civesque Romani permulti saepe viderant.

Cicero, *The corruption and cruelty of Verres and Cleomenes*, lines 6–10

- 1 *multis diebus*: how long was it since Verres had last been seen?

..... [1]

- 2 *tum se tamen in conspectum nautis paulisper dedit*: who then saw Verres?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

A consuls

B sailors

C slaves

D soldiers

[1]

3

3 *stetit soleatus praetor populi Romani cum pallio purpureo tunicaque talari*: which **three** of the following items of clothing was Verres wearing?

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

- A a long tunic
- B a purple cloak
- C a short tunic
- D a toga
- E military boots
- F slippers

[3]

4 *iam hoc istum vestitu Siculi civesque Romani permulti saepe viderant*: pick out **and** translate the Latin word which shows **how frequently** the Sicilians and Romans saw Verres in this clothing.

Latin word	
English translation	

[2]

Passage A2

fit clamor et admiratio populi tantam esse in homine impudentiam atque audaciam ut aut aliis causam calamitatis attribueret quae omnis propter avaritiam ipsius accidisset, aut, cum ipse praedonum socius arbitraretur, aliis proditoris crimen inferret;

Cicero, *The corruption and cruelty of Verres and Cleomenes*, lines 30–34

5 *fit clamor*: what was the reaction of the people towards the behaviour of Verres?

..... [1]

6 *tantam ... accidisset*: what do we learn about the character of Verres here? Make **two** points.

-
- [2]

7 *praedonum socius*: with whom had Verres been an ally?

..... [1]

5
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Turn over for the next question

Passage A3

prohibentur adire ad filios, prohibentur liberis suis cibum vestitumque ferre. patres hi quos videtis iacebant in limine, matresque miserae pernoctabant ad ostium carceris ab extremo conspectu liberum exclusae; quae nihil aliud orabant nisi ut filiorum suorum postremum spiritum ore excipere liceret. aderat ianitor carceris, carnifex praetoris, mors terrorque sociorum et civium Romanorum, lictor Sextius, cui ex omni gemitu doloreque certa merces comparabatur. 'ut adeas, tantum dabis, ut cibum tibi intro ferre liceat, tantum.' nemo recusabat. 'quid? ut uno ictu securis adferam mortem filio tuo, quid dabis?'

They are prevented from approaching their sons, they are prevented from bringing food and clothing to their own children. These fathers, whom you see, were lying on the threshold, and their wretched mothers spent the night at the entrance of the prison, shut out from the final sight of their children; they who begged for nothing other than to be allowed to receive with their lips their sons' dying breath. The doorkeeper of the prison was present, the executioner of the praetor, the cause of death and terror of allies and Roman citizens, the lictor Sextius, for whom from every groan and every agony a sure reward was gained. 'To visit, you will give so much, for you to be allowed to bring food into the prison, so much.' No one refused. 'What? What will you give me to bring death to your son with one blow of the axe?'

Cicero, *The corruption and cruelty of Verres and Cleomenes*, lines 37–47

8 In Passage A3, how does Cicero convey the terrible situation?

In your answer you may wish to consider:

- the treatment of the sea captains and their parents;
- the behaviour of Sextius.

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 A4

etiam ob hanc causam pecunia lictori dabatur. o magnum atque intolerandum dolorem! o gravem acerbamque fortunam! non vitam liberum, sed mortis celeritatem pretio redimere cogebantur parentes. atque ipsi etiam adulescentes cum Sextio suo de plaga et de uno illo ictu loquebantur, idque postremum parentes suos liberi orabant, ut levandi cruciatus sui causa lictori pecunia daretur. multi et graves dolores inventi parentibus et propinquis, multi; verum tamen mors sit extremum. non erit.

Cicero, *The corruption and cruelty of Verres and Cleomenes*, lines 48–56

9 **Five** of the following statements are true.

Tick the **five** true statements.

Put a tick (✓) in each correct box.

- | | | |
|----------|---|--------------------------|
| A | No money was given to the lictor. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| B | The grief was great and intolerable. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| C | The parents could save their children's lives. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| D | The young men themselves negotiated with Sextius. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| E | A swift execution was only given to those who paid. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| F | One of the captives managed to escape. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| G | The children begged their parents to shorten their torture. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| H | The parents and relatives also suffered. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| I | The lictors threatened to execute the parents as well. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| J | Death was the final punishment. | <input type="checkbox"/> |

[5]

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Turn over for the next question

Passage A5

quis tam fuit illo tempore ferreus, quis tam inhumanus praeter unum te, qui non illorum aetate nobilitate miseria commoveretur? ecquis fuit quin lacrimaret, quin ita calamitatem illam putaret illorum ut fortunam tamen non alienam, periculum autem commune arbitraretur? feriuntur securi. laetaris tu in omnium gemitu et triumphas; testes avaritiae tuae gaudes esse sublatos. errabas, Verres, et vehementer errabas, cum te maculas furtorum et flagitiorum tuorum sociorum innocentium sanguine eluere arbitrabare.

Who at that time was so iron-hearted, who was so inhuman, except for you alone, as not to be moved by their youth, their high birth, and their wretchedness? Was there any man who did not cry, who did not feel that calamity of theirs to such an extent that he thought that not just the fortune of others was at stake, but the common danger? They are struck with the axe. You are happy and you triumph at the misery of everyone; you rejoice that the witnesses of your greed are eliminated. You were mistaken, Verres, you were greatly mistaken, when you thought that you could wash out the stains of your thefts and crimes in the blood of our innocent allies.

Cicero, *The corruption and cruelty of Verres and Cleomenes*, lines 59–67

10 *quis ... commune arbitraretur*. in these lines, how does Cicero emphasise his outrage at Verres' behaviour? Make **three** points, each referring to the **Latin**.

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.....
.....
.....
- [6]

11 *feriuntur securi*: what happened to the sea captains?

..... [1]

12 *laetaris tu in omnium gemitu et triumphas; testes avaritiae tuae gaudes esse sublato*: how does Cicero emphasise Verres' pleasure at the killing of the sea captains? Make **one** point, referring to the **Latin**.

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

13 *cum ... arbitrabare*: how was Verres trying to hide his thefts and crimes?

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

Passage A6

senatum adit. 'transire Tiberim,' inquit, 'patres, et intrare, si possim, castra hostium volo, non praedo nec populationum in vicem ultor; maius si di iuvant in animo est facinus.' adprobant patres; abdito intra vestem ferro proficiscitur.

Livy, *The bravery of Mucius Scaevola and Cloelia*, lines 1–4

14 *patres*: who was Mucius addressing here?

Put a tick(✓) in the correct box.

A his father

B the army

C the enemy

D the senators

[1]

15 *intrare, si possim, castra hostium volo*: what did Mucius want to enter?

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

16 *maius si di iuvant in animo est facinus*: Mucius said that he was considering a greater deed. What was this greater deed?

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

17 *abdito intra vestem ferro proficiscitur*: what did Mucius do before he set out?

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

Passage A7

dextramque accenso ad sacrificium foculo inicit. quam cum velut alienato ab sensu torreret animo, prope attonitus miraculo rex cum ab sede sua prosilisset amoverique ab altaribus iuvenem iussisset, 'tu vero abi' inquit, 'in te magis quam in me hostilia ausus.'

Livy, *The bravery of Mucius Scaevola and Cloelia*, lines 24–28

18 *dextramque accenso ad sacrificium foculo inicit*: what action did Mucius take?

.....
 [2]

19 *prope attonitus miraculo rex*: how did the king feel when he saw what Mucius had done?

..... [1]

20 *rex cum ab sede sua prosilisset*: what did the king do next?

..... [1]

21 *tu vero abi*: what order did the king give Mucius?

..... [1]

22 *'in te magis quam in me hostilia ausus'*: what point was the king making?

.....
 [2]

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

SECTION B – Cambridge Latin Anthology

Answer **all** the questions.

Passage B1

dicere etiam solebat nullum librum esse tam malum ut non aliqua parte prodesset. post solem plerumque aqua frigida lavabatur, deinde gustabat dormiebatque minimum; mox quasi alio die studebat in cenae tempus. super cenam liber legebatur adnotabatur, et quidem cursim.

Pliny, *A day in the life of Pliny the Elder*, lines 7–12

23 *dicere ... prodesset*: what did Pliny the Elder used to say about books?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

- A** A few books are of some use.
- B** All books are of some use.
- C** Most books are of some use.
- D** No books are of any use.

[1]

24 *post solem ... minimum*: after spending some time in the sun, what did Pliny the Elder usually do? Make **three** points.

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-
- [3]

25 *studebat in cenae tempus*: when did Pliny the Elder study?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

A after dinner

B during dinner

C instead of dinner

D up until dinner

[1]

26 *liber legebatur adnotabatur*: what **two** things were happening at this point?

•

• [2]

Passage B2

deducit quadriremes, ascendit ipse non Rectinae modo sed multis (erat enim frequens amoenitas orae) laturus auxilium. festinat illuc unde alii fugiunt, rectumque cursum recta gubernacula in periculum tenet adeo solutus metu, ut omnes illius mali motus, omnes figuras ut deprenderat oculis dictaret adnotaretque.

iam navibus cinis incidebat, calidior et densior, quo propius accederent; iam pumices etiam lapidesque nigri et ambusti et fracti igne; iam vadum subitum et litora ruina montis obstantia. haesitat paulisper an retro navigaret; mox gubernatori ut ita faceret monenti 'fortes' inquit 'fortuna adiuvat: Pomponianum pete!'

He launched the warships and went on board himself intending to bring help not only to Rectina, but to many people (for that delightful coast was densely populated). He hurried to that place from where others were fleeing, and he held his course straight and his rudders straight into the danger so free from fear, that he dictated and noted down every movement of that disaster, and every feature as he had observed them.

Ash was now falling on the ships, hotter and thicker the nearer they approached; now even pumice stones and black stones both scorched and cracked by the fire; now the water was suddenly shallow and the shores were blocking their way with the debris of the mountain. For a short time he hesitated whether to sail back; soon he said to the helmsman who was advising him to do this: 'Fortune helps the brave: make for Pomponianus!'

Pliny, *The death of Pliny the Elder*, lines 13–24

27 In Passage B2, how does Pliny the Younger make the account of his uncle's rescue mission dramatic?

In your answer you may wish to consider:

- the actions of his uncle;
- the volcanic eruption and its effects.

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 B3

quo tum secundissimo avunculus meus invectus, amplectitur trepidantem consolatur hortatur, utque timorem eius sua securitate leniret, iubet ferri in balineum. lotus recumbit cenat, aut hilaris aut (quod est aeque magnum) similis hilari. interea e Vesuvio monte pluribus locis latissimae flammae altaque incendia relucebant, quorum fulgor et claritas tenebris noctis excitabatur.

Then having sailed there with a very favourable wind, my uncle embraced, cheered and encouraged the trembling Pomponianus, and in order to calm his fear with his own composure, ordered that he himself was to be carried into the bathroom. Having bathed he laid down and dined, either cheerfully or (which is equally great) pretending to be cheerful. Meanwhile from Mount Vesuvius in many places very broad sheets of flame and high fires were blazing, whose glare and brightness was emphasised by the darkness of the night.

Pliny, *The death of Pliny the Elder*, lines 29–36

28 *quo ... balineum*: how does Pliny the Younger, by his style of writing, show the contrasting emotions of Pliny the Elder and Pomponianus? Make **two** points, each referring to the **Latin**.

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

29 *aut hilaris aut (quod est aeque magnum) similis hilari*: why do you think Pliny the Younger says it was equally great for his uncle to be cheerful or to pretend to be cheerful?

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

30 *interea e Vesuvio monte ... excitabatur*: how does Pliny the Younger, by his style of writing, emphasise the danger of the eruption? Make **two** points, each referring to the **Latin**.

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

Passage B4

ille in remedium formidinis dictitabat ignes agrestium trepidatione relictos desertasque villas per solitudinem ardere. tum se quieti dedit et quievit verissimo quidem somno; nam meatus animae, qui illi propter amplitudinem corporis gravior et sonantior erat, ab eis qui limini obversabantur audiebatur.

Pliny, *The death of Pliny the Elder*, lines 36–41

31 *agrestium trepidatione*: who did Pliny the Elder blame for the fires?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

A city people

B country people

C looters

D slaves

[1]

32 *in remedium formidinis*: why does Pliny the Elder lie about the cause of the fires?

.....

..... [2]

33 *meatus animae ... gravior et sonantior erat*: what do we learn about Pliny the Elder's breathing here? Make **one** point.

..... [1]

34 *ab eis qui limini obversabantur audiebatur*: who could hear Pliny the Elder's breathing?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

A those who were in the baths

B those who were in his bedroom

C those who were in the garden

D those who were near the door

[1]

Passage B5

ibi in abiecto linteo recumbens semel atque iterum frigidam aquam poposcit hausitque. deinde flammae flammaramque praenuntius odor sulphuris alios in fugam vertunt, excitant illum. innitens servis duobus surrexit et statim concidit. spiritus enim, ut ego credo, densiore caligine obstructus erat, claususque stomachus qui illi natura invalidus et angustus et saepe aestuans erat.

Pliny, *The death of Pliny the Elder*, lines 58–64

35 *semel atque iterum frigidam aquam poposcit hausitque*: how does Pliny the Younger show that his uncle urgently needed water? Make **two** points.

-
- [2]

36 *flammae flammaramque praenuntius odor sulphuris alios in fugam vertunt*: what **two** things caused other people to turn to flight?

-
- [2]

37 *spiritus enim, ut ego credo, densiore caligine obstructus erat*: pick out and translate the Latin word or phrase which shows that Pliny the Younger is giving his own opinion here.

Latin word or phrase	
Translation	

[2]

38 *stomachus qui illi natura invalidus et angustus et saepe aestuans erat*: what do we learn about Pliny the Elder’s windpipe, which may have caused his death? Make **two** points.

-
- [2]

Passage B6

aegrotabat Caecina Paetus, maritus Arriae; aegrotabat et filius, uterque gravissime, ut videbatur. filius mortuus est, iuvenis pulcherrimus et verecundus et parentibus carus. huic Arria ita funus paravit, ita duxit exsequias, ut ignarus esset maritus; quin immo quotiens cubiculum eius intraret, vivere filium atque etiam commodiorem esse simulabat, ac persaepe marito roganti, quid ageret puer, respondebat: 'bene dormivit, libenter cibum consumpsit.'

Pliny, *tres feminae, Arria*, lines 1–8

39 Five of the following statements are true.

Tick the **five** true statements.

Put a tick (✓) in each correct box.

- | | | |
|----------|--|--------------------------|
| A | Both Caecina and his son were sick. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| B | The son was very handsome. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| C | The son was boastful. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| D | The son looked after his parents. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| E | Arria arranged her son's funeral. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| F | Arria led her son's funeral procession. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| G | Arria did not go into her husband's bedroom. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| H | Arria said that their son was getting weaker. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| I | Paetus rarely asked about his son. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| J | Arria said that their son gladly ate his food. | <input type="checkbox"/> |

[5]

Passage B7

deinde, cum lacrimae diu cohibitae eam vincerent prorumperentque, egrediebatur; tum se dolori dabat; satiata siccis oculis composito vultu in cubiculum redibat, tamquam orbitatem foris reliquisset.

Pliny, *tres feminae, Arria*, lines 8–12

40 *lacrimae diu cohibitae*: what had Arria managed to do for a long time?

.....
 [2]

41 *tum se dolori dabat*: what did Arria do at this point?

..... [1]

42 *satiata siccis oculis composito vultu in cubiculum redibat*: what did she do once she had dried her eyes and composed her face?

..... [1]

43 *tamquam orbitatem foris reliquisset*: what did she seem to have left outside?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

- | | | |
|----------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| A | her bereavement | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| B | her courage | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| C | her happiness | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| D | her husband | <input type="checkbox"/> |

[1]

END OF QUESTION PAPER

ADDITIONAL ANSWER SPACE

If additional answer space is required, you should use the following lined page(s). The question number(s) must be clearly shown in the margins.

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