

General Certification of Secondary Education
Latin
Latin Prose Literature (Foundation Tier)
Specimen Paper

F

A403

Time: 1 hour

Candidates answer on the question paper.

Additional materials:

None

Candidate
Forename

Candidate
Surname

Centre
Number

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Candidate
Number

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INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- You should answer this paper only if you have entered for the Foundation Tier.
- Write your name in capital letters, your Centre Number and Candidate Number in the boxes above.
- Use black ink. Pencil may be used for graphs and diagrams only.
- Read each question carefully and make sure 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.
- Do not write outside the box bordering each page.
- Write your answer to each question in the space provided.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

- The number of marks for each question 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 **20** printed pages.

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

Section A: Pliny

Answer all the questions.

Passage 1

properat 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 enotaretque.

Letter 6.16 section 10

1 *properat illuc*: what event had caused the elder Pliny to set out on this journey?

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

2 Where was he heading for?

.....[1]

3 *rectum cursum recta gubernacula in periculum tenet*: what did the elder Pliny do that showed courage? Give **two** details.

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

4 *solutus metu*: which one of the following best describes the elder Pliny's mood as he approached the scene?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

- A terrified
- B fearless
- C dissolute
- D excited

[1]

5 *ut omnes illius mali motus omnes figuras ut deprenderat oculis dictaret enotaretque*: what **two** things did the elder Pliny want to do?

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

Passage 3

Stabiis erat diremptus sinu medio (nam sensim circumactis curvatisque litoribus mare infunditur); ibi quamquam nondum periculo adpropinquante, conspicuo tamen et cum cresceret proximo, sarcinas contulerat in naves, certus fugae si contrarius ventus resedisset.

Letter 6.16 section 12

- 7 The map below shows the Bay of Naples. Name the places marked A, B, C and D. Write the names in the spaces provided.



[4]

Herculaneum	Pompeii
Stabiae	Vesuvius

- A.....
- B.....
- C.....
- D.....

8 *quamquam nondum periculo adpropinquante*: what does this phrase tell us about the proximity of the danger to Pomponianus?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

- A it was very close
- B it was approaching
- C it was not yet approaching
- D it was becoming more distant

[1]

9 Describe and explain the preparations that Pomponianus had made. Make **three** points.

.....

.....

.....

.....

..... [3]

[Turn over

Passage 4

quo tunc avunculus meus secundissimo invectus, complectitur trepidantem
 consolatur hortatur, utque timorem eius sua securitate leniret, deferri in
 balineum iubet.

Letter 6.16 section 12

10 *quo tunc avunculus meus secundissimo invectus*: why does Pliny describe the wind as *secundissimo*?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

- A** Pomponianus was able to escape from Stabiae more quickly.
- B** Pliny was able to reach Stabiae more quickly.
- C** Neither man could sail away.
- D** Both men could escape more quickly.

[1]

11 *complectitur trepidantem consolatur hortatur*: which of the following best describes Pliny's intentions?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

He was trying to:

- A** terrify Pomponianus.
- B** amuse Pomponianus.
- C** comfort Pomponianus.
- D** annoy Pomponianus.

[1]

12 *trepidantem*: which is the correct statement?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

- A** Pomponianus was fearful.
- B** Pliny was fearful.
- C** Neither was fearful.
- D** Both were fearful.

[1]

13 *utque timorem eius sua securitate leniret*: what does this phrase tell us about Pliny's state of mind?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

He was:

- | | | |
|----------|---------|--------------------------|
| A | fearful | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| B | calm | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| C | eager | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| D | sad | <input type="checkbox"/> |

[1]

14 *deferri in balineum*: what orders did Pliny give?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

- | | | |
|----------|--|--------------------------|
| A | They should all be taken to the baths | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| B | Pomponianus should be taken to the baths | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| C | He himself should be taken to the baths | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| D | the baths should be avoided | <input type="checkbox"/> |

[1]

[Turn over

Passage 6

est in Nicomedensium finibus amplissimus lacus. per hunc marmora fructus ligna materiae et sumptu modico et labore usque ad viam navibus, inde magno labore maiore impendio vehiculis ad mare devehuntur.

Letter 10.41 section 2

16 Tick the **five** true statements.

Put a tick (✓) in each correct box.

- | | | |
|----------|--|--------------------------|
| A | There is a very small lake in Nicomedia. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| B | Marble is taken across this lake. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| C | Wood is not transported across the lake. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| D | Lake transport is expensive. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| E | It takes little effort to transport materials on the lake. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| F | The materials are carried on floats. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| G | Materials can be shipped to the road. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| H | Road transport is labour-intensive. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| I | Road transport is cheap. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| J | Goods are taken by cart to the sea. | <input type="checkbox"/> |

[5]

[Turn over

18 To what extent did Trajan accept Pliny's recommendations? You should answer with reference to other letters you have read and make **two** points.

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

[2]

Section A Total [50]

[Turn over

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

Section B: Livy and Caesar

Answer all the questions.

Passage 1

tum vero simul ab hostibus, simul ab iniquitate locorum Poeni oppugnabantur, plusque inter ipsos, sibi quoque tendente ut periculo prius evaderet, quam cum hostibus certaminis erat.

Livy 21.33

19 *ab hostibus*: who were the enemy?

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

20 What were the Carthaginians trying to do?

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

21 According to the passage, what else, besides the enemy, was causing difficulties for the Carthaginians?

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

22 *plusque inter ipsos quam cum hostibus certaminis erat*: according to Livy, with which two groups were the Carthaginians having to fight?

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

23 *ut periculo prius evaderet*: for what was each man fighting?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

- A to be the first to escape from danger
- B to make it dangerous for the enemy
- C to avoid death
- D to make a dangerous escape

[1]

Passage 3

quae quamquam foeda visu erant, stetit parumper tamen Hannibal ac suos continuit, ne tumultum ac trepidationem augetet; deinde, postquam interrumpi agmen vidit, decurrit ex superiore loco.

Livy 21.33

25 Livy describes the chaotic fighting as *foeda visu*: what does this tell us about it?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

The fighting

- A** created a terrible din.
- B** obscured the soldiers' vision.
- C** provided a terrible spectacle.
- D** seemed fierce.

[1]

26 *stetit parumper tamen Hannibal*: how long did Hannibal halt for?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

- A** a long time
- B** no time at all
- C** until daybreak
- D** a short time

[1]

27 *ne tumultum ac trepidationem augetet*: which one of the following best summarises his reason for halting?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

- A** He wanted to flee the chaotic scene.
- B** He wanted to deceive the enemy.
- C** He was too afraid to advance.
- D** He didn't want to add to the chaos.

[1]

28 *postquam interrumpi agmen vidit*: what was his reason for finally advancing?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

- A He saw the Carthaginians' battle column break up.
- B He saw the enemies' battle column break up.
- C He saw an interruption in the battle.
- D He saw the enemies' reinforcements arriving.

[1]

29 *ex superiore loco*: where did he attack from?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

- A a higher place
- B a lower place
- C a ditch
- D the location of his headquarters

[1]

Passage 4

tum nostri cohortati inter se ne tantum dedecus admitteretur, universi ex navi desiluerunt. hos item ex proximis navibus cum conspexissent, subsequuti hostibus appropinquarunt.

Caesar *de Bello Gallico* 4.25

30 *tantum dedecus*: what was this disgrace that the Romans wanted to avoid?

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

31 *universi ex navi desiluerunt*: what did all the Romans do?

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

32 What effects did their action have on the rest of the Romans? You should make **three** points.

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

[Turn over

Passage 6

hostes vero, notis omnibus vadis, ubi ex litore aliquos singulares ex navi egredientes conspexerant, incitatis equis impeditos adoriebantur, plures paucos circumsistebant, alii ab latere aperto in universos tela coniciebant.

Caesar *de Bello Gallico* 4.26

34 Tick the **five** true statements.

Put a tick (✓) in each correct box.

- | | | |
|----------|--|--------------------------|
| A | Some of the Romans were disembarking one by one. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| B | The Romans were on the shore. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| C | The enemy had watched the Romans. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| D | The enemy spurred on their horses. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| E | The Roman cavalry attacked the enemy. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| F | The enemy were weighed down. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| G | More enemy were surrounded. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| H | A few Romans were surrounded by a greater number of the enemy. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| I | Some enemy soldiers threw spears at the Romans. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| J | The Romans were all killed. | <input type="checkbox"/> |

[5]

[Turn over

Copyright Acknowledgements:

Sources

Section A

Selections from Pliny's Letters, MB Fisher & MR Griffin, Cambridge Latin Texts CUP, ISBN 0521202981 p. 28 & 58
Pliny Letter 6.16
Pliny Letter 10.41

Section B

Livy from *Oxford Latin Reader* Oxford University Press ISBN 0195212096 p. 178
Livy 21.33
Caesar from *Oxford Latin Reader* p. 62
Caesar de Bello Gallico 4.25-26

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OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS

General Certificate of Secondary Education

LATIN

A403

Unit A403: Latin Prose Literature (Foundation Tier)

Specimen Mark Scheme

The maximum mark for this paper is **50**.

This document consists of **12** printed pages.

Section A: Pliny		
Question Number	Answer	Max Mark
1	<i>properat illuc</i>: what event had caused the elder Pliny to set out on this journey? the eruption of Vesuvius	[1]
2	Where was he heading for? the foot of the mountain or Herculaneum or Pompeii or the house of Tascius or Rectina. Any one of these.	[1]
3	<i>rectum cursum recta gubernacula in periculum tenet</i>: what did the elder Pliny do that showed courage? Give two details. he sailed directly (1) into the danger (1) or he maintained a direct course (1) and a straight helm (1) Any two of these.	[2]
4	<i>solutus metu</i>: which one of the following best describes the elder Pliny's mood as he approached the scene? B - fearless	[1]
5	<i>ut omnes illius mali motus omnes figuras ut deprenderat oculis dictaret enotaretque</i>: what two things did the elder Pliny want to do? dictate (1) make notes (1)	[2]
6	How does Pliny make this a vivid and dramatic passage? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the dangers threatening them <i>cinis incidebat</i> – ash was falling <i>calidior et densior</i> – hotter and thicker <i>propius ... calidior, densior</i> – use of comparatives <i>iam ... iam</i> – anaphora of 'now' <i>nigri et ambusti et fracti igne</i> – ascending tricolon - descriptive <i>lapides</i> – deferred subject <i>vadum subitum</i> – sudden shallows ellipsis of verb – stark language <i>ruina montis</i> – ruin of the mountain – hyperbole	[10]

Section A: Pliny		
Question Number	Answer	Max Mark
6 Cont'd	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the elder Pliny's plans <p><i>cunctatus</i> – hesitated <i>paulum</i> – only briefly <i>Pomponianum pete</i> – make for Pomponianus – alliteration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> his determination <p><i>gubernatori ... monenti</i> – gave orders to advance despite helmsman <i>fortes fortuna iuvat</i> – fortune favours the brave.</p> <p>The points given above are indicative and offer question specific guidance. Any other acceptable points must be rewarded. Answers must be marked using the level descriptors in the 10-mark marking grid at the end of the mark scheme, taking into account QWC when placing the answer within the band.</p>	
7	<p>The map below shows the Bay of Naples. Name the places marked A, B, C and D. Write the names in the spaces provided.</p> <p>A - Vesuvius B - Pompeii C - Herculaneum D - Stabiae</p>	[4]
8	<p><i>quamquam nondum periculo appropinquante</i>: what does this phrase tell us about the proximity of the hazard to Pomponianus?</p> <p>C – it was not yet approaching</p>	[1]
9	<p>Describe and explain the preparations that Pomponianus had made. Make three points.</p> <p>he had loaded bags onto the ships (1) because of the growing danger (1) to ensure escape (1) if the wind turned (1) Any three points.</p>	[3]
10	<p><i>quo tunc avunculus meus secundissimo invectus</i>: why does Pliny describe the wind as <i>secundissimo</i>?</p> <p>B – Pliny was able to reach Stabiae more quickly.</p>	[1]

Section A: Pliny		
Question Number	Answer	Max Mark
11	<i>complectitur trepidantem consolatur hortatur</i> : which of the following best describes Pliny's intentions? C – comfort Pomponianus	[1]
12	<i>trepidantem</i> : which is the correct statement? A – Pomponianus was fearful	[1]
13	<i>utque timorem eius sua securitate leniret</i> : what does this phrase tell us about Pliny's state of mind? B - He was calm	[1]
14	<i>deferri in balineum</i> : what orders did Pliny give? C – He himself should be taken to the baths	[1]
15	How does Pliny try to win the favour of Trajan? Give three details. you must refer to the Latin. he flatters him (1) he praises his good fortune (1) he praises his greatness of mind (1) he says his name is eternal (1) the project is worthy of his name (1) the emperor has glory (1) he stresses both utility and beauty of the work (1) Accept any three points - answers must refer to the Latin.	[3]
16	Tick the five true statements. B - Marble is taken across this lake. E - It takes little effort to transport materials on the lake. G - Materials can be shipped to the road. H - Road transport is labour-intensive. J - Goods are taken by cart to the sea.	[5]

Section A: Pliny		
Question Number	Answer	Max Mark
17	<p>Show how Pliny uses forceful language to persuade Trajan that he should support the proposed project.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the availability of workers <i>at</i> – strong contrast <i>non desunt</i> – litotes <i>magna copia</i> – great abundance <i>magna ... maxima</i> – crescendo <i>maxima (copia)</i> – very great abundance - superlative <i>libentissime</i> – superlative <i>libentissime</i> – they will be willing • the benefit of the task <i>omnibus fructuosum</i> – profitable for all <i>omnes ... omnibus</i> – anaphora • the need for surveying <i>libratorem vel architectum</i> – surveyor or architect <i>diligenter</i> – carefully <i>sitne lacus altior mari</i> – relative height of the lake <i>quadraginta cubitis</i> – a large height difference <i>contendant</i> – they are confident <p>The points given above are indicative and offer question specific guidance. Any other acceptable points must be rewarded. Answers must be marked using the level descriptors in the 10-mark marking grid at the end of the mark scheme, taking into account QWC when placing the answer within the band.</p>	[10]
18	<p>To what extent did Trajan accept Pliny's recommendations?</p> <p>he is interested in the link (1) he stresses the need for surveying (1) the quantity and source of the water (1) lest the lake drain out (1) he tells Pliny to get a surveyor from the governor (1) he will send a skilled architect (1) Accept any two points.</p>	[2]
Section A Total		[50]

Section B: Livy and Caesar		
Question Number	Answer	Max Mark
19	<i>ab hostibus</i>: who were the enemy? the Gauls or mountain people	[1]
20	What were the Carthaginians trying to do? cross the Alps or cross the Alpine pass	[1]
21	According to the passage, what else, besides the enemy, was causing difficulties for the Carthaginians? the unevenness of the ground	[1]
22	<i>plusque inter ipsos quam cum hostibus certaminis erat</i>: according to Livy, with which two groups were the Carthaginians having to fight? Themselves/each other (1) the enemy (1)	[2]
23	<i>ut periculo prius evaderet</i>: for what was each man fighting? A – to be the first to escape from danger	[1]
24	How does Livy make this a vivid and dramatic passage? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the fear of the horses <i>maxime infestum agmen faciebant</i> – they made the column particularly dangerous <i>clamoribus dissonis territi</i> – terrified by the raucous shouts <i>territi trepidabant</i> – alliteration <i>trepidabant</i> – they panicked <i>icti aut vulnerati</i> – injured <i>consternabantur</i> – they were crazed • the effects of the location <i>repercussae valles</i> – echoing valleys <i>augebant</i> – the valleys amplified the sound <i>praecipites</i> – steep <i>utrimque angustiae</i> – narrow on both sides <i>immensum altitudinis</i> – immense depth 	[10]

Section B: Livy and Caesar		
Question Number	Answer	Max Mark
24 Cont'd	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the destruction caused <i>stragem ingentem</i> – huge destruction <i>multos turba deiecit</i> – the confusion cast down many <i>multos</i> – emphatic position <i>iumenta devolvebantur</i> – baggage animals went tumbling down <i>cum oneribus</i> – along with their burdens <p>The points given above are indicative and offer question specific guidance. Any other acceptable points must be rewarded. Answers must be marked using the level descriptors in the 10-mark marking grid at the end of the mark scheme, taking into account QWC when placing the answer within the band.</p>	
25	<p>Livy describes the chaotic fighting as <i>foeda visu</i>: what does this tell us about it?</p> <p>C - the fighting provided a terrible spectacle</p>	[1]
26	<p><i>stetit parumper tamen Hannibal</i>: how long did Hannibal halt for?</p> <p>D - a short time</p>	[1]
27	<p><i>ne tumultum ac trepidationem augetet</i>: which one of the following best summarises his reason for halting?</p> <p>D - He didn't want to add to the chaos</p>	[1]
28	<p><i>postquam interrumpi agmen vidit</i>: what was his reason for finally advancing?</p> <p>A - He saw the Carthaginians' battle column break up</p>	[1]
29	<p><i>ex superiore loco</i>: where did he attack from?</p> <p>A – a higher place.</p>	[1]
30	<p><i>tantum dedecus</i>: what was this disgrace that the Romans wanted to avoid?</p> <p>losing the standard</p>	[1]

Section B: Livy and Caesar		
Question Number	Answer	Max Mark
31	<i>universi ex navi desiluerunt</i>: what did all the Romans do? leapt down (1) from the ship (1)	[2]
32	What effects did their action have on the rest of the Romans? they followed (1) from the neighbouring ships (1) they approached the enemy (1)	[3]
33	Describe and explain the problems that Caesar's men faced. Make five points. the Britons fought fiercely (1) because the Romans could not keep ranks (1) and could not keep their footing (1) and could not follow the standards (1) they became mixed up (1) they were thrown into confusion (1) Accept any five points.	[5]
34	Tick the five true statements. A - Some of the Romans were disembarking one by one. C - The enemy had watched the Romans. D - The enemy spurred on their horses. H - A few Romans were surrounded by a greater number of the enemy. I - Some enemy soldiers threw spears at the Romans.	[5]
35	How does Caesar show his leadership qualities? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • his prompt action to protect his men <i>scaphas compleri iussit</i> – ordered the dinghies to be filled <i>item speculatoria navigia</i> – also the scouting boats <i>subsidia summittebat</i> – sent help <i>subsidia summittebat</i> – alliteration • how his men achieved victory <i>simul</i> – prompt action <i>suis omnibus consecutis</i> – all followed <i>impetum fecerunt</i> – attacked <i>eos in fugam dederunt</i> – routed them 	[10]

Section B: Livy and Caesar		
Question Number	Answer	Max Mark
35 Cont'd	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the lack of cavalry <i>neque longius prosequi potuerunt</i> – no further pursuit <i>prosequi potuerunt</i> - alliteration <i>equites ... potuerant</i> – cavalry not arrived <i>hoc unum defuit</i> – this alone missing <i>pristinam fortunam Caesari</i> – Caesar's accustomed fortune The points given above are indicative and offer question specific guidance. Any other acceptable points must be rewarded. Answers must be marked using the level descriptors in the 10-mark marking grid at the end of the mark scheme, taking into account QWC when placing the answer within the band.	
36	What were the results of Caesar's victory? Make three points. the enemy sent ambassadors (1) they wanted peace (1) they promised hostages (1) they promised to obey Caesar (1) they returned Commius to Caesar (1) Caesar pardoned them (1) Caesar took hostages (1) chiefs surrendered their states to Caesar (1) peace was made (1) Accept any three points.	[3]
Section B Total		[50]
Paper Total		[50]

Marking grid for 10-mark questions (Foundation Tier)

Level	Mark ranges	Characteristics of performance
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coverage of the bullet points in the question; • Choice and use of evidence; • Understanding and appreciation of the set text; • Accuracy of writing; • Control of appropriate form and style; • Organisation of answer.
4	9-10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All three bullet points covered, at least one in some detail; • Some accurate Latin quotation with some relevant discussion; • Sound understanding and appreciation of the set text; • Legible, fluent and technically very accurate writing; • Sustained control of appropriate form and register; • Very well structured and organised argument.
3	6-8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two bullet points covered, at least one in some detail; • Limited Latin quotation, discussion may lack detail; or candidate might not always refer to the Latin but makes relevant and accurate points; • A more limited understanding and appreciation of the set text; • Legible and generally accurate writing, conveying meaning clearly; • Limited control of appropriate form and register; • Argument is organised.
2	3-5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One bullet point covered in some detail, or two or three bullet points covered sketchily; • Very little or no Latin quotation or discussion contains inaccuracies and may not always be relevant; • A basic understanding and appreciation of the set text; • Legible and generally accurate writing, clarity not obscured; • Very limited control of form and register; • Argument coherent even if cumbersome or underdeveloped.
1	0-2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One bullet point covered sketchily, or two or three bullet points hardly covered at all; • Little or no evidence of relevance to the question or some random Latin quotation made with no relevant discussion; • Very little understanding or appreciation of the set text; • Writing may be illegible and/or contain many errors of spelling, punctuation and grammar; • Little control of form and register; • Argument difficult to discern.

Quality of Written Communication (QWC): the QCA guidance stipulates that all three strands of QWC must be explicitly addressed - hence in the marking grid the presence of bullet points 4-6. In assigning a mark, examiners must first focus on bullet points 1-3 to decide the appropriate Level using the Indicative mark scheme to inform their judgement. They should then consider the evidence of QWC to help them decide where, within the Level, it is best to locate the candidate's mark.

Assessment Objectives Grid (includes QWC)

Question	AO2	Total
1-36	50	50
Total	50	50