

**Tuesday 24 May 2016 – Morning**

**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 page(s) 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

hi perpetuas inter se controversias habebant, quinam anteferretur, omnibusque annis de locis summis simultatibus contendebant. ex his Pullo, cum acerrime ad munitiones pugnaretur, 'quid dubitas,' inquit, 'Vorene? aut quem locum tuae pro laude virtutis spectas? hic dies de nostris controversiis iudicabit.'

Caesar, *Bravery and strategy in battle*, lines 2–8

- 1 *perpetuas*: what does Caesar tell us about the disputes between Pullo and Vorenus?

..... [1]

- 2 *ex his Pullo, cum acerrime ad munitiones pugnaretur*: pick out and translate the Latin word which tells us how the battle was being fought at the fortifications.

Latin word	
English translation	

[2]

- 3 '*quid dubitas, Vorene?*': what question did Pullo ask Vorenus?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

A What are you doing?

B What are you saying?

C Why are you fleeing?

D Why are you hesitating?

[1]

- 4 *hic dies de nostris controversiis iudicabit*: when will their disputes be decided?

..... [1]

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Passage A2

transfigitur scutum Pulloni et verutum in balteo defigitur. avertit hic casus vaginam et gladium educere conanti dextram moratur manum, impeditumque hostes circumstant. succurrit inimicus illi Vorenius et laboranti subvenit. ad hunc se confestim a Pullone omnis multitudo convertit; illum veruto arbitrantur occisum. gladio cominus rem gerit Vorenius atque uno interfecto reliquos paulum propellit: dum cupidius instat, in locum deiectus inferiorem concidit. huic rursus circumvento fert subsidium Pullo, atque ambo incolumes compluribus interfectis summa cum laude sese intra munitiones recipiunt.

The shield of Pullo was pierced and a spear was fixed into his belt. This event knocked his scabbard out of position and obstructed his right hand as he was trying to draw his sword, and the enemy surrounded him now that he was hindered. His rival, Vorenius, ran up to him and helped him as he was struggling. Immediately the whole crowd turned from Pullo to him; they thought that Pullo had been killed by the spear. Vorenius carried on the fight with his sword at close quarters, and having killed one man, drove back the rest a little: while he pressed on too greedily, having been thrown down on to lower ground, he fell. Pullo brought help to him when he had been surrounded again, and both of them, having killed several men, retreated safe inside the fortifications with the highest praise.

Caesar, *Bravery and strategy in battle*, lines 14–23

5 What makes Passage A2 an exciting description of the actions of Pullo and Vorenius?

In your answer you may wish to consider:

- what happened to Pullo;
- the attempts of Pullo and Vorenius to save one another.

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 A3

venit magnis itineribus in Nerviorum fines. ibi ex captivis cognoscit quae apud Ciceronem gerantur, quantoque in periculo res sit. tum cuidam ex equitibus Gallis magnis praemiis persuadet uti ad Ciceronem epistolam deferat.

Caesar, *Bravery and strategy in battle*, lines 37–40

6 *ex captivis*: who did Caesar get information from?

..... [1]

7 *in periculo*: what do we learn about Cicero's situation here?

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

8 *uti ad Ciceronem epistolam deferat*: what did Caesar bribe one of the Gallic knights to do?

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

## Passage A4

Caesari omnia uno tempore erant agenda: vexillum proponendum, quod erat insigne cum ad arma concurrere oporteret; signum tuba dandum; ab opere revocandi milites; qui paulo longius aggeris petendi causa processerant arcessendi; acies instruenda; milites cohortandi; signum dandum. quarum rerum magnam partem temporis brevitatis et incursus hostium impediēbat.

Caesar, *Caesar at the heart of battle against the Belgae*, lines 1–6

9 *Caesari omnia uno tempore erant agenda*: how do we know that Caesar was very busy at this time?

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

10 *cum ad arma concurrere oporteret*: what did the raising of the standard tell the soldiers to do?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

A to have an assembly

B to run away

C to run to arms

D to throw down their arms

[1]

11 *signum tuba dandum*: apart from by raising the standard, how else was the signal to be given to the soldiers?

..... [1]

12 *ab opere revocandi milites*: what did some of the soldiers have to be called back from?

..... [1]

13 *qui paulo longius aggeris petendi causa processerant arcessendi*: why had some men proceeded a distance from the camp?

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

14 *quarum ... impediabat*: what prevented most of Caesar's arrangements from being completed?

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

## Passage A5

Boudicca curru filias prae se vehens, ut quamque nationem accesserat, solitum quidem Britannis feminarum ductu bellare testabatur, sed tunc non ut tantis maioribus ortam regnum et opes, verum ut unam e vulgo libertatem amissam, confectum verberibus corpus, contrectatam filiarum pudicitiam ulcisci. eo provectas Romanorum cupidines ut non corpora, ne senectam quidem aut virginitatem impollutam relinquant.

Tacitus, *Inspiration for the fight*, lines 1–7

15 *curru*: what mode of transport did Boudicca use?

..... [1]

16 *Boudicca curru filias prae se vehens*: who did Boudicca bring with her?

..... [1]

17 *quamque nationem accesserat*: which of the following is the correct translation of these words?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

- |          |                                 |                          |
|----------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|
| <b>A</b> | she had approached each tribe   | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>B</b> | she had attacked another nation | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>C</b> | she had left her country        | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>D</b> | she had summoned her countrymen | <input type="checkbox"/> |

[1]



18 *verum ... ulcisci*: which **three** of the following statements does Boudicca say have happened?

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

- A Boudicca has been worn out by beatings.
- B Boudicca's daughters have been raped.
- C Boudicca's father has been imprisoned.
- D Boudicca's palace has been destroyed.
- E Boudicca's sons have been killed.
- F The Britons have lost their freedom.

[3]

19 *eo provectas Romanorum cupidines ut non corpora, ne senectam quidem aut virginitatem impollutam relinquant.*

The lust of the Romans has gone so far that they do not leave our bodies, not even our old age or virginity unpolluted.

How, by his style of writing, does Tacitus convey the outrage felt by Boudicca here? Make **one** point, referring to the **Latin**.

.....

.....

.....

..... [2]

Passage A6

ac primum legio gradu immota et angustias loci pro munimento retinens, postquam in propius suggrossos hostes certo iactu tela exhauserat, velut cuneo erupit. idem auxiliarium impetus; et eques protentis hastis perfringit quod obvium et validum erat. ceteri terga praebuere, difficili effugio, quia circumiecta vehicula saepserant abitus. et miles ne mulierum quidem neci temperabat, confixaque telis etiam iumenta corporum cumulum auxerant.

And at first, after the legion, staying in their unmoved position and keeping the narrow parts of the place as a defence, had discharged their weapons with sure aim against the enemy who had approached more closely, they broke out in wedge formation. The attack of the auxiliaries was the same. And the cavalry with stretched out spears broke through whatever was strong and in their way. The rest turned their backs in flight, and flight was difficult, because the wagons placed around them had blocked their retreat. And our soldiers were not exercising restraint in killing even the women, and even the beasts of burden, pierced through with weapons, had increased the pile of bodies.

Tacitus, *Inspiration for the fight*, lines 27–33

20 *ac primum ... validum erat*: pick out **four** points that show the superiority of the Roman forces.

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

21 *ceteri ... auxerant*: how, by his style of writing, does Tacitus emphasise the defeat of the Britons? Make **two** points, each referring to the **Latin**.

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

## Passage A7

quippe sunt qui paulo minus quam octoginta milia Britannorum cecidisse tradant, militum quadringentis ferme interfectis nec multo amplius vulneratis. Boudicca vitam veneno finivit. et Poenius Postumus, praefectus castrorum secundae legionis, cognitis quartadecimanorum vicesimanorumque prosperis rebus, quia pari gloria legionem suam fraudaverat abnueratque contra ritum militiae iussa ducis, se ipse gladio transegit.

Tacitus, *Inspiration for the fight*, lines 34–41

22 Five of the following statements are true.

Tick the **five** true statements.

Put a tick (✓) in each correct box.

- |          |  |                          |
|----------|--|--------------------------|
| <b>A</b> | Just under eighty thousand of the Britons fell.                    | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>B</b> | Eight hundred Roman soldiers were killed.                          | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>C</b> | No Roman soldiers were wounded.                                    | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>D</b> | Boudicca ended her life with poison.                               | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>E</b> | Poenius Postumus was prefect of the camp of the second legion.     | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>F</b> | Poenius Postumus never found out about the success of the legions. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>G</b> | Poenius Postumus had cheated his own legion out of glory.          | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>H</b> | Poenius Postumus had followed the general's orders.                | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>I</b> | Poenius Postumus fled in order to save himself.                    | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>J</b> | Poenius Postumus pierced himself with his sword.                   | <input type="checkbox"/> |

[5]

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

**SECTION B – Cambridge Latin Anthology**

Answer **all** the questions.

Passage B1

ante lucem ibat ad Vespasianum imperatorem (nam ille quoque noctibus utebatur), deinde ad officium sibi delegatum. reversus domum reliquum tempus studiis dabat. saepe post cibum (qui veterum more interdum levis et facilis erat) aestate, si quid otii erat, iacebat in sole, liber legebatur, adnotabat excerpebatque.

Pliny, *A day in the life of Pliny the Elder*, lines 1–6

**23** *ante lucem*: when did Pliny the Elder visit the emperor Vespasian?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

**A** before dawn

**B** after midday

**C** in the evening

**D** at midnight

[1]

**24** *reversus domum*: where did Pliny the Elder then go?

..... [1]

**25** *aestate*: what time of year is Pliny referring to?

..... [1]

- 26 *si quid otii erat, iacebat in sole, liber legebatur, adnotabat excerpebatque*: which of the following did Pliny the Elder do if he had any free time?

**Two** of the following statements are correct.

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

**A** He asked to be alone.

**B** He exercised.

**C** He lay in the sun.

**D** He made notes.

**E** He visited his friends.

**F** He went to sleep.

[2]

## Passage B2

in itinere quasi solutus ceteris curis, huic uni vacabat: ad latus notarius cum libro et pugillaribus, cuius manus hieme manicis muniebantur, ut ne caeli quidem asperitas ullum studii tempus eriperet; qua ex causa Romae quoque sella vehebatur.

Pliny, *A day in the life of Pliny the Elder*, lines 16–20

27 *in itinere quasi solutus ceteris curis*: how did Pliny the Elder feel when he was on a journey?

..... [1]

28 *notarius*: who used to accompany Pliny the Elder on his journeys?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

A a bodyguard

B a friend

C a relative

D a secretary

[1]

29 *notarius cum libro et pugillaribus*: name **one** of the things the *notarius* brought with him.

..... [1]

30 *cuius manus hieme manicis muniebantur*: how did the *notarius* protect his hands in winter?

..... [1]

31 *qua ex causa Romae quoque sella vehebatur*: what method of transport did Pliny the Elder use in Rome?

..... [1]

Passage B3

petis ut tibi avunculi mei exitum scribam, quo verius tradere posteris possis. erat Miseni classemque imperio praesens regebat. nonum kal. Septembres hora fere septima mater mea indicat ei nubem mirabilem apparere; quae visa est ei, ut eruditissimo viro, magna propiusque noscenda. iubet liburnicam parari.

Pliny, *The death of Pliny the Elder*, lines 1–6

32 ‘You ask me to write to you about the death of my uncle’ (*petis ut tibi avunculi mei exitum scribam*): who had asked Pliny to write this account?

..... [1]

33 *erat Miseni classemque imperio praesens regebat*: what was Pliny the Elder doing at Misenum?

..... [2]

34 *nonum kal. Septembres hora fere septima mater mea indicat ei nubem mirabilem apparere*:

(a) who had pointed out the remarkable cloud to Pliny the Elder?

..... [1]

(b) what was the date?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

A August 9th

B August 24th

C September 1st

D September 9th

[1]

35 *quae visa est ei ... iubet liburnicam parari*: what did Pliny the Elder do when he saw the cloud?

..... [1]

Passage B4

me si venire una vellem rogat; respondi studere me malle, et forte ipse quod scriberem dederat. egrediebatur domo; accipit codicillos Rectinae Tasci imminente periculo perterritae (nam villa eius subiacebat, nec ulla nisi navibus fuga): orabat ut se tanto discrimini eriperet.

Pliny, *The death of Pliny the Elder*, lines 7–11

36 *me si venire una vellem rogat*: what did Pliny the Elder ask his nephew?

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

37 *forte ipse quod scriberem dederat*: what task had Pliny the Younger been given by his uncle?

..... [1]

38 *accipit codicillos Rectinae Tasci imminente periculo perterritae*: pick out and translate the Latin word which shows how Rectina was feeling at this time.

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

[2]

39 *nec ulla nisi navibus fuga*: what was the only method of escape available for Rectina?

..... [1]

40 *orabat ut se tanto discrimini eriperet*: what did Rectina do to show how desperate the situation was?

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



Passage B5

vertit ille consilium et quod studioso animo inceperat obit maximo. deducit quadriremes, ascendit ipse non Rectinae modo sed multis (erat enim frequens amoenitas orae) laturus auxilium.

He changed his plan and what he had begun out of an inquiring mind, he accomplished with a heroic one. He launched the warships and went on board himself intending to bring help not only to Rectina, but to many people (for that delightful stretch of coast was densely populated).

Pliny, *The death of Pliny the Elder*, lines 11–14

41 *deducit quadriremes* ('he launched the warships'): why did Pliny the Elder need warships?

..... [1]

42 What do you think was heroic about Pliny the Elder's actions in this passage? Make **two** points.

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

18  
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## Passage B6

ibi periculum, quamquam nondum appropinquabat, tamen valde conspicuum erat; Pomponianus igitur sarcinas posuerat in naves, certus fugae si contrarius ventus resedisset. 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 aequè magnum) similis hilari.

Pliny, *The death of Pliny the Elder*, lines 26–33

43 Five of the following statements are true.

Tick the **five** true statements.

Put a tick (✓) in each correct box.

- |          |  |                          |
|----------|--|--------------------------|
| <b>A</b> | The danger was not yet approaching.                          | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>B</b> | The danger was not yet obvious.                              | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>C</b> | Pomponianus had put his luggage into the ships.              | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>D</b> | The wind was preventing their escape on the ships.           | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>E</b> | Pliny the Elder found Pomponianus at the second attempt.     | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>F</b> | Pliny the Elder embraced Pomponianus.                        | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>G</b> | Pliny the Elder was trembling.                               | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>H</b> | Pliny the Elder ordered the men to carry him to the bedroom. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>I</b> | Pliny the Elder had a bath.                                  | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>J</b> | Pliny the Elder did not have dinner.                         | <input type="checkbox"/> |

[5]

Passage B7

sed area ex qua cubiculum adibatur ita iam cinere mixtisque pumicibus completa surrexerat, ut si longior in cubiculo mora esset, exitus negaretur. excitatus procedit, seque Pomponiano ceterisque qui pervigilaverant reddit. inter se consulunt, utrum intra tecta maneant an in aperto vagentur. nam crebris ingentibusque tremoribus tecta nutabant, et quasi emota sedibus suis nunc huc nunc illuc abire aut referri videbantur. sub dio rursus casus pumicum metuebatur, quamquam levium exesorumque, quod tamen periculorum collatio elegit; et apud illum quidem ratio rationem, apud alios timorem timor vicit.

But the courtyard from which his bedroom was entered had risen, and was now so full of a mixture of ash and pumice, that if there was a longer delay in the bedroom, a way out would be denied to him. Woken up, he came out, and returned to Pomponianus and the others who had stayed awake all night. They debated among themselves whether to remain inside the buildings or to roam about in the open. For the buildings were shaking with frequent and violent tremors, and as if moved from their foundations, they seemed to sway forwards and backwards, now this way, now that way. On the other hand in the open, the falling of pumice stones was feared, even though they were light and porous, but a comparison of the dangers suggested the latter choice; and indeed in his case reason overcame reason, in the case of the others, fear overcame fear.

Pliny, *The death of Pliny the Elder*, lines 41–52

44 How does Pliny make this a vivid and dramatic account?

In your answer you may wish to consider:

- the physical effects of the eruption;
- the behaviour of Pliny the Elder and the other people.

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 B8

aegrotabat Caecina Paetus, maritus Arriae; aegrotabat et filius, uterque gravissime, ut videbatur.

Pliny, *tres feminae, Arria*, lines 1–2

45 Who was Caecina Paetus?

..... [1]

46 What are we told about the illness of the father and son?

..... [1]

Passage B9

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.'

The son died, a young man who was very handsome, modest and dear to his parents. Arria prepared his funeral and led the funeral procession in such a way that her husband was unaware; indeed whenever she went into his bedroom she pretended that their son was alive and even in better health, and when her husband very often asked how the boy was, she used to reply 'he has slept well, he has willingly eaten food.'

Pliny, *tres feminae, Arria*, lines 2–8

47 *iuvenis pulcherrimus et verecundus et parentibus carus*: how does Pliny emphasise the good qualities of Arria's son? Make **one** point, referring to the **Latin**.

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

48 How, by his style of writing, does Pliny make this an interesting account of Arria's actions after her son's death? Make **two** points, each referring to the **Latin**.

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

END OF QUESTION PAPER

**ADDITIONAL ANSWER SPACE**

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

A large rectangular area with a solid vertical line on the left side and horizontal dotted lines across the rest of the page, providing space for writing answers.



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