

Monday 9 June 2014 – 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 3 **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.

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

SECTION A – OCR Latin Anthology for GCSE

Answer **all** the questions.

Passage A1

egreditur in Centuripina quadriremi Cleomenes e portu; sequitur Segestana navis, Tyndaritana, Herbitensis, Heracliensis, Apolloniensis, Haluntina, praeclara classis in speciem, sed inops et infirma propter dimissionem propugnatorum atque remigum. tam diu in imperio suo classem iste praetor diligens vidit quam diu convivium eius flagitiosissimum praetervecta est.

Cicero, *The corruption and cruelty of Verres and Cleomenes*, lines 1–6

- 1 *egreditur in Centuripina quadriremi Cleomenes e portu*: what was Cleomenes doing?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

- | | | |
|----------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| A | getting off the boat | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| B | going out of the gate | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| C | going to Centuripa | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| D | leaving the harbour | <input type="checkbox"/> |

[1]

- 2 *praeclara classis in speciem*: what are we told about the appearance of the fleet?

..... [1]

- 3 *sed inops et infirma propter dimissionem propugnatorum atque remigum*: which **two** groups of men had Verres dismissed from the fleet?

..... [2]

- 4 *iste praetor*: what was the name of this praetor?

..... [1]

- 5 *convivium*: what was taking place as the fleet sailed past?

..... [1]

Passage A2

posteaquam paulum provecta classis est et Pachynum quinto die denique adpulsa, nautae coacti fame radices palmarum agrestium, quarum erat in illis locis, sicuti in magna parte Siciliae, multitudo, colligebant et iis miseri perditique alebantur; Cleomenes autem, qui alterum se Verrem cum luxurie ac nequitia tum etiam imperio putaret, similiter totos dies in litore tabernaculo posito perpotabat.

Cicero, *The corruption and cruelty of Verres and Cleomenes*, lines 11–16

6 *quinto die*: when did the fleet finally arrive at Pachynus?

..... [1]

7 *fame*: in what way were the sailors suffering?

..... [1]

8 *radices palmarum agrestium*: what did the sailors eat?

..... [2]

9 *quarum erat in illis locis, sicuti in magna parte Siciliae, multitudo*:

Two of the following statements are correct.

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

A There were few palm trees in those places.

B There were many palm trees in a few parts of Sicily.

C There were many palm trees in a large part of Sicily.

D There were many palm trees in those places.

E There were no palm trees in Sicily.

F There were no palm trees in those places.

[2]

10 *iis miseri perditique alebantur*: how were the sailors feeling?

..... [2]

11 *totos dies in litore tabernaculo posito perpotabat*: what was Cleomenes doing every day?

..... [1]

Passage A3

procedit iste repente e praetorio inflammatus scelere furore crudelitate; in forum venit, nauarchos vocari iubet. qui nihil metuerent, nihil suspicarentur, statim accurrunt. iste hominibus miseris innocentibus inici catenas imperat. implorare illi fidem praetoris, et quare id faceret rogare. tum iste hoc causae dicit, quod classem praedonibus prodidissent.

Cicero, *The corruption and cruelty of Verres and Cleomenes*, lines 25–30

- 12 *procedit iste repente e praetorio inflammatus scelere furore crudelitate*: how does Cicero emphasise Verres' anger here? Make **two** points.

-
 -
- [2]

- 13 *qui nihil metuerent, nihil suspicarentur, statim accurrunt*: pick out and translate a word which shows **how quickly** the sea captains approached Verres.

| | |
|----------------------------|--|
| Latin word | |
| English translation | |

[2]

- 14 *iste hominibus miseris innocentibus inici catenas imperat*: what did Verres order should happen to the sea captains?

..... [2]

- 15 *quod classem praedonibus prodidissent*: according to Verres, to whom had the sea captains betrayed the fleet?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

A the enemy

B the pirates

C the praetor

D the slaves

[1]

Passage A4

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. estne aliquid ultra quo crudelitas progredi possit? reperietur; nam illorum, cum erunt securi percussi ac necati, corpora feris obicientur. hoc si luctuosum est parentibus, redimant pretio sepeliendi potestatem.

Oh great and intolerable agony! Oh terrible and bitter ill-fortune! Parents were forced to buy at a price, not the life of their children, but the speed of their death. And the young men themselves also spoke with Sextius about their own blow and about that one stroke, and children begged their parents for that last thing, that money should be given to the lictor for the sake of relieving their torture. Many, terrible sufferings have been invented for parents and relatives, many; but nevertheless death must surely be the last. It will not be. Is there any further point to which cruelty can proceed? It will be found; for, when their children have been struck by the axe and killed, their bodies will be thrown to wild beasts. If this is a grievous thing for parents, then they must buy with money the right to bury them.

Cicero, *The corruption and cruelty of Verres and Cleomenes*, lines 49–59

16 How does Cicero emphasise the shocking nature of the executions?

In your answer you may wish to consider:

- the treatment of the young men and their parents;
- the way in which Cicero describes what happened.

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

adprobant patres; abdito intra vestem ferro proficiscitur. ubi eo venit, in confertissima turba prope regium tribunal constitit. ibi cum stipendium militibus forte daretur et scriba cum rege sedens pari fere ornatu multa ageret eumque milites volgo adirent, timens sciscitari uter Porsenna esset, ne ignorando regem semet ipse aperiret quis esset, quo temere traxit fortuna facinus, scribam pro rege obtruncat.

Livy, *The bravery of Mucius Scaevola and Cloelia*, lines 3–10

17 Five of the following statements are true.

Tick the **five** true statements.

Put a tick (✓) in each correct box.

- | | | |
|----------|--|--------------------------|
| A | The senate agreed to Mucius' proposal. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| B | Mucius hid his sword in his clothing. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| C | Mucius stopped where the crowd was the thinnest. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| D | Pay was being given out to the soldiers. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| E | The secretary and the king were sitting far apart. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| F | The secretary was not busy. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| G | Mucius was afraid to ask which of them was the king. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| H | One of the soldiers asked Mucius who he was. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| I | Mucius was intending to kill the king. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| J | Mucius struck the king. | <input type="checkbox"/> |

[5]

Passage A6

vadentem inde qua per trepidam turbam cruento mucrone sibi ipse fecerat viam, cum concursu ad clamorem facto comprehensum regii satellites retraxissent, ante tribunal regis destitutus, tum quoque inter tantas fortunae minas metuendus magis quam metuens, ‘Romanus sum’ inquit, ‘civis; Gaium Mucium vocant. hostis hostem occidere volui, nec ad mortem minus animi est quam fuit ad caedem.’

As he proceeded from there, where he had made a way for himself through the alarmed crowd with his bloody blade, when there was a rush towards the uproar and the royal bodyguards had seized him and dragged him back, having been left in front of the platform of the king, even then, amid such great threats to his life, a man more to be feared than fearing, he said ‘I am a Roman citizen; men call me Gaius Mucius. As an enemy I wished to kill the enemy, and I have no less courage to face death than I had to commit slaughter.’

Livy, *The bravery of Mucius Scaevola and Cloelia*, lines 10–16

18 *vadentem ... Gaium Mucium vocant* (lines 1–4): how does Livy make this part of his story exciting? Make **three** points. You must refer to the **Latin** in your answer.

-
 -
 -
- [6]

19 *metuendus magis quam metuens*:

(a) what does this tell us about Mucius?
 [1]

(b) how does Livy make this a memorable phrase?
 [1]

20 *hostis hostem occidere volui*: what had Mucius wanted to do?

.....
 [2]

Passage A7

tunc Mucius, quasi remunerans meritum, 'quando quidem' inquit, 'est apud te virtuti honos, ut beneficio tuleris a me quod minis nequisti, trecenti coniuravimus principes iuventutis Romanae ut in te hac via grassaremur.

Livy, *The bravery of Mucius Scaevola and Cloelia*, lines 30–33

21 *tunc Mucius ... grassaremur* (lines 1–3):

(a) *quasi remunerans meritum* ('as if repaying a kindness'): what act of kindness had the king shown to Mucius?

..... [1]

(b) what does Mucius say to repay the king's kindness?

..... [1]

22 *trecenti*: according to Mucius, how many other Roman young men have sworn to attack the king?

..... [1]

11
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Question 23 begins on page 12
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Do **not** answer Section B if you have already answered Section A.

SECTION B – Cambridge Latin Anthology

Answer **all** the questions.

Passage B1

‘quid hoc’ inquam ‘audio? hic mortui solent aufugere?’ ‘tace,’ respondit ille. ‘nam puer et satis peregrinus es, meritoque nescis in Thessalia te esse, ubi sagae ora mortuorum semper demorsicant, quae sunt illis artis magicæ supplementa.’

Apuleius, *sagae Thessalæ*, lines 8–13

- 23** *hic mortui solent aufugere*: why did Thelyphron ask whether the dead were accustomed to run away?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

- | | | |
|----------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| A | a corpse has come to life | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| B | he has seen a ghost | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| C | he has seen witches attack a corpse | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| D | someone wanted a corpse to be guarded | <input type="checkbox"/> |

[1]

- 24** *nam puer et satis peregrinus es, meritoque nescis in Thessalia te esse*: which of the following things did the man say to Thelyphron?

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

- | | | |
|----------|---|--------------------------|
| A | You do not know that you are in Thessaly. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| B | You are a boy. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| C | You are from Thessaly. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| D | You are welcome in Thessaly. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| E | You look terrified. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| F | You should leave Thessaly at once. | <input type="checkbox"/> |

[2]

25 *sagae ora mortuorum semper demorsicant*: pick out and translate the **Latin** word which shows what the witches did to the faces of dead bodies.

| | |
|----------------------------|--|
| Latin word | |
| English translation | |

[2]

26 *quae sunt illis artis magicae supplementa*: why did the witches want pieces from dead bodies?

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

Question 27 begins on page 14

Passage B2

his cognitis animum meum commasculo et statim accedens senem 'clamare' inquam 'iam desine. adest custos paratus.' vix finieram et statim me perducit ad domum quandam, ubi demonstrat matronam flebilem fuscis vestimentis contectam.

Apuleius, *sagae Thessalae*, lines 21–25

27 *accedens senem*: whom does Thelyphron approach?

..... [1]

28 '*clamare*' inquam '*iam desine. adest custos paratus*':

(a) what does Thelyphron tell the old man to do?

..... [1]

(b) what is Thelyphron ready to do?

..... [1]

29 *vix finieram et statim me perducit ad domum quandam*: how can you tell that the man was in a hurry to take Thelyphron to the house? Make **one** point.

..... [1]

30 *matronam flebilem*: how could Thelyphron tell that the woman was upset?

..... [1]

31 *fuscis vestimentis*: what kind of clothes was the woman wearing?

..... [1]

15
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Question 32 begins on page 16
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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!' mustela terga vertit et e cubiculo protinus exit.

Thus left alone to comfort the corpse, having rubbed my eyes and prepared them for guard duty, while I was calming down my mind with songs, I stayed awake until the middle of the night. Then, however, my fear was building up even more when suddenly a weasel creeping in stopped in front of me and fixed its eyes onto me. Such a great self-confidence in so small an animal disturbed my resolve. Finally I speak to it in this way: 'Go away you wicked beast, before you quickly experience my strength! Go away!' The weasel turns its back and immediately goes out from the bedroom.

Apuleius, *sagae Thessalae*, lines 28–36

32 How does Apuleius make Passage B3 a dramatic episode?

In your answer you may wish to consider:

- Thelyphron's anxiety as he guards the corpse;
- the approach of the weasel and its effect on Thelyphron.

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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Question 33 begins on page 18

Passage B4

‘per fidem vestram’ inquit ‘cives, per pietatem publicam, perempto civi subsistite et extremum facinus istius feminae nefariae scelestaeque severiter vindicate. haec enim nec ullus alius miserum iuvenem, sororis meae filium, in adulteri gratiam et ob praedam hereditariam exstinxit veneno.’

‘For the sake of your honour’, the old man says, ‘citizens, for the sake of public duty, help this murdered citizen and punish severely the vilest crime of that evil and wicked woman. For this woman and not any other person has killed with poison this wretched young man, my sister’s son, to please an adulterer and for the sake of the profit of an inheritance.’

Apuleius, *sagae Thessalae*, lines 45–49

33 *extremum facinus ... exstinxit veneno* (lines 2–4): how does the old man emphasise the wickedness of the woman? Make **three** points. You must refer to the **Latin** in your answer.

-
 -
 -
- [6]

34 *miserum iuvenem, sororis meae filium*: what does this tell you about the murdered young man?

..... [2]

35 *in adulteri gratiam et ob praedam hereditariam exstinxit veneno*: why, according to the old man, did the woman commit murder?

..... [2]

Passage B5

illa, lacrimis effusis quamque sanctissime poterat adiurans cunctos deos, tantum scelus abnuebat. ergo senex ille: 'veritatis arbitrium in divinam providentiam ponamus. Zatchlas adest Aegyptius propheta notissimus, qui mihi promisit se pro magno praemio spiritum istius cadaveris paulisper ab inferis reducturum esse corpusque animaturum.'

Apuleius, *sagae Thessalae*, lines 50–56

36 *lacrimis effusis*: how did the woman react to the accusations of the old man?
..... [1]

37 *adiurans cunctos deos*: by whom did the woman swear?
..... [1]

38 *Zatchlas adest Aegyptius propheta notissimus*: what do you learn about Zatchlas?
Make **two** points.
•
• [2]

39 *magno praemio*: what did Zatchlas require in return for his help?
..... [2]

40 *spiritum istius cadaveris paulisper ab inferis reducturum esse corpusque animaturum*: what was Zatchlas going to do to the corpse?
.....
..... [2]

Question 41 begins on page 20

Passage B6

immitto me turbae et pone ipsum lectulum lapidem insistens omnia curiosis oculis spectabam. iam tumore pectus cadaveris extolli, iam spiritu corpus impleri. et surgit cadaver et profatur: 'cur, oro, me post Lethaea pocula iam Stygiis paludibus innatantem ad momentariae vitae officia reducitis? desine iam, precor, desine, ac me in meam quietem permitte.' haec vox de corpore audita est, sed propheta aliquanto commotior 'quin narras' inquit 'populo omnia de morte tua?'

Apuleius, *sagae Thessalae*, lines 57–66

41 Five of the following statements are true.

Tick the **five** true statements.

Put a tick (✓) in each correct box.

- | | | |
|----------|--|--------------------------|
| A | Nobody can hear the voice of the corpse. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| B | Thelyphron stood away from the crowd. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| C | Thelyphron stood behind the stone bier. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| D | Thelyphron watched everything that was going on. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| E | The corpse has already drunk from the river Lethe. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| F | The corpse is happy to be brought back to life. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| G | The corpse remained lying down throughout. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| H | The corpse wants to be left in peace. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| I | The prophet speaks more forcefully to the corpse. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| J | The prophet tells the corpse to keep quiet. | <input type="checkbox"/> |

[5]

Passage B7

ad suum nomen igitur ignarus exsurgit, et, in exanimis umbrae modum ultro
 gradiens, ianuam adit. quamquam fores cubiculi diligenter occlusae erant, per
 quoddam foramen prosectis naso prius ac mox auribus lanienam pro me passus
 est.

Apuleius, *sagae Thessalae*, lines 82–86

42 *ad suum nomen igitur ignarus exsurgit*: what does Thelyphron do when he hears his name?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

A he calls back

B he gets up

C he ignores it

D he runs away

[1]

43 *quamquam fores cubiculi diligenter occlusae erant*: what had been done to stop the witches attacking the body?

..... [1]

44 *prosectis naso prius ac mox auribus*: which **two** parts of Thelyphron's body did the witches cut off?

.....

..... [2]

END OF QUESTION PAPER

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 block contains a large area of lined paper for writing answers. It features a vertical margin line on the left side and horizontal dotted lines for writing. The lines are evenly spaced and extend across the width of the page.

A blank page designed for handwriting practice. It features a solid vertical line on the left side, creating a margin. The rest of the page is filled with horizontal dotted lines, providing a guide for letter height and placement. There are 20 such dotted lines spaced evenly down the page.

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