

Wednesday 18 June 2014 – 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 11.
- 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

| | |
|--|---|
| egressum magna me accepit Aricia Roma | 1 |
| hospitio modico: rhetor comes Heliodorus, | |
| Graecorum longe doctissimus; inde Forum Appi, | |
| differtum nautis, cauponibus atque malignis. | |
| hoc iter ignavi divisimus, altius ac nos | 5 |
| praecinctis unum: minus est gravis Appia tardis. | |

Horace, *A traveller's tale*, lines 1–6

- 1 In lines 1–2 (*egressum ... modico*), what does Horace say about
- (a) Rome? [1]
- (b) Aricia? [2]

- 2 *rhetor comes Heliodorus, Graecorum longe doctissimus* (lines 2–3): what does Horace say about his companion, Heliodorus? Make **two** points.
-
 - [2]

- 3 *inde Forum Appi ... tardis* (lines 3–6): which **two** of the following statements are true?
- Put a tick (✓) in the **two** correct boxes.

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| A Forum Appi was full of sailors. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| B The inn-keepers were very helpful. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| C Horace did not spend the night at Forum Appi. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| D There is only one road from Forum Appi. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| E Horace and his companion had their clothes tucked up high. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| F Slow travellers find the Appian Way less tiring. | <input type="checkbox"/> |

[2]

Passage A2

hic ego propter aquam, quod erat deterrima, ventri
indico bellum, cenantes haud animo aequo
exspectans comites.

Horace, *A traveller's tale*, lines 7–9

- 4 *ventri indico bellum* ('I declared war on my stomach'): explain why Horace could not enjoy his dinner.

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

- 5 Write down the **Latin** phrase (**three** words) which shows that Horace did not like having to wait while his companions enjoyed their dinner.

..... [1]

Passage A3

iam nox inducere terris
umbras et caelo diffundere signa parabat.

Horace, *A traveller's tale*, lines 10–11

- 6 How can you tell that night was beginning? Make **two** points.

-
-

..... [4]

Question 7 begins on page 4

Passage A4

tum pueri nautis, pueris convicia nautae
ingerere: 'huc adpelle!'; 'trecentos inseris: ohe
iam satis est!'

Then the slave-boys threw abuse at the sailors,
and the sailors at the slave-boys: 'bring her in
here!'; 'you're cramming in three hundred: hey,
that's enough now!'

Horace, *A traveller's tale*, lines 12–14

7 How does Horace, by his style of writing, make Passage A4 a lively scene? Make **two** points. You must refer to the **Latin** in your answer.

-
 -
- [4]

Passage A5

| | |
|---|---|
| dum aes exigitur, dum mula ligatur, | 1 |
| tota abit hora. mali culices ranaeque palustres | |
| avertunt somnos, absentem ut cantat amicam | |
| multa prolutus vappa nauta atque viator | |
| certatim: | 5 |

Horace, *A traveller's tale*, lines 14–18

8 *tota abit hora* (line 2): what caused this delay? Make **two** points.

-
- [2]

9 *mali ... somnos* (lines 2–3): why could Horace not get to sleep? Give **two** reasons.

-
- [2]

10 *absentem ... certatim* (lines 3–5): why was the boatman singing so much? Make **two** points.

-
- [2]

Passage A6

tendimus hinc recta Beneventum; ubi sedulus hospes 1
 paene macros arsit dum turdos versat in igni:
 nam vaga per veterem dilapso flamma culinam
 Volcano summum properabat lambere tectum.
 convivas avidos cenam servosque timentes 5
 tum rapere, atque omnes restinguere velle videres.

From here we made straight for Beneventum; where our attentive host almost got burnt while turning some lean thrushes on the fire: for the fire-god escaped through the old kitchen, and his roving flame was rushing to lick the top of the roof. Then you would have seen the hungry guests and the frightened slaves all trying to grab the dinner and put out the fire.

Horace, *A traveller's tale*, lines 47–52

11 How does Horace, by his style of writing, emphasise the funny side of the incident described in Passage A6? Make **three** points. You must refer to the **Latin** in your answer.

-

-

-

 [6]

12 'The fire-god escaped through the old kitchen': give the name of the fire-god.
 [1]

Question 13 begins on page 6

Passage A7

intouere poli et crebris micat ignibus aether
praesentemque viris intentant omnia mortem.
extemplo Aeneae solvuntur frigore membra;

Virgil, *A storm at sea*, lines 10–12

13 What details in Passage A7 make it a frightening description of the storm? Make **three** points.

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

14 *extemplo Aeneae solvuntur frigore membra*: write down the **Latin** word which shows that the storm has an immediate effect on Aeneas.

..... [1]

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Question 15 begins on page 8

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Passage A9

| | |
|---|----|
| talia iactanti stridens Aquilone procella | 1 |
| velum adversa ferit, fluctusque ad sidera tollit. | |
| franguntur remi, tum prora avertit et undis | |
| dat latus, insequitur cumulo praeruptus aquae mons. | |
| hi summo in fluctu pendent; his unda dehiscens | 5 |
| terram inter fluctus aperit, furit aestus harenis. | |
| tres Notus abreptas in saxa latentia torquet | |
| (saxa vocant Itali mediis quae in fluctibus Aras, | |
| dorsum immane mari summo), tres Eurus ab alto | |
| in brevia et Syrtes urget, miserabile visu, | 10 |
| inluditque vadis atque aggere cingit harenae. | |

Virgil, *A storm at sea*, lines 22–32

16 Referring to Passage A9, choose the **five** correct statements.

Put a tick (✓) in each correct box.

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| A The west wind strikes the sail head on. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| B One side of the ship is exposed to the waves. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| C A mass of water rises up to the mountains. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| D Some men are hanging on the top of the sails. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| E Others can see land through the waves. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| F The current seethes with sand. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| G Three ships are driven onto the rocks. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| H The Italians call these rocks ‘the dangerous reef’. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| I The east wind drives three ships into deep water. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| J The ships are surrounded by a wall of sand. | <input type="checkbox"/> |

[5]

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

SECTION B – Virgil, *Aeneid* 12

Answer **all** the questions.

Passage B1

at pater Aeneas audito nomine Turni
deserit et muros et summas deserit arces

Aeneid 12, lines 697–698

17 (a) From line 1, write down the **Latin** word describing Aeneas.

..... [1]

(b) Suggest **one** reason why Aeneas is described like this.

..... [1]

18 (a) *muros* (line 2): which city’s walls are these?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

- A Latium
- B Laurentum
- C Rome
- D Troy

[1]

(b) *audito nomine Turni*: what makes Aeneas stop attacking this city?

..... [1]

(c) How does line 2 emphasise that Aeneas stops his attack? Make **one** point. You must refer to the **Latin** in your answer.

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

Passage B2

praecipitatque moras omnes, opera omnia rumpit, 1
 laetitia exsultans, horrendumque intonat armis:
 quantus Athos, aut quantus Eryx, aut ipse coruscis
 cum fremit ilicibus quantus gaudetque nivali
 vertice se attollens pater Appenninus ad auras. 5

Aeneid 12, lines 699–703

19 *praecipitatque ... exsultans* (lines 1–2):

(a) which **one** of the following words shows that Aeneas is happy?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

- A *laetitia*
- B *moras*
- C *praecipitat*
- D *rumpit*

[1]

(b) why do you think he is so happy?

..... [1]

20 *quantus Athos ... auras* (lines 3–5): pick out **two** details of this simile and explain how each relates to Aeneas.

| Detail from simile | How it relates to Aeneas |
|---|---|
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[4]

Passage B3

iam vero et Rutuli certatim et Troes et omnes
convertere oculos Itali, quique alta tenebant
moenia quique imos pulsabant ariete muros,
armaque deposuere umeris.

Aeneid 12, lines 704–707

21 Which **two** of the following does everyone do when they realise that a duel is about to start?

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

- A They fight more eagerly.
- B They turn their eyes to watch.
- C They climb to the top of the battlements.
- D They attack the walls.
- E They put cloaks on their shoulders.
- F They lay down their weapons.

[2]

22 *imos pulsabant ariete muros* (line 3): what have the Trojans been doing until now?

.....

..... [2]

Question 23 begins on page 14

Passage B4

'opta ardua pennis
astra sequi clausumve cava te condere terra.'
ille caput quassans: 'non me tua fervida terrent
dicta, ferox; di me terrent et Iuppiter hostis.'

Aeneid 12, lines 892–895

23 *opta ... terra* (lines 1–2): Aeneas tells Turnus that he has no chance of escape. What does he say?

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

24 *ille caput ... hostis* (lines 3–4): what impression of Turnus' character do you get from these lines? Make **two** points, and give reasons for your answers.

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

Passage B5

nec plura effatus saxum circumspicit ingens, 1
 saxum antiquum ingens, campo quod forte iacebat,
 limes agro positus, litem ut discerneret arvis.
 vix illud lecti bis sex cervice subirent,
 qualia nunc hominum producit corpora tellus; 5
 ille manu raptum trepida torquebat in hostem
 altior insurgens et cursu concitus heros.
 sed neque currentem se nec cognoscit euntem
 tollentemve manus saxumve immane moventem;
 genua labant, gelidus concrevit frigore sanguis. 10
 tum lapis ipse viri, vacuum per inane volutus,
 nec spatium evasit totum neque pertulit ictum.

Aeneid 12, lines 896–907

25 Referring to Passage B5, choose the **five** correct statements.

Put a tick (✓) in each correct box.

- A Turnus looks around and sees a huge stone.
- B Turnus carries a huge stone to the battlefield.
- C The stone was originally used to scare birds.
- D It would now take twelve men to lift the stone.
- E Men are stronger now than they once were.
- F Turnus picks the stone up firmly in his hand.
- G Turnus takes a run-up to throw the stone.
- H Turnus is hardly conscious of what he is doing.
- I Turnus' knees give way.
- J Turnus' blood feels hot.

[5]

26 *tum lapis ... ictum* (lines 11–12): what is the result when Turnus throws the stone? Make **two** points.

-
- [2]

Passage B7

et iam iamque magis cunctantem flectere sermo 1
 coeperat, infelix umero cum apparuit alto
 balteus et notis fulserunt cingula bullis
 Pallantis pueri, victum quem vulnere Turnus
 straverat atque umeris inimicum insigne gerebat. 5
 ille, oculis postquam saevi monimenta doloris
 exuviasque hausit, furiis accensus et ira
 terribilis: 'tunc hinc spoliis indute meorum
 eripiari mihi? Pallas te hoc vulnere, Pallas
 immolat et poenam scelerato ex sanguine sumit.' 10

And every moment more and more, as he hesitated, Turnus' words had begun to persuade him, when the unlucky sword-belt was seen high up on his shoulder and the belt glinted with the well-known studs of the young Pallas, whom Turnus had overcome and laid low with a wound, and he was now wearing that hostile badge on his shoulders. Aeneas, when he drank in with his eyes those spoils, the reminders of his cruel grief, burning with rage and fearsome with anger shouted: 'Are you to be snatched away from me here, clad in the spoils of my own friends? It is Pallas, yes Pallas, who kills you with this wound and exacts punishment from your wicked blood.'

Aeneid 12, lines 940–949

28 *et iam iamque magis cunctantem flectere sermo coeperat* (lines 1–2):

(a) what had Turnus' words begun to persuade Aeneas to do?

..... [1]

(b) write down the **Latin** word which describes Aeneas.

..... [1]

29 From lines 4–5 (*Pallantis ... gerebat*), write down **two Latin** words which make you feel unsympathetic towards Turnus, and give a reason for each of your choices.

-
 -
- [2]

30 *monimenta* ('reminders' line 6): to what does this word refer?

..... [1]

31 In lines 7–10 (*furiis ... sumit*), how does Virgil, by his style of writing, vividly convey Aeneas' feelings towards Turnus? Make **three** points. You must refer to the **Latin** in your answer.

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

END OF QUESTION PAPER

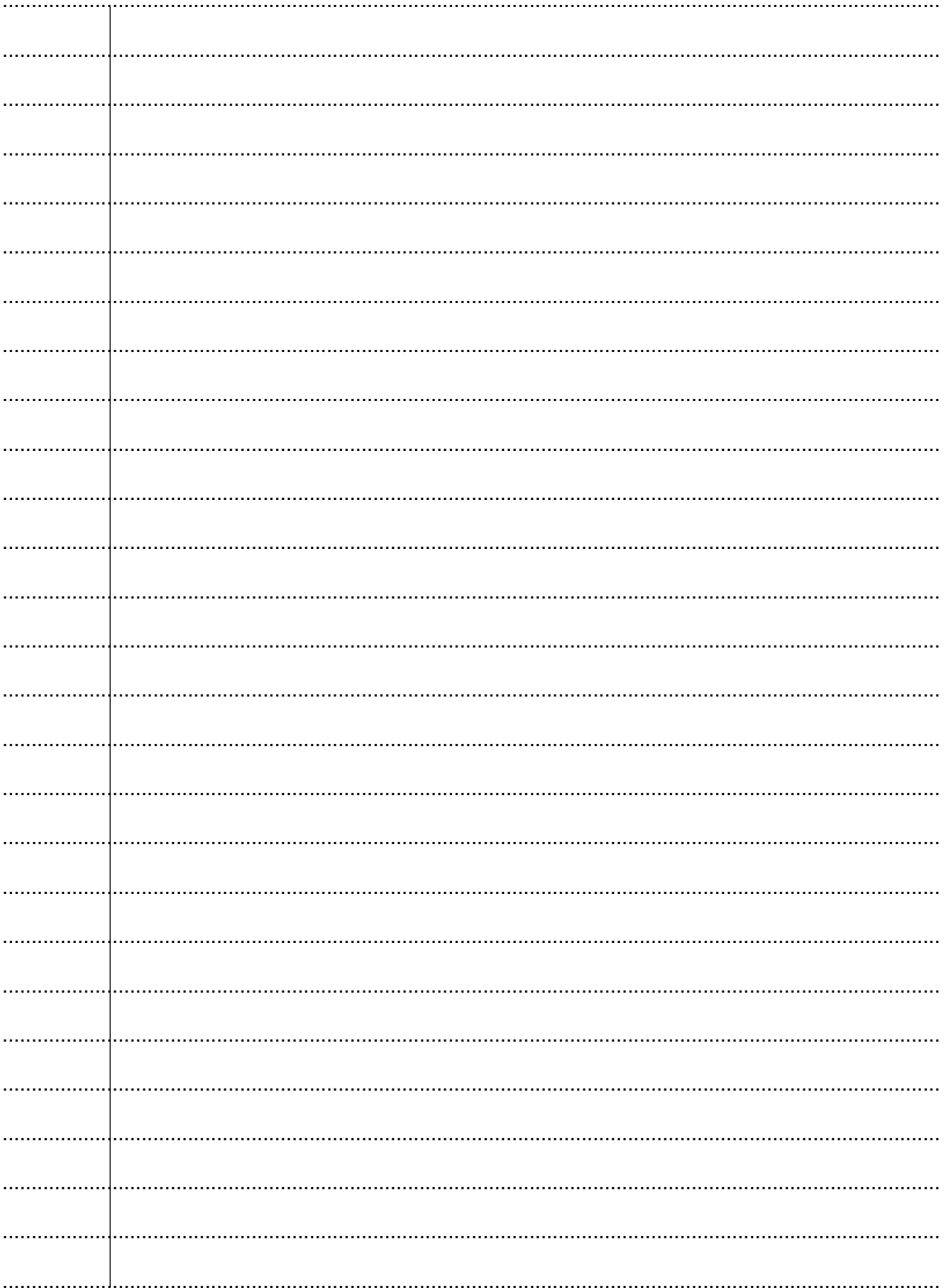
ADDITIONAL ANSWER SPACE

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

A large area of lined paper for writing answers. It consists of a vertical solid line on the left side, creating a margin, and horizontal dotted lines extending across the page to the right. The lines are evenly spaced and cover most of the page area.

A grid consisting of a solid vertical line on the left side and approximately 30 horizontal dotted lines across the page, providing a template for data entry or calculations.

A series of horizontal dotted lines for writing, with a vertical solid line on the left side, creating a columnar structure for text entry.



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