

Thursday 18 June 2015 – 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 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 **20** 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

tandem fessus dormire viator
incipit, ac missae pastum retinacula mulae
nauta piger saxo religat stertitque supinus.

Horace, *A traveller's tale*, lines 18–20

1 *tandem fessus dormire viator incipit* (lines 1–2):

(a) what did the passenger start to do?

..... [1]

(b) how had he previously annoyed Horace?

..... [1]

2 *ac missae ... supinus* (lines 2–3):

(a) what did the boatman do with the mule when he wanted to stop for the night?
Make **two** points.

-
- [2]

(b) write down **and** translate a **Latin** word which shows that the boatman had gone to sleep.

Latin word	
English translation	

[2]

Passage A2

iamque dies aderat, nil cum procedere lintrem
sentimus, donec cerebrosus prosilit unus
ac mulae nautaeque caput lumbosque saligno
fuste dolat. quarta vix demum exponimur hora.

Horace, *A traveller's tale*, lines 21–24

- 3 *iamque ... sentimus* (lines 1–2): why would Horace have felt frustrated about the progress of the journey?

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

- 4 *donec ... dolat* (lines 2–4):

(a) what action did one of the other passengers take? Make **two** points.

-
- [2]

(b) *cerebrosus*: what does this word tell us about Horace's opinion of this passenger?

..... [1]

- 5 *quarta ... hora* (line 4): at what time did the passengers land?

..... [1]

Passage A3

ora manusque tua lavimus, Feronia, lympa.
milia tum pransi tria repimus atque subimus
impositum saxis late candentibus Anxur.

Horace, *A traveller's tale*, lines 25–27

6 *ora ... lympa*: what did the travellers do at the spring of Feronia?

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

7 *milia ... Anxur*: why was the journey from the spring of Feronia to Anxur so slow?

..... [1]

Passage A4

incipit ex illo montes Apulia notos
ostentare mihi, quos torret Atabulus et quos
numquam erepsemus, nisi nos vicina Trivici
villa recepisset lacrimoso non sine fumo,
udos cum foliis ramos urente camino.

1
5

From that point Apulia began to show me its familiar hills, which the Atabulus wind scorches and which we would never have climbed over, if a villa close to Trivicum had not welcomed us, not without smoke full of tears, as the fire was burning damp branches complete with their leaves.

Horace, *A traveller's tale*, lines 53–57

8 Why does Horace call the mountains of Apulia 'familiar' (*notos*, line 1)?

..... [1]

9 *quos torret ... camino* (lines 2–5): how does Horace make this part of the journey seem unpleasant? Make **two** points, each referring to the **Latin**.

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..... [4]

Passage A5

quattuor hinc rapimur viginti et milia raedis,
mansuri oppidulo quod versu dicere non est,
signis perfacile est: venit vilissima rerum
hic aqua; sed panis longe pulcherrimus, ultra
callidus ut soleat umeris portare viator.
nam Canusi lapidosus, ...

1
5

We were carried over the next twenty-four miles from here in carriages, intending to stay in a little town which cannot be named in verse but is very easy to describe by its features: here water – the cheapest of things – is sold; but the bread is by far the finest, so that canny travellers going further are accustomed to carry some away on their shoulders. For the bread at Canisium is stony, ...

Horace, *A traveller's tale*, lines 58–63

10 How does Horace, by his style of writing in Passage A5, give a lively description of this part of his journey? Make **three** points, each referring to the **Latin**.

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- [6]

Passage A6

flentibus hinc Varius discedit maestus amicis. 1

inde Rubos fessi pervenimus, utpote longum
 carpentes iter et factum corruptius imbri.
 postera tempestas melior, via peior ad usque
 Bari moenia piscosi; dein Gnatia Lymphis 5
 iratis exstructa dedit risusque iocosque,
 dum flamma sine tura liquescere limine sacro
 persuadere cupit.

Brundisium longae finis chartaeque viaeque est

Horace, *A traveller's tale*, lines 64–72

11 Referring to Passage A6, choose the **five** correct statements.

Put a tick (✓) in each correct box.

- | | | |
|---|--|--------------------------|
| A | Varius was happy to leave the other travellers. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| B | The journey to Rubi was tiring. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| C | Rain made this stage of the journey difficult. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| D | Next day the weather was even worse. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| E | The road to Bari was good. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| F | Bari was well known for fish. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| G | Gnatia was famous for its natural springs. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| H | The travellers saw a flame on the threshold of the temple. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| I | Some people at Gnatia believed that no flame was required to turn incense to liquid. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| J | Horace's journey finished at Brundisium. | <input type="checkbox"/> |

[5]

Passage A7

haec ubi dicta, cavum conversa cuspage montem 1
 impulit in latus; ac venti velut agmine facto,
 qua data porta, ruunt et terras turbine perflant.
 incubuere mari totumque a sedibus imis
 una Eurusque Notusque ruunt creberque procellis 5
 Africus, et vastos volvunt ad litora fluctus.
 insequitur clamorque virum stridorque rudentum;
 eripiunt subito nubes caelumque diemque
 Teucrorum ex oculis; ponto nox incubat atra;
 intonuere poli et crebris micat ignibus aether 10
 praesentemque viris intentant omnia mortem.

When he had said these words, swinging round his spear he struck the hollow mountain in the side; and the winds, as if they had formed an army column, rushed out where a passage had been given and blew round the world in a whirlwind. Together the east and south winds and the African wind, full of hurricanes, lay over the sea and raised up everything from the lowest seats, and rolled huge waves towards the shores. Then followed both the shouting of men and the screeching of the rigging. Clouds suddenly snatched away both sky and daylight from the Trojans' eyes; black night settled on the sea. The poles thundered, heaven flashed with frequent lightning, and everything threatened the men with present death.

Virgil, *A storm at sea*, lines 1–11

12 In Passage A7, the god of the winds is stirring up a storm. Why is he doing this?

..... [1]

13 What is the god of the winds called?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

- | | | |
|----------|---------|--------------------------|
| A | Aeolus | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| B | Eurus | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| C | Neptune | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| D | Notus | <input type="checkbox"/> |

[1]

14 How does Passage A7 give a vivid impression of the start of the storm?

In your answer you may wish to consider:

- the build-up of the winds;
- the effect they have on the Trojan fleet.

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 A8

unam, quae Lycios fidumque vehebat Oronten,	1
ipsius ante oculos ingens a vertice pontus	
in puppim ferit: excutitur pronusque magister	
volvitur in caput, ast illam ter fluctus ibidem	
torquet agens circum et rapidus vorat aequore vertex.	5
apparent rari nantes in gurgite vasto,	
arma virum tabulaeque et Troia gaza per undas.	

Virgil, *A storm at sea*, lines 33–39

15 *unam ... vertex* (lines 1–5):

(a) whom was this ship carrying?

..... [2]

(b) in the storm, what happened to this ship and its helmsman? Make **three** points.

-
-
- [3]

16 *apparent ... undas* (lines 6–7): what does Virgil say to make us feel sorry for the survivors? Make **two** points.

-
-
- [2]

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

SECTION B – Virgil, *Aeneid* 9

Answer **all** the questions.

Passage B1

protinus armati incedunt; quos omnis euntes
primorum manus ad portas, iuvenumque senumque,
prosequitur votis.

Aeneid 9, lines 308–310

17 *armati* (line 1): how are Nisus and Euryalus prepared for their mission?

..... [1]

18 *iuvenumque senumque* (line 2): who escorts Nisus and Euryalus to the gates?

..... [2]

Passage B2

nec non et pulcher Iulus,
ante annos animumque gerens curamque virilem,
multa patri mandata dabat portanda; sed aurae
omnia discerpunt et nubibus inrita donant.

Aeneid 9, lines 310–313

19 Who is Iulus (line 1)?

- A** a god
- B** an old man
- C** the father of Aeneas
- D** the son of Aeneas

[1]

20 *ante annos ... virilem* (line 2): what does this line tell us about Iulus?

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

21 *multa ... portanda* (line 3): what task does Iulus give to Nisus and Euryalus?

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

22 *sed ... donant* (lines 3-4): how can we tell that their mission is going to fail?

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

Passage B3

silva fuit late dumis atque ilice nigra 1
 horrida, quam densi complerant undique sentes;
 rara per occultos lucebat semita calles.
 Euryalum tenebrae ramorum onerosaque praeda 5
 impediunt, fallitque timor regione viarum.
 Nisus abit; iamque imprudens evaserat hostes
 atque locos qui post Albae de nomine dicti
 Albani (tum rex stabula alta Latinus habebat),
 ut stetit et frustra absentem respexit amicum:

Aeneid 9, lines 381–389

23 *silva* (line 1): why are Nisus and Euryalus in a wood?

.....

..... [1]

24 Referring to Passage B3, choose the **five** correct statements.

Put a tick (✓) in each correct box.

- A The wood was full of prickly bushes.
- B The paths were blocked by fallen trees.
- C The path through the wood was easy to follow.
- D Euryalus was carrying a heavy load of loot.
- E Euryalus was afraid.
- F Euryalus knew which way to go.
- G Nisus ran straight towards the enemy.
- H The enemy were foolish.
- I Nisus passed places which were later called Alban.
- J King Latinus had some farm buildings there.

[5]

25 *ut stetit ... amicum* (line 9): why does Nisus get a shock when he looks behind him?

..... [1]

Passage B4

'Euryale infelix, qua te regione reliqui?
 quave sequar?' rursus perplexum iter omne revolvens 1
 fallacis silvae simul et vestigia retro
 observata legit dumisque silentibus errat.
 audit equos, audit strepitus et signa sequentum; 5

'Poor Euryalus, in what place did I leave
 you? Or which way should I follow you?'
 Once again retracing his whole winding route
 through that confusing wood, he picked out
 his footprints as he followed them back and
 wandered through the silent undergrowth.
 Then he heard horses, heard the din and the
 calls of the pursuers;

Aeneid 9, lines 390–394

26 How does Virgil, by his style of writing in Passage B4, give a vivid impression of Nisus' panic? Make **three** points, each referring to the **Latin**.

-

-

-

 [6]

Passage B5

ocius adducto torquet hastile lacerto 1
 suspiciens altam Lunam et sic voce precatur:
 ‘tu, dea, tu praesens nostro succurre labori,
 astrorum decus et nemorum Latonia custos.
 si qua tuis umquam pro me pater Hyrtacus aris 5
 dona tulit, si qua ipse meis venatibus auxi
 suspendive tholo aut sacra ad fastigia fixi,
 hunc sine me turbare globum et rege tela per auras.’

Aeneid 9, lines 402–409

27 *ocius ... lacerto* (line 1): how does Nisus prepare to throw his javelin? Make **two** points.

-
- [2]

28 *tu, dea ... custos* (lines 3–4):

(a) to which goddess does Nisus appeal for help?

..... [1]

(b) why is it appropriate for him to appeal to this particular goddess? Give **two** reasons.

-
- [2]

29 In lines 5–7 (*si qua tuis ... fixi*), what does Nisus say to persuade the goddess to help him? Give **one** of the arguments that he uses.

.....

 [3]

30 From line 8 (*hunc ... auras*), write down **and** translate the **Latin** word which refers to the people pursuing Nisus.

Latin word	
English translation	

[2]

Passage B6

diversi circumspiciunt. hoc acrior idem
ecce aliud summa telum librabat ab aure.
dum trepidant, it hasta Tago per tempus utrumque
stridens traiectoque haesit tepefacta cerebro.

They looked all around in different directions. But look – encouraged by this success Nisus was again balancing another javelin beside the tip of his ear. While they were in a state of shock, the spear went shrieking through both of Tagus’ temples and, after passing through his brain, stuck there still warm.

Aeneid 9, lines 416–419

31 *diversi circumspiciunt* (line 1): why are the enemy looking all around?

..... [1]

32 *hoc acrior ... cerebro* (lines 1–4): how does Virgil, by his style of writing, make this a dramatic moment? Make **two** points, each referring to the **Latin**.

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

Passage B7

saevit atrox Volcens nec teli conspicit usquam
auctorem nec quo se ardens immittere possit.

Aeneid 9, lines 420–421

33 *nec teli ... possit*: why would Volcens feel frustrated? Give **two** reasons.

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

Passage B8

'tu tamen interea calido mihi sanguine poenas
 persolves amborum' inquit; simul ense recluso
 ibat in Euryalum. tum vero exterritus, amens,
 conclamat Nisus nec se celare tenebris
 amplius aut tantum potuit perferre dolorem:
 'me, me, adsum qui feci, in me convertite ferrum,
 o Rutuli! mea fraus omnis, nihil iste nec ausus
 nec potuit; caelum hoc et conscia sidera testor;
 tantum infelicem nimium dilexit amicum.'

1

5

'Meanwhile, however, you will pay me the penalty for both of them with your warm blood' he said; at the same time he drew his sword and made for Euryalus. Then indeed terrified and out of his mind, Nisus called out, able neither to conceal himself any longer in the darkness nor to bear such great sorrow: 'The one who did it is over here, so turn your sword on me, o Rutulians! The entire crime was mine, he had neither the audacity nor the ability; this I swear by heaven and the all-knowing stars; his only fault was that he loved an unfortunate friend too much.'

Aeneid 9, lines 422–430

34 How does Virgil convey the powerful emotions of the characters in Passage B8?

In your answer you may wish to consider:

- Volcens' threats to Euryalus;
- Nisus' unexpected intervention.

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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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.

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