

GCSE

Latin

Unit **A403/01**: Latin Prose Literature (Foundation Tier)

General Certificate of Secondary Education

Mark Scheme for June 2015

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All examiners are instructed that alternative correct answers and unexpected approaches in candidates' scripts must be given marks that fairly reflect the relevant knowledge and skills demonstrated.

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MARK SCHEME

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
1	many days (1)	[1]	
2	B - sailors (1)	[1]	
3	A - a long tunic, B - a purple cloak, F - slippers	[3]	
4	saepe (1) often (1)	[2]	
5	they shouted out / there was an outcry / they objected / they showed outrage/anger/shock (1)	[1]	
6	shameless / impudent / wicked / cruel / evil / had nerve(1) bold / daring / audacious (1) lying / treacherous/corrupt (1) greedy (1) Allow he blamed others for his mistakes =1	[2]	Allow any two
7	pirate(s)	[1]	allow singular or plural
8	Answers may include: the treatment of the sea captains and their parents repetition of <i>prohibentur</i> to emphasise the punishment of the parents <i>patres/matres/filii</i> – repetition of terms denoting family conveys the punishment inflicted on the whole family emphatic position of <i>prohibentur</i> <i>patres hi quos videtis</i> : reference to their presence adds to the sense of loss <i>iacebant in limine</i> – they were lying on the ground like animals (some reference to the imagery / poignancy / pathos must be made) <i>filios...liberis</i> : emphasis on the fact that they cannot help their children / sons; repetition later in the passage <i>cibum vestitumque</i> : pairing of the words emphasises their loss of rights (needs some reference to ‘pairing’ for full credit) <i>suis</i> : their own children; emphatic to show their plight <i>patres...matres</i> : the pain of both parents is evident	[10]	10 mark marking grid Level 4 9 – 10 Level 3 6 – 8 Level 2 3 – 5 Level 1 0 – 2 The examples given here are merely indicative. Reward any other convincing points relevant to the question. The explanation must show understanding of a point of style not just content.

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
	<p><i>matres miserae</i> – mournful sound; allow reference to choice of word of <i>miserae</i></p> <p><i>pernoctabant</i>: the <i>per</i> prefix shows that they spent all night waiting at the prison</p> <p><i>extremo conspectu liberum</i>: the fate of their children is beyond doubt, but they are punished still further</p> <p><i>exclusae</i>: emphatic position for emphasis; dramatic pause afterwards</p> <p><i>orabant</i>: their begging is pitiful – the desperation of their begging is emphasised by <i>nihil aliud</i></p> <p><i>postremum spiritum ore excipere</i>: graphic and poignant image</p> <p>the behaviour of Sextius</p> <p><i>aderat</i>: emphatic word position to show Sextius’ direct involvement</p> <p><i>ianitor...lictor Sextius</i>: the full list of titles given to Sextius by Cicero shows his ruthless nature</p> <p><i>Sextius</i> – delay of introduction of his name</p> <p><i>carceris carnifex</i>: alliteration of ‘c’ to show the scorn Cicero feels towards him / to add a sinister overtone</p> <p><i>carnifex</i>: word choice is powerful – brutal</p> <p><i>mors terrorque</i>: violent image of the man</p> <p><i>sociorum et civium Romanorum</i>: it is shocking that he treats not only Rome’s allies in this way, but also Roman citizens</p> <p><i>omni gemitu doloreque</i>: gives the reader an idea of the conditions in the prison</p> <p><i>gemitu</i>: onomatopoeia</p> <p><i>dolore / merces</i>: contrast between pain and profit</p> <p><i>merces</i> is delayed in the sentence for effect</p> <p><i>ut adeas</i>: the direct speech of Sextius makes the situation particularly graphic (if the candidate makes clear the direct speech being referred to, quotation is not required)</p> <p><i>nemo recusabat</i>: short sentence to emphasise the shocking truth that all the parents agreed to pay the jailor</p>		

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
	<i>quid?</i> : Sextius is almost thinking out loud / lingering over his next demand <i>uno ictu securis</i> : shocking demand by Sextius – Cicero’s language is realistic and gruesome		
9	B - The grief was great and intolerable. D - The young men themselves negotiated with Sextius. E - A swift execution was only given to those who paid. G - The children begged their parents to shorten their torture. H – The parents and relatives also suffered.	[5]	
10	Style of writing is not necessary but is to be credited if commented upon by the candidate. <i>quis...ecquis</i> : the rhetorical questions emphasise the anger / high emotion of Cicero at the wickedness of Verres <i>quis tam...quis tam</i> : repetition of <i>tam</i> portrays the extent of his wickedness <i>ferreus</i> : metaphorically iron hearted <i>inhumanus</i> : Verres is described as inhuman <i>praeter unum te</i> : Verres is in a class of his own in terms of wickedness <i>aetate nobilitate miseria</i> : tricolon of attributes that should have moved Verres to pity <i>quin...quin</i> : repetition to emphasise that everyone, except Verres, was upset about the situation <i>lacrimaret</i> : people were so upset they were physically weeping about the situation <i>calamitatem</i> : the situation was a calamity; choice of word <i>fortunam alienam...periculum commune</i> : contrast; it was not just the fortune of others at stake, but common danger; the situation affects everyone	[6]	Accept any three valid points. One mark for a style point without the Latin quotation One mark for a valid quotation but without a wholly satisfactory style point Two marks for an acceptable style point with the Latin quotation included Where the quotation is irrelevant to the question, no mark is to be awarded for the quotation. Minor mistranslations of the quotation which do not affect the analysis should not be penalised. The examples given here are merely indicative. Reward any other convincing points relevant to the question.
11	they were struck with an axe / they were beheaded (1)	[1]	they were killed / executed = 0
12	<i>laetaris / triumphas / gaudes</i> : repetition of words suggesting happiness / pleasure	[2]	One mark for a point without the Latin quotation. Two marks for the point with the Latin quotation included.

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	<p>Or reference to choice of word of at least one of <i>laetaris</i> / <i>triumphas</i> / <i>gaudes</i> <i>laetaris tu in omnium gemitu et triumphas</i>: word order / chiasmus to emphasise the words suggesting pleasure. Juxtaposition of <i>laetaris/triumphas</i> with words of paid <i>testes...sublatos</i>: he rejoices that he has removed the witnesses of his greed <i>triumphas testes</i>: alliteration is suggestive of his happiness</p>		Do not accept a Latin quotation without an appropriate explanation.
13	by killing their / his innocent allies (1)	[1]	Allow by blaming the sea captains
14	D – the senators	[1]	
15	the camp (1) of the enemy (1)	[2]	
16	killing (1) the king / Porsenna (1)	[2]	
17	he hid a sword (1) in/under his clothing (1)	[2]	
18	he plunged/put/placed his hand (1) in / into the fire (1)	[2]	
19	astonished/surprised/amazed etc (1)	[1]	Allow reference to the king thinking it was a miracle / miraculous
20	he jumped up (1)	[1]	
21	to go away (1)	[1]	
22	<p>Mucius had harmed himself (1) more than the king (1)</p> <p>Allow for 1 mark references to Mucius' bravery, 2 marks for the king valuing/respecting Mucius' bravery</p>	[2]	<p>One mark for reference to hurting either the King or himself Two marks for explanation of the contrast</p>
	SECTION B		
23	B – All books are of some use (1)	[1]	
24	<p>he washed (1) he ate / had a snack (1) he slept (1)</p>	[3]	
25	D - up until dinner (1)	[1]	
26	<p>he read / had a book read (1) it was noted down / he made notes (1)</p>	[2]	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
27	<p>How does Pliny the Younger make his uncle's rescue mission seem dramatic?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the actions of his uncle; <i>deducit...ascendit</i>: promotion of the verbs to the beginning of the sentence to show Pliny's speedy, decisive action <i>non Rectinae modo sed multis</i>: contrast to show how many people Pliny is trying to rescue; it is becoming a full scale rescue mission Allow references to the verb launching showing urgency and the military connotations <i>festinat illuc unde alii fugiunt</i>: chiasmus to contrast Pliny's hurrying into danger from where everyone else is fleeing <i>rectumque cursum recta</i>: repetition of <i>rectum</i> / <i>recta</i> to emphasise the fact that he is sailing straight into danger <i>adeo solutus metu ut...</i>: the result clause shows how calm and collected Pliny is, in stark contrast to what is happening around him the volcanic eruption and its effects. <i>iam...iam...iam</i>: tricolon of 'now' to convey the rapid turn of events taking place, and the worsening of conditions <i>calidior et densior</i>: two comparatives to show that the falling ash is becoming more dangerous <i>nigri et ambusti et fracti igne</i>: vivid scientific detail of the falling rocks makes the danger seem obvious <i>vadum subitum</i>: the water was suddenly shallow; the rapid worsening of conditions and the strange situation of the sea's depth is dramatic and unexplained <i>obstantia</i>: emphatic position of <i>obstantia</i> to convey the fact that their way was now blocked; the danger is apparent <i>haesitat</i>: the verb is promoted to the beginning of the sentence to show the difficulty of the decision facing Pliny as to whether he should continue or turn back. <i>haesitat</i> is juxtaposed with 	[10]	<p>10 mark marking grid</p> <p>Level 4 9 – 10 Level 3 6 – 8 Level 2 3 – 5 Level 1 0 – 2</p> <p>The examples given here are merely indicative. Reward any other convincing points relevant to the question.</p> <p>The explanation must show understanding of a point of style not just content.</p>

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	<p><i>obstantia</i> conveying the obvious cause of his hesitation <i>fortes fortuna adiuvat</i>: direct speech makes this episode more dramatic. <i>fortes fortuna adiuvat</i>: the phrase coined from Virgil is epic in style and hints at the heroism showed by Pliny</p>		
28	<p><i>Amplectitur / consolatur / hortatur</i>: indicate the confidence of Pliny <i>amplectitur trepidantem consolatur</i>: the trembling Pomponianus is surrounded by the embracing and consoling Pliny in reality and by the words on the page <i>trepidantem</i>: choice of word; he is physically trembling with fear <i>timorem</i>: Pomponianus is afraid <i>timorem eius sua securitate</i>: chiasmus to contrast Pliny's composure with Pomponianus' fear <i>sua securitate</i>: Pliny is composed</p>	[4]	<p>One mark for a style point without the Latin quotation One mark for a valid quotation but without a wholly satisfactory style point Two marks for an acceptable style point with the Latin quotation included</p> <p>Where the quotation is irrelevant to the question, no mark is to be awarded for the quotation.</p> <p>Minor mistranslations of the quotation which do not affect the analysis should not be penalised.</p> <p>The examples given here are merely indicative. Reward any other convincing points relevant to the question.</p>
29	<p>if he is really cheerful he must be brave (1) if he is pretending to be cheerful he is being brave / or kind to his friend Pomponianus (1) It was very brave to do either = 2 marks</p>	[2]	<p>Allow a wide range of answers so long as the candidate understands what is happening here.</p>
30	<p><i>latissimae flammae</i>: the second superlative <i>latissimae</i> emphasises the extent of the flames <i>flammae...incendia</i>: two words for fires / flames emphasises the number of fires there are <i>relucebant</i>: choice of word, blazing, to convey the intensity of the flames <i>fulgor...claritas</i>: pleonasm to emphasise the glare of the flames</p>	[4]	<p>One mark for a style point without the Latin quotation One mark for a valid quotation but without a wholly satisfactory style point Two marks for an acceptable style point with the Latin quotation included</p> <p>Where the quotation is irrelevant to the question, no mark is to be awarded for the quotation.</p>

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			Minor mistranslations of the quotation which do not affect the analysis should not be penalised. The examples given here are merely indicative. Reward any other convincing points relevant to the question.
31	B – country people	[1]	
32	to ease (1) their / the others' / Pomponianus' terror(1) Allow so as not to scare people / the others	[2]	
33	it was heavy / heavier / noisy / noisier (1)	[1]	either answer allow he snored
34	D - those who were near the door (1)	[1]	
35	he demanded water – the word suggests urgency (1) he demanded water time and time again (1) when he was given the water he drained it / gulped it down (1)	[2]	Any two answers
36	flames/fires (1) and the smell of sulphur (1)	[2]	
37	(ut) ego/ credo (1) as I believe/trust/understand (1)	[2]	Do not penalise mistranslation of <i>ut</i>
38	it was weak (1) and narrow/small/closed up/constricted (1) and (often) inflamed (1)it was affected by asthma (1)	[2]	Any two answers
39	A - Both Caecina and his son were sick. B - The son was very handsome. E - Arria arranged her son's funeral F- Arria led her son's funeral procession. J - Arria said that their son gladly ate his food.	[5]	
40	she had held back (1) her tears (1)	[2]	Allow references to crying for 1 mark

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41	she grieved / gave herself over to grieving / she wept (1)	[1]	
42	she returned/went back (1) to the bedroom (1)	[1]	Accept entered/went to
43	A - her bereavement	[1]	

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