

**Thursday 26 May 2016 – 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 **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

quaerenda est oculis apta puella tuis.	1
scit bene venator, cervis ubi retia tendat;	
scit bene, qua frendens valle moretur aper.	
aucupibus noti frutices; qui sustinet hamos,	
novit quae multo pisce natentur aquae.	5
tu quoque, materiam longo qui quaeris amori,	
ante frequens quo sit disce puella loco.	

Ovid, *Advice for would-be lovers*, lines 1–7

1 *scit bene venator, cervis ubi retia tendat* (line 2):

(a) what type of animal is this hunter trying to catch?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

A birds

B bulls

C dogs

D stags

[1]

(b) what equipment does he use?

..... [1]

2 *scit bene, qua frendens valle moretur aper* (line 3):

(a) where is the boar waiting?

..... [1]

(b) write down and translate the **Latin** word which describes what the boar is doing while he waits.

<b>Latin word</b>	
<b>English meaning</b>	

[2]

3 *qui sustinet ... aquae* (lines 4–5):

(a) what equipment does the fisherman use?

..... [1]

(b) what does he know?

..... [2]

4 *tu quoque ... loco* (lines 6–7): what does Ovid offer to teach the would-be lover?

..... [2]

Passage A2

spectatum veniunt, veniunt spectentur ut ipsae:  
ille locus casti damna pudoris habet.

They come to watch, they come to be watched themselves: that place involves the loss of pure modesty.

Ovid, *Advice for would-be lovers*, lines 31–32

5 How does Ovid, by his style of writing, make Passage A2 a striking comment about the women at the theatre? Make **two** points, each referring to the **Latin**.

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

## Passage A3

primus sollicitos fecisti, Romule, ludos, 1  
 cum iuuit viduos rapta Sabina viros.  
 tunc neque marmoreo pendebant vela theatro,  
 nec fuerant liquido pulpita rubra croco;  
 illic quas tulerant nemorosa Palatia frondes 5  
 simpliciter positae scaena sine arte fuit;  
 in gradibus sedit populus de caespite factis,  
 qualibet hirsutas fronde tegente comas.  
 respiciunt oculisque notant sibi quisque puellam  
 quam velit, et tacito pectore multa movent. 10

Ovid, *Advice for would-be lovers*, lines 33–42

6 Referring to Passage A3, choose the **five** correct statements.

Put a tick (✓) in each correct box.

- |          |  |                          |
|----------|--|--------------------------|
| <b>A</b> | Romulus stopped the trouble at the games.            | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>B</b> | The single men were delighted with the Sabine girls. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>C</b> | At that time theatres had no awnings.                | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>D</b> | The stage was painted red with saffron.              | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>E</b> | The stage was decorated with foliage.                | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>F</b> | The foliage came from the king's palace.             | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>G</b> | The seats were made out of turf.                     | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>H</b> | Shaggy fronds hid the performers.                    | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>I</b> | The people marked out what each girl wanted.         | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>J</b> | They kept their feelings silent in their hearts.     | <input type="checkbox"/> |

[5]

Passage A4

nulli se dicit mulier mea nubere malle  
quam mihi, non si se Iuppiter ipse petat.  
dicit: sed mulier cupido quod dicit amanti,  
in vento et rapida scribere oportet aqua.

Catullus 70

7 *nulli ... petat* (lines 1–2):

(a) what does Lesbia tell Catullus?

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

(b) why do you think she mentions Jupiter?

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

(c) why do you think Catullus has made *nulli* ('no one') the first word in the sentence?

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

8 *dicit ... aqua* (lines 3–4):

(a) what does Catullus say about a woman's words to her lover?

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

(b) what do you think he means by this?

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

Passage A5

dicebas quondam solum te nosse Catullum,  
Lesbia, nec prae me velle tenere Iovem.  
dilexi tum te non tantum ut vulgus amicam,  
sed pater ut gnatos diligit et generos.

Catullus 72, lines 1–4

9 *dicebas ... Catullum* (line 1): why is the word *solum* ('only') important here?

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

10 *dilexi ... generos* (lines 3–4): what does Catullus say was special about his relationship with Lesbia?

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

Passage A6

nunc te cognovi: quare etsi impensius uror,  
multo mi tamen es vilior et levior.  
qui potis est, inquis? quod amantem iniuria talis  
cogit amare magis, sed bene velle minus.

Now I have got to know you: therefore although I am burning more strongly, nevertheless to me you are much cheaper and more fickle. How can this be, you ask? Because such an injustice compels a lover to love more, but to feel less goodwill.

Catullus 72, lines 5–8

11 *iniuria* (line 3): what do you think this injustice might have been?

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

12 How does Catullus' use of language in Passage A6 emphasise his unhappiness? Make **two** points, each referring to the **Latin**.

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



## Passage A7

miser Catulle, desinas ineptire,	1
et quod vides perisse perditum ducas.	
fulsere quondam candidi tibi soles,	
cum ventitabas quo puella ducebat	
amata nobis quantum amabitur nulla.	5
ibi illa multa cum iocosa fiebant,	
quae tu volebas nec puella nolebat,	
fulsere vere candidi tibi soles.	

Catullus 8 ad se ipsum, lines 1–8

**13** In lines 1–2 (*miser ... ducas*):

(a) why do you think Catullus describes himself as *miser*?

..... [1]

(b) in line 2, what does he suggest he should do?

..... [2]

**14** *fulsere quondam candidi tibi soles* ('once suns shone bright for you', line 3): what do you think Catullus means by saying this?

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





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

**SECTION B – Virgil, *Aeneid* 9**

Answer **all** the questions.

Passage B1

egressi superant fossas noctisque per umbram  
castra inimica petunt, multis tamen ante futuri  
exitio.

*Aeneid* 9, lines 314–316

**16** *egressi ... petunt* (lines 1–2):

(a) *castra inimica petunt*: where are Nisus and Euryalus going?

..... [1]

(b) what problem do they encounter on the way?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

- |          |              |                          |
|----------|--------------|--------------------------|
| <b>A</b> | a river      | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>B</b> | a wall       | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>C</b> | ditches      | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>D</b> | enemy forces | <input type="checkbox"/> |

[1]

(c) why are they not noticed by the enemy?

..... [1]

**17** *multis tamen ante futuri exitio*: what do they intend to do?

..... [1]

Passage B2

passim somno vinoque per herbam  
corpora fusa vident, arrectos litore currus,  
inter lora rotasque viros, simul arma iacere,  
vina simul.

*Aeneid* 9, lines 316–319

18 (a) How does Passage B2 show that the Rutulians are not ready to fight?  
Make **three** points.

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

(b) Why do you think Virgil makes the Rutulians seem so peaceful?

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

Passage B3

prior Hyrtacides sic ore locutus:  
 'Euryale, audendum dextra: nunc ipsa vocat res.  
 hac iter est. tu, ne qua manus se attollere nobis  
 a tergo possit, custodi et consule longe;  
 haec ego vasta dabo et lato te limite ducam.'

1  
 5

The son of Hyrtacus spoke first, in this way:  
 'Euryalus, we must be bold with our right  
 hands: now the situation itself demands it.  
 Our route goes this way. You keep guard and  
 survey over a wide distance, so that no band  
 of men is able to attack us from the rear; I will  
 devastate this area and lead you along a broad  
 path.'

*Aeneid* 9, lines 319–323

19 *prior Hyrtacides sic ore locutus:*

(a) who is the son of Hyrtacus?

..... [1]

(b) why is it appropriate that he speaks first?

..... [1]

20 *Euryale ... ducam* (lines 2–5): how does Virgil, by his style of writing, make these lines seem like an army officer giving orders? Make **two** points, each referring to the **Latin**.

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

Passage B4

interea praemissi equites ex urbe Latina,  
cetera dum legio campis instructa moratur,  
ibant et Turno regi responsa ferebant,  
ter centum, scutati omnes, Volcente magistro.

*Aeneid* 9, lines 367–370

21 *interea ... moratur* (lines 1–2):

(a) where have the cavalry come from?

..... [1]

(b) why is the rest of their army not with them?

..... [2]

22 *Turno regi responsa ferebant* (line 3): why have the cavalry been sent?

..... [2]

23 *ter centum, scutati omnes, Volcente magistro* (line 4): what further information do these words give us about the cavalry? Make **two** points.

• .....

• ..... [2]

Passage B5

iamque propinquabant castris murosque subibant 1  
cum procul hos laevo flectentes limite cernunt,  
et galea Euryalum sublustri noctis in umbra  
prodidit immemorem radiisque adversa refulsit.  
haud temere est visum. conclamat ab agmine Volcens: 5  
'state, viri. quae causa viae? quive estis in armis?  
quove tenetis iter?' nihil illi tendere contra,  
sed celerare fugam in silvas et fidere nocti.  
obiciunt equites sese ad divortia nota  
hinc atque hinc, omnemque aditum custode coronant. 10

And now they were approaching the camp and getting near to the walls when in the distance they noticed them turning along a path on the left, and in the dim shadows of the night the helmet gave away the careless Euryalus and shone out with its reflections right in front of them. This revelation was not wasted. Volcens shouted out from the line: 'Stop, men. What is the reason for your journey? Why are you armed? Where are you heading for?' They gave him no reply, but quickly made their escape into the woods and put their faith in the darkness. The cavalry positioned themselves to block the paths they knew well, on this side and that, and ringed every entrance with a guard.

*Aeneid* 9, lines 371–380

24 What makes Passage B5 dramatic?

In your answer you may wish to consider:

- how Nisus and Euryalus come into danger;
- their response to this dangerous situation.

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 B6

'hunc sine me turbare globum et rege tela per auras.'  
 dixerat et toto conixus corpore ferrum  
 conicit.

*Aeneid* 9, lines 409–411

25 (a) *hunc ... auras* (line 1): to whom does Nisus say these words?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

- |                   |                          |
|-------------------|--------------------------|
| <b>A</b> Euryalus | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>B</b> the moon | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>C</b> the sun  | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>D</b> Volcens  | <input type="checkbox"/> |

[1]

(b) *rege tela*: what help does he ask for?

..... [1]

26 From lines 2–3 (*dixerat ... conicit*), write down and translate a **Latin** word which shows the effort that Nisus uses to throw the spear.

<b>Latin word</b>	
<b>English meaning</b>	

[2]

Passage B7

hasta volans noctis diverberat umbras     1  
 et venit aversi in tergum Sulmonis ibique  
 frangitur, ac fesso transit praecordia ligno.  
 volvitur ille vomens calidum de pectore flumen  
 frigidus et longis singultibus ilia pulsat.     5

The flying spear cut through the shadows of the night and went into the back of Sulmo, who was facing the other way, and there it broke, and as the wood splintered it went right through his guts. He rolled over cold, vomiting a warm stream from his chest, and with long groans beat his sides.

*Aeneid* 9, lines 411–415

27 How does Virgil, by his style of writing, make Passage B7 vivid? Make **two** points, each referring to the **Latin**.

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

## Passage B8

diversi circumspiciunt. hoc acrior idem 1  
 ecce aliud summa telum librabat ab aure.  
 dum trepidant, it hasta Tago per tempus utrumque  
 stridens traiectoque haesit tepefacta cerebro.  
 saevit atrox Volcens nec teli conspicit usquam 5  
 auctorem nec quo se ardens immittere possit.  
 'tu tamen interea calido mihi sanguine poenas  
 persolves amborum' inquit; simul ense recluso  
 ibat in Euryalum.

*Aeneid* 9, lines 416–424

28 Referring to Passage B8, choose the **five** correct statements.

Put a tick (✓) in each correct box.

- |          |  |                          |
|----------|--|--------------------------|
| <b>A</b> | The enemy were looking straight at Nisus.                | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>B</b> | Nisus prepared to throw another spear.                   | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>C</b> | The spear passed between Tagus' eyes.                    | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>D</b> | The spear stuck in his brain.                            | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>E</b> | Volcens felt atrocious.                                  | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>F</b> | Volcens could not see who had thrown the spear.          | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>G</b> | So Volcens spoke to Nisus.                               | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>H</b> | Volcens threatened to kill Euryalus.                     | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>I</b> | He said that Euryalus would pay the price for them both. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>J</b> | He picked up his spear and attacked Euryalus.            | <input type="checkbox"/> |

[5]

Passage B9

volvitur Euryalus leto, pulchrosque per artus	1
it cruor inque umeros cervix conlapsa recumbit:	
purpureus veluti cum flos succisus aratro	
languescit moriens, lassove papavera collo	
demisere caput pluvia cum forte gravantur.	5

*Aeneid* 9, lines 433–437

29 What makes the comparisons of Euryalus to (a) a flower and (b) poppies so effective? Make **two** points about each.

(a) the flower:

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

(b) the poppies:

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

30 Nisus rushed into the middle of the enemy and made for Volcens. Briefly describe what happened after that.

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

**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 margins.

A large area of lined paper for writing. It consists of a vertical solid line on the left side, creating a margin. To the right of this line, there are numerous horizontal dotted lines spaced evenly down the page, providing a guide for handwriting.



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