

**Monday 11 June 2012 – Morning**

**GCSE LATIN**

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

Candidates answer on the Question Paper.

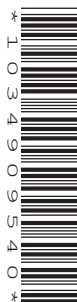
**OCR supplied materials:**

None

**Other materials required:**

None

**Duration:** 1 hour



Candidate forename		Candidate surname	
Centre number		Candidate number	

# **MODIFIED LANGUAGE**

## **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 14.
- 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 **28** 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

inclinato die spatiabatur in porticu; offertur ei mulieris figura humana grandior pulchriorque. perterrito Africam se futurorum praenuntiam dixit: iturum enim Romam honoresque gesturum, atque etiam cum summo imperio in eandem provinciam reversurum, ibique moriturum.

Pliny, *Do you believe in ghosts?* lines 7–11

- 1 *inclinato die spatiabatur*: at what time of day was Curtius Rufus taking a walk?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

A in the morning

☐

B in the afternoon

☐

C in the evening

☐

D in the night

☐

[1]

- 2 *spatiabatur in porticu*: where was Curtius Rufus walking?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

A in the colonnade

☐

B in the garden

☐

C in the port

☐

D in the street

☐

[1]

- 3 *mulieris figura humana grandior pulchriorque*: what **two** details do we learn about the female figure that appeared before Curtius Rufus?

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

- |          |                    |                          |
|----------|--------------------|--------------------------|
| <b>A</b> | She was beautiful. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>B</b> | She was human.     | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>C</b> | She was large.     | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>D</b> | She was rich.      | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>E</b> | She was small.     | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>F</b> | She was ugly.      | <input type="checkbox"/> |

[2]

- 4 *iturum enim Romam*: according to the female figure, where will Curtius Rufus go?

..... [1]

- 5 *in eandem provinciam reversurum, ibique moriturum*: what does the female figure predict will happen when Curtius Rufus returns to the province?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

- |          |                        |                          |
|----------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| <b>A</b> | He will be delayed.    | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>B</b> | He will be imprisoned. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>C</b> | He will die.           | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>D</b> | He will get married.   | <input type="checkbox"/> |

[1]

## Passage A2

per silentium noctis sonus ferri, et si attenderes acrius, strepitus vinculorum longius primo, deinde e proximo reddebatur: mox adparebat idolon, senex macie et squalore confectus, promissa barba horrenti capillo; cruribus compedes, manibus catenas gerebat quatiebatque. inde inhabitantibus tristes diraeque noctes per metum vigilabantur; vigiliam morbus et crescente formidine mors sequebatur. nam interdiu quoque, quamquam abscesserat imago, memoria imaginis oculis inerrabat, longiorque causis timoris timor erat.

Through the silence of the night, the sound of iron, and if you listened more closely, the rattle of chains echoed, some way off at first, then from very close by: soon a ghost appeared, an old man consumed by thinness and filth, with a long beard and hair standing on end; he was wearing leg irons on his legs and chains on his hands and he was shaking them. As a result, sad and terrible nights were spent awake in terror by the inhabitants; illness followed sleeplessness and, with their fear increasing, death followed. For during the day also, although the ghost had departed, the memory of the ghost was drifting before their eyes, and their terror was longer-lasting than the causes of their terror.

Pliny, *Do you believe in ghosts?* lines 18–26

6 What makes this passage frightening?

In your answer you may wish to consider:

- the description of the ghost;
- the fear of the inhabitants.

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 A3

venit Athenas philosophus Athenodorus, legit titulum auditoque pretio, quia suspecta vilitas, percunctatus omnia docetur ac nihilo minus, immo tanto magis conducit. ubi coepit advesperascere, iubet sterni sibi in prima domus parte, poscit pugillares stilum lumen, suos omnes in interiora dimittit;

Pliny, *Do you believe in ghosts?* lines 29–33

7 Tick the **five** true statements.

Put a tick (✓) in each correct box.

**A** Athenodorus comes to Athens.

☐

**B** There is no notice to read.

☐

**C** The house for sale is cheap.

☐

**D** He doesn't make any investigations.

☐

**E** He is told everything about the house.

☐

**F** He doesn't want to rent the house.

☐

**G** A couch is prepared at dawn.

☐

**H** He orders a couch to be prepared in the first part of the house.

☐

**I** He asks for a meal.

☐

**J** He sends away all his slaves.

☐

[5]

Turn over for Question 8

## Passage A4

ille non tollere oculos, non remittere stilum, sed offirmare animum auribusque praetendere. tum crebrescere fragor, adventare et iam ut in limine, iam ut intra limen audiri. respicit, videt agnoscitque narratam sibi effigiem. stabat innuebatque digito similis vocanti. hic contra ut paulum expectaret manu significat rursusque ceris et stilo incumbit.

He (Athenodorus) did not raise his eyes, he did not put down his pen, but he kept his mind firm as a way of obstructing his ears. Then the noise grew louder, came closer and was heard now on the threshold, now inside the threshold. He looked back, he saw and recognised the ghost that he had been told about. It stood and beckoned with its finger, as if calling him. He in turn made a sign with his hand to wait for a little while and bent over his wax tablets and pen again.

Pliny, *Do you believe in ghosts?* lines 36–42

**8** Describe the behaviour of Athenodorus in this passage.

Give **five** details and quote the **Latin** for each detail.

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  - .....  
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- [5]



## Passage A5

est libertus mihi non inlitteratus. cum hoc minor frater eodem lecto quiescebat. is visus est sibi cernere quendam in toro residentem, admoventemque capiti suo cultros, atque etiam ex ipso vertice amputantem capillos. ubi inluxit, ipse circa verticem tonsus, capilli iacentes reperiuntur.

Pliny, *Do you believe in ghosts?* lines 52–56

- 9 *est libertus mihi non inlitteratus*: what does Pliny say about his freedman here?

..... [1]

- 10 *cum hoc minor frater eodem lecto quiescebat*: what was his younger brother doing?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

A eating

☐

B reading

☐

C sleeping

☐

D writing

☐

[1]

- 11 *is visus est sibi cernere quendam in toro residentem, admoventemque capiti suo cultros*: in the dream, what **two** things did he see someone doing?

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

- 12 *ubi inluxit ... capilli iacentes reperiuntur*: when did he discover the hair lying around?

..... [1]

## Passage A6

Romana pubes sedato tandem pavore postquam ex tam turbido die serena et tranquilla lux rediit, ubi vacuum sedem regiam vidit, etsi satis credebat patribus qui proximi steterant sublimem raptum procella, tamen velut orbitatis metu icta maestum aliquamdiu silentium obtinuit.

Livy, *The mysterious death of Romulus*, lines 5–9

- 13** *Romana pubes sedato tandem pavore*: how would you best describe the feelings of the Roman young men at this point?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

- |          |                             |                          |
|----------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| <b>A</b> | Their fear had been calmed. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>B</b> | Their fear had increased.   | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>C</b> | They were never frightened. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>D</b> | They were still frightened. | <input type="checkbox"/> |

[1]

- 14** *postquam ex tam turbido die serena et tranquilla lux rediit*:

(a) what had the weather been like before the disappearance of Romulus?

..... [1]

(b) what was the weather like now?

..... [1]

- 15** *ubi vacuum sedem regiam vidit*: what did the young men notice about the royal seat?

..... [1]

16 Which of the following is the most suitable translation of *patribus* (line 2)?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

A the consuls

☐

B the gods

☐

C the people

☐

D the senators

☐

[1]

17 *velut orbitatis metu icta maestum aliquamdiu silentium obtinuit*: pick out and translate **one Latin** word that shows how the people felt.

Latin word	
English translation	

[2]

Turn over for Question 18

## Passage A7

“abi, nuntia” inquit “Romanis, caelestes ita velle ut mea Roma caput orbis terrarum sit; proinde rem militarem colant sciantque et ita posteris tradant nullas opes humanas armis Romanis resistere posse.” ‘haec’ inquit ‘locutus sublimis abiit.’ mirum quantum illi viro nuntianti haec fidei fuerit, quamque desiderium Romuli apud plebem exercitumque facta fide immortalitatis lenitum sit.

“Go, announce” he (Romulus) said “to the Romans that the will of the gods is that my Rome will be the capital of the world; therefore let them cultivate the practice of war and know and hand down in this way to their descendants that no human strength can resist Roman arms.” ‘Having said these things’ he (Proculus) said ‘Romulus went away on high.’ It is amazing how much trust the people placed on that man’s announcement, and how the loss of Romulus among the people and the army was softened by the creation of the belief in his immortality.

Livy, *The mysterious death of Romulus*, lines 22–28

- 18 (a) “abi ... posse” (lines 1–3): how does the style of Livy’s writing show the importance of Romulus’ message? Make **two** points. You must refer to the **Latin** in your answer.

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

- (b) ‘haec’ inquit ‘locutus sublimis abiit’ (line 3): explain what happened to Romulus when he had finished speaking.

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

- (c) *mirum quantum ... lenitum sit* (lines 4–5): in your own words, explain the comments that Livy makes about Proculus' announcement.

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..... [4]

**Section A Total [50]**

**Paper Total [50]**

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

### Section B: Cambridge Latin Anthology

Answer **all** the questions.

#### Passage B1

saevam vim morbi augebat persuasio veneni a Pisone accepti; et reperiebantur solo ac parietibus erutae humanorum corporum reliquiae, carmina et devotiones et nomen Germanici plumbeis tabulis insculptum, cineres semusti ac tabo obliti aliaque malefica quibus creditur animas numinibus infernis sacrari.

Tacitus, *Germanicus et Piso: The death of Germanicus*, lines 11–16

**19** Which province did Piso govern?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

**A** Britain

☐

**B** Gaul

☐

**C** Greece

☐

**D** Syria

☐

[1]

**20** *persuasio veneni a Pisone accepti*: what did Germanicus believe Piso had done?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

**A** helped him

☐

**B** insulted him

☐

**C** poisoned him

☐

**D** stolen from him

☐

[1]

- 21 *reperiebantur solo ac parietibus erutae humanorum corporum reliquiae*: what were found in the floor and walls?

..... [1]

- 22 *carmina et devotiones et nomen Germanici plumbeis tabulis insculptum*: state **two** things that were found.

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

- 23 *plumbeis tabulis*: what were these *tabulis* made of?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

**A** gold

☐

**B** iron

☐

**C** lead

☐

**D** silver

☐

[1]

- 24 *numinibus infernis*: what were these?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

**A** ghosts of the unburied

☐

**B** gods of the underworld

☐

**C** household gods

☐

**D** names of ghosts

☐

[1]

**16**  
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## Passage B2

'erit vobis occasio querendi apud senatum atque invocandi leges. decet amicos non prosequi defunctum ignavo questu, sed quae voluerit meminisse, quae mandaverit exsequi. vindicabitis vos, si me potius quam fortunam meam diligebatis.'

'There will be an opportunity for you to complain before the senate and to appeal to the laws. It is proper for friends not to escort the dead man with pointless lamentations, but to remember those things that he wanted, and to carry out what he entrusted them to do. You will avenge me if you loved me rather than my status.'

Tacitus, *Germanicus et Piso: The death of Germanicus*, lines 22–26

25 What did Germanicus tell his friends in this speech?

Give **five** details and quote the **Latin** for each detail.

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  - .....  
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  - .....  
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  - .....  
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  - .....  
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- ..... [5]

## Passage B3

at Agrippina, quamquam defessa luctu et corpore aegro, impatiens tamen erat omnium quae ultionem morarentur. ascendit navem cum cineribus Germanici et liberis, miserantibus omnibus quod femina summa nobilitate pulcherrimoque matrimonio, quae venerationem omnium mereret, tunc ferales reliquias sinu ferret, incerta ultionis. Pisonem interim apud Coum insulam nuntius adsequitur periisse Germanicum. quo gavisus caedit victimas, adit templa. non modo Piso ipse gaudio immoderato se gerit, sed etiam magis insolescit Plancina, quae luctum mortua sorore tum primum in laetum cultum mutavit.

But Agrippina, although worn out with grief and a sick body, was nevertheless impatient of everything which might delay revenge. She boarded a ship with her sons and the ashes of Germanicus, with everyone pitying her because a woman of the highest nobility and the most beautiful marriage, who deserved the respect of everyone, was at that moment carrying the remains of the dead man in her arms, uncertain of revenge. Meanwhile a message reached Piso at Cos that Germanicus had died. Rejoicing at this news, he slaughtered victims and visited temples. Not only did Piso himself behave with excessive joy, but Plancina became even more arrogant, who then for the first time exchanged mourning clothes for her dead sister for cheerful clothes.

Tacitus, *Germanicus et Piso: Mourning*, lines 38–48

**26** How does Tacitus make us feel sorry for Agrippina and angry with Piso and Plancina?

In your answer you may wish to consider:

- his description of Agrippina;
- how Piso and Plancina reacted when they heard about Germanicus' death.

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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**Turn over for Question 27**

## Passage B4

interim adventu eius audito multi amici et plurimi milites qui sub Germanico stipendia fecerant ruerunt ad portum. simulac visa est navis, complentur non solum portus sed etiam moenia ac tecta turba maerentium et rogantium inter se, silentione an voce aliqua egredientem exciperent. navis lente appropinquat, non celeriter, ut solet, sed cunctis ad tristitiam compositis. postquam duobus cum liberis, feralem urnam tenens, egressa e nave defixit oculos, idem fuit omnium gemitus.

Meanwhile, when her (Agrippina's) arrival had been heard about, many friends and very many soldiers who had served under Germanicus rushed to the port. As soon as the ship was seen, not only the port but even the walls and roofs were filled with a crowd of people mourning and asking among themselves, whether to receive her in silence or with words of some kind as she disembarked. The ship slowly approached, not quickly, as usually is the case, but with all the signs of mourning. After she left the ship with her two children, holding the funereal urn, and lowered her eyes, a single groan arose from all the people.

Tacitus, *Germanicus et Piso: Mourning*, lines 60–69

27 (a) *interim ... portum* (lines 1–2): how can we tell that Germanicus was popular?

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

(b) *simulac ... exciperent* (lines 2–4): how does Tacitus' style of writing emphasise the excitement caused by Agrippina's arrival? Make **two** points. You must refer to the **Latin** in your answer.

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

(c) *navis lente ... gemitus* (lines 4–6): how does the arrival of the ship and of Agrippina arouse the reader's sympathy? Make **four** points.

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

Turn over for Question 28

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## Passage B5

die senatus Tiberius orationem moderatam habuit. 'Piso' inquit 'patris mei legatus et amicus erat. eum Germanico adiutorem misi ego cum auctoritate senatus ad res apud Orientem administrandas. integris animis est diiudicandum utrum Piso contumacia et certaminibus vexaverit iuvenem exituque eius laetatus sit, an scelere eum exstinxerit.'

Tacitus, *Germanicus et Piso: Revenge*, lines 70–75

- 28 *die senatus Tiberius orationem moderatam habuit*: pick out and translate the Latin word that describes Tiberius' speech.

Latin word	
English translation	

[2]

- 29 '*Piso*' inquit '*patris mei legatus et amicus erat*': which of the following is the best translation of *legatus*?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

- |   |                |                          |
|---|----------------|--------------------------|
| A | doctor         | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| B | lawyer         | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| C | legionary      | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| D | representative | <input type="checkbox"/> |

[1]

- 30 *eum Germanico adiutorem misi ego cum auctoritate senatus ad res apud Orientem administrandas*: according to Tiberius, why had he sent Piso to the East?

..... [1]

- 31 *an scelere eum exstinxerit*: what crime was Tiberius referring to here?

..... [1]

## Passage B6

defensio in ceteris criminibus trepidavit; nam neque ambitio militum neque iniuria in provinciam, ne contumeliae quidem adversum imperatorem, negari poterant: solum veneni crimen potuit Piso diluere. at simul populi ante curiam voces audiebantur: non temperaturos manibus si Piso sententias patrum evasisset.

Tacitus, *Germanicus et Piso: Revenge*, lines 85–90

**32** *defensio in ceteris criminibus trepidavit*: where did the defence falter?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

**A** on all the charges

☐

**B** on none of the charges

☐

**C** on one of the charges

☐

**D** on the rest of the charges

☐

[1]

**33** *ambitio militum*: whom was Piso accused of bribing?

..... [1]

**34** *imperatorem*: which general is being referred to here?

..... [1]



- 35 *solum veneni crimen potuit Piso diluere*: what was the only charge against Piso that could not be proved?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

A blasphemy

☐

B drunkenness

☐

C poisoning

☐

D treason

☐

[1]

- 36 *at simul populi ante curiam voces audiebantur*: what was happening in front of the senate house?

.....

..... [2]

- 37 The people said they would not 'restrain their hands' (*non temperaturos manibus*) if Piso was found not guilty. What do you think they meant by this?

.....

.....

..... [2]

Turn over for Question 38

## Passage B7

itaque, tamquam defensionem in posterum diem meditaretur, pauca scribit obsignatque et liberto tradit; tum solita curando corpori exsequitur. deinde multam post noctem, egressa cubiculo uxore, claudi ianuam iussit; et prima luce perfosso iugulo, iacente humi gladio, repertus est.

Tacitus, *Germanicus et Piso: Revenge*, lines 96–101

**38** Tick the **five** true statements.

Put a tick (✓) in each correct box.

**A** Piso was pretending to think about his defence.

☐

**B** Piso wrote many things.

☐

**C** Piso handed a note to his freedman.

☐

**D** Piso attended to his personal needs.

☐

**E** Piso's wife stayed with him for the whole night.

☐

**F** Piso ordered the door to be closed.

☐

**G** Piso's body was found in the middle of the night.

☐

**H** Piso cut his wrists.

☐

**I** Piso killed himself with a sword.

☐

**J** Piso's sword was lying on the bed.

☐

[5]

**Section B Total [50]**

**Paper Total [50]**

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## ADDITIONAL PAGE

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