

Wednesday 17 May 2017 – 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	
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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 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 page(s) at the end of this booklet. The question number(s) must be clearly shown.
- Do **not** write in the barcodes.

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

haec cum dixisset, procedit extra munitiones, quaeque pars hostium confertissima est visa irrumpit. ne Vorenus quidem sese vallo continet sed omnium veritus existimationem subsequitur. tum mediocri spatio relicto Pullo pilum in hostes immittit atque unum ex multitudine procurrentem traicit; quo percusso et exanimato, hunc scutis protegunt, in hostem tela universi coiciunt neque dant regrediendi facultatem.

Caesar, *Bravery and strategy in battle*, lines 7–13

- 1 *haec cum dixisset, procedit extra munitiones*: after Pullo had spoken, where did he proceed to?

..... [2]

- 2 *quaeque pars hostium confertissima est visa irrumpit*: pick out and translate the Latin word which tells us how densely packed the enemy was.

Latin word	
Translation	

[2]

- 3 *omnium veritus existimationem*: what was Vorenus afraid of here?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

- A** the insults of Pullo
- B** the omens of the priests
- C** the opinion of everyone
- D** the spears of the enemy

[1]

4 *Pullo pilum in hostes immittit*: what weapon did Pullo use on the enemy?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

A a dagger

B a shield

C a spear

D a sword

[1]

5 ... *in hostem tela universi coiciunt neque dant regrediendi facultatem*.

... they all together throw their weapons at the enemy (Pullo) and give him no opportunity of retreating.

How does Caesar emphasise the efforts of the Gauls to prevent the escape of Pullo? Make **one** point, referring to the **Latin**.

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

Passage A2

quanto erat in dies gravior atque asperior oppugnatio, et maxime quod magna parte militum confecta vulneribus res ad paucitatem defensorum pervenerat, tanto crebriores litterae nuntiique ad Caesarem mittebantur; quorum pars deprehensa in conspectu nostrorum militum cum cruciatu necabatur.

Caesar, *Bravery and strategy in battle*, lines 26–30

6 *in dies gravior atque asperior oppugnatio*: how did the situation get worse each day for the Romans?

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

7 *magna parte militum confecta vulneribus*: why was it difficult for the soldiers to defend themselves?

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

8 *quorum pars deprehensa in conspectu nostrorum militum cum cruciatu necabatur*: what happened to some of the messengers who were sent out from the camp?

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

Passage A3

erat unus intus Nervius nomine Vertico, loco natus honesto, qui a prima obsidione ad Ciceronem perfugerat, suamque ei fidem praestiterat. hic servo spe libertatis magnisque persuadet praemiis ut litteras ad Caesarem deferat. has ille in iaculo inligatas effert et Gallus inter Gallos sine ulla suspicione versatus ad Caesarem pervenit. ab eo de periculis Ciceronis legionisque cognoscitur.

Caesar, *Bravery and strategy in battle*, lines 30–36

9 Five of the following statements are true.

Tick the **five** true statements.

Put a tick (✓) in each correct box.

- | | | |
|----------|---|--------------------------|
| A | Vertico was born in a high-ranking position. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| B | Vertico had deserted to Cicero at the end of the siege. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| C | Vertico had shown loyalty to Cicero. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| D | Vertico wanted to betray the Romans. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| E | Vertico's slave was offered his freedom for his help. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| F | The slave's job was to take a letter to Cicero. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| G | The slave hid the letter in his clothing. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| H | The slave aroused the suspicion of the Gauls. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| I | Vertico's slave reached Caesar with the letter. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| J | Caesar found out about the dangers Cicero and the legion were in. | <input type="checkbox"/> |

[5]

Passage A4

Gallus periculum veritus, ut erat praeceptum, tragulam mittit. haec casu ad turrim adhaesit neque ab nostris biduo animadversa tertio die a quodam milite conspicitur, dempta ad Ciceronem defertur. ille perlectam in conventu militum recitat, maximaque omnes laetitia adficit. tum fumi incendiorum procul videbantur, quae res omnem dubitationem adventus legionum expulit.

Caesar, *Bravery and strategy in battle*, lines 45–51

- 10 *Gallus periculum veritus, ut erat praeceptum, tragulam mittit*: what had the Gaul been ordered to do if the situation became dangerous?

.....
 [2]

- 11 *tertio die a quodam milite conspicitur*: when was the spear spotted by one of the soldiers?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

A after three weeks

B at the third hour

C before the third day

D on the third day

[1]

- 12 *maximaque omnes laetitia adficit*: how does Caesar emphasise the joy felt by the soldiers when the message was read out? Make **one** point.

.....
 [2]

- 13 *tum fumi incendiorum procul videbantur*: what was seen in the distance which proved to the men that the legions were arriving?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

A cavalry

B dust

C messengers

D smoke

[1]

Passage A5

his difficultatibus duae res erant subsidio, scientia atque usus militum, quod superioribus proeliis exercitati quid fieri oporteret non minus commode ipsi sibi praescribere quam ab aliis doceri poterant, et quod ab opere singulisque legionibus singulos legatos Caesar discedere nisi munitis castris vetuerat. hi propter propinquitatem et celeritatem hostium nihil iam Caesaris imperium exspectabant, sed per se quae videbantur administrabant.

Caesar, *Caesar at the heart of battle against the Belgae*, lines 6–13

- 14 *his difficultatibus duae res erant subsidio, scientia atque usus militum*: name the **two** things that relieved the difficulties the Romans were having.

.....
 [2]

- 15 *superioribus proeliis exercitati*: when had the soldiers received training for what they were now doing?

.....
 [2]

- 16 *ab opere singulisque legionibus*: what had Caesar forbidden the commanders from leaving? Make **one** point.

.....
 [1]

- 17 *hi propter propinquitatem et celeritatem hostium nihil iam Caesaris imperium exspectabant*: why did the soldiers not wait for Caesar's order? Give **one** reason.

..... [1]

Passage A6

cecidisse legionem, quae proelium ausa sit; ceteros castris occultari aut fugam circumspicere. ne strepitum quidem et clamorem tot milium, nedum impetus et manus perlaturos: si copias armatorum, si causas belli secum expenderent, vincendum illa acie vel cadendum esse. id mulieri destinatum: viverent viri et servirent.

Boudicca said that a legion which dared a battle has perished; the rest were concealed in their camp, or were looking around for an escape. The Romans would not bear even the noise and shouting of so many thousands, still less attacks and blows. If the Britons considered the forces of armed men, if they considered the causes of the war, in the battle they had to conquer or fall. That is what a woman had resolved; as for the men, they should live and be slaves.

Tacitus, *Inspiration for the fight*, lines 8–13

18 How, by his style of writing, does Tacitus emphasise the forceful nature of Boudicca’s words in Passage A6? Make **three** points, referring to the **Latin**.

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- [6]

Passage A7

quamquam confideret virtuti, tamen exhortationes et preces miscebat ut spernerent sonores barbarorum et inanes minas: plus illic feminarum quam iuventutis aspici. imbelles inermes cessuros statim ubi ferrum virtutemque vincientium toties fusi adgnosissent. etiam in multis legionibus paucos qui proelia profligarent; gloriaeque eorum accessurum quod modica manus universi exercitus famam adipiscerentur. conferti tantum et pilis emissis post umbonibus et gladiis stragem caedemque continuarent, praedae immemores: parta victoria cuncta ipsis cessura.

Although he trusted in their courage, nevertheless he mingled encouragements and prayers that they should scorn the clamours and empty threats of the barbarians. He said that there more women than warriors could be seen. Unwarlike, unarmed, they would give way immediately when they, who had so often been routed, recognised the sword and courage of their conquerors. Even among many legions, it is a few who really decide battles; and it would enhance their glory that a small force should earn the renown of an entire army. Only densely-packed, and having thrown their javelins, then with shields and swords they should continue the destruction and slaughter, without thinking of plunder: when they had procured victory, everything would yield to them themselves.

Tacitus, *Inspiration for the fight*, lines 14–23

19 How does Tacitus emphasise the persuasive nature of the general Suetonius in this passage?

In your answer you may wish to consider:

- his emphasis on the strength of the Roman forces;
- his criticisms of the Britons.

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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Dotted lines for writing.

Passage A8

ac primum legio gradu immota et angustias loci pro munimento retinens, postquam in propius suggestos hostes certo iactu tela exhauserat, velut cuneo erupit. idem auxiliarium impetus; et eques protentis hastis perfringit quod obvium et validum erat.

Tacitus, *Inspiration for the fight*, lines 27–30

- 20 *angustias loci pro munimento retinens*: where did the legion position itself?
..... [1]

- 21 *velut cuneo erupit*: what formation did the Romans use when they rushed out from their position?
..... [1]

- 22 *protentis hastis*: what weapons did the cavalry use here?
..... [1]

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

SECTION B – Cambridge Latin Anthology

Answer **all** the questions.

Passage B1

Messalina novo et quasi insano amore incensa est. nam in C. Silium, iuventutis Romanae pulcherrimum, ita exarserat ut Iuniam Silanam, nobilem feminam, matrimonio eius exturbaret liberoque adultero potiretur. neque Silius flagitii aut periculi nescius erat.

Messalina was on fire with a new and, as it were, crazy passion. For she was so inflamed with love for Gaius Silius, the most handsome of the Roman youth, that she drove out Iunia Silana, a noble woman, from her marriage and took possession of the free adulterer. And Silius was not unaware of the scandal or the risk.

Tacitus, *Messalina*, lines 1–5

23 *Messalina ... nescius erat*: how does Tacitus, by his style of writing, show his disapproval towards Messalina and Silius? Make **two** points, each referring to the **Latin**.

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- [4]

24 Who was Iunia Silana?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

- A** Silius' daughter
- B** Silius' mother
- C** Silius' sister
- D** Silius' wife

[1]

Passage B2

illa non furtim sed multis cum comitibus ventitat domum, egredienti adhaeret, dat opes honoresque; postremo servi, liberti, paratus principis apud adulterum saepe videbantur. at Claudius matrimonii sui ignarus. iam Messalina propter facilitatem adulteriorum ad novas libidines versa est.

She (Messalina) came repeatedly to his house, not furtively, but with many companions; she was always with him when he went out and she gave him money and honours; finally, slaves, freedmen and the luxurious furnishings of the emperor were often to be seen in the presence of the adulterer. But Claudius was ignorant of his own marriage. Messalina, because of the ease of her adulteries, now turned to new pleasures.

Tacitus, *Messalina*, lines 8–14

25 *illa non ... videbantur*: how does Tacitus emphasise the inappropriate behaviour of Messalina? Make **two** points, each referring to the **Latin**.

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..... [4]

26 *iam Messalina ... ad novas libidines versa est*: what did Messalina now do?

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

Passage B3

igitur domus principis inhorruit, maximeque ei qui potentiam habebant timuerunt ne res verterentur: spem tamen habebant, si Claudio de atrocitate sceleris persuasissent, Messalinam posse opprimi sine quaestione damnatam.

Tacitus, *Messalina*, lines 27–31

- 27 *igitur domus principis inhorruit, maximeque ei qui potentiam habebant timuerunt ne res verterentur*: how does Tacitus, by his style of writing, emphasise the fears of the emperor's household? Make **one** point, referring to the **Latin**.

.....
 [2]

- 28 *timuerunt ne res verterentur*: what were they frightened might happen?

..... [1]

- 29 *si Claudio de atrocitate sceleris persuasissent*: what did they need to persuade Claudius about?

..... [1]

- 30 *sine quaestione damnatam*: how did those who held power hope that Messalina would be condemned?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

A without a trial

B without any fuss

C without any witnesses

D without anyone knowing

[1]

Passage B4

atque interim, tribus omnino comitantibus – tam repens erat solitudo – postquam per urbem pedibus ivit, vehiculo, quo purgamenta hortorum eripiuntur, Ostiensem viam intrat. nullam misericordiam civibus commovit quia flagitiorum deformitas praevalebat. et iam erat in aspectu Claudii clamitabatque ut audiret Octaviae et Britannici matrem.

Tacitus, *Messalina*, lines 49–55

- 31 *tribus omnino comitantibus*: who accompanied Messalina?
 [1]
- 32 *vehiculo, quo purgamenta hortorum eripiuntur*: what was the cart in which she travelled being used for?
 [1]
- 33 *nullam misericordiam civibus commovit*: what do we learn about the emotions of the citizens here?
 [1]
- 34 *clamitabatque ut audiret Octaviae et Britannici matrem*: what was Messalina shouting in an attempt to make Claudius forgive her?
 [2]

Passage B5

mirum inter haec silentium Claudii: omnia liberto oboediebat; qui contionem militum in castris paravit. apud eos praemonente Narcisso princeps pauca verba fecit: continuus dehinc clamor militum nomina reorum et poenas flagitantium. ductus Silius ad tribunal non defensionem, non moras temptavit, sed precatus est ut mors acceleraretur. interim Messalina Lucullianis in hortis prolatare vitam, componere preces, nonnulla spe et ira: tantam superbiam etiam tum gerebat.

Tacitus, *Messalina*, lines 60–68

35 Five of the following statements are true.

Tick the **five** true statements.

Put a tick (✓) in each correct box.

- | | | |
|----------|--|--------------------------|
| A | Claudius kept a strange silence. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| B | Claudius obeyed Narcissus in all respects. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| C | The soldiers prepared for battle in the camp. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| D | The soldiers demanded the names of the guilty. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| E | Silius was led to the tribune. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| F | Silus made a long defence. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| G | Silus begged for his death to be delayed. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| H | Messalina was in the gardens of Lucullus. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| I | Messalina was composing prayers. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| J | Messalina had no hope at all. | <input type="checkbox"/> |

[5]

Passage B6

nam Claudius domum regressus, ubi cena vinoque incaluit, imperavit ut femina misera (hoc enim verbo Claudium usum esse ferunt) ad causam dicendam postridie adesset. quod ubi Narcissus audivit et languescere iram redire amorem vidit, timebat, si moraretur, propinquam noctem et uxorii cubiculi memoriam; igitur prorumpit denuntiatque centurionibus et tribuno, qui aderat, exsequi caedem.

Tacitus, *Messalina*, lines 69–76

36 *ubi cena vinoque incaluit* : what had warmed Claudius up when he had returned home?
 [2]

37 *imperavit ut femina misera (hoc enim verbo Claudium usum esse ferunt)*: pick out and translate the Latin word that Claudius used to describe Messalina.

Latin word	
Translation	

[2]

38 *postridie*: when did Claudius order Messalina to plead her case?
 [1]

39 Who was Narcissus?
 [1]

40 *igitur prorumpit denuntiatque centurionibus et tribuno, qui aderat, exsequi caedem*:
 (a) to whom did Narcissus give orders?
 [2]

(b) what order did he give them?
 [1]

Passage B7

is raptim in hortos praegressus repperit Messalinam, humi fusam; adsidebat mater Lepida, quae florenti filiae haud concors fuerat; sed supremis eius necessitatibus ad misericordiam versa suadebat ne percussorem opperiretur: transiisse vitam neque aliud quam mortem decoram quaerendum. sed nihil honestum inerat Messalinae animo, per libidines corrupto; lacrimae et questus inriti effundebantur, cum impetu venientium pulsae sunt fores adstititque tribunus. tunc primum Messalina fortunam suam intellexit ferrumque accepit; quod frustra iugulo aut pectori per trepidationem admovens, ictu tribuni transigitur. corpus matri concessum.

He hurriedly went on ahead into the gardens and found Messalina stretched out on the ground; sitting beside her was her mother Lepida, who had not been on friendly terms with her daughter when she was prosperous, but in her daughter's last moments of need she had been turned to pity and was urging her not to wait for the executioner: she tried to persuade her that her life was over and that she should look for nothing other than a fitting death. But there was nothing honourable in Messalina's heart, which had been corrupted by pleasure; Messalina's tears and useless complaints were pouring out, when the gates were broken open by the force of the people arriving and there at her side stood the tribune. Then for the first time Messalina realised her fate and accepted a dagger; this she applied with trembling to her throat or breast, but in vain, till she was stabbed by a blow from the tribune. Her body was handed over to her mother.

Tacitus, *Messalina*, lines 77–89

41 How does Tacitus make the final moments of Messalina's life dramatic?

In your answer you may wish to consider:

- his description of the events taking place;
- his evident disapproval of Messalina.

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 B8

Ummidia Quadratilla paulo minus octogesimo aetatis anno decessit; erat femina usque ad novissimum morbum viridis, cuius corpus compactum et robustum erat, ultra matronalem modum. testamentum eius erat optimum: reliquit heredes ex besse nepotem, ex tertia parte neptem.

Pliny, *tres feminae, Ummidia Quadratilla*, lines 1–6

42 *Ummidia Quadratilla ... matronalem modum*: which of the following are true statements about Ummidia Quadratilla?

Two of the following statements are correct.

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

- | | | |
|----------|---|--------------------------|
| A | She died when she was just over eighty years old. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| B | She was a vigorous woman right up to her last illness. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| C | She had a weak physique. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| D | Her physique was normal for a woman. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| E | She left an excellent will. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| F | In her will she left half to her grandson, half to her granddaughter. | <input type="checkbox"/> |

[2]

Passage B9

neptem vix novi, nepotem familiarissime diligo, iuvenem singularem quem etiam ei quos sanguine non attingit tamquam propinquum amant. nam primum, quamquam pulcherrimus erat, et puer et iuvenis omnes sermones malignorum vitavit.

Pliny, *tres feminae, Ummidia Quadratilla*, lines 6–10

43 *nepotem familiarissime diligo*: what were Pliny’s feelings towards Ummidia’s grandson?
..... [1]

44 *pulcherrimus erat*: what do we learn about Ummidia’s grandson here?
..... [1]

45 *et puer et iuvenis omnes sermones malignorum vitavit*: what did Ummidia’s grandson avoid when he was both a boy and a young man?
.....
..... [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 margin(s).

A large area of lined paper for writing, consisting of 25 horizontal dotted lines. A solid vertical line runs down the left side of the page, creating a margin. The rest of the page is open for writing.

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