![OCR logo RECOGNISING ACHIEVEMENT]

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GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION **1942/21**

LATIN

Paper 1 Language 1

TUESDAY 13 MAY 2008   Afternoon

Time: 1 hour 15 minutes

Additional materials (enclosed):   None

Additional materials (required):
Answer Booklet (4 pages)

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- You should answer this paper only if you have entered for the Higher Tier.

- Write your name in capital letters, your Centre Number and Candidate Number in the spaces provided on the Answer Booklet.

- Read each question carefully and make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.

- Answer questions 1, 2 and 3.

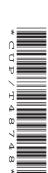- Write your answers in blue or black ink in the answer booklet provided.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

- The number of marks for each question is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.

- Total: 60 marks.

This document consists of **6** printed pages and **2** blank pages.

Unprepared Comprehension and Translation

Answer Questions 1, 2 and 3. The three passages form a continuous story, and you are advised to answer the questions in the order in which they appear.

1 Read the first section of the story carefully, then answer all the questions.

How a band of robbers found a new recruit.

1   olim in <u>Graecia</u> erat manus <u>latronum</u>, qui multam pecuniam a
2   civibus auferebant. ubi cives tandem fortiter pugnare coeperunt ut
3   se defenderent, multi <u>latrones</u> necati sunt. deinde ceteri alios
4   homines quaerere constituerunt, qui <u>latrones</u> essent. homo quem
    primum invenerunt iuvenis fortis erat; illi numquam ingentiorem
6   hominem viderant. '<u>latro</u>ne an <u>pauper</u> esse vis?' iuvenem statim
7   rogaverunt. hoc modo ei facile persuaserunt.

Names

Graecia, Graeciae (f)   Greece

Vocabulary

latro, latronis (m)   robber
pauper, pauperis (m)   poor man

(a) *olim … auferebant* (lines 1-2): what were the robbers doing?   [2]

(b) *ubi … necati sunt* (lines 2-3): what action did the citizens take, and with what result?   [2]

(c) *deinde … constituerunt* (lines 3-4): what did the rest of the robbers do following the citizens' action?   [2]

(d) *homo … viderant* (lines 4-6): what sort of person did the robbers find first?   [2]

(e) *latrone … rogaverunt* (lines 6-7): how did the robbers easily convince the young man?   [2]

[Total: 10]

2 Read this section carefully and then translate it into English. **Please write your translation on alternate lines.**

The new recruit introduced himself as Haemus the Thracian, who used to be a feared robber. He began to tell his story.

iuvenis, simulac verba latronum audivit, 'salvete,' inquit, 'homines fortissimi. iam virum magnae virtutis accipite, qui vulnera in corpore quam aurum in manibus habere mavult. ego mortem, quam alii timent, despicio; sum enim Haemus ille Thracius, cuius nomen plurimas urbes terrebat. sed brevissimo tempore omnes comites omnesque divitias amisi.' nomine iuvenis audito, omnes gavisi sunt. eum statim rogaverunt quid accidisset.

Haemus rem totam libenter narravit, ut intellegerent quam infelix fuisset. crediderat se tam fortem esse ut etiam potentissimos sine periculo oppugnare posset. itaque legatum Romanum stulte oppugnavit; qui, ab inimicis maiestatis accusatus, forte per Graeciam in exilium iter faciebat.

Names

Haemus ille Thracius (m)   Haemus the Thracian

Vocabulary

latro, latronis (m)	robber
virtus, virtutis (f)	courage
aurum, auri (n)	gold
despicio, despicere, despexi, despectus	I despise
divitiae, divitiarum (f pl)	riches, wealth
amitto, amittere, amisi, amissus	I lose
potens, potentis	powerful
inimicus, inimici (m)	enemy
maiestas, maiestatis (f)	treason
accuso, accusare, accusavi, accusatus	I accuse
exilium, exilii (n)	exile

[30]

3 Read this final section of the story carefully, then answer all the questions.

Haemus went on to relate how the wife of the man attacked raised the alarm.

1   uxor legati tam fidelis erat ut, vita laeta Romae relicta, cum marito ire

2   constitueret. capite <u>tonso</u>, <u>vestimenta</u> viri gerebat. inter manus

3   gladiosque militum, qui maritum <u>custodiebant</u>, fortiter ibat, omnium

4   periculorum <u>particeps</u> et pro mariti <u>salute</u> curam habens. postquam

     ad <u>litus</u> Graeciae advenerunt, quo in loco <u>latrones</u> <u>viatores</u>

6   oppugnare <u>solebant</u>, in taberna prope portum manebant. media

     nocte <u>latrones</u> Haemo duce tabernam ingressi omnia bona abripere

8   coeperunt. uxor tamen legati, cum voces <u>latronum</u> audivisset,

9   maritum et milites et servos convocatos hortata est ut se adiuvarent.

10   qui, quamquam timebant ne a <u>latronibus</u> occiderentur, fortiter

11   pugnaverunt; sic, ceteris interfectis, Haemus solus effugit.

Based on Apuleius, *Metamorphoses* 7

Vocabulary

tondo, tondere, totondi, tonsus	I shave
vestimenta, vestimentorum (n pl)	clothes
custodio, custodire, custodivi, custoditus	I guard
particeps, participis + gen.	sharing in
salus, salutis (f)	safety
litus, litoris (n)	shore
latro, latronis (m)	robber
viator, viatoris (m)	traveller
soleo, solere, solitus sum	I am accustomed

(a) *uxor … constitueret* (lines 1-2):

  (i) what **two things** did the wife of the *legatus* decide to do? [2]

  (ii) why did she do this? [1]

(b) *capite … gerebat* (line 2):

  (i) in what **two** ways did the wife change her appearance? [2]

  (ii) why do you think she did this? [1]

(c) *omnium … habens* (lines 3-4): give **two** reasons why the wife went among the soldiers. [2]

(d) *postquam … manebant* (lines 4-6):

  (i) why was the place where they came to land dangerous? [1]

  (ii) where precisely did they stay? [1]

(e) *media … coeperunt* (lines 6-8): what happened in the middle of the night? [3]

(f) *uxor … adiuvarent* (lines 8-9):

    (i) how did the wife learn of the danger? [1]

    (ii) what did she then do? [2]

(g) *qui … effugit* (lines 10-11):

    (i) why were the men reluctant to do as the wife asked? [2]

    (ii) what were the **two** results of the fighting? [2]

[Total: 20]

[Total mark for Paper 1 = 60]

6

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