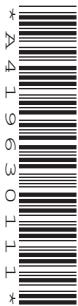**F**

OCR
RECOGNISING ACHIEVEMENT

Wednesday 11 January 2012 – Afternoon

GCSE LATIN

A401/01 Latin Language 1 (Mythology and domestic life) (Foundation Tier)

Duration: 1 hour

Candidate forename		Candidate surname	

Centre number						Candidate number					

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

* You should answer this paper only if you have entered for the Foundation Tier.
* Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the boxes above. Please write clearly and in capital letters.
* Use black ink.
* Answer **all** the questions.
* 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 **60**.
* This document consists of **12** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

Answer **all** the questions.

There are three passages, which form a complete story.

Read Passage A and answer the questions.

Passage A

> *Jupiter is upset by humans' lack of respect for the gods.*
>
> olim homines templa deorum non <u>visitabant</u>. itaque <u>Iuppiter</u> iratus erat et ad <u>terram</u>
> descendit; nam volebat videre quid homines facerent. <u>Iuppiter</u> <u>formam</u> viri <u>sumpsit</u>
> et ad regem <u>Lycaonem</u> venit quod audiverat eum esse ferocem. sed <u>Lycaon</u>, quod
> <u>putabat</u> <u>Iovem</u> deum esse, stultum <u>consilium</u> <u>cepit</u>. invitavit <u>Iovem</u> ut in villa sua
> maneret; nam eum dormientem necare parabat. <u>Iuppiter</u> tamen sciebat quid <u>Lycaon</u>
> pararet; itaque ad <u>caelum</u> celeriter revenit.

Names

Iuppiter, Iovis (m)	Jupiter (king of the gods)
Lycaon, Lycaonis (m)	Lycaon

Vocabulary

visito, visitare, visitavi, visitatus	I visit
terra, terrae (f)	(here) the earth
forma, formae (f)	shape, form
sumo, sumere, sumpsi, sumptus	I take, I take on
puto, putare, putavi, putatus	I think
consilium capio	I form a plan
caelum, caeli (n)	heaven

1 *olim homines templa deorum non <u>visitabant</u>. itaque <u>Iuppiter</u> iratus erat* (line 1): why was Jupiter angry with men?

....

.... **[3]**

2 *ad <u>terram</u> descendit* (lines 1–2): what did Jupiter do?

.... **[2]**

3 *nam volebat videre quid homines facerent* (line 2): what did Jupiter want to see?

.... **[3]**

4 *Iuppiter formam viri sumpsit* (line 2): why was Lycaon unable to recognise Jupiter?

.... **[2]**

5 *ad regem Lycaonem venit quod audiverat eum esse ferocem* (line 3): why did Jupiter come to King Lycaon?

....

.... **[3]**

6 *sed Lycaon, quod putabat Iovem deum esse, stultum consilium cepit* (lines 3–4).

Which of the following statements is true?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

    A   Jupiter thought Lycaon was a god. ☐

    B   Lycaon formed a foolish plan. ☐

    C   Lycaon thought Jupiter was stupid. ☐   **[1]**

7 *invitavit Iovem ut in villa sua maneret* (lines 4–5): what did Lycaon invite Jupiter to do?

.... **[2]**

8 *eum dormientem* (line 5): complete the sentence which follows.

Lycaon was preparing to kill Jupiter when Jupiter was ....   **[1]**

9 *Iuppiter tamen sciebat quid Lycaon pararet* (lines 5–6): what did Jupiter know?

.... **[2]**

                                              Turn over

Passage B

Jupiter tells the gods what he intends to do with the human race.

tum <u>Iuppiter</u> deis dixit 'ego omnes homines necare volo.' dei responderunt, 'sed quis

nobis <u>sacrificia</u> faciet?' dei tantum clamorem fecerunt ut <u>Iuppiter</u> eos iuberet <u>tacere</u>.

itaque <u>Iuppiter</u> <u>Neptunum</u> rogavit ut multam aquam in urbes mitteret. mox tota <u>terra</u>

sub aqua <u>summersa est</u>.

Names
Iuppiter, Iovis (m)	Jupiter (king of the gods)
Neptunus, Neptuni (m)	Neptune (god of the sea)

Vocabulary
sacrificium, sacrificii (n)	sacrifice
taceo, tacere, tacui, tacitus	I am silent
terra, terrae (f)	(here) the earth
summergo, summergere, summersi, summersus	I cover

10 Translate Passage B into good English.

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.... **[20]**

Read Passage C and answer the questions.

Passage C

Deucalion and Pyrrha help to create a new human race in a strange way.

sed Iuppiter Deucalionem et Pyrrham servavit quod deos colebant. nam iusserat eos in navem ascendere. ubi aqua recessit, Deucalion et Pyrrha ad terram descenderunt. subito dea de caelo venit et iussit eos ossa matris eorum post terga iacere. Deucalion et Pyrrha perterriti erant, cum nescirent quid dea significaret. tandem Pyrrha dixit, 'hoc facere non possumus; dissimiles matres habemus. terra tamen est mater omnium, et lapides sunt ossa matris.' itaque multos lapides post terga iecerunt. lapides fiebant feminae et iuvenes.

Names

Iuppiter, Iovis (m)	Jupiter (king of the gods)
Deucalion, Deucalionis (m)	Deucalion
Pyrrha, Pyrrhae (f)	Pyrrha

Vocabulary

colo, colere, colui, cultus	I worship
recedo, recedere, recessi, recessus	I go down
terra, terrae (f)	(here) the earth
caelum, caeli (n)	heaven
os, ossis (n)	bone
tergum, tergi (n)	back
iacio, iacere, ieci, iactus	I throw
nescio, nescire, nescivi	I do not know
significo, significare, significavi, significatus	I mean
dissimilis, dissimilis, dissimile	different
lapis, lapidis (m)	stone
fiebant	(they) became

11 *Iuppiter Deucalionem et Pyrrham servavit quod deos colebant* (line 1): complete the sentence which follows.

Jupiter saved Deucalion and Pyrrha because ....

.... **[1]**

12 *nam iusserat eos in navem ascendere* (lines 1–2): what had Jupiter ordered them to do?

.... **[2]**

13 *ubi aqua recessit, Deucalion et Pyrrha ad terram descenderunt* (lines 2–3): what did Deucalion and Pyrrha do when the water went down?

.... **[2]**

14 *subito dea de <u>caelo</u> venit* (line 3): who came down from the sky?

.... **[1]**

15 *iussit eos <u>ossa</u> matris eorum post <u>terga</u> <u>iacere</u>* (lines 3–4): what did this person order Deucalion and Pyrrha to do?

....

.... **[4]**

16 *<u>Deucalion</u> et <u>Pyrrha</u> perterriti erant* (line 4).

Which of the following statements is true?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

A	Deucalion and Pyrrha lay on the ground*.*	☐
B	Deucalion and Pyrrha were terrified.	☐
C	Deucalion terrified Pyrrha.	☐
D	Deucalion was terrified of Pyrrha.	☐

[1]

17 *hoc facere non possumus; <u>dissimiles</u> matres habemus* (line 5): why could Deucalion and Pyrrha **not** do what they had been ordered to do?

.... **[2]**

18 *<u>terra</u> tamen est mater omnium* (lines 5–6): what did Pyrrha say about the earth?

.... **[2]**

19 *<u>lapides</u> <u>fiebant</u> feminae et iuvenes* (line 7): what did the stones become?

.... **[2]**

Turn over

20 For each of the Latin words in the table below, give **one** English word which has been derived from the Latin word **and** give the meaning of the **English** word.

Write your answers in the boxes. One has been done for you.

Latin word	English word	Meaning of the English word
multos	multitude	a crowd of people
nave		
tota		

[4]

Paper Total [60]

ADDITIONAL PAGE

If you use the following lined pages to complete the answer to any question, the question number must be clearly shown.

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ADDITIONAL PAGE

11

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