

Friday 11 January 2013 – Afternoon

GCSE LATIN

A401/02 Latin Language 1 (Mythology and domestic life) (Higher 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

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

A young man decides to migrate to Italy.

olim iuvenis semper miser erat, quod in terra inculta habitabat; nam credidit se vitam laetiolem in Italia habiturum esse. 'si ibi hortum emam,' inquit, 'vinum facere potero.' deinde quamquam nihil de vita rustica sciebat, hortum magnum in Italia emit. ubi multas vites in horto suo invenit, laetissimus erat.

ancillas igitur iussit vites diligenter curare ut vinum suum cum amicis biberet. sed frustra: nam primo anno paucas uvas habuit. itaque seni appropinquavit, qui in vineto vicino totam vitam habitaverat.

Names

Italia, Italiae (f)

Italy

Vocabulary

incultus, inculta, incultum

uncivilised

rusticus, rustica, rusticum

country, rural

vitis, vitis (f)

grapevine

diligenter

carefully

curo, curare, curavi, curatus

I look after, tend

frustra

in vain

uva, uvae (f)

bunch of grapes

vinetum, vineti (n)

vineyard

vicinus, vicina, vicinum

neighbouring

- 1 *olim iuvenis semper miser erat, quod in terra inculta habitabat* (line 1): why was the young man miserable?

..... [2]

- 2 *nam credidit se vitam laetiolem in Italia habiturum esse* (lines 1–2): what did the young man believe would happen if he moved to Italy?

.....
 [3]

- 3 *'si ibi hortum emam,' inquit, 'vinum facere potero'* (line 2): what did the young man intend to use the garden for?

..... [2]

- 4 *deinde quamquam nihil de vita rustica sciebat, hortum magnum in Italia emit* (line 3): why was it surprising that the young man bought a large garden?

.....
 [3]

- 5 *ubi multas vites in horto suo invenit, laetissimus erat* (lines 3–4): why was he very pleased with his purchase?

..... [2]

- 6 *ancillas igitur iussit vites diligenter curare ut vinum suum cum amicis biberet* (line 5).

Two of the following statements about the young man are true.

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

- | | |
|--------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| A He had dinner with his friends. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| B He looked after the grapevines himself. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| C He owned more than one slave-girl. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| D He wanted to drink his friends' wine. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| E He wanted to drink his own wine. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| F He wanted to go out with his friends. | <input type="checkbox"/> |

[2]

7 *nam primo anno paucas uvas habuit* (line 6): what happened in the first year?

..... [2]

8 *itaque seni appropinquavit, qui in vineto vicino totam vitam habitaverat* (lines 6–7): what do we learn about the old man here?

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

5
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Turn over for Question 9
PLEASE DO NOT WRITE ON THIS PAGE

Passage B

The young man gets advice from his neighbour.

iuvenis igitur, ianua pulsa, senem rogavit cur ille in horto tot uvas ingentes haberet, sed ipse paene nullas. senex ridens ‘stultior es asino,’ respondit. ‘vites non bene curas. minimam aquam vitibus dare debes arboresque ceteras delere.’ postquam haec audivit, senem propter auxilium laudavit. deinde iuvenis promisit se multas horas laboraturum esse et laetus discessit.

Vocabulary

pello, pellere, pepuli, pulsus

I knock

uva, uvae (f)

bunch of grapes

asinus, asini (m)

ass, donkey

vitis, vitis (f)

grapevine

curo, curare, curavi, curatus

I look after, tend

arbor, arboris (f)

tree

propter

on account of, because of

9 Translate Passage B into good English.

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[20]

Read Passage C and answer the questions.

Passage C

Things do not go according to plan, and the young man gives up farming.

iuvenis, cum ad villam suam rediisset, consilium senis revocavit. ancillas igitur rogavit ut vites reciderent. ancillae tamen vites tam ferociter reciderunt ut omnes perirent. tum iuvenis vehementer clamavit et ancillae perterritae in silvas celeriter festinaverunt. quamquam iuvenis ancillas petebat, silvae tam densae erant ut eas invenire non posset.

tandem iuvenis hortum vendidit pretio minimo, et Romam navigavit, minus pecuniae habens sed plus sapientiae. agricola esse nunc nolebat, et uxorem divitem quaerebat ut insulas potius aedificaret.

Vocabulary

<i>revoco, revocare, revocavi, revocatus</i>	I recall, remember
<i>vitis, vitis (f)</i>	grapevine
<i>recido, recidere, recidi, recisus</i>	I prune, cut back
<i>densus, densa, densum</i>	thick
<i>pretio</i>	for a price
<i>sapientia, sapientiae (f)</i>	wisdom
<i>agricola, agricolae (m)</i>	farmer
<i>dives, divitis</i>	rich
<i>potius</i>	instead

- 10 *iuvenis, cum ad villam suam rediisset, consilium senis revocavit* (line 1): what did the young man do when he returned to the villa?

.....
 [2]

- 11 *ancillas igitur rogavit ut vites reciderent* (lines 1–2): what did he ask the slave-girls to do?

..... [1]

12 *ancillae tamen vites tam ferociter reciderunt ut omnes perirent* (lines 2–3): what went wrong **and** why?

.....

 [3]

13 *tum iuvenis vehementer clamavit et ancillae perterritae in silvas celeriter festinaverunt* (lines 3–4):

(a) why were the slave-girls frightened?

..... [1]

(b) what did the slave-girls do as a result?

..... [2]

14 *quamquam iuvenis ancillas petebat, silvae tam densae erant ut eas invenire non posset* (lines 4–5): what was the result of the woods being so thick?

.....
 [2]

15 *tandem iuvenis hortum vendidit pretio minimo* (line 6).

Which of the following statements about the young man is true?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

- A He bought a very small garden.
- B He made a profit on the sale.
- C He sold a very small garden.
- D He sold the garden very cheaply.

[1]

16 *minus pecuniae habens sed plus sapientiae* (lines 6–7): explain what the writer says about the young man here.

.....
 [2]

17 *agricola esse nunc nolebat, et uxorem divitem quaerebat ut insulas potius aedificaret* (lines 7–8).

(a) Having given up farming, what did he look for?

..... [1]

(b) What did he hope to do instead?

..... [2]

18 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 derived from the Latin word	Meaning of the English word
<i>multos</i>	multitude	a crowd of people
<i>clamavit</i>		
<i>debes</i>		

[4]

Paper Total [60]

ADDITIONAL ANSWER SPACE

If additional answer space is required, you should use the following lined pages. The question number(s) must be clearly shown in the margins.

This block contains a large area of lined paper for writing answers. It features a vertical margin line on the left side and horizontal dotted lines for writing. The lines are evenly spaced and extend across the width of the page.

A large area of the page is reserved for writing, featuring a vertical solid line on the left side and horizontal dotted lines extending across the page.



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