

Wednesday 22 May 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

- 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

The giant Atlas joins the wrong side in a war between Saturn and Jupiter and has to hold up the sky as a punishment.

Saturnus primus rex deorum fuit. sed Iuppiter, filius eius, qui fortior patre erat, patrem e caelo expulit et rex novus factus est. Saturnus igitur iratus auxilium deorum aliorum petivit ut regnum reciperet. Atlas cum Saturno et amicis ad caelum ascendit, sed Iuppiter auxilio fratrum omnes vicit et Atlantem punivit. nam Iuppiter Atlantem coegit caelum in capite sustinere.

Atlas hortum maximum habebat in quo poma aurea tam pulchra erant ut plurimi ea auferre cuperent; sed difficile erat hoc facere quod poma a cane ingenti custodiebantur.

Names

<i>Saturnus, Saturni</i> (m)	Saturn (a god)
<i>Iuppiter, Iovis</i> (m)	Jupiter (a god)
<i>Atlas, Atlantis</i> (m)	Atlas (a giant)

Vocabulary

<i>expello, expellere, expuli, expulsus</i>	I drive out
<i>regnum, regni</i> (n)	kingdom
<i>cogo, cogere, coegi, coactus</i>	I force, compel
<i>sustineo, sustinere, sustinui, sustentus</i>	I hold up, support
<i>pomum, pomi</i> (n)	apple
<i>aureus, aurea, aureum</i>	golden
<i>aufero, auferre, abstuli, ablatum</i>	I steal

1 Saturnus primus rex deorum fuit (line 1): who was Saturn?

.....
 [3]

2 *sed Iuppiter, filius eius, qui fortior patre erat, patrem e caelo expulit et rex novus factus est* (lines 1–2): this sentence tells us four things about Jupiter. Write down any **two** of them.

-
 -
- [4]

3 *Saturnus igitur iratus auxilium deorum aliorum petivit ut regnum reciperet* (lines 2–3): what did Saturn do in order to recover his kingdom?

.....

.....

..... [4]

4 *Iuppiter auxilio fratrum omnes vicit* (line 4): who helped Jupiter to win the war?

..... [1]

5 *nam Iuppiter Atlantem coegit caelum in capite sustinere* (lines 4–5): what did Jupiter force Atlas to do?

.....

..... [3]

6 (a) *poma aurea tam pulchra erant ut plurimi ea auferre cuperent* (lines 6–7): what effect did the golden apples have?

.....

..... [3]

(b) *sed difficile erat hoc facere quod poma a cane ingenti custodiebantur* (lines 7–8): why was it difficult to steal the apples?

.....

..... [3]

Read Passage C and answer the questions.

Passage C

Hercules tricks Atlas into taking the sky back again. Perseus visits Atlas, but gets a bad reception from him and turns Atlas into stone.

Hercules consensit, sed Atlantem ita rogavit, ‘visne caelum paulisper tenere? nam grave est, et pulvinum inter me caelumque ponere volo.’ Atlas caelum accepit sed Hercules risit atque celeriter discessit, poma portans.

post paucos annos, Perseus, qui iter longum faciebat, ad villam Atlantis advenit. ‘salve!’ inquit Perseus, ‘nonne mihi cenam bonam dabis? Iuppiter pater meus est.’ quo audito, Atlas timebat, quod Apollo ei nuntiaverat filium Iovis eum laesurum esse. ‘minime!’ magna voce respondit. deinde Perseus caput Gorgonis ostendit et Atlas in montem mutatus est.

Names

Hercules, Herculis (m)

Hercules (a Greek hero)

Atlas, Atlantis (m)

Atlas (a giant)

Perseus, Persei (m)

Perseus (a Greek hero)

Iuppiter, Iovis (m)

Jupiter (a god)

Apollo, Apollinis (m)

Apollo (god of prophecy)

Gorgo, Gorgonis (f)

Gorgon (a monster, whose eyes could turn people into stone)

Vocabulary

consentio, consentire, consensi, consensus

I agree

paulisper

for a short time

pulvinus, pulvini (m)

cushion

pomum, pomi (n)

apple

laedo, laedere, laesi, laesus

I hurt, harm

muto, mutare, mutavi, mutatus

I change

8 *'visne caelum paulisper tenere? nam grave est, et pulvinum inter me caelumque ponere volo.'* (lines 1–2).

(a) Hercules asks Atlas to hold up the sky for a short while. What **two** reasons does Hercules give?

-
 -
- [4]

(b) What do you think the real reason was?

..... [1]

9 *Atlas caelum accepit sed Hercules risit atque celeriter discessit* (lines 2–3): what **two** things did Hercules do when Atlas took the sky back again?

-
 -
- [2]

10 *Atlas timebat, quod Apollo ei nuntiaverat filium Iovis eum laesurum esse* (line 6): why was Atlas afraid?

.....

.....

..... [4]

11 *Perseus caput Gorgonis ostendit et Atlas in montem mutatus est* (lines 7–8): what happened to Atlas when Perseus showed him the head of the Gorgon?

..... [2]

12 What impression have you formed of Perseus from Passage C? Make **two** points and explain your answers.

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

13 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>inter</i>		
<i>tria</i>		

[4]

Paper Total [60]

END OF QUESTION PAPER

ADDITIONAL ANSWER SPACE

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

A large area of lined paper for writing answers. It consists of a vertical margin line on the left side and horizontal dotted lines extending across the page, creating a grid for writing. The lines are evenly spaced and cover most of the page area.

A blank sheet of lined paper. It features a vertical solid line on the left side, creating a margin. The rest of the page is filled with horizontal dotted lines, providing a guide for writing. There are 25 horizontal dotted lines in total, evenly spaced from top to bottom.

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