

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

MODIFIED LANGUAGE



Candidate
forename

Candidate
surname

Centre number

Candidate number

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

Saturnus, Saturni (m)

Saturn (a god)

Iuppiter, Iovis (m)

Jupiter (a god)

Atlas, Atlantis (m)

Atlas (a giant)

Vocabulary

expello, expellere, expuli, expulsus

I drive out

regnum, regni (n)

kingdom

cogo, cogere, coegi, coactus

I force, I compel

sustineo, sustinere, sustinui, sustentus

I hold up, I support

pomum, pomi (n)

apple

aureus, aurea, aureum

golden

aufero, auferre, abstuli, ablatus

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]

Passage B

Meanwhile Juno, queen of the gods, has ordered Hercules to fetch some of these golden apples.

Hercules igitur, postquam ad villam Atlantis advenit, eum rogavit ut tria poma sibi daret. 'id faciam,' respondit Atlas, 'si caelum unam horam tenebis.'

caelo in capite Herculis posito, Atlas statim abiit ut poma quaereret. Hercules diu exspectabat; Atlas tamen, cum tandem rediisset, nolebat caelum iam tenere, et promisit se ipsum ad Iunonem poma portaturum esse.

Names

Hercules, Herculis (m)

Hercules (a Greek hero)

Atlas, Atlantis (m)

Atlas (a giant)

Iuno, Iunonis (f)

Juno

Vocabulary

pomum, pomi (n)

apple

7 Translate Passage B into good English.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

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)

Atlas, Atlantis (m)

Perseus, Persei (m)

Iuppiter, Iovis (m)

Apollo, Apollinis (m)

Gorgo, Gorgonis (f)

Hercules (a Greek hero)

Atlas (a giant)

Perseus (a Greek hero)

Jupiter (a god)

Apollo (god of prophecy)

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

Vocabulary

consentio, consentire, consensi, consensus

paulisper

pulvinus, pulvini (m)

pomum, pomi (n)

laedo, laedere, laesi, laesus

muto, mutare, mutavi, mutatus

I agree

for a short time

cushion

apple

I hurt, I harm

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 Latin word 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

[illegible]

PLEASE DO NOT WRITE ON THIS PAGE



Copyright Information

OCR is committed to seeking permission to reproduce all third-party content that it uses in its assessment materials. OCR has attempted to identify and contact all copyright holders whose work is used in this paper. To avoid the issue of disclosure of answer-related information to candidates, all copyright acknowledgements are reproduced in the OCR Copyright Acknowledgements Booklet. This is produced for each series of examinations and is freely available to download from our public website (www.ocr.org.uk) after the live examination series.

If OCR has unwittingly failed to correctly acknowledge or clear any third-party content in this assessment material, OCR will be happy to correct its mistake at the earliest possible opportunity.

For queries or further information please contact the Copyright Team, First Floor, 9 Hills Road, Cambridge CB2 1GE.

OCR is part of the Cambridge Assessment Group; Cambridge Assessment is the brand name of University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which is itself a department of the University of Cambridge.