Candidate Forename

Candidate Surname

Centre Number

Candidate Number

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 boxes above.
- Use black ink. Pencil may be used for graphs and diagrams only.
- Read each question carefully and make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Answer **all** the questions.
- Do not write in the bar codes.
- Do not write outside the box bordering each page.
- Write your answer to each question in the space provided.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

- The number of marks for each question is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.
- The total number of marks for this paper is **60**.

Answer all the questions.

Section A

Read the passage and answer the questions.

Ennius refused to see Scipio when Scipio called round to see him. The next day Scipio gave Ennius the same treatment, but with a twist.

Ennius erat poeta qui Romae habitabat. inter amicos suos habebat virum sapientem nomine Scipionem. olim hic ad domum Ennii advenit quod illum salutare volebat. ille tamen tam fessus erat ut neminem videre cuperet, nam longum carmen nuper scripserat de historia Romanorum. itaque, ubi Scipio ianuam pulsavit, servus, qui eam aperuit, 'abest' inquit. Scipio igitur discedere constituit, quamquam sciebat Ennium re vera domi esse. postridie Ennius apud Scipionem ivit ut eum salutaret. ianua a servo aperta, Scipio ipse ex recessu domus clamavit 'abest!' Ennius tamen 'num abest?' inquit, 'nam vocem eius audire possum.'

Names

Ennius, Ennii (m)	Ennius
Scipio, Scipionis (m)	Scipio

Vocabulary

poeta, poetae (m)	poet
domum (accusative singular)	house
fessus, fessa, fessum	tired
carmen, carminis (n)	poem
nuper	recently, only just
historia, historiae (f)	history
pulso, pulsare, pulsavi, pulsatus	I knock
aperio, aperire, aperui, apertus	I open
re vera	really, actually
postridie	the next day
recessu (ablative singular)	inner room
domus (genitive singular)	house

1 *Ennius erat poeta qui Romae habitabat. inter amicos suos habebat virum sapientem nomine Scipionem* (lines 1-2):

   (a) who was Ennius?

   …..…................ **[2]**

   (b) what does this sentence tell us about Scipio **and** his relationship with Ennius?

   …..…................ **[2]**

2 *olim hic ad domum Ennii advenit ut illum salutare volebat* (line 2): why did Scipio go to Ennius' house?

   …...**[1]**

3 *ille tamen tam fessus erat ut neminem videre cuperet, nam longum carmen nuper scripserat de historia Romanorum* (lines 2-4):

(a) why was Ennius feeling tired when Scipio came to see him?

....

.... **[5]**

(b) what, therefore, were his wishes as regards visitors?

.... **[1]**

4 *Scipio igitur discedere constituit, quamquam sciebat Ennium re vera domi esse* (line 5):

(a) when he was told that Ennius was not in, what did Scipio do?

.... **[1]**

(b) how can we tell from this sentence that Scipio was being polite?

.... **[2]**

5 *postridie Ennius apud Scipionem ivit ut eum salutaret. ianua a servo aperta, Scipio ipse ex recessu domus clamavit 'abest!'* (lines 5-7).

(a) When Ennius arrived at Scipio's house who announced that Scipio was not at home?

....**[1]**

(b) Which Latin word emphasises who gave this announcement?

....**[1]**

6 *Ennius tamen 'num abest?' inquit, 'nam vocem eius audire possum.'* (line 7): what reason did Ennius give for not believing that Scipio was away from home?

....**[1]**

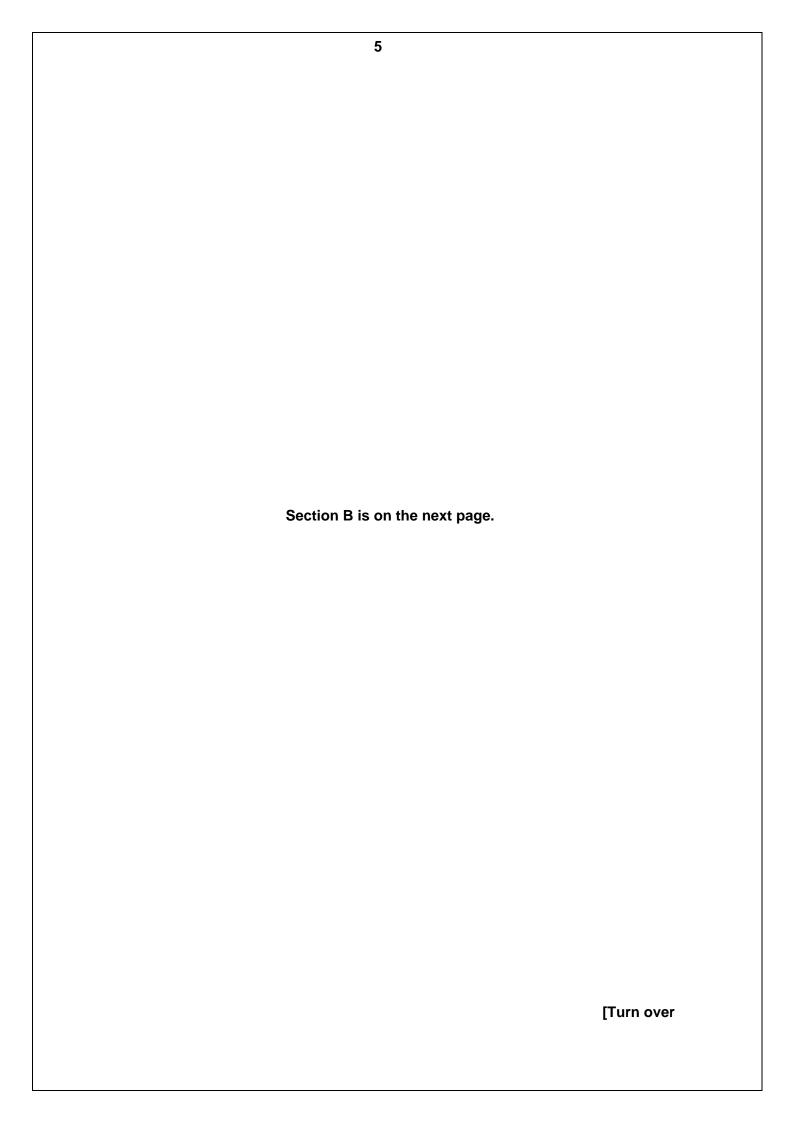Read this passage, which forms the final part of this story.

Scipio compares the behaviour of himself and Ennius.

tum Scipio ad ianuam venit et, <u>simulans</u> se iratum esse, '<u>mehercule</u>', inquit, 'heri cum servus tuus mihi nuntiavisset te abesse, ego credidi. cur hodie tu nunc non credis id quod dictum est non a servo meo sed a me ipso?' hoc modo Scipio amicum suum <u>leviter castigavit</u>.

Vocabulary

simulo, simulare, simulavi, simulatus	I pretend
mehercule	Good Heavens!
leviter	gently, lightly
castigo, castigare, castigavi, castigatus	I tell off

7 Translate the passage above into good English.

....

....

....

....

....

....

....**[20]**

8 Show how Scipio displayed a sense of humour in this story **and** explain the lesson you think he was trying to teach Ennius.

....

....

....**[3]**

Section B is on the next page.

Section B

Read the passage and answer the questions.

After the Trojan War, King Aeolus helped Ulysses to sail home to Ithaca. However, the actions of Ulysses' companions prevented him reaching his homeland.

Ulixes olim cum amicis suis ad insulam pervenit ubi Aeolus, rex ventorum, comiter eos accepit. dona multa eis dedit atque follem scorteum in quo omnes ventos colligaverat. cum novem dies ab insula Aeoli navigavissent, tandem viderunt Ithacam. nunc Ulixes ad patriam suam rediturus erat.

sed nautae, ubi Ulixem dormientem viderunt, follem aperire constituerunt. putabant enim Ulixem thesaurum ab Aeolo datum in folle habere. sed simulac follem aperuerunt, venti magno fragore effugerunt. ventis sic liberatis, tanta tempestas facta est ut navem ab Ithaca longe repelleret.

Names

Ulixes, Ulixis (m)	Ulysses
Aeolus, Aeolus (m)	Aeolus
Ithaca, Ithacae (f)	Ithaca (an island)

Vocabulary

ventus, venti (m)	wind
comiter	in a friendly way
follis, follis (m)	bag
scorteus, scortea, scorteum	made of leather
colligo, colligare, colligavi, colligatus	I tie up
dies (accusative plural)	day
patria, patriae (f)	homeland
aperio, aperire, aperui, apertus	I open
thesaurus, thesauri (m)	treasure
fragor, fragoris (m)	noise

9 *Ulixes olim cum amicis suis ad insulam pervenit ubi Aeolus, rex ventorum, comiter eos accepit* (line 1): what happened when Ulysses and his companions reached Aeolus' island?

....**[1]**

10 *dona multa eis dedit atque follem scorteum in quo omnes ventos colligaverat* (line 2): what was unusual about one of the gifts Aeolus gave to Ulysses and his men?

.... **[2]**

11 *nunc Ulixes ad patriam suam rediturus erat* (lines 3-4): what does this tell us about Ulysses's journey?

....**[2]**

12 *sed nautae, ubi Ulixem dormientem viderunt, follem aperire constituerunt. putabant enim Ulixem thesaurum ab Aeolo datum in folle habere* (lines 5-6):

(a) what did the sailors decide to do?

.... **[1]**

(b) why did they do this?

.... **[3]**

(c) why didn't Ulysses stop them?

.... **[1]**

13 *sed simulac follem aperuerunt, venti magno fragore effugerunt* (lines 6-7): what **two** things happened next?

.... **[2]**

14 *ventis sic liberatis, tanta tempestas facta est ut navem ab Ithaca longe repelleret* (line 7): how did this prevent Ulysses reaching home? (Give full details).

....

.... **[4]**

15 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
matrem	maternal	motherly
dormientem		
navem		

[4]

Paper Total [60]

Copyright Acknowledgements:

OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS

General Certificate of Secondary Education

LATIN   A401

Unit A401: Latin Language 1 (Mythology and domestic life) (Higher Tier)

The maximum mark for this paper is **60**.

Question Number	Answer	Max Mark
1	***Ennius erat poeta qui Romae habitabat. inter amicos suos habebat virum sapientem nomine Scipionem:***	
(a)	**who was Ennius?**	**[2]**
	A poet (1) who lived in Rome (1)	
(b)	**what does this sentence tell us about Scipio and his relationship with Ennius?**	**[2]**
	he was a wise man (1) and a friend of Ennius (1)	
2	***olim hic ad domum Ennii advenit quod illum salutare volebat:*** **why did Scipio go to Ennius' house ?**	**[1]**
	to greet him (pay him respects) (1)	
3	***ille tamen tam fessus erat ut neminem videre cuperet, nam longum carmen nuper scripserat de historia Romanorum:***	
(a)	**why was Ennius feeling tired when Scipio came to see him?** he had just written (1) a long (1) poem (1) about the history (1) of the Romans (1)	**[5]**
(b)	**what, therefore, were his wishes as regards visitors?**	**[1]**
	he did not want to see anyone (1)	
4	***Scipio igitur discedere constituit, quamquam sciebat Ennium re vera domi esse:***	
(a)	**when he was told that Ennius was not in, what did Scipio do?**	**[1]**
	he went away (1)	
(b)	**how can we tell from this sentence that Scipio was being polite?** he knew (1) Ennius was actually at home (1)	**[2]**

Question Number	Answer	Max Mark
5	*postridie Ennius apud Scipionem ivit ut eum salutaret. ianua a servo aperta, Scipio ipse ex recessu domus clamavit 'abest!'*	
(a)	**When Ennius arrived at Scipio's house who announced that Scipio was not at home?** Scipio (1)	[1]
(b)	**Which Latin word emphasises who gave this announcement?** *ipse* [1]	[1]
6	*Ennius tamen 'num abest?' inquit, 'nam vocem eius audire possum'* : **what reason did Ennius give for not believing that Scipio was away from home?** he could hear his voice (1)	[1]
7	**Translate the passage into good English.** **1 tum Scipio ad ianuam venit et, simulans se iratum esse mehercule', inquit,** **2 'heri cum servus tuus mihi nuntiavisset te abesse, ego credidi.** **3 cur hodie tu nunc non credis id quod dictum est** **4 non a servo meo sed a me ipso?'** **5 hoc modo Scipio amicum suum leviter castigavit.** The passage has been divided into 5 sections, of 4 marks each. Marks for each section should be awarded as follows. **[4]** Correct translation, with one minor error allowed **[3]** Overall sense clear, with two errors (which may include a major error) or three minor errors allowed **[2]** Part correct; but with overall sense lacking/unclear **[1]** No continuous sense correct; isolated knowledge of vocabulary only **[0]** Totally incorrect or omitted N.B. Consequential errors should not be penalised. A total mark for the passage (maximum 20) should be recorded.	[20]

Question Number	Answer	Max Mark
8	**Show how Scipio displayed a sense of humour in this story and explain the lesson he was trying to teach Ennius.** he himself told Ennius that he wasn't in (1) he pretended to be angry with Ennius (1) he was trying to tell Ennius that it would have been polite for Ennius to tell Scipio personally that he was busy the previous day (1)	**[3]**
9	***Ulixes olim cum amicis ad insulam pervenit ubi Aeolus, rex ventorum, comiter eos accepit : what happened when Ulysses and his companions reached Aeolus' island?*** Aeolus welcomed them (warmly) (1)	**[1]**
10	***dona multa eis dedit atque follem scorteum in quo omnes ventos colligaverat : what was unusual about one of the gifts Aeolus gave to Ulysses?*** it was a leather bag (1) in which Aeolus had tied up all the winds (1)	**[2]**
11	***nunc Ulixes ad patriam suam rediturus erat : what does this tell us about Ulysses' journey?*** he was about to return (1) to his homeland (1)	**[2]**
12	***sed nautae, ubi Ulixem dormientem viderunt, follem aperire constituerunt. putabant enim Ulixem thesaurum ab Aeolo datum in folle habere:***	
(a)	**what did the sailors decide to do?** open the bag (1)	**[1]**
(b)	**why did they do this?** they thought (1) Ulysses (1) had treasure in the bag (1)	**[3]**
(c)	**why didn't Ulysses stop them?** he was asleep (1)	**[1]**

Question Number	Answer	Max Mark
13	*sed simulac follem aperuerunt, venti magno fragore effugerunt*: what two things happened next? they opened the bag (1) and the winds escaped (1)	[2]
14	*ventis sic liberatis, tanta tempestas facta est ut navem ab Ithaca longe repelleret* : how did this prevent Ulysses reaching home? (Give full details) the winds were released (1) a storm arose (1) and drove the ship (1) far from Ithaca (1)	[4]
15	**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 *dormientem* dormitory place where people sleep *navem* naval to do with ships	[4]
	Total	[60]

Assessment Objectives Grid

Question	AO1	Total
1-15	60	**60**
Total	**60**	**60**