

General Certification of Secondary Education
Latin
Latin Language 2 (History)(Foundation Tier)
Specimen Paper

F

A402

Time: 1 hour

Candidates answer on the question paper.

Additional materials:

None

Candidate
Forename

Candidate
Surname

Centre
Number

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Candidate
Number

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INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- You should answer this paper only if you have entered for the Foundation 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**.

This document consists of **6** printed pages and **2** blank pages.

Answer all the questions.

Read the passage and answer the questions.

When the Spartans learnt about the behaviour of their leader Pausanias, they recalled him to the city to face charges.

Pausanias erat dux audax sed perfidus. olim Lacedaemonii cognoverunt illum consilia inimica contra urbem suam parare. cives igitur iusserunt Pausaniam Spartam redire ut eum perfidiae accusarent.

sed cum Pausanias urbi appropinquaret, monitus ab amico, intellexit se in magnum periculum venisse. itaque in templum Minervae statim fugere constituit quod credebat se in sacro loco tutum esse.

Names

<i>Pausanias, Pausaniae</i> (m)	Pausanias (a Spartan general)
<i>Lacedaemonii, Lacedaemoniorum</i> (m pl)	the Spartans
<i>Sparta, Spartae</i> (f)	Sparta (a city)
<i>Minerva, Minervae</i> (f)	Minerva (a goddess)

Vocabulary

<i>perfidus, perfida, perfidum</i>	treacherous
<i>contra</i> (+ accusative)	against
<i>perfidia, perfidiae</i> (f)	treachery
<i>accuso, accusare, accusavi, accusatus</i> (+ gen.)	I accuse (of)
<i>tutus, tuta, tutum</i>	safe
<i>lapis, lapidis</i> (m)	stone
<i>obstruo, obstruere, obstruxi, obstructus</i>	I block
<i>claudio, claudere, clausi, clausus</i>	I shut in, imprison
<i>infirmus, infirma, infirmum</i>	weak
<i>pereo, perire, perii</i>	I die
<i>punio, punire, punivi, punitus</i>	I punish

1 *Pausanias erat dux audax sed perfidus* (line 1): what does this sentence tell us about Pausanias?

.....
.....
.....
.....[4]

2 *olim Lacedaemonii cognoverunt illum consilia inimica contra urbem suam parare* (lines 1-2): what did the Spartans discover about Pausanias?

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

3 *cives igitur iusserunt Pausaniam Spartam redire* (line 2):

(a) what did the Spartans do next?

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

(b) why did they do this?

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

4 *sed cum Pausanias urbi appropinquaret, monitus ab amico, intellexit se in magnum periculum venisse* (lines 4-5):

(a) while was approaching the city, what did Pausanias suddenly realise?

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

(b) how had he realised this?

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

5 *itaque in templum Minervae statim fugere constituit quod credebat se in sacro loco tutum esse* (lines 5-6):

(a) what did Pausanias do next?

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

(b) why did he do this?

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

Read the rest of the story.

The Spartans found a way to punish Pausanias. Surprisingly they were helped by a member of his own family.

ubi Pausanias in templum effugit, multi cives ad eum locum convenerunt atque ianuam templi lapidibus magnis obstruxerunt. ecce! etiam mater Pausaniae, quae perfidiam eius non amabat, lapidem posuit ut filium suum clauderet. nunc Pausanias e templo effugere non potuit. quod neque cibum neque aquam habebat, mox tam infirmus erat ut periret. hoc modo Lacedaemonii ducem magnum, qui saepe gentem suam ad victoriam duxerat, tristi morte puniverunt.

Vocabulary

<i>lapis, lapidis</i> (m)	stone
<i>obstruo, obstruere, obstruxi, obstructus</i>	I block
<i>perfidia, perfidiae</i> (f)	treachery
<i>claudio, claudere, clausi, clausus</i>	I shut in, imprison
<i>infirmus, infirma, infirmum</i>	weak
<i>gens, gentis</i> (f)	people
<i>victoria, victoriae</i> (f)	victory

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OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS

General Certificate of Secondary Education

LATIN

A402

Unit A402: Latin Language 2 (History) (Foundation Tier)

Specimen Mark Scheme

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

Question Number	Answer	Max Mark
1	<p><i>Pausanias erat dux audax sed perfidus</i> (line 1): what does this sentence tell us about Pausanias?</p> <p>he was a bold/very bold (1) leader (1) but treacherous (1) in everything (1)</p>	[4]
2	<p><i>olim Lacedaemonii cognoverunt illum consilia inimica contra urbem suam parere</i> (lines 1-2): what did the Spartans discover about Pausanias?</p> <p>that was plotting (1) against his country (1)</p>	[2]
3 3(a)	<p><i>cives igitur iusserunt Pausaniam Spartam redire</i> (line 2): what did the Spartans do next?</p> <p>they ordered him (1) to return (1) to Sparta (1)</p>	[3]
3(b)	<p>why did they do this?</p> <p>to accuse him (1) of treachery (1)</p>	[2]
4 4(a)	<p><i>sed cum Pausanias urbi appropinquaret, monitus ab amico, intellexit se in magnum periculum venisse</i> (lines 4-5): while was approaching the city, what did Pausanias suddenly realise?</p> <p>he had been brought (1) into danger (1)</p>	[2]
4(b)	<p>how had he realised this?</p> <p>he had been warned (1) by a friend (1)</p>	[2]
5 5(a)	<p><i>itaque in templum Minervae statim fugere constituit quod credebat se in sacro loco tutum esse:</i> what did Pausanias do next?</p> <p>he fled (1) into the temple (1) of Minerva (1)</p>	[2]
5(b)	<p>why did he do this?</p> <p>he thought (1) he would be safe (1) in a sacred place (1)</p>	[3]

Question Number	Answer	Max Mark
6	<p>Translate the rest of the story into good English.</p> <p>1 ubi Pausanias in templum effugit, 2 multi cives ad eum locum convenerunt 3 atque ianuam templi lapidibus magnis obstruxerunt. 4 ecce! etiam mater Pausaniae, quae perfidiam eius non amabat, 5 lapidem posuit ut filium suum clauderet. 6 nunc Pausanias e templo effugere non potuit. 7 quod neque cibum neque aquam habebat, 8 mox tam infirmus erat ut periret. 9 hoc modo Lacedaemonii ducem magnum ... tristi morte puniverunt 10 qui saepe gentem suam ad victoriam duxerat</p> <p>The passage has been divided into 15 sections, of 4 marks each. Marks for each section should be awarded as follows.</p> <p>[4] Correct translation, with one minor error allowed [3] Overall sense clear, with one serious or two minor errors allowed [2] Part correct; overall sense lacking/unclear [1] Not coherent; isolated knowledge of vocabulary only [0] Totally incorrect or omitted</p> <p>N.B. Consequential errors should not be penalised.</p> <p>A total mark for the passage (maximum 40) should be recorded.</p>	[40]
Paper Total		[60]

Assessment Objectives Grid

Question	AO1	Total
1-6	60	60
Total	60	60