

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

H

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 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**.

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

Answer all the questions.

Read the passage and answer the questions.

The Spartan leader Pausanias was very successful but he was not trusted by his own citizens. When they learnt of his latest act of treachery, they called him back to the city to face charges.

Pausanias erat dux audacissimus sed in omnibus rebus perfidus. Lacedaemonii, ubi cognoverunt eum consilia inimica contra patriam suam parare, imperaverunt ei ut Spartam rediret. Pausanias autem, dum urbi appropinquat, intellexit ex vultu civis cuiusdam, qui eum monere volebat, se in magnum periculum ductum esse. hoc cognito, in templum Minervae statim effugit. timebat enim ne a civibus puniretur; credebat se in sacro loco tutum manere posse.

Names

Pausanias, Pausaniae (m)

Pausanias

Lacedaemonii, Lacedaemoniorum (m pl)

the Spartans

Sparta, Spartae (f)

Sparta (a city in Greece)

Minerva, Minervae (f)

Minerva (a goddess)

Vocabulary

perfidus, perfida, perfidum

treacherous

inimicus, inimica, inimicum

here = hostile

tutus, tuta, tutum

safe

1 *Pausanias erat dux audacissimus sed in omnibus rebus perfidus* (line 1): what does this sentence tell us about Pausanias?

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

2 *Lacedaemonii, ubi cognoverunt eum consilia inimica contra patriam suam parare* (lines 1-2): what did the Spartans discover about Pausanias?

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

3 *imperaverunt ei ut Spartam rediret* (lines 2-3): what did the Spartans do when they discovered this?

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

4 *Pausanias autem, dum urbi appropinquat, intellexit ex vultu civis cuiusdam, qui eum monere volebat, se in magnum periculum ductum esse* (lines 3-4):

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

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

(b) how had he realised this?

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

5 *timebat enim ne a civibus puniretur; credebat se in sacro loco tutum manere posse* (lines 5-6): explain fully why Pausanias ran into the temple of Minerva.

.....
.....
.....
.....[6]

Read the rest of the story.

The Spartans eventually found a way to cause Pausanias a slow death, with the surprising help of a member of his own family.

tum magna turba civium ad templum convenit atque ianuam lapidibus obstruxit ne Pausanias exire posset. deinde tectum deleverunt quod sperabant eum sub caelo aperto celerius moriturum esse. ecce! inter eos erat etiam mater Pausaniae quae, postquam de scelere filii cognovit, perfidiam eius adeo detestabatur ut ipsa lapidem poneret ad filium claudendum.

tandem Pausanias, e templo semianimis portatus, e vita discessit. eodem loco sepultus est ubi mortuus erat. tali modo dux clarissimus, qui saepe gentem suam ad victoriam duxerat, mortem miseram sine ulla dignitate passus est.

Vocabulary

<i>lapis, lapidis</i> (m)	stone
<i>obstruo, obstruere, obstruxi, obstructus</i>	I block
<i>tectum, tecti</i> (n)	roof
<i>apertus, aperta, apertum</i>	open
<i>perfidia, perfidiae</i> (f)	treachery
<i>detestor, detestari, detestatus sum</i>	I disapprove of
<i>claudio, claudere, clausi, clausus</i>	I shut in, imprison
<i>semianimis, semianime</i>	half-dead
<i>sepelio, sepelire, sepelivi, sepultum</i>	I bury
<i>dignitas, dignitatis</i> (f)	dignity

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OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS

General Certificate of Secondary Education

LATIN

A402

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

Specimen Mark Scheme

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

This document consists of **4** printed pages.

Question Number	Answer	Max Mark
1	<p><i>Pausanias erat dux audacissimus sed in omnibus rebus 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>Lacedaemonii, ubi cognoverunt eum consilia inimica contra patriam suam parare</i> (lines 1-2): what did the Spartans discover about Pausanias?</p> <p>that was plotting (1) against his homeland (1)</p>	[2]
3	<p><i>imperaverunt ei ut Spartam rediret</i> (lines 2-3): what did the Spartans do when they discovered this?</p> <p>they ordered him (1) to return (1) to Sparta (1)</p>	[3]
4	<p><i>Pausanias autem, dum urbi appropinquat, intellexit ex vultu civis cuiusdam, qui eum monere volebat, se in magnum periculum ductum esse</i> (lines 3-4):</p>	
4(a)	<p>while he 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>from the face/expression (1) of a friend (1) who wanted to warn him (1)</p>	[3]
5	<p><i>timebat enim ne a civibus puniretur; credebat se in sacro loco tutum manere posse</i> (lines 5-6): explain fully why Pausanias ran into the temple of Minerva.</p> <p>he was afraid (1) that he would be punished (1) by the citizens (1)</p> <p>he hoped (1) he would be safe (1) if he stayed in the temple (1)</p>	[6]

Question Number	Answer	Max Mark
6	<p>Translate the rest of the story into good English.</p> <p>1 tum magna turba civium ad templum convenit 2 atque ianuam lapidibus obstruxit ne Pausanias exire posset. 3 deinde tectum deleverunt quod sperabant eum sub caelo aperto celerius moriturum esse. 4 ecce! inter eos erat etiam mater Pausaniae 5 quae, postquam de scelere filii cognovit, 6 perfidiam eius adeo detestabatur ut ipsa lapidem poneret ad filium claudendum. 7 tandem Pausanias, e templo semianimis portatus, e vita discessit. 8 eodem loco sepultus est ubi mortuus erat. 9 tali modo dux clarissimus, qui saepe gentem suam ad victoriam duxerat, 10 mortem miseram sine ulla dignitate passus est.</p> <p>The passage has been divided into 10 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
Totals	60	60