

Friday 23 May 2014 – 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

Erysichthon shows disrespect to Ceres by threatening her sacred tree.

olim arbor ingens, quae deae Cereri sacra erat, in media silva stabat. omnes timebant arbori nocere quod intellegebant deam se punituram esse. unus tamen homo crudelis ac stultissimus, Erysichthon nomine, Cererem aliosque deos colere nolebat. iter ad silvam facere constituit ut arborem Cereris deleret.

Erysichthon, arbore tandem visa, multas Dryades circum eam sedentes et deam colentes conspexit. Erysichthon sibi dixit, 'si Dryades ibi manebunt, arborem custodire poterunt.' eas igitur fugere vehementer iussit et arbori appropinquavit.

Names

Ceres, Cereris (f)

Ceres (a goddess)

Erysichthon, Erysichthonis (m)

Erysichthon

Dryades, Dryadum (f pl)

the Dryads (wood nymphs)

Vocabulary

arbor, arboris (f)

tree

sacer, sacra, sacrum

sacred

noceo, nocere, nocui (+ dat)

I harm, do harm to

colo, colere, colui, cultus

I worship

- 1 *olim arbor ingens, quae deae Cereri sacra erat, in media silva stabat* (line 1): what **three** things does this sentence tell us about the tree?

-
-
- [3]

- 2 *omnes timebant arbori nocere quod intellegebant deam se punituram esse* (lines 1–2): why was everyone afraid to harm the tree?

.....
 [3]

- 3 *unus tamen homo crudelis ac stultissimus, Erysichthon nomine, Cererem aliosque deos colere nolebat* (lines 2–4):

(a) how is Erysichthon described?

..... [2]

(b) what did he refuse to do?

..... [2]

- 4 *iter ad silvam facere constituit ut arborem Cereris deleret* (line 4): why did he decide to make a journey to the wood?

..... [2]

- 5 *Erysichthon, arbore tandem visa, multas Dryades circum eam sedentes et deam colentes conspexit* (lines 5–6):

Two of the following statements are true.

Put a tick (✓) in the **two** correct boxes.

- A Erysichthon sat with the Dryads around the tree.
- B Erysichthon saw the Dryads sitting around the tree.
- C Erysichthon saw the goddess worshipping.
- D The Dryads were worshipping the goddess.
- E The tree seemed to be alive.

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<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>
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<input type="checkbox"/>

[2]

- 6 *Eryichthon sibi dixit, 'si Dryades ibi manebunt, arborem custodire poterunt.'* (lines 6–7): what did Eryichthon say to himself?

.....

.....

..... [4]

- 7 *eas igitur fugere vehementer iussit et arbori appropinquavit* (line 7): before approaching the tree, what did he do?

.....

..... [2]

5
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Question 8 begins on page 6
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Passage B

Erysichthon joyfully chops down the sacred tree.

Erysichthon ridens, cum securem cepisset, arborem ferociter percussit. deinde duos servos arcessivit et clamavit, 'nunc arborem laetus deleo. vale, dea!' his auditis, Ceres lacrimavit sed nihil facere poterat. multi perterriti Erysichthonem orabant ut desineret. ille tamen tam superbus erat ut eos non audiret: etiam necavit unum qui magna voce promittebat se arborem servaturum esse.

Names

Erysichthon, Erysichthonis (m)

Erysichthon

Ceres, Cereris (f)

Ceres (a goddess)

Vocabulary

securis, securis (f)

axe

arbor, arboris (f)

tree

percutio, percutere, percussi, percussus

I hit, strike

arcesso, arcessere, arcessivi, arcessitus

I summon

oro, orare, oravi, oratus

I beg

desino, desinere, desii, desitus

I stop

superbus, superba, superbum

proud, arrogant

8 Translate Passage B into good English.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Read Passage C and answer the questions.

Passage C

Ceres' sadness turns into fury, and she summons the goddess Hunger to take revenge on Erysichthon.

Ceres lacrimabat; tandem arbor ab Erysichthone victa in terram cecidit. Dryades, postquam ad templum Cereris cucurrerunt, ei persuadebant ut ultionem peteret. dea igitur irata Famem arcessivit.

Fames tantum amorem cibi in Erysichthonem posuit ut totam noctem de optimis cenis somniaret. ille prima luce surgens statim cibum rogavit; quamquam diu consumebat, sensit se semper plus cupere. tantum cibum emit ut nullam pecuniam haberet. etiam filiam suam vendidit. tandem cum nihil reliquum haberet, se ipsum consumebat.

Names

<i>Ceres, Cereris</i> (f)	Ceres (a goddess)
<i>Erysichthon, Erysichthonis</i> (m)	Erysichthon
<i>Dryades, Dryadum</i> (f pl)	the Dryads (wood nymphs)
<i>Fames, Famis</i> (f)	Hunger (a goddess)

Vocabulary

<i>arbor, arboris</i> (f)	tree
<i>cado, cadere, cecidi, casus</i>	I fall
<i>ultio, ultionis</i> (f)	revenge
<i>arcesso, arcessere, arcessivi, arcessitus</i>	I summon
<i>somnio, somniare, somniavi, somniatus</i>	I dream
<i>lux, lucis</i> (f)	light
<i>reliquus, reliqua, reliquum</i>	remaining, left

- 9 *Ceres lacrimabat; tandem arbor ab Erysichthone victa in terram cecidit* (line 1): as Ceres wept, what **two** things happened to the tree?

-
- [2]

- 10 *Dryades, postquam ad templum Cereris cucurrerunt, ei persuadebant ut ultionem peteret* (lines 1–2):

- (a) where did the Dryads run?

..... [1]

- (b) why did they do this?

..... [2]

11 *dea igitur irata Famem arcessivit (line 3): what did Ceres do as a result?*

..... [1]

12 *Fames tantum amorem cibi in Erysichthonem posuit ut totam noctem de optimis cenis somniaret (lines 4–5): what effect did Hunger have on Erysichthon?*

.....

 [4]

13 *ille prima luce surgens statim cibum rogavit (line 5): pick out and translate a word or phrase which shows that Erysichthon’s need for food was urgent.*

Latin word or phrase	Meaning

[2]

14 *quamquam diu consumebat, sensit se semper plus cupere (lines 5–6): although he kept eating for a long time, what problem did Erysichthon still face?*

..... [1]

15 *tantum cibum emit ut nullam pecuniam haberet. etiam filiam suam vendidit (lines 6–7): Erysichthon bought a great deal of food. What **two** consequences did this have?*

-
- [2]

16 *tandem cum nihil reliquum haberet, se ipsum consumebat (line 7): in what shocking way did Erysichthon’s suffering end?*

..... [1]

- 17 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>terram</i>	territory	an area of land
<i>vendidit</i>		
<i>fugere</i>		

[4]

END OF QUESTION PAPER

ADDITIONAL ANSWER SPACE

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

A large area of lined paper for writing answers. It features a vertical margin line on the left side and horizontal dotted lines for writing. The lines are evenly spaced and extend across the width of the page.

A large rectangular area with a solid vertical line on the left side and horizontal dotted lines extending across the page, providing a grid for writing answers.



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