

Wednesday 22 May 2013 – Afternoon

GCSE LATIN

A401/01 Latin Language 1 (Mythology and domestic life) (Foundation 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

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 erat primus rex deorum. sed Iuppiter, filius Saturni, quod fortior quam pater erat, patrem e caelo expulit. itaque Saturnus iratus auxilium amicorum paucorum rogavit ut regnum reciperet. Atlas cum Saturno et amicis ad caelum ivit, sed Iuppiter omnes vicit et Atlantem punivit. nam Iuppiter Atlantem iussit caelum in capite portare.

Atlas hortum magnum habebat in quo poma aurea erant. haec poma tam pulchra erant ut multi vellent ea auferre.

Names

<i>Saturnus, Saturni</i> (m)	Saturn (a god)
<i>Iuppiter, Iovis</i> (m)	Jupiter (a god)
<i>Atlas, Atlantis</i> (m)	Atlas (a giant)

Vocabulary

<i>caelum, caeli</i> (n)	sky, heaven
<i>expello, expellere, expuli, expulsus</i>	I drive out
<i>auxilium, auxilii</i> (n)	help
<i>regnum, regni</i> (n)	kingdom
<i>recipio, recipere, recepi, receptus</i>	I recover, get back
<i>vinco, vincere, vici, victus</i>	I conquer
<i>punio, punire, punivi, punitus</i>	I punish
<i>caput, capitis</i> (n)	head
<i>pomum, pomi</i> (n)	apple
<i>aureus, aurea, aureum</i>	golden
<i>aufero, auferre, abstuli, ablatu</i>	I steal

1 Saturnus erat primus rex deorum (line 1): who was Saturn?

.....

..... [3]

- 2 *sed Iuppiter, filius Saturni, quod fortior quam pater erat, patrem e caelo expulit* (lines 1–2): three of the following statements are true.

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

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| A Jupiter drove Saturn out of heaven. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| B Jupiter was a brave father. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| C Jupiter was braver than his father. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| D Jupiter was the son of Saturn. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| E Saturn drove Jupiter out of heaven. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| F Saturn was the son of Jupiter. | <input type="checkbox"/> |

[3]

- 3 *itaque Saturnus iratus auxilium amicorum paucorum rogavit ut regnum reciperet* (lines 2–3): what did Saturn do in order to get back his kingdom?

.....
 [4]

- 4 *Atlas cum Saturno et amicis ad caelum ivit* (line 3): which is the correct translation of *cum* here?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------------|
| A after | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| B because | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| C when | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| D with | <input type="checkbox"/> |

[1]

5 *sed Iuppiter omnes vicit* (line 4): how many of his enemies did Jupiter conquer?

..... [1]

6 *nam Iuppiter Atlantem iussit caelum in capite portare* (lines 4–5): what did Jupiter order Atlas to do?

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

7 *Atlas hortum magnum habebat in quo poma aurea erant* (line 6): where did Atlas keep the golden apples?

..... [1]

8 *haec poma tam pulchra erant ut multi vellent ea auferre* (lines 6–7): complete the sentence which follows.

These apples were so beautiful that

..... [4]

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Turn over for Question 9

PLEASE DO NOT WRITE ON THIS PAGE

Passage B

Hercules has to get some golden apples for a goddess.

olim dea iussit Herculem tria poma ex horto Atlantis ferre. hoc tamen difficile erat quod canis ferox poma semper servabat. itaque, ubi Hercules ad villam Atlantis venit, eum rogavit ut sibi poma daret.

'in hortum statim ire possum,' respondit Atlas, 'si caelum unam horam tenebis.'

Names

Hercules, Herculis (m)

Hercules (a Greek hero)

Atlas, Atlantis (m)

Atlas (a giant)

Vocabulary

pomum, pomi (n)

apple

difficilis, difficile

difficult

caelum, caeli (n)

sky, heaven

9 Translate Passage B into good English.

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..... [20]

Read Passage C and answer the questions.

Passage C

Hercules tricks Atlas into taking the sky back again. Perseus visits Atlas, who refuses to give him hospitality. Perseus uses the head of the Gorgon to turn him into stone.

nunc Hercules caelum portabat. Atlas tamen, ubi revenit, caelum capere nolebat.

itaque Hercules Atlantem rogavit ut caelum paulisper teneret.

'pulvinum' inquit, 'in capite ponere volo.'

Atlas caelum cepit sed Hercules risit et cum pomis abiit.

post quattuor annos, Perseus, caput Gorgonis in sacco portans, ad villam Atlantis advenit. magna voce cenam rogavit.

'minime!' respondit Atlas.

tum Perseus caput Gorgonis extraxit atque Atlantem in montem mutavit.

Names

Hercules, Herculis (m)

Hercules (a Greek hero)

Atlas, Atlantis (m)

Atlas (a giant)

Perseus, Persei (m)

Perseus (a Greek hero)

Gorgo, Gorgonis (f)

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

Vocabulary

caelum, caeli (n)

sky, heaven

paulisper

for a short time

pulvinus, pulvini (m)

cushion

caput, capitis (n)

head

pono, ponere, posui, positus

I place

pomum, pomi (n)

apple

saccus, sacci (m)

sack

mons, montis (m)

mountain

muto, mutare, mutavi, mutatus

I change

10 *Atlas tamen, ubi revenit, caelum capere nolebat* (line 1): what happened when Atlas returned?

.....

..... [2]

11 *'pulvinum' inquit, 'in capite ponere volo.'* (line 3): what excuse did Hercules give to Atlas for taking the sky back again?

..... [2]

12 *Atlas caelum cepit sed Hercules risit et cum pomis abiit* (line 4): what **two** things did Hercules do after Atlas took the sky back again?

-
- [2]

13 *post quattuor annos, Perseus, caput Gorgonis in sacco portans, ad villam Atlantis advenit* (lines 5–6): when did Perseus come to Atlas' villa?

..... [3]

14 *magna voce cenam rogavit* (line 6): what did he ask for?

..... [1]

15 *'minime!' respondit Atlas* (line 7): what was Atlas' reply?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

- | | | |
|----------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| A | I've only got a little! | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| B | No! | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| C | OK! | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| D | Wait a minute! | <input type="checkbox"/> |

[1]

16 *tum Perseus caput Gorgonis extraxit atque Atlantem in montem mutavit* (line 8): what **two** things did Perseus do?

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-
-
- [4]

17 What can we learn about the character of Atlas from what he does in Passages A, B or C?

Make **one** point and explain your answer.

.....

.....

..... [2]

18 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>multos</i>	multitude	a crowd of people
<i>portans</i>		
<i>unam</i>		

[4]

Paper Total [60]

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.

This section of the page is a large, empty area of lined paper. It consists of approximately 25 horizontal dotted lines spaced evenly down the page. A solid vertical line runs down the left side of this area, creating a margin. The rest of the page is blank white space.

A large rectangular area with horizontal dotted lines and a vertical solid line on the left side, intended for handwritten answers.



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