OCR
Oxford Cambridge and RSA

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Wednesday 18 May 2016 – Morning

GCSE LATIN

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

Duration: 1 hour

Candidate forename		Candidate surname	

Centre number					Candidate number				

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 page(s) 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 gods advise Atalanta not to get married.

Atalanta erat filia regis Schoenei. haec puella in mediis silvis habitabat et celerrime currere poterat. olim Schoeneus iussit Atalantam petere maritum. itaque puella deos rogavit quid facere deberet. 'minime!' dei responderunt. 'tuus pater est stultissimus! nam maritus te necabit'. tum Atalanta, quae perterrita erat, constituit sola manere.

mox multi iuvenes Atalantam invisere volebant. 'Atalanta est pulcherrima!' unus exclamavit. 'ego volo eam in matrimonium ducere.'

Names

Atalanta, Atalantae (f)	Atalanta
Schoeneus, Schoenei (m)	Schoeneus (a Greek king)

Vocabulary

peto, petere, petivi, petitus	I look for
maritus, mariti (m)	husband
debeo, debere, debui, debitus	I must, should
inviso, invisere, invisi, invisus	I go and see, visit
in matrimonium duco, ducere, duxi, ductus	I marry

1   *Atalanta erat filia regis Schoenei* (line 1): who was Atalanta?

    .... **[2]**

2 *haec puella in mediis silvis habitabat et celerrime currere poterat* (lines 1–2).

(a) *haec puella in mediis silvis habitabat*: where did Atalanta live?

.... **[2]**

(b) *celerrime currere poterat*: what was she able to do?

....

.... **[3]**

3 *olim Schoeneus iussit Atalantam petere maritum* (line 2).

One of the following statements is correct.

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

    A   Schoeneus did not want Atalanta to find a husband.

    B   Schoeneus found a husband for Atalanta.

    C   Schoeneus looked for Atalanta's husband.

    D   Schoeneus ordered Atalanta to look for a husband.

[1]

4 *itaque puella deos rogavit quid facere deberet* (lines 2–3): what did the girl ask the gods?

.... **[2]**

5 *'minime!' dei responderunt. 'tuus pater est stultissimus. nam maritus te necabit'* (lines 3–4).

One of the following statements is correct.

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

    A   A husband will kill Atalanta.

    B   Atalanta will kill her husband.

    C   The gods will kill Atalanta.

    D   The husband will be killed by the gods.

[1]

Turn over

6 *tum Atalanta, quae perterrita erat, constituit sola manere* (line 4).

(a) How did Atalanta feel after the gods' warning?

.... **[1]**

(b) What did she decide to do?

.... **[2]**

7 *mox multi iuvenes Atalantam invisere volebant* (line 5): who wanted to go and see Atalanta?

.... **[2]**

8 *'Atalanta est pulcherrima!' unus exclamavit* (lines 5–6): what did one person say about Atalanta?

.... **[2]**

9 *'ego volo eam in matrimonium ducere.'* (line 6): what did that person want to do?

.... **[2]**

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Turn over for the next question

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Passage B

Atalanta challenges the young men to a running race.

iuvenes ad silvas ambulaverunt et Atalantam statim amaverunt. sed Atalanta
nolebat maritum habere. itaque puella iussit omnes iuvenes in certamine currere.
'cur?' iuvenes rogaverunt. Atalanta respondit, 'ego optabo virum qui potest currere
celerius quam ego.' nam Atalanta tam bene currebat ut semper ad metam prima
adveniret.

Names
Atalanta, Atalantae (f)   Atalanta

Vocabulary
maritus, mariti (m)   husband
certamen, certaminis (n)   competition, race
opto, optare, optavi, optatus   I choose
meta, metae (f)   winning post

10 Translate Passage B into good English.   **[20]**

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Read Passage C and answer the questions.

Passage C

Hippomenes asks Venus to help him and as a result Atalanta becomes his wife. The story, however, does not have a happy ending.

cum iuvenis fortis, <u>Hippomenes</u> nomine, <u>Atalantam</u> vidisset, magna voce clamavit, 'ego quoque cum <u>Atalanta</u> currere volo.' itaque deam <u>Venerem</u> rogavit ut se <u>iuvaret</u>. tum dea tria <u>poma</u> ingentia iuveni dedit. 'si tu dabis <u>poma</u> <u>Atalantae</u>,' dea dixit, '<u>victoriam</u> habebis. nam <u>poma</u> eam <u>retardabunt</u>.'

itaque <u>Hippomenes</u> <u>Atalantam</u> in <u>certamine</u> <u>superavit</u> et mox eam <u>in matrimonium duxit</u>. iuvenis tamen <u>Veneri</u> <u>gratias</u> non <u>egit</u>. tum dea, quae nunc iratissima erat, iuvenem et puellam in <u>leones</u> feroces <u>mutavit</u>.

Names

Hippomenes, Hippomenae (m)	Hippomenes (a spectator of the race)
Atalanta, Atalantae (f)	Atalanta
Venus, Veneris (f)	Venus (the goddess of love)

Vocabulary

iuvo, iuvare, iuvi, iutus	I help
pomum, pomi (n)	apple
victoria, victoriae (f)	victory
retardo, retardare, retardavi, retardatus	I slow (someone) down
certamen, certaminis (n)	competition, race
supero, superare, superavi, superatus	I overpower
in matrimonium duco, ducere, duxi, ductus	I marry
gratias ago, agere, egi, actus	I give thanks
leo, leonis (m)	lion
muto, mutare, mutavi, mutatus	I change

11 *cum iuvenis fortis, <u>Hippomenes</u> nomine, <u>Atalantam</u> vidisset* (line 1): what are we told about Hippomenes? Give **two** details.

- ....

- .... **[2]**

12 *'ego quoque cum Atalanta currere volo.'* (line 2): which is the correct translation of *cum* here?

One of the following answers is correct.

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

A after ☐

B because ☐

C when ☐

D with ☐

[1]

13 *itaque deam Venerem rogavit ut se iuvaret* (line 2): what did Hippomenes ask Venus to do?

.... **[2]**

14 *tum dea tria poma ingentia iuveni dedit* (line 3): what **two** things are we told about the apples which the goddess gave to Hippomenes?

- ....

- .... **[2]**

15 *'si tu dabis poma Atalantae,' dea dixit, 'victoriam habebis'* (lines 3–4): what did the goddess say would happen, if Hippomenes gave the apples to Atalanta?

.... **[2]**

16 *mox eam in matrimonium duxit* (lines 5–6): write down **and** translate the **Latin** word which shows that Atalanta and Hippomenes did not take long to get married.

Latin word	English translation

[2]

Turn over

17 *tum dea, quae nunc iratissima erat, iuvenem et puellam in leones feroces mutavit* (lines 6–7).

(a) *dea, quae nunc iratissima erat*: how did Venus feel when Hippomenes did not thank her?

.... **[1]**

(b) *iuvenem et puellam in leones feroces mutavit*: what did she do as a result?

....

.... **[4]**

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
multi	multitude	a crowd of people
habitabat		
prima		

[4]

END OF QUESTION PAPER

ADDITIONAL ANSWER SPACE

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

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