OCR
Oxford Cambridge and RSA

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Wednesday 18 May 2016 – Morning

GCSE LATIN

A401/02   Latin Language 1 (Mythology and domestic life) (Higher Tier)

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.

Turn over

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, quae celerrime currere poterat, in mediis silvis habitabat. olim rex Atalantam rogavit ut maritum inveniret. itaque puella ad templum iter fecit ut auxilium deorum peteret. dei tamen Atalantae imperaverunt ne maritum quaereret. 'maritus te necabit', monuerunt. tum Atalanta tam perterrita erat ut e silvis discedere diu nollet.

post paucos annos plurimi iuvenes, qui uxorem cupiebant, Atalantae appropinquaverunt. nam audiverant quam pulchra esset et eam in matrimonium ducere volebant.

Names

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

Vocabulary

maritus, mariti (m)	husband
impero, imperare, imperavi (+ dative)	I order, command
moneo, monere, monui, monitus	I warn, advise
in matrimonium duco, ducere, duxi, ductus	I marry

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

   .... **[2]**

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

   (a) What was Atalanta able to do?

   ....

   .... **[3]**

   (b) Where did she live?

   ....

   .... **[2]**

3 *rex Atalantam rogavit ut maritum inveniret* (line 2): what did the king ask Atalanta to do?

.... **[1]**

4 *itaque puella ad templum iter fecit ut auxilium deorum peteret* (lines 2–3): why did Atalanta make a journey to the temple?

....

.... **[3]**

5 *'maritus te necabit', monuerunt* (line 4): what did the gods warn?

....

.... **[2]**

6 *tum Atalanta tam perterrita erat ut e silvis discedere diu nollet* (lines 4–5).

  (a) *tum Atalanta tam perterrita erat*: how did Atalanta feel after the gods' warning?

  .... **[1]**

  (b) *ut e silvis discedere diu nollet*: what was she unwilling to do?

  ....

  .... **[2]**

7 *plurimi iuvenes, qui uxorem cupiebant, Atalantae appropinquaverunt* (line 6): what **two** things are we told about the young men who approached Atalanta?

  • ....

  • .... **[2]**

8   *audiverant quam pulchra esset et eam <u>in matrimonium ducere</u> volebant* (line 7).

One of the following statements is correct.

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

A	The young men had heard that Atalanta wanted to marry.	
B	The young men had heard that Atalanta was already married.	
C	The young men had heard that Atalanta was beautiful.	
D	The young men had heard that Atalanta was more beautiful than them.	

[1]

5

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Turn over for the next question

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Passage B

Atalanta thinks of a plan.

Atalanta non sciebat quid iam facere deberet. tandem consilium crudele paravit. 'si quis celerius quam ego currere poterit, illi nubam,' nuntiavit. 'ceteri iuvenes tamen, a me superati, necabuntur.' his verbis auditis, iuvenes miserrimi erant, sed Atalantam ita amabant ut condicionem eius acciperent. Atalanta tamen tam bene currebat ut semper ad metam prima adveniret.

Names

Atalanta, Atalantae (f)	Atalanta

Vocabulary

si quis	if anyone
nubo, nubere, nupsi (+ dative)	I marry
verbum, verbi (n)	word
condicio, condicionis (f)	condition, terms
meta, metae (f)	winning post

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

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Read Passage C and answer the questions.

Passage C

Venus intervenes and Atalanta finally acquires a husband but the story does not have a happy ending.

hoc viso, <u>Hippomenes</u> exclamavit se quoque cum <u>Atalanta</u> <u>certare</u> velle. itaque auxilium <u>Veneris</u> petivit, quod mortem timebat. dea, cum sciret iuvenem puellam amare, tria <u>poma</u> gravia ei tradidit. '<u>iace</u> <u>poma</u> puellae currenti,' dixit dea. 'nam <u>poma</u> <u>Atalantam</u> <u>detinebunt</u>; sic tu <u>victoriam</u> facilem habebis.'

mox <u>Atalanta</u>, in <u>certamine</u> victa, uxor <u>Hippomenae</u> facta est. <u>Venus</u> tamen, cum cognovisset iuvenem sibi nulla dona dedisse, <u>maritum</u> uxoremque punire constituit. itaque illi in leones saevos statim <u>mutati sunt</u>.

Names

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

Vocabulary

certo, certare, certavi	I compete
pomum, pomi (n)	apple
iacio, iacere, ieci, iactus	I throw
detineo, detinere, detinui, detentus	I delay, hold back
victoria, victoriae (f)	victory
certamen, certaminis (n)	competition, contest
maritus, mariti (m)	husband
muto, mutare, mutavi, mutatus	I change

10 *Hippomenes exclamavit se quoque cum <u>Atalanta</u> <u>certare</u> velle* (line 1): what did Hippomenes exclaim?

....

....

.... **[3]**

11 *itaque auxilium Veneris petivit, quod mortem timebat* (lines 1–2): why did Hippomenes ask Venus for help?

....

.... **[2]**

12 *dea, cum sciret iuvenem puellam amare, tria poma gravia ei tradidit* (lines 2–3).

(a) Why did Venus help Hippomenes?

....

.... **[3]**

(b) What **two** things are we told about the apples?

• ....

• .... **[2]**

13 *'nam poma Atalantam detinebunt; sic tu victoriam facilem habebis'* (lines 3–4).

One of the following statements is true.

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

A   Atalanta will be victorious. ☐

B   Hippomenes will be delayed by Atalanta. ☐

C   It will be easy for Atalanta to win the victory. ☐

D   The apples will delay Atalanta. ☐

[1]

14 *Venus tamen, cum cognovisset iuvenem sibi nulla dona dedisse, maritum uxoremque punire constituit* (lines 5–6): why did Venus decide to punish Atalanta and Hippomenes?

....

....

.... **[4]**

15 *illi in leones saevos statim <u>mutati sunt</u>* (line 7): what was their punishment?

....

.... **[2]**

16 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
credebat	credible	believable
annos		
tradidit		

[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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