

**Friday 25 May 2012 – Morning**

**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

Centre number

Candidate number

### MODIFIED LANGUAGE

#### INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- You should answer this paper only if you have entered for the Higher Tier.
- 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

*Neptune and Apollo offer to help Laomedon, but he cheats them.*

Laomedon erat rex Troiae. olim Apollo invenit Laomedontem muros novos aedificantem. itaque dixit, 'si nobis pecuniam vinumque dabis, Neptunus muros aedificabit et ego oves tuas custodiam.' Laomedon tamen, cum muri aedificati essent, deis dona promissa non tradidit. Neptunus igitur regem punire constituit et anguem ingentem Troiam misit ut puellas consumeret. perterritus, Laomedon deos ceteros rogavit quid facere deberet. dei regi suaserunt ut filiam eius, Hesionem nomine, quam maxime amabat, angui sacrificaret. sed cum rex hoc facere nollet, Neptunus iratus aquam plurimam in terram Troiae misit.

### Names

<i>Laomedon, Laomedontis</i> (m)	Laomedon
<i>Troia, Troiae</i> (f)	Troy (a city)
<i>Apollo, Apollinis</i> (m)	Apollo (a god)
<i>Neptunus, Neptuni</i> (m)	Neptune (god of the sea)
<i>Hesione, Hesionis</i> (f)	Hesione (daughter of Laomedon)

### Vocabulary

<i>murus, muri</i> (m)	wall
<i>ovis, ovis</i> (f)	sheep
<i>anguis, anguis</i> (m)	snake
<i>maxime</i>	very greatly
<i>suadeo, suadere, suasi, suasus</i> (+ dative)	I advise
<i>sacrifico, sacrificare, sacrificavi, sacrificatus</i>	I sacrifice

- 1 *olim Apollo invenit Laomedontem muros novos aedificantem* (lines 1–2): what did Apollo find Laomedon doing?

..... [2]

- 2 *'si nobis pecuniam vinumque dabis, Neptunus muros aedificabit et ego oves tuas custodiam.'* (lines 2–3): Apollo says he and Neptune will help Laomedon.

(a) What rewards does Apollo ask for?

..... [2]

(b) What does Apollo say he himself will do?

..... [2]

- 3 *Laomedon tamen, cum muri aedificati essent, deis dona promissa non tradidit* (lines 3–4): what did Laomedon fail to do when the walls were completed?

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

- 4 *anguem ingentem Troiam misit ut puellas consumeret* (line 5): for what purpose did Neptune send the snake to Troy?

..... [2]

- 5 *Laomedon deos ceteros rogavit quid facere deberet* (lines 5–6): what did Laomedon ask the rest of the gods?

..... [2]

- 6 *dei regi suaserunt ut filiam eius, Hesionem nomine, quam maxime amabat, angui sacrificaret* (lines 6–7): **two** of the following statements are correct.

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

- |          |   |                          |
|----------|---|--------------------------|
| <b>A</b> | The gods advised Laomedon to sacrifice Hesione.   | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>B</b> | The gods advised Laomedon to sacrifice the snake. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>C</b> | The gods advised Neptune to sacrifice Hesione.    | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>D</b> | The king loved Hesione very much.                 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>E</b> | The kings advised sacrificing Hesione.            | <input type="checkbox"/> |

[2]

- 7 *sed cum rex hoc facere nollet* (line 7): **one** of the following statements is correct.

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

- |          |  |                          |
|----------|--|--------------------------|
| <b>A</b> | Neptune did not want to do this to the king.   | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>B</b> | Neptune did not want to do this with the king. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>C</b> | The king did not want to do this.              | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>D</b> | The king wanted to do this.                    | <input type="checkbox"/> |

[1]

- 8 *Neptunus iratus aquam plurimam in terram Troiae misit* (line 8): Neptune was angry. What did he do?

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

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**Turn over for Question 9.**

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## Passage B

*Laomedon agrees to the sacrifice, but Hercules comes to the rescue.*

tandem rex cessit et filiam lacrimantem prope mare reliquit. Hercules, fortior leone, regi appropinquavit. 'si mihi equos pulcherrimos dabis,' inquit 'promitto me anguem saevum necaturum esse.' sed, puella e periculo servata, rex Herculi equos numquam dedit. Hercules igitur ipse tam iratus erat ut Telamonem auxilium rogaret. ei persuasit ut secum Troiam rediret et urbem deleret.

**Names**

*Hercules, Herculis* (m)

Hercules

*Telamon, Telamonis* (m)

Telamon (a friend of Hercules)

*Troia, Troiae* (f)

Troy (a city)

**Vocabulary**

*cedo, cedere, cessi, cessus*

I give way

*anguis, anguis* (m)

snake

**9** Translate Passage B into good English.

.....

.....

.....

.....

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.....

.....

.....



Read Passage C and answer the questions.

Passage C

*Hercules and Telamon attack Troy.*

amicis aliis collectis, Hercules et Telamon Troiam navigaverunt. Telamon primus portam urbis intravit. Hercules ad regiam Laomedontis festinavit, ubi regem et paene omnes filios eius necavit. Priamus patri suo dixerat equos Herculi dari debere. itaque solus mortem effugit. Hercules laetus amico suo Hesionem uxorem dedit et Priamum regem fecit. hic tamen, quamquam multos annos vixit, miser erat cum senex esset; nam Troiam a Graecis superatam incendioque deletam vidit.

**Names**

<i>Hercules, Herculis</i> (m)	Hercules
<i>Telamon, Telamonis</i> (m)	Telamon (a friend of Hercules)
<i>Troia, Troiae</i> (f)	Troy (a city)
<i>Laomedon, Laomedontis</i> (m)	Laomedon
<i>Priamus, Priami</i> (m)	Priam
<i>Hesione, Hesionis</i> (f)	Hesione (a princess)
<i>Graeci, Graecorum</i> (m)	the Greeks

**Vocabulary**

<i>colligo, colligere, collegi, collectus</i>	I collect
<i>regia, regiae</i> (f)	palace
<i>incendium, incendii</i> (n)	fire

- 10 *Telamon* primus portam urbis intravit (lines 1–2): what was Telamon the first to do?

..... [3]

- 11 *Hercules* ad *regiam* *Laomedontis* festinavit, ubi regem et paene omnes filios eius necavit (lines 2–3): Hercules killed the king. Who else did he kill?

..... [3]

- 12 *Priamus* patri suo dixerat equos *Herculi* dari debere (lines 3–4): what had Priam said to his father?

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



- 13 *hic tamen, quamquam multos annos vixit, miser erat cum senex esset; nam Troiam a Graecis superatam incendioque deletam vidit* (lines 5–6).

(a) How long did Priam live?

..... [1]

(b) When Priam was an old man, what did he see which made him miserable? Give **two** details.

.....

..... [2]

- 14 What can we learn about the character of Hercules from Passages B and C? You should make **three** points and give a reason for each point.

• .....

.....

• .....

.....

• .....

..... [3]

- 15** 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.

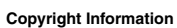
Write your answers in the boxes. One has been done for you.

Latin word	English word	Meaning of the English word
<i>multos</i>	multitude	a crowd of people
<i>mare</i>		
<i>primus</i>		

[4]

Paper Total [60]

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

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