



Oxford Cambridge and RSA

Monday 13 May 2019 – Afternoon

AS Level Latin

H043/01 Language

Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes



You must have:

- the OCR 12-page Answer Booklet
(OCR12 sent with general stationery)

Do not use:

- a dictionary

INSTRUCTIONS

- Use black ink.
- Answer Section A and **one** question in Section B.
- Write your answers in the Answer Booklet. Additional paper may be used if required but you must clearly show your candidate number, centre number and question number(s).

INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is **80**.
- The marks for each question are shown in brackets [].
- This document consists of **8** pages.



Section A

- 1 Translate the following passage into English.

Please write your translation on alternate lines.

[55]

The Spartan general Pausanias plots to betray his city to the Persians.

Pausanias was a great man but dishonest in all aspects of his life. Although in the past he had fought several battles against the Persians, he now hoped to persuade the king of Persia to help him seize power in Sparta.

Pausanias nonnullos Persarum nobiles ceperat. hos clam ad regem Persarum cum litteris remisit, in quibus haec scripserat: 'ego, dux Spartaee, hos captivos tibi libenter reddo quod me tecum foedere coniungi cupio. permittite mihi ut filiam tuam uxorem ducam. si id feceris, totam Graeciam sub tuam potestatem me redacturum esse polliceor.'

rex, hac re magnopere gavisus, legatum emisit qui Pausaniae promitteret omnia quae cupiebat. interea Pausanias, alacrior ad rem gerendam factus, in suspicionem Lacedaemoniorum cecidit. domum revocatus, capitis accusatus est. quamquam iudices ei pepercerunt, eum coegerunt ut multum pecuniae solveret neque ad exercitum suum reveniret.

at ille brevi tempore Colonas navigavit, ubi vestem et mores Persarum sumere coepit. deinde servo cuidam persuasit ut epistulam ad regem Persarum ferret. hic servus tamen animadverterat neminem eorum qui hoc officium suscepisset umquam revenisse. veritus ne quid mali sibi accideret, epistula aperta cognovit se, simulac eam tradidisset, interfectum iri. Spartam igitur progressus epistulam iudicibus ostendit, qui sine mora Pausaniam ad mortem condemnaverunt.

Based on Nepos, *Pausanias*, 2–5

Names*Pausanias, -ae* (m)

Pausanias

Persae, -arum (m pl)

the Persians

Sparta, -ae (f)

Sparta (a Greek city)

Graecia, -ae (f)

Greece

Lacedaemonii, -orum (m pl)

the Spartans

Coloniae, -arum (f pl)

Coloniae (a Greek city close to Persian territory)

Words*alacer, alacris, alacre*

eager

suspicio, -onis (f)

suspicion

capitis accuso, -are, -avi, -atus

I accuse on a capital charge (a crime punishable by death)

TURN OVER FOR THE NEXT QUESTION

Section B

Answer **either** Question 2 **or** Question 3.

2 Read the following passage and answer the questions.

In this speech Cicero attacks the evidence given on oath by some Gallic witnesses for the prosecution, since (so he says) the Gauls generally show little respect for the gods.

How can any Gaul – even the most distinguished – be compared with any citizen of Rome, whether of the highest or the most humble rank?

ceteri pro religionibus suis bella suscipiunt, Galli contra religiones omnium; illi in bellis gerendis auxilium a dis immortalibus petunt, hi cum ipsis dis immortalibus bella gesserunt. hae sunt gentes quae olim longe a suis sedibus usque Delphos ad templum Apollinis spoliandum profectae sunt, et ab eisdem gentibus 5
Capitolium obsessum est atque Iuppiter ipse oppugnatus.

praeterea, si aliquo metu adducti deos placandos esse cogitant, humanis victimis aras eorum ornant. quis enim ignorat istos etiam ad hunc diem retinere illam morem diram hominum immolatorum? qualem igitur fidem, qualem religionem illi 10
praebent qui etiam deos immortales credunt humano scelere et sanguine hominum tam facile placari posse?

Cicero, *pro Fonteio* 30–31 (adapted)

Names

<i>Galli, -orum</i> (m pl)	the Gauls (from modern France)
<i>Delphi, -orum</i> (m pl)	Delphi (in Greece)
<i>Apollo, -inis</i> (m)	Apollo (a god)
<i>Capitolium, -i</i> (n)	the Capitol Hill (in Rome, the site of the temple of Jupiter)

Words

<i>religio, -onis</i> (f)	religious belief
<i>spolio, -are</i>	I loot, ransack
<i>placo, -are</i>	I placate, win over
<i>iste, ista, istud</i>	that, those
<i>immolo, -are</i>	I sacrifice

- (a) *ceteri ... omnium* (lines 1–2): how do the Gauls' reasons for engaging in war differ from those of other peoples? [3]
- (b) *illi ... gesserunt* (lines 2–3): how do the Gauls' attitudes towards the gods differ from those of other peoples? [4]
- (c) *hae ... oppugnatus* (lines 3–6): what did the Gauls do in the past which shows how aggressive they are towards the gods? [5]
- (d) *praeterea ... ornant* (lines 7–8):
- (i) what does Cicero find objectionable about the Gauls' way of worshipping the gods? [2]
 - (ii) when do the Gauls worship the gods in this way? [3]
- (e) *quis ... immolatorum* (lines 8–10):
- (i) what custom does Cicero describe? [1]
 - (ii) what does he say to show his disapproval of this custom? [2]
- (f) *qualem igitur ... posse* (lines 10–12): in this sentence, what does Cicero say to make the Gauls' behaviour seem ridiculous? [5]

TURN OVER FOR QUESTION 3

Do **not** answer this question if you have already answered Question 2.

3 Translate the following five sentences into Latin.

Please write on alternate lines.

- (a) The slave-girls promised that they would give water to the horse. [5]
- (b) If we do not walk quickly, we shall not be able to buy enough food. [5]
- (c) When their sons did not return home, the fathers were very angry. [5]
- (d) The soldiers advised the women to hide their money under a tree. [5]
- (e) All the citizens want to know what happened in the battle. [5]

END OF QUESTION PAPER

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