



Oxford Cambridge and RSA

**Tuesday 4 June 2024 – Morning**

**A Level Latin**

**H443/02 Prose Composition or Comprehension**

**Time allowed: 1 hour 15 minutes**



**You must have:**

- the OCR 12-page Answer Booklet

**Do not use:**

- a dictionary

**INSTRUCTIONS**

- Use black ink.
- Write your answer to each question in the Answer Booklet. The question numbers must be clearly shown.
- Fill in the boxes on the front of the Answer Booklet.
- Answer **either** the questions in Section A **or** the question in Section B.

**INFORMATION**

- The total mark for this paper is **50**.
- The marks for each question are shown in brackets [ ].
- This document has **4** pages.

**ADVICE**

- Read each question carefully before you start your answer.

Answer Section A **or** Section B.

### Section A Comprehension and Grammar

Read the passage.

*Excessive drinking has terrible consequences, as the examples of Alexander the Great and Marc Antony show, and, if it becomes a habit, it can do permanent harm to anyone.*

© Seneca, ed. L.D.Reynolds, Epistulae Morales vol.1, pages 282-284, Oxford University Press, 1965. From first line "non facit ebrietas vita sed incendit, pudorem malis consiliis obstantem removet." to last line "nam consuetudo insaniae durat et vita vino concepta etiam sine illo valet." Item no

#### Names

*Alexander, -dri* (m)

*Marcus Antonius, -i* (m)

*Cleopatra, -ae* (f)

Alexander the Great

Marc Antony

Cleopatra (queen of Egypt)

#### Words

*ebrietas, -atis* (f)

*vitium, -i* (n)

*pertinax, -acis*

*impar, -is*

*sitio, -ire*

*diutinus, -a, -um*

*effero, -are*

drunkenness

vice, sin

constant, continuous

unequal, inferior

I thirst for

long-lasting

I make wild, enrage

- 1 *non facit ... protrahit* (lines 1–2): according to Seneca, what harm does drunkenness do? [3]
- 2 *cogita ... perdidit* (lines 3–5): what effects has drunkenness had on entire nations? [5]
- 3 In lines 5–7 (*Alexandrum ... obruit*), what details does Seneca include to show the change caused to Alexander by excessive drinking? [4]
- 4 *Marcum Antonium ... reddidit* (lines 7–9): what does Seneca say which shows the decline of Marc Antony? [7]
- 5 Translate *eum crudelem ... faciebat* (lines 10–12).  
Please write your translation on alternate lines. [10]
- 6 In lines 13–15 (*sicut ... valent*), how does Seneca illustrate the harmful consequences of drunkenness? [6]
- 7 State and explain the case of the following:
- (a) *consiliis* (line 1) [2]
- (b) *annorum* (line 4) [2]
- (c) *vino* (line 8) [2]
- 8 Which part of the verb are the following:
- (a) *obstantem* (line 1)? [1]
- (b) *cogita* (line 3)? [1]
- (c) *bibendi* (line 7)? [1]
- 9 Give the present active infinitive of the following:
- (a) *patefecit* (line 4) [1]
- (b) *concepta* (line 15) [1]
- 10 From lines 3–7 (*cogita ... obruit*), write down **two** subjunctive verbs and explain why each needs to be subjunctive, using a translation if you think it is helpful. [4]

**Section B**  
**Prose Composition**

Do **not** answer this section if you have already answered Section A.

**11** Translate this passage into Latin prose.

You are reminded that marks will be awarded for the style of your translation.

**Please write your translation on alternate lines.**

**[50]**

Aristagoras urged the Ionians to free their country from the Persians and choose their own leaders. Meanwhile he himself sailed to Greece to seek powerful allies.

When he reached Sparta, he promised King Cleomenes that great wealth could be obtained and that the Persians would be very easy to defeat in battle. When the king asked how long the road was to Persia, Aristogaras replied that it was three months' journey from the coast. Alarmed by this, Cleomenes exclaimed that Spartans would never dare to march so far from their homeland, and ordered him to leave Sparta immediately.

However, in Athens, when Aristagoras told the people the same things, they eagerly decided to send twenty ships to help the Ionians. How much easier it seems to deceive a multitude than one man: for Aristagoras, having failed to convince Cleomenes, succeeded with thirty thousand Athenians!

**Names**

Aristagoras (an Ionian leader)	<i>Aristagoras, -ae</i> (m)
Ionians	<i>Ionii, -orum</i> (m pl)
Persians	<i>Persae, -arum</i> (m pl)
Greece	<i>Graecia, -ae</i> (f)
Sparta	<i>Lacedaemon, -onis</i> (f)
Cleomenes	<i>Cleomenes, -is</i> (m)
Persia	<i>Persis, -idis</i> (f)
Spartans	<i>Lacedaemonii, -orum</i> (m pl)
Athens	<i>Athenae, -arum</i> (f pl)
Athenians	<i>Athenienses, -ium</i> (m pl)

**END OF QUESTION PAPER**

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