



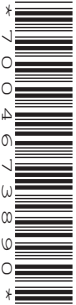
Oxford Cambridge and RSA

# AS Level Latin

H043/01 Language

**Monday 14 May 2018 – Afternoon**

**Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes**



**You must have:**

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

**Do not use:**

- a dictionary

### INSTRUCTIONS

- Use black ink.
- Complete the boxes on the front cover of the Answer Booklet.
- Answer **all** the questions in 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).
- Do **not** write in the barcodes.

### 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]**

*While Caesar is away in another part of the province, a dispute between the Veneti and the commander Crassus develops into a major rebellion along the west coast of Gaul.*

As winter began, Caesar, having brought the Belgae under control, repelled the Germans, and defeated the Seduni in the Alps, had good reason to feel confident that peace had been established in Gaul.

cum Caesar totam Galliam iam quietam esse cogitaret, in Illyricum profectus est, quod hanc terram videre et populum eius cognoscere volebat. subito tamen bellum in Gallia ortum est. causa eius belli fuit haec. Publius Crassus adulescens cum legione septima prope oram maritimam hiemabat. ut in his locis inopia cibi erat, Crassus tribunos quosdam in proximas civitates frumenti colligendi causa emiserat; quo in numero Quintus Velanius cum Tito Silio in Venetos missus est.

sed Veneti Silium Velaniumque in carcerem coniecerunt, quod sperabant se eo modo obsides, quos Crasso dedissent, recuperaturos esse. deinde finitimi, exemplo horum adducti, alios tribunos retinuerunt et, nuntiis inter se missis, promittebant se nihil nisi consilio omnium acturos esse omnesque eandem fortunam laturos esse. reliquas civitates quoque hortabantur ut eam libertatem, quam a maioribus accepissent, defenderent potius quam servi Romanorum fierent. tandem omnes gentes maritimae legatos ad Crassum miserunt; eum monebant ut, si tribunos servare vellet, obsides statim liberaret.

Caesar, *De Bello Gallico* 3.7–8 (adapted)

**Names***Caesar, -i* (m)*Gallia, -ae* (f)*Illyricum, -i* (n)*Publius Crassus, -i* (m)*Quintus Velanius, -i* (m)*Titus Silius, -i* (m)*Veneti, -orum* (m pl)

Caesar

Gaul (modern France)

Illyricum (modern Croatia)

Publius Crassus

Quintus Velanius

Titus Silius

the Veneti (a Gallic tribe)

**Words***quietus, -a, -um**maritimus, -a, -um**hiemo, -are**tribunus, -i* (m)*colligo, -ere**carcer, carceris* (m)*conicio, -ere, -ieci, -iectus**recupero, -are**finitimi, -orum* (m pl)*adduco, -ere**maiores, -um* (m pl)

peaceful

maritime, beside the sea

I spend the winter

military tribune, army officer

I collect

prison

I throw

I get back, recover

neighbours

I encourage, influence

ancestors

## Section B

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

2 Read the following passage and answer the questions.

*In a letter to Cicero, Sulpicius describes the gruesome murder of a friend.*

cum Athenas pervenissem, domum Marcelli statim petivi  
 totumque diem cum eo consumpsi. nam postridie ad Italiam  
 navigaturus erat. duobus post diebus, tamen, hora decima  
 noctis, Postumius ad me venit et rettulit Marcellum post cenam  
 a Magio, amico eius, pugione oppugnatum esse et duo vulnera 5  
 accepisse, unum in stomacho, alterum in capite; Magium  
 postea se ipsum interfecisse. ego medicum arcessivi et prima  
 luce profectus sum. puer tamen obviam mihi iit et nuntiavit paulo  
 antea Marcellum mortuum esse. ita vir clarissimus ab homine  
 pessimo morte crudelissima affectus est et illi, quem etiam inimici 10  
 propter dignitatem servaverant, erat amicus qui mortem obtulit.

Cicero, *ad Fam.* 4.12 (adapted)

**Names**

*Athenae, -arum* (f pl)

Athens

*Marcellus, -i* (m)

Marcellus

*Postumius, -i* (m)

Postumius

*Magius, -i* (m)

Magius

**Words**

*pugio, -onis* (m)

dagger

*stomachus, -i* (m)

stomach

*medicus, -i* (m)

doctor

- (a) *cum Athenas ... navigaturus erat* (lines 1–3):
- (i) what did Sulpicius do after he arrived in Athens? [2]
  - (ii) why was this urgent? [2]
- (b) *duobus ... interfecisse* (lines 3–7):
- (i) when did Postumius come to see Sulpicius? [2]
  - (ii) what disturbing news did he bring? [6]
- (c) *ego ... profectus sum* (lines 7–8):
- (i) when did Sulpicius set off? [1]
  - (ii) what did he do before he left? [1]
- (d) *puer ... mortuum esse* (lines 8–9): what might have made Sulpicius think that his journey was pointless? [3]
- (e) *ita ... affectus est* (lines 9–10): what does Sulpicius say to show his bitterness about Marcellus' death? [4]
- (f) *et illi, quem ... obtulit* (lines 10–11): for what reason does Sulpicius feel that the circumstances of Marcellus' death were particularly regrettable? [4]

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 citizens found out that the bridge had been burnt in the war. [5]
- (b) Horatius' father took the boys to Rome to see the new temples. [5]
- (c) After my mother died, I decided to sell the house to a merchant. [5]
- (d) If the guards had run faster, the prisoners would not have escaped. [5]
- (e) Ask your friend whether he wants to go to the shops today. [5]

**END OF QUESTION PAPER**

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