



Oxford Cambridge and RSA

Monday 05 October 2020 – Afternoon

AS Level Latin

H043/01 Language

Time allowed: 1 hour 30 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 the question in Section A and **one** question in Section B.

INFORMATION

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

ADVICE

- Read each question carefully before you start your answer.

Section A

- 1 Translate the following passage into English.

Please write your translation on alternate lines.

[55]

Dionysius, ruler of Syracuse, plots against a rival and his family.

On the death of the elder Dionysius, Dion had expected, as his son-in-law, to be given part of his kingdom. When instead the younger Dionysius inherited everything, the two men continued to work together amicably for some time, but Dionysius became increasingly tyrannical and unpopular with his people.

mox Dionysius se a Dione et potestate et amore populi superari sentiebat. veritus igitur ne Dion, si ibi maneret, aliquam occasionem sui opprimendi caperet, ei triremem dedit in qua Corinthum deveheretur. dixit se utrique beneficium facere, ne alter alterum oppugnaret. cum multi id suspicarentur invidiaque Dionysi etiam maior esset, omnia bona Dionis quae moveri poterant in naves imposuit et ad eum misit. sic enim ostendere volebat se non odio illius hominis sed salutis causa agere.

brevi tempore audivit Dionem milites cogere sibi que bellum facere parare. itaque Areten, uxorem illius, alii viro tradidit filiumque eius sic educari iussit ut cupiditatibus pessimis imbueretur. nam ei, nondum adulescenti, scorta adducebantur et vino cibusque optimis perdebatur, neque ullum tempus ei sobrio relinquebatur.

ubi ab exilio tandem rediit pater, custodibus mandavit ut iuvenem ab talibus moribus ad virtutem reducerent. is tamen vitam mutatam ferre adeo non potuit ut se de summo tecto deiecerit atque ita perierit.

Nepos, *Dion* 4 (adapted)

Names

<i>Dionysius, -i</i> (m)	Dionysius
<i>Dion, -is</i> (m)	Dion
<i>Corinthus, -i</i> (f)	Corinth (a city in Greece)
<i>Arete, -n</i> (f)	Arete

Words

<i>triremis, -is</i> (f)	trireme (a three-decked warship)
<i>invidia, -ae</i> (f)	dislike, resentment
<i>educō, -are</i>	I bring up, train
<i>cupīditas, -tatis</i> (f)	desire, pleasure
<i>imbuo, -ere</i>	(<i>here</i>) I fill
<i>scortum, -i</i> (n)	a prostitute
<i>vinum, -i</i> (n)	wine
<i>sobrius, -a, -um</i>	sober

TURN OVER FOR THE NEXT QUESTION

Section B

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

2 Read the following passage and answer the questions.

Two stories from early Roman history show the importance of using the right words.

Tullus Hostilius, libris sacris Numae et eodem modo sacrifici usus, Iovem caelo devocare conabatur. quod tamen quaedam haud rite dixerat, fulmine necatus est. saepe vero fortunae magnarum rerum paucis verbis mutari possunt.

cum olim viri in Tarpeio fundamenta templi fodientes caput 5
humanum invenissent, legatos ad Etruriam miserunt qui
clarissimum vatem Olenum consulerent. hic, id famam
potestatemque magnam laturum esse cernens, petivit quomodo
in suam gentem transferret. itaque imagine templi in terra 10
descripta, 'quid dicitis, Romani?' inquit, baculo ostendens,
'nonne hoc loco, ubi caput invenimus, templum erit Iovis optimi
maximi?' sic fortuna Romanorum in Etruscos transiisset, nisi
legati respondissent 'non quidem hic, sed Romae inventum esse
caput dicimus'.

Pliny the Elder, *Historia Naturalis* 28.4 (adapted)

Names

<i>Tullus Hostilius, -i</i> (m)	Tullus Hostilius (the third king of Rome)
<i>Numa, -ae</i> (m)	Numa (the second king of Rome)
<i>Iuppiter, Iovis</i> (m)	Jupiter
<i>Tarpeius, -i</i> (m)	the Tarpeian Rock (in Rome)
<i>Etruria, -ae</i> (f)	Etruria (a kingdom in Italy, north of Rome)
<i>Olenus, -i</i> (m)	Olenus
<i>Etrusci, -orum</i> (m)	the Etruscans (the people of Etruria)

Words

<i>sacrificium, -i</i> (n)	sacrifice
<i>rite</i>	correctly
<i>fulmen, fulminis</i> (n)	lightning
<i>fundamenta, -orum</i> (n)	foundations
<i>fodio, -ire</i>	I dig
<i>vates, -is</i> (m)	soothsayer, prophet
<i>imago, imaginis</i> (f)	a drawing, picture
<i>baculum, -i</i> (n)	a stick

- (a) *Tullus Hostilius ... conabatur* (lines 1–2):
- (i) what was Tullus Hostilius trying to do? [2]
 - (ii) what did he use to ensure success? [3]
- (b) *quod tamen ... necatus est* (lines 2–3): what went wrong? [2]
- (c) *saepe ... possunt* (lines 3–4): what comment does Pliny make about events such as this? [3]
- (d) *cum olim ... consulerent* (lines 5–7):
- (i) what happened on the Tarpeian Rock? [2]
 - (ii) what did they decide to do about it? [2]
- (e) *hic ... maximi* (lines 7–12):
- (i) describe the trick that Olenus tried to play on the Romans. [5]
 - (ii) for what reason did he do this? [3]
- (f) *sic fortuna ... dicimus* (lines 12–14): how was the fate of the Romans preserved? [3]

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) Although I lived in Rome for many years, I had never seen the emperor. [5]
- (b) The slaves worked so diligently that their master gave them all a reward. [5]
- (c) Surely you will beg the soldiers to spare the wounded prisoner? [5]
- (d) At that time many were afraid that they would be abandoned by their allies. [5]
- (e) Let us always try to help those less fortunate than ourselves. [5]

END OF QUESTION PAPER

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