



Oxford Cambridge and RSA

Friday 7 June 2019 – 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 (OCR12 sent with general stationery)

Do not use:

- a dictionary

INSTRUCTIONS

- Use black ink.
- Answer **either** Section A **or** 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 **50**.
- The marks for each question are shown in brackets [].
- This document consists of **4** pages.



Answer **either** Section A **or** Section B.

Section A: Comprehension and Grammar

Read the passage below carefully and answer the questions which follow.

Pliny praises the new emperor Trajan for restoring Roman authority over the barbarians along the northern frontier of the empire.

hoc ipsum imperium restituisti, quod barbari prius contempserant. non enim nobiscum de sua libertate sed de nostra servitute certabant: ne indutias quidem nisi aequis condicionibus facere volebant legesque quas acciperent constituebant.

at nunc illis rediit terror et metus et votum imperata faciendi. vident enim Romanum ducem, unum ex illis veteribus et severis, quibus gloriam dederunt campi contecti caedibus et maria infecta victoriis. nunc ergo accipimus obsides, non emimus: nec ingentibus damnis immensisque muneribus paciscimur. illi rogant, supplicant; nos largimur aut negamus. ei qui impetraverunt gratias agunt; non audent queri, quibus negatum est. quis enim audeat, qui sciat te ferocissimos populos invadissee eo ipso tempore quod amicissimum illis, difficillimum nobis: cum Danubius ripas gelu iungit, duratusque glacie ingentes exercitus tergo transportat, cum ferae gentes non telis magis quam suo caelo, suo sidere armantur? sed ubi in proximo tu, quasi vices temporum mutatae essent, illi quidem latebris suis clausi tenebantur; nostri percursare ripas gaudebant et aliena occasione usi hiemem suam hostibus inferebant.

Pliny, *Panegyricus* 11–12 (adapted)

Name

Danubius, -i (m)

the river Danube

Words

indutiae, -arum (f pl)

a truce, a peace-treaty

votum, -i (n)

(here) a promise

contego, -ere, -texi, -tectus

I cover

inficio, -ere, -feci, -fectus

I stain, dye

damnum, -i (n)

damage, loss

paciscor, -i

I make an agreement

largior, -iri

I grant, allow

impetro, -are

I obtain a request

glacies, -ei (f)

ice

sidus, -eris (n)

(here) climate

- 1 In lines 1–3 (*hoc ipsum ... constituebant*), how did the behaviour of the barbarians show that Roman authority had been weakened before Trajan became emperor? [5]
- 2 Translate *at nunc illis rediit ... victoriis* (lines 4–6).
Please write your translation on alternate lines. [10]
- 3 In lines 6–9 (*nunc ergo ... negatum est*), what signs are there that Roman authority has been restored since the start of Trajan's reign? [8]
- 4 *quis enim audeat ... gaudebant* (lines 9–14): what does Pliny say to show the difficulties Trajan had to face **and** his success in overcoming them? [8]
- 5 *aliena occasione usi hiemem suam hostibus inferebant* (line 14): explain in your own words what you think Pliny means by this. [4]
- 6 State and explain the case of the following:
 - (a) *quibus* (line 5) [2]
 - (b) *eo ipso tempore* (lines 9–10) [2]
 - (c) *exercitus* (line 11) [2]
- 7 Which part of the verb are the following:
 - (a) *faciendi* (line 4)? [1]
 - (b) *queri* (line 8)? [1]
 - (c) *invadisse* (line 9)? [1]
- 8 Give the present active infinitive of the following:
 - (a) *contempserant* (line 1) [1]
 - (b) *clausi* (line 13) [1]
- 9 Explain, using a translation if you think it is helpful, the grammar of the following:
 - (a) *sciat* (line 9) [2]
 - (b) *mutatae essent* (line 13) [2]

[Total: 50 marks]

Section B: Prose Composition

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

10 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]

After the death of his son Drusus, Tiberius left Rome and never returned. He planned to live on Capri, where he had had a magnificent palace constructed at the very end of the island. He particularly liked this place because it was surrounded by high cliffs and could only be reached from one tiny harbour. There is a story that a fisherman once climbed with great effort to the top of the cliffs, carrying a huge mullet to offer the emperor as a gift. Tiberius, however, was so worried that this path would be revealed to everyone that he rubbed the poor man's face with the fish. Wounded by its sharp scales, he cried, 'Thank heavens that I didn't bring the lobster I caught yesterday.' Tiberius immediately ordered the lobster to be fetched too and he used it in the same way.

Names

Drusus

Drusus, -i (m)

Tiberius

Tiberius, -i (m)

Capri

Capreae, -arum (f pl)

Words

cliff

rupes, -is (f)

fisherman

piscator, -oris (m)

mullet (a fish)

mullus, -i (m)

path

semita, -ae (f)

I rub

tero, -ere, trivi, tritus

scale

squama, -ae (f)

lobster

locusta, -ae (f)

END OF QUESTION PAPER

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