

Modified Enlarged 24pt
OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS

Monday 13 May 2019 – Afternoon

AS Level Latin

H043/01 Language

**Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes
plus your additional time allowance**

YOU MUST HAVE:

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

DO NOT USE:

a dictionary

READ INSTRUCTIONS OVERLEAF



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 [].

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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 Spartae, hos
captivos tibi libenter reddo quod me
tecum foedere coniungi cupio. permitte**

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 condemnauerunt.**

Based on Nepos, 'Pausanias', 2–5

NAMES

Pausanias, -ae (m)
Persae, -arum (m pl)
Sparta, -ae (f)

Pausanias
the Persians
Sparta
(a Greek city)
Greece
the Spartans

Graecia, -ae (f)
Lacedaemonii,
-orum (m pl)
Coloniae, -arum (f pl)

Coloniae (a Greek
city close to Persian
territory)

WORDS

alacer, alacris, alacre
suspicio, -onis (f)
capitis accuso,
-are, -avi, -atus

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

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

5

olim longe a suis sedibus usque
Delphos ad templum Apollinis
spoliandum profectae sunt, et
ab eisdem gentibus Capitolium 10
obsessum est atque Iuppiter ipse
oppugnatus.

praeterea, si aliquo metu adducti
deos placandos esse cogitant,
humanis victimis aras eorum 15
ornant. quis enim ignorat istos
etiam ad hunc diem retinere
illam morem diram hominum
immolandorum? qualem igitur
fidem, qualem religionem 20
illi praebent qui etiam deos
immortales credunt humano
scelere et sanguine hominum tam
facile placari posse?

Cicero, 'pro Fonteio' 30–31 (adapted)

NAMES

Galli, -orum (m pl)

**the Gauls (from
modern France)**

Delphi, -orum (m pl)

Delphi (in Greece)

Apollo, -inis (m)

Apollo (a god)

Capitolium, -i (n)

**the Capitol Hill
(in Rome, the site
of the temple of
Jupiter)**

WORDS

religio, -onis (f)

religious belief

spolio, -are

I loot, ransack

placo, -are

I placate, win over

iste, ista, istud

that, those

immolo, -are

I sacrifice

- (a) ‘ceteri ... omnium’ (lines 1–3): how do the Gauls’ reasons for engaging in war differ from those of other peoples? [3]**
- (b) ‘illi ... gesserunt’ (lines 3–6): how do the Gauls’ attitudes towards the gods differ from those of other peoples? [4]**
- (c) ‘hae ... oppugnatus’ (lines 6–12): what did the Gauls do in the past which shows how aggressive they are towards the gods? [5]**
- (d) ‘praeterea ... ornant’ (lines 13–16):**
- (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 ... immolandorum'
(lines 16–19):**

**(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 19–24): in this sentence, what
does Cicero say to make the Gauls'
behaviour seem ridiculous? [5]**

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]**

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