



Oxford Cambridge and RSA

# AS Level Latin

H043/01 Language

**Monday 15 May 2017 – 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.
- 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]

*King Pyrrhus of Epirus has brought a large army to southern Italy to support the people of Tarentum against the Romans and achieved considerable success. When he tries to get the Romans to agree to a peace treaty, however, he finds that he has underestimated the sort of people the Romans are.*

Soon Pyrrhus ravaged the whole country as far as Praeneste, a town just eight miles from the city of Rome. However, because of his fear of the Roman army, he soon retreated again.

mox Romani legatos miserunt ut captivos redimerent. hi a Pyrrho cum magno honore excepti sunt et captivi sine pretio liberati sunt. unum ex legatis Romanorum, Fabricium, ubi rex eum pauperem esse cognovit, adeo miratus est ut quartam partem regni promiserit. cum Fabricius id vehementer contempsisset quia ad hostes transire nolebat, Pyrrhus etiam maiore Romanorum admiratione tenebatur. legatum igitur misit, Cineam nomine, qui condiciones peteret, quibus Pyrrhus illam partem Italiae, quam iam armis occupaverat, retineret.

haec res tamen Romanis non placebat. senatores irati Pyrrho responderunt, nisi omnes copias suas ex Italia removisset, eum nullam pacem cum Romanis habere posse. iusserunt quoque omnes captivos quos Pyrrhus reddiderat infames putari, quod cum armis se dedissent.

ita Cineas ad Pyrrhum regressus est. a quo cum rex quaereret qualis urbs Roma esset, ille respondit se terram plenam regum invenisse: sicut enim Pyrrhus solus in Epiro rex esset, ita omnes ibi esse.

Based on Eutropius, *Breviarium Historiae Romanae* 2.12–13

### Names

*Pyrrhus*, -i (m)

*Fabricius*, -i (m)

*Cineas*, -ae (m)

*Epirus*, -i (m)

Pyrrhus

Fabricius

Cineas

Epirus (in western Greece)

### Words

*redimo*, -ere, -emi, -emptus

*contemno*, -ere, -tempti, -temptus

*admiratio*, -onis (f)

*condiciones*, -um (f pl)

*infamis*, -e

*me dedo*, -ere, -didi, -ditus

I ransom, free by paying money

I despise, reject

admiration, amazement

peace terms

disgraceful, shameful

I surrender

## Section B

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

2 Read the following passage and answer the questions.

*Pliny recalls how his friend Caius Fannius, who has recently died, correctly predicted the timing of his death from a dream.*

cum audivissem Caium Fannium mortuum esse, gravi dolore affectus sum. pulcherrimum opus imperfectum reliquit. scribebat enim de illis, qui aut occisi aut relegati sunt a Nerone; iam tres libros scripserat ac reliquos perficere cupiebat, sed mortem suam multo ante praesensit. visus est sibi per quietem noctis domi scribere, habere ante se scrinium – ut solebat. mox imaginatus est Neronem venisse, cepisse primum librum, quem de sceleribus eius ediderat, eumque ad finem revolvisse; cum Nero idem in secundo ac tertio libro fecisset, tum abiisse. sic perterritus credidit eundem finem scribendi sibi futurum esse qui fuisset Neroni legendi; et fuit idem.

5

Pliny, *Letters* V.5 (adapted)

**Names**

*Caius Fannius*, -i (m)

Caius Fannius

*Nero*, *Neronis* (m)

Nero (a previous emperor, now dead)

**Words**

*imperfectus*, -a, -um

unfinished

*relego*, -are, -avi, -atus

I exile, banish

*praesentio*, -ire, -sensi, -sensus

I foresee, predict

*scrinium*, -i (n)

writing-case (for scrolls)

*imaginor*, -ari, -atus sum

I imagine

*edo*, -ere, edidi, editus

I publish

*revolvo*, -ere, -volvi, -volutus

I unroll

- (a) *cum ... affectus sum* (line 1): how has Pliny reacted to the death of Fannius? [2]
- (b) *pulcherrimum ... reliquit* (line 2): what does Pliny think about Fannius' writing? [1]
- (c) *scribebat ... Nerone* (lines 2–3): what did Fannius write about? [3]
- (d) *iam ... cupiebat* (line 3): how much of this work had he written? [1]
- (e) *sed ... praesensit* (lines 3–4): when did Fannius have the dream which Pliny goes on to describe? [1]
- (f) *visus ... solebat* (lines 4–5): describe the setting of Fannius' dream. [4]
- (g) *mox ... abiisse* (lines 5–7): in the dream, what did Fannius see Nero do? [6]
- (h) *sic ... legendi* (lines 7–8):
- (i) how did Fannius feel about the dream? [1]
  - (ii) what conclusion did he draw from the dream, and why? [5]
- (i) *et fuit idem* (line 8): what does Pliny mean by these words? [1]

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 boys were so frightened that they climbed into a tree. [5]
- (b) Can you show us the road which leads to the city? [5]
- (c) My mother often warned me not to go into that wood. [5]
- (d) After the ship had been destroyed, the sailors lived on the island for two years. [5]
- (e) If we do not build temples for the gods, they will not help the Romans. [5]

**END OF QUESTION PAPER**



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