



Oxford Cambridge and RSA

Monday 5 June 2023 – 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

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 **either** the questions in Section A **or** the question in Section B.

INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is **50**.
- The marks for each question are shown in brackets [].
- This document has **4** pages.

ADVICE

- Read each question carefully before you start your answer.

Answer Section A or Section B.

Section A Comprehension and Grammar

Read the passage.

Pompey, after his defeat by Caesar, seeks refuge in Egypt with King Ptolemy, but is instead tricked and killed. Caesar's later victory in Egypt brings revenge for the king's treachery.

Pompeius profugit cum eis comitibus quos fortuna ei iunxerat. aliis suadentibus ut Parthos, aliis ut Africam peteret ubi socii fidelissimi manerent, ipse Aegyptum petere maluit, memor beneficiorum quae contulerat ad patrem Ptolemaei qui tum, puero quam iuveni propior, regnabat Alexandriae. sed quis in adversis servat beneficiorum memoriam? aut quis hominibus miseris putat ullam debere gratiam? legati missi ab rege qui advenientem Pompeium exciperent hortabantur ut ex oneraria in navem suam transcenderet. quod cum fecisset, ille princeps Romani nominis iussu Aegyptii servi iugulatus est.

5

hic fuit vitae exitus, post tres consulatus et totidem triumphos superatumque orbem terrarum, illius viri sanctissimi atque praeclarissimi, duodesagesimum annum agentis pridie natalem ipsius. tam varia in eo fortuna erat ut illi, cui quondam ad vincendum terra defuerat, nunc deesset ad sepulturam.

10

non fuit maior in Caesarem quam in Pompeium fuerat fides eorumque quorum consilio regebatur. cum eum insidiis temptassent ac deinde bello laccessere auderent, utriusque illorum summorum imperatorum – alteri mortuo, alteri superstiti – meritas poenas dederunt morte.

15

Velleius Paterculus, *History* 2. 53–54 (adapted)

Names

<i>Pompeius</i> , -i (m)	Pompey (a Roman commander)
<i>Parthi</i> , -orum (m pl)	the Parthians (a people on the eastern frontier)
<i>Africa</i> , -ae (f)	Africa
<i>Aegyptus</i> , -i (f)	Egypt
<i>Ptolemaeus</i> , -i (m)	Ptolemy
<i>Alexandria</i> , -ae (f)	Alexandria (capital of Egypt)
<i>Aegyptius</i> , -a, -um	Egyptian
<i>Caesar</i> , -is (m)	Caesar

Words

<i>oneraria</i> , -ae (f)	a merchant ship
<i>desum</i> , -esse, -fui	I am lacking, missing
<i>tempto</i> , -are, -avi, -atus	I assault, attack
<i>laccesso</i> , -ere	I challenge

- 1 *Pompeius ... iunxerat* (line 1): what are we told about those who fled with Pompey? [1]
- 2 *aliis suadentibus ... Alexandriae* (lines 1–4):
- (a) why did some urge Pompey to go to Africa? [2]
- (b) why did Pompey choose to go to Egypt? [2]
- (c) how is King Ptolemy described? [2]
- 3 *sed quis ... gratiam* (lines 4–5): in what **two** ways does Velleius account for Ptolemy's behaviour towards Pompey? [4]
- 4 *legati ... transcenderet* (lines 5–7): describe how Pompey was tricked. [3]
- 5 *quod cum fecisset ... ipsius* (lines 7–11): what details in these lines show sympathy for Pompey? [8]
- 6 *tam varia ... sepulturam* (lines 11–12): explain in your own words why Velleius feels that fortune was inconsistent towards Pompey. [3]
- 7 Translate *non fuit ... morte* (lines 13–16).
Please write your translation on alternate lines. [10]
- 8 State and explain the case of the following, using a translation if you think it is helpful:
- (a) *aliis* (line 1) [2]
- (b) *Alexandriae* (line 4) [2]
- (c) *agentis* (line 11) [2]
- (d) *cui* (line 11) [2]
- 9 Which part of the verb are the following:
- (a) *deberi* (line 5)? [1]
- (b) *vincendum* (line 12)? [1]
- 10 Give the present active infinitive of the following:
- (a) *contulerat* (line 3) [1]
- (b) *dederunt* (line 16) [1]
- 11 Explain why the following verbs need to be subjunctive, using a translation if you think it is helpful:
- (a) *manerent* (line 2) [1]
- (b) *exciperent* (line 6) [1]
- (c) *deesset* (line 12) [1]

[Total: 50 marks]

Section B
Prose Composition

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

12 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 defeating the duke, the king, eager to meet his beautiful wife Igraine, asked Merlin how he could reach her. 'In order to obtain your desire,' the magician replied, 'you must use a daring method. By my skill I will make you so like her husband that you will be able to approach his castle safely and thus gain admission to the lady's bedroom.'

Handing command of the camp to his officers, within a short time he was changed by Merlin into the appearance of the duke. The castle guards, thinking that their master and his companions were returning home victorious, joyfully opened the gates and allowed the men to enter inside the walls.

That night the king stayed with Igraine, and nine months later she gave birth to Arthur, whose remarkable deeds made him famous over the whole world.

Names

Igraine	<i>Igernā, -ae (f)</i>
Merlin (a magician)	<i>Merlinus, -i (m)</i>
Arthur	<i>Arturus, -i (m)</i>

Words

duke	<i>dux, ducis (m)</i>
magician	<i>magus, -i (m)</i>
castle	<i>castellum, -i (n)</i>

END OF QUESTION PAPER

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