



Oxford Cambridge and RSA

Monday 15 May 2023 – 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]

Queen Artemisia uses her cunning to repel an attack on her city by the Rhodians, then takes decisive revenge.

After the death of King Mausolus of Caria, his wife Artemisia continued to rule the empire he had established in the eastern Mediterranean.

Rhodii, indignantēs mulierem omnes civitates Cariae regere, exercitum emisērunt ut regnum illius occuparent.

ubi id Artemisiae nuntiatum est, imperavit ut classis, nautis et militibus instructa, in portu interiori celaretur, reliqui cives in moenibus starent. simulac Rhodii copias in portum maiorem exposuerunt, regina cives iussit magnum plausum a muris dare pollicerique se oppidum his libenter tradituros esse. qui cum, relictis navibus, intra muros processissent, Artemisia repente classem suam per fossam ex portu minore in maiorem eduxit. deinde naves Rhodiorum inanes in mare solvit. ita Rhodii, non habentes quo se recipere, in medio foro retenti saeve interfecti sunt.

postea Artemisia in navibus Rhodiorum cum militibus suis Rhodum profecta est. Rhodii autem, cum conspexissent naves laureatas appropinquare, putantes suos victores redire, hostes in insulam receperunt. tum Artemisia, Rhodo capta principibusque occisis, tropaeum victoriae in litore aedificare constituit. duas statuas aeneas faciendas curavit – unam Rhodiorum, alteram sui – ita figuratas ut ipsa eis stigmata imponeret.

Vitruvius, *De Architectura* 2.8.14–15 (adapted)

Names

<i>Rhodii, -iorum</i> (m pl)	the Rhodians
<i>Caria, -ae</i> (f)	Caria
<i>Artemisia, -ae</i> (f)	Artemisia
<i>Rhodus, -i</i> (f)	Rhodes (an island and city)

Words

<i>indignor, -ari</i>	I resent
<i>classis, -is</i> (f)	fleet
<i>interior, -is</i>	inner
<i>plausus, -us</i> (m)	applause
<i>fossa, -ae</i> (f)	canal
<i>inanis, -is</i>	empty
<i>laureatus, -a, -um</i>	covered in laurel leaves
<i>tropaeum, -i</i> (n)	trophy, memorial
<i>aeneus, -a, -um</i>	made of bronze
<i>figuro, -are, -avi, -atus</i>	I design
<i>stigma, -atis</i> (n)	mark of disgrace (originally used to identify runaway slaves)

Section B

Answer Question 2 or Question 3.

2 Read the following passage and answer the questions.

Old age is not always treated with the respect it deserves.

misera est illa senectus quae se oratione defendere debeat.
canities sola auctoritatem dare non potest, sed vita cum virtute
 acta honorem summam accipit.

Lysander, dux Lacedaemoniorum, dicere solebat
 Lacedaemonem sedem senectutis veram esse: nusquam enim 5
 tantum aetati creditur, nusquam tantum honoris datur. etiam
 memoriae traditum est, cum quidam multorum annorum in
 theatrum Athenis venisset, nullum locum ei a suis civibus datum
 esse; cum autem ad legatos Lacedaemonios accessisset, qui
 ad ludos invitati certo in loco sedebant, surrexisse omnes et seni 10
 sedem suam obtulisse. cum a spectatoribus laus ingens data
 esset, unus ex legatis dixit Athenienses scire quid rectum esset,
 sed facere nolle.

Cicero, *De Senectute* 62–64 (adapted)

Names

<i>Lysander, -dri</i> (m)	Lysander
<i>Lacedaemonii, -orum</i> (m pl)	the Spartans
<i>Lacedaemon, -onis</i> (f)	Sparta
<i>Athenae, -arum</i> (f pl)	Athens
<i>Athenienses, -ium</i> (m pl)	the Athenians

Words

<i>senectus, -utis</i> (f)	old age
<i>canities, -iei</i> (f)	white hair
<i>auctoritas, -tatis</i> (f)	authority, power
<i>nusquam</i>	nowhere
<i>aetas, -atis</i> (f)	age
<i>ludi, -orum</i> (m pl)	games, a festival

- (a) *misera ... debeat* (line 1): what, according to Cicero, can make old age sad? [2]
- (b) *canities ... accipit* (lines 2–3): what contrast does Cicero make here? [4]
- (c) *Lysander ... datur* (lines 4–6):
- (i) what was Lysander accustomed to say about Sparta? [2]
 - (ii) what reasons did he have for saying this? [3]
- (d) *etiam ... obtulisse* (lines 6–11):
- (i) when an old man came into the theatre, what was the difference between the behaviour of the Athenians and the Spartans towards him? [3]
 - (ii) why were these Spartans present in Athens? [2]
 - (iii) how can we tell that the man was old? [1]
 - (iv) what indication is there that the man was an Athenian? [1]
- (e) *cum a spectatoribus ... nolle* (lines 11–13):
- (i) who made the comment about the Athenians? [1]
 - (ii) what did he say about them? [4]
 - (iii) how does the response of the audience suggest that he was right? [2]

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 merchant promised me that he would return the money within three days. [5]
- (b) Since the slaves fought so bravely in the war, we have decided to free them. [5]
- (c) You must go immediately to the walls to greet the new commander. [5]
- (d) That is the woman whose son I saw sitting near the river. [5]
- (e) The teacher ordered the children not to write their names in the books. [5]

END OF QUESTION PAPER

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