



Oxford Cambridge and RSA

A Level Latin

H443/01 Unseen Translation

Tuesday 5 June 2018 – Afternoon

Time allowed: 1 hour 45 minutes



You must have:

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

Do not use:

- a dictionary

Other materials required:

- none

INSTRUCTIONS

- Use black ink.
- Complete the boxes on the front of the Answer Booklet.
- Answer **both** Section A **and** Section B.
- Write the number of each question clearly in the margin.
- 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 **100**.
- The marks for each question are shown in brackets [].
- This document consists of **4** pages.



Section A: Unseen Prose

- 1 Translate the following passage into English. **Please write your translation on alternate lines.** [50]

News of the recent exploits of Maximus impresses not only people in Rome but also the Carthaginian general Hannibal. Meanwhile, the consul Geminus sails with a fleet to Africa but his overconfidence results in disaster.

ut fama rei gestae Romam perlata est, omnes Maximum laudibus ad caelum tulerunt. par gloria apud Hannibalem hostesque Poenos erat; tum primum senserunt cum Romanis atque in Italia bellum esse. nam Poeni biennio ante et duces Romanos et milites adeo spreverant ut vix cum eadem gente bellum esse crederent cuius terribilem famam a patribus accepissent.

5

dum haec geruntur in Italia, Geminus consul cum classe centum viginti navium, circumvectus oram Sardiniae, ad Africam navigavit et, priusquam in continentem escensiones faceret, Menige insula vastata et decem talentis argenti acceptis ab incolentibus Cercinam ne et ipsorum ager diriperetur, ad litora Africae accessit copiasque exposuit. inde milites ad populandum agrum emissi. in insidias autem temere inlati, cum locorum ignari ab gnaris circumvenirentur, cum multa caede ac foeda fuga retro ad naves repulsi sunt. ad mille hominum cum quaestore amissum est. classis ab litoribus plenis hostium soluta in Siciliam cursum tenuit, ubi tradita est praetori ut ab legato eius Romam reduceretur.

10

Livy 22.30–31

Names

<i>Maximus, -i</i> (m)	Maximus
<i>Hannibal, -alis</i> (m)	Hannibal
<i>Poeni, -orum</i> (m pl)	the Carthaginians
<i>Italia, -ae</i> (f)	Italy
<i>Geminus, -i</i> (m)	Geminus
<i>Sardinia, -ae</i> (f)	Sardinia (an island)
<i>Africa, -ae</i> (f)	Africa
<i>Menix, -igis</i> (f)	Menix (an island)
<i>Cercina, -ae</i> (f)	Cercina (an island)
<i>Sicilia, -ae</i> (f)	Sicily

Words

<i>biennium, -i</i> (n)	period of two years
<i>escensio, -onis</i> (f)	landing
<i>talentum, -i</i> (n)	a talent (amount of money)
<i>populor, -ari</i>	I ravage, destroy
<i>temere</i>	rashly
<i>gnarus, -a, -um</i>	aware of, knowing

Section B: Unseen Verse

- 2 (a) Translate the following passage into English. **Please write your translation on alternate lines.** [45]

Ovid explains how the cypress tree became a symbol of mourning. A tame stag was once befriended by a boy called Cyparissus. One day the boy accidentally shot it and in his sorrow asked the gods to let him mourn forever. Apollo took pity by turning him into a cypress tree. In this way the cypress became a place for people to mourn ever after.

There was a mighty stag, sacred to the nymphs who live on the plains. Free from fear and putting aside any shyness it came to men's homes and let even strangers stroke its neck.

sed tamen ante alios, Ceae pulcherrime gentis,
 gratus erat, Cyparisse, tibi: tu pabula cervum
 ad nova, tu liquidi ducebas fontis ad undam,
 tu modo texebas varios per cornua flores. 5
aestus erat mediusque dies, solisque vapore
 fessus in herbosa posuit sua corpora terra
cervus et arborea frigus ducebat ab umbra.
 hunc puer imprudens iaculo Cyparissus acuto
 fixit et, ut saevo morientem vulnere vidit,
 velle mori statuit. quae non solacia Phoebus 10
 dixit? ut hunc leviter pro materiaque doleret
 admonuit! gemit ille tamen munusque supremum
 hoc petit a superis, ut tempore lugeat omni.
 iamque per immensos egesto sanguine fletus
 in viridem verti coeperunt membra colorem. 15
 ingemuit tristisque deus 'lugebere nobis
lugebisque alios aderisque dolentibus' inquit.

Ovid, *Metamorphoses* X.120–142 (with omissions)

Names

<i>Ceus, -a, -um</i>	Cean (from the island of Ceos)
<i>Cyparissus, -i (m)</i>	Cyparissus
<i>Phoebus, -i (m)</i>	Apollo

Words

<i>pabulum, -i (n)</i>	pasture, feeding place
<i>cervus, -i (m)</i>	stag
<i>texo, -ere</i>	I weave
<i>aestus, -us (m)</i>	heat
<i>vapor, -oris (m)</i>	warmth
<i>iaculum, -i (n)</i>	javelin
<i>solacium, -i (n)</i>	comfort, consolation
<i>pro materia</i>	in proportion to the cause, moderately
<i>lugeo, -ere</i>	I mourn
<i>egero, -ere, -gessi, -gestus</i>	I pour out
<i>viridis, -e</i>	green

Turn over for the next question

2 (b) Write out and scan lines 5–6:

*aestus erat mediusque dies, solisque vapore
fessus in herbosa posuit sua corpora terra*

[5]

END OF QUESTION PAPER

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