

**ADVANCED GCE****LATIN**

Composition or Comprehension

2494

Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet

OCR Supplied Materials:

- 8 page Answer Booklet

Other Materials Required:

None

Monday 7 June 2010**Afternoon****Duration:** 1 hour 15 minutes**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

- Write your name clearly in capital letters, your Centre Number and Candidate Number in the spaces provided on the Answer Booklet.
- Use black ink.
- Read each question carefully and make sure that you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Answer **either** Section A **or** Section B.
- Do **not** write in the bar codes.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

- The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.
- The total number of marks for this paper is **90**.
- This document consists of **8** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

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Answer **either** Section A **or** Section B.

Section A: Prose Composition

Translate the following passage into Latin prose. **Write your translation on alternate lines.** You are reminded that marks will be awarded for the style as well as the accuracy of your translation.

As soon as he heard that his cavalry had been defeated in battle, Messius¹ was very disturbed. Although the citizens wished to surrender, he ordered his men to withdraw from Acylla², and he returned to his camp. The next day he set fire to his large supply of corn and destroyed all the wine, in order that the enemy might not use them. Since his troops were no longer hindered, he was able to march so quickly that within a few days he arrived at Scipio's³ camp.

At that very moment Scipio³ was asking some soldiers who had been captured to serve as soldiers with him. If they had agreed, Scipio³ would have spared them; but they refused and so the general ordered them to be led outside the rampart, tortured⁴ and killed.

¹ Messius

Messius, -ii (m)

² Acylla

Acylla, -ae (f)

³ Scipio (Messius' commander)

Scipio, -ionis (m)

⁴ I torture

crucio, -are, -avi, -atus

[Paper Total: 90 marks]

Section B: Language and Comprehension

Study the following passage carefully and answer the questions. Give a translation only if one is asked for, or if you think it makes your answer clearer.

The Acarnanians, former allies of Rome, voted to side with Rome's enemies. In a swift response, the Romans, led by Flaminius, laid siege to Leucas, but encountered stiffer resistance than they had expected.

Leucas¹ caput Acarnaniae² erat, eoque in concilium omnes populi conveniebant. itaque Flaminius extemplo cum classe Leucadem¹ profectus est. deinde cum omni genere tormentorum machinarumque quibus expugnantur urbes ad muros accessit, ut animos magno terrore afficeret. sed timoris nihil ostendebatur.

Acarnania² universa inter Aetoliam³ atque Epirum⁴ posita solem occidentem et mare Siculum⁵ spectat. Leucadia⁶ nunc insula est, vadoso freto⁷ quod perfossum manu est ab Acarnania² divisa; tum paeninsula erat, occidentis regione artis⁸ faucibus⁹ cohaerens Acarnaniae.² in iis angustis Leucas¹ posita est; ima¹⁰ urbis plana sunt, iacentia ad mare, quo Leucadia⁶ ab Acarnania² dividitur. inde terra marique expugnabilis est; nam et vada sunt stagno similiora quam mari et campus omnis operi¹¹ facilis. 5 10

itaque multis simul locis aut subruti aut ariete decussi ruebant muri; sed quam urbs ipsa opportuna oppugnantibus erat, tam inexpugnabiles hostium animi. die ac nocte intenti reficere quassata muri, obstruere quae patefacta ruinis erant, proelia impigre inire et armis magis muros quam se ipsos moenibus defendere; diutiusque spe Romanorum obsidionem eam extraxissent¹² nisi exules quidam Italici¹³ generis Leucade¹ habitantes in urbem milites acceperunt. eos tamen magno cum tumultu currentes acie in foro instructa aliquamdiu Leucadii¹⁴ fortiter sustinuerunt. tum pars in medio foro caesi, pars armis abiectis dederunt sese Romanis. et post dies paucos audito proelio quod in Leucadia⁶ pugnatum erat, omnes Acarnaniae² populi in potestatem legati venerunt. 15 20

Adapted from Livy XXXIII.17

- | | |
|--|---|
| ¹ <i>Leucas, Leucadis</i> (f) | Leucas, a city |
| ² <i>Acarnania, -ae</i> (f) | Acarnania, a district in Greece |
| ³ <i>Aetolia, -ae</i> (f) | Aetolia, a district in Greece |
| ⁴ <i>Epirus, -i</i> (f) | Epirus, a city-state in Greece |
| ⁵ <i>Siculus, -a, -um</i> | Sicilian |
| ⁶ <i>Leucadia, -ae</i> (f) | Leucadia (the city and its surrounding countryside) |
| ⁷ <i>vadosum fretum, vadosi freti</i> (n) | shallow channel |
| ⁸ <i>artus, -a, -um</i> | narrow |
| ⁹ <i>fauces, -ium</i> (f pl) | isthmus |
| ¹⁰ <i>ima, -orum</i> (n pl) | lowest parts |
| ¹¹ <i>opus, operis</i> (n) | (here) siege works |
| ¹² <i>extraho, -ere, -traxi, -tractus</i> | (here) draw out, prolong |
| ¹³ <i>Italicus, -a, -um</i> | Italian |
| ¹⁴ <i>Leucadii, -orum</i> (m pl) | Leucadians |

- (a) *Leucas ... conveniebant* (line 1): what **two** things are we told about Leucas? [4]
- (b) *deinde cum omni ... afficeret* (lines 2-4):
- (i) with what did Flaminius approach the walls? [5]
 - (ii) what reason is given by Livy for this tactic? [3]
- (c) *sed timoris nihil ostendebatur* (line 4): what was the result of the tactics? [2]
- (d) *Acarnania universa ... spectat* (lines 5-6): what does Livy say about the location of Acarnania? [5]
- (e) *Leucadia nunc ... cohaerens Acarnaniae* (lines 6-8): what does Livy say about Leucadia in these lines? [12]
- (f) *ima urbis ... operi facilis* (lines 8-11):
- (i) what does Livy tell us about the lowest parts of the city in these lines? [4]
 - (ii) why can it be so easily captured? [6]
- (g) *itaque multis ... moenibus defendere* (lines 12-15): "And so in many places at the same time the walls, either undermined or shaken by the battering ram, collapsed; but as exposed as the city itself was to the attackers, so the spirit of the enemy was unbreakable. By night and day they eagerly repaired the shaken parts of the wall, blocked what had been opened up by collapses, entered battle tirelessly and defended the walls with their arms rather than defending themselves with the walls."
- How does Livy, by his choice of vocabulary and his placement of words, emphasise the courage and determination of the enemy in these lines? You should refer closely to the Latin in your answer and make **three** points. [9]
- (h) *diutiusque spe ... milites accepissent* (lines 15-17):
- (i) what does Livy say about the Leucadian resistance? [5]
 - (ii) how was this resistance broken? [5]
- (i) *eos tamen ... Leucadii fortiter sustinuerunt* (lines 17-18): what happened next? [7]
- (j) *tum pars ... sese Romanis* (lines 18-19): what was the fate of the Leucadians? [4]
- (k) Translate *et post dies ... legati venerunt* (lines 19-21). [6]
- (l) Suggest a good translation of the following in their context:
- (i) *caput* (line 1) [1]
 - (ii) *operi facilis* (line 11) [2]

Turn over for questions (m) and (n)

(m) State and explain the case of:

(i) *timoris* (line 4) [2]

(ii) *freto* (line 6) [2]

(iii) *mari* (line 10) [2]

(iv) *acie* (line 18) [2]

(n) (i) Why is *reficere* (line 14) infinitive? [1]

(ii) Why is *extraxissent* (line 16) subjunctive? [1]

[Paper Total: 90 marks]

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