



Answer **both** Section A **and** Section B.

### Section A

Read Passage 1 and answer the questions.

#### Passage 1

*The singer Arion enjoys great success in Sicily but encounters difficulties on his journey home. However, a surprising event ensures that the story ends well for him.*

Arion erat iuvenis qui vocem optimam habebat. olim ad insulam Siciliam iter fecit ut in certamine cantaret. iuvenis multa praemia ibi accepit. 'quam laetus sum!' sibi dixit. 'nunc amicis meis omnia narrare volo.' itaque domum redire constituit.

postridie Arion nonnullos nautas rogavit ut navem pararent. nesciebat tamen hos nautas scelestos esse. nam in animo habebant omnia praemia auferre Arionaque interficere. 5

ea nocte nautae Ariona dormientem oppugnaverunt. hic, cum intellexisset se in magno periculo esse, cithara rapta, cantare coepit. tum, timens ne necaretur, e nave desiluit. interea delphinus, qui Ariona cantantem audiverat, tanto gaudio superatus est ut iuveni auxilium dare vellet. ad terram igitur Ariona portavit. 10

#### Names

*Arion, Arionis* (acc. *Ariona*) (m)

Arion

*Sicilia, Siciliae* (f)

Sicily

#### Words

*certamen, certaminis* (n)

competition

*canto, cantare, cantavi, cantatus*

I sing

*cithara, citharae* (f)

lute (a musical instrument)

*desilio, desilire, desilui*

I jump down

*delphinus, delphini* (m)

dolphin

1 Arion erat iuvenis qui vocem optimam habebat (line 1): what **two** things are we told about Arion?

- .....
- ..... [2]

2 *olim ad insulam Siciliam iter fecit ut in certamine cantaret* (lines 1–2): what did Arion do in order to take part in the competition?

- .....
- ..... [1]

3 *iuvenis multa praemia ibi accepit* (line 2): what success did Arion have at the competition?

.....  
 ..... [2]

4 *postridie Arion nonnullos nautas rogavit ut navem pararent* (line 4): what arrangements did Arion make for his journey home?

.....  
 ..... [2]

5 *nam in animo habebant omnia praemia auferre Arionaque interficere* (lines 5–6): what **two** things were the sailors intending to do?

- .....
- ..... [2]

6 *hic, cum intellexisset se in magno periculo esse, cithara rapta, cantare coepit* (lines 7–8):

(a) what did Arion realise?

.....  
 ..... [1]

(b) what did he do as a result?

.....  
 ..... [2]

7 *tum, timens ne necaretur, e nave desiluit* (lines 8–9): why did Arion jump down from the ship?

.....  
 ..... [2]

8 *interea delphinus, qui Ariona cantantem audiverat, tanto gaudio superatus est ut iuveni auxilium dare vellet. ad terram igitur Ariona portavit* (lines 9–10):

(a) how was the dolphin affected by what he had heard?

..... [1]

(b) what did the dolphin do to help Arion?

..... [1]

- 9 For each of the Latin words below, give **one** English word which has been derived from the Latin word and give the meaning of the **English** word.

One has been done for you.

<b>Latin Word:</b>	<i>magno</i>
<b>English Word:</b>	magnify
<b>Meaning of English Word:</b>	to make something appear bigger
<b>Latin Word:</b>	<i>vocem</i>
<b>English Word:</b>	.....
<b>Meaning of English Word:</b>	..... [2]
<b>Latin Word:</b>	<i>audiverat</i>
<b>English Word:</b>	.....
<b>Meaning of English Word:</b>	..... [2]

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Answer **either** Question 10 **or** Question 11.

10 Answer the following questions based on part of the story you have already read.

Arion erat iuvenis qui vocem optimam habebat. olim ad insulam Siciliam iter fecit ut in certamine cantaret. iuvenis multa praemia ibi accepit. 'quam laetus sum!' sibi dixit. 'nunc amicis meis omnia narrare volo.' itaque domum redire constituit.

postridie Arion nonnullos nautas rogavit ut navem pararent.

**Names**

*Arion, Arionis* (m)

Arion

*Sicilia, Siciliae* (f)

Sicily

**Words**

*certamen, certaminis* (n)

competition

*canto, cantare, cantavi, cantatus*

I sing

(a) *habebat* (line 1): identify the **tense** of this verb.

..... [1]

(b) *ad insulam Sicilia* (line 1): identify the **case** of *insulam* **and** explain why this case is used here.

..... [2]

(c) Pick out a **pronoun** in line 2.

..... [1]

(d) Identify an example of the **present** tense in line 3.

..... [1]

(e) *amicis meis omnia narrare volo* (line 3): identify the **case** of *amicis*.

..... [1]

(f) *itaque domum redire constituit* (line 3): identify the **form** of *redire* **and** explain why it is used here.

..... [2]

(g) Identify an example of the **accusative** case in line 4.

..... [1]

(h) *ut navem pararent* (line 4): explain why *pararent* is in the **subjunctive** mood.

..... [1]

Do **not** answer Question 11 if you have already answered Question 10.

11 Translate the following English sentences into Latin.

(a) The boys hurried into the woods.

.....  
..... [3]

(b) We are able to find the friends.

.....  
..... [3]

(c) Why were you building the walls, slaves?

.....  
..... [4]

## Section B

Read Passage 2 and answer the questions.

## Passage 2

*During the war against the Carthaginians, the Romans are involved in a naval battle, which ends in disaster for them.*

Romani cum Poenis bellum diu gerebant, cum insulam Siciliam regere vellent. Romani, quamquam in plurimis proeliis vicerant, timebant tamen ne a Poenis tandem superarentur. nam Poeni, qui naves celeres aedificaverant, nautae clarissimi omnium erant. itaque Romani, ut victoriam Romam referrent, artem navigationis se docebant. deinde maxima classis ad Siciliam missa est ad urbem Lilybaeum oppugnandam. 5

primo Romani victoriam facilem habere videbantur, quod multi Poeni Romanis se iunxerunt. putabant enim Romanos mox urbem capturos esse. dux Poenorum tamen, ubi cognovit quid accidisset, copias novas misit, quae ceteris Poenis auxilium tulerunt. tandem Romani, bello iam confecti, ingentem cladem passi sunt: nam tota classis tempestate deleta est. 10

**Names**

*Poeni, Poenorum* (m pl)

the Carthaginians

*Sicilia, Siciliae* (f)

Sicily

*Lilybaeum, Lilybaei* (n)

Lilybaeum

**Words**

*navigatio, navigationis* (f)

sailing

*classis, classis* (f)

fleet

*iungo, iungere, iunxi, iunctus*

I join

*clades, cladis* (f)

disaster, ruin

- 12 *Romani cum Poenis bellum diu gerebant, cum insulam Siciliam regere vellent* (line 1): why had the Romans been waging war with the Carthaginians for a long time?

.....  
 ..... [2]

- 13 *Romani, quamquam in plurimis proeliis vicerant, timebant tamen ne a Poenis tandem superarentur* (lines 2–3):

- (a) what success had the Romans had so far?

.....  
 ..... [2]

- (b) what were the Romans afraid might happen despite their earlier success?

.....  
 ..... [2]



14 *nam Poeni, qui naves celeres aedificaverant, nautae clarissimi omnium erant* (lines 3–4): what **two** things are we told about the Carthaginians?

- .....
  - .....
- ..... [2]

15 *Romani, ut victoriam Romam referrent, artem navigationis se docebant* (lines 4–5): why were the Romans teaching themselves the art of sailing?

.....  
 ..... [2]

16 *primo Romani victoriam facilem habere videbantur, quod multi Poeni Romanis se iunxerunt* (lines 7–8):

(a) how did the Romans fare at the start of the battle?  
 .....  
 ..... [2]

(b) what was the reason for this?  
 .....  
 ..... [2]

17 *dux Poenorum tamen, ubi cognovit quid accidisset, copias novas misit, quae ceteris Poenis auxilium tulerunt* (lines 8–10):

(a) when did the leader of the Carthaginians send new troops?  
 .....  
 ..... [2]

(b) what did these troops do?  
 .....  
 ..... [2]

18 *Romani, bello iam confecti, ingentem cladem passi sunt: nam tota classis tempestate deleta est* (lines 10–11): what was the ‘huge disaster’ suffered by the Romans?

.....  
 ..... [2]

## Read Passage 3.

## Passage 3

*The Romans try again, this time under the leadership of Pulcher. Pulcher chooses to ignore the omen sent by the gods, and the story ends in tragedy for both Pulcher and the Romans.*

proximo anno senatores Pulchrum in Siciliam miserunt. statim Pulcher portum Drepani oppugnare constituit. ibi enim omnes naves Poenorum positae erant.

illo tempore imperatores Romani ante proelium omina quaerere solebant. itaque Pulcher auspicem rogavit quid ipse facere deberet. 'in nave sunt pulli sacri,' inquit auspex. 'nunc da eis cibum! si pulli omnem cibum consument, Romani victoriam mox habebunt.'

5

ubi tamen pulli cibum reliquerunt, auspex omine perterritus Pulchro nuntiavit 'noli Drepano appropinquare!' 'tu es stultior his pullis,' exclamavit Pulcher. 'si cibum consumere nolunt, aquam bibere possunt!' haec locutus pullos in mare iecit.

ita Pulcher, navibus suis deletis propter iram deorum, magnam cladem Romanis adtulit.

10

**Names**

*Pulcher, Pulchri* (m)

Pulcher (a Roman consul)

*Sicilia, Siciliae* (f)

Sicily

*Drepanum, Drepani* (n)

Drepanum (a town in Sicily)

*Poeni, Poenorum* (m pl)

Carthaginians

**Words**

*portus, portus* (m)

harbour, port

*ante* (+ accusative)

before

*omen, ominis* (n)

omen (a sign from the gods)

*auspex, auspiciis* (m)

soothsayer (someone who claimed to be able to foresee the future)

*pullus, pulli* (m)

chicken

*clades, cladis* (f)

disaster, ruin





**ADDITIONAL ANSWER SPACE**

If additional space is required, you should use the following lined page(s). The question number(s) must be clearly shown in the margin(s).

A large rectangular area for writing answers. It features a solid vertical line on the left side, creating a margin. The rest of the area is filled with horizontal dotted lines, providing a guide for writing. This area is intended for students to provide additional answers if needed.



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