

OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS

GCSE (9–1)

J282/01

LATIN

Language

MONDAY 14 MAY 2018: Morning

**TIME ALLOWED: 1 hour 30 minutes
plus your additional time allowance**

MODIFIED ENLARGED

First name		Last name	
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Centre number						Candidate number				
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YOU MUST HAVE:

Source Booklet

DO NOT USE:

a dictionary

READ INSTRUCTIONS OVERLEAF



INSTRUCTIONS

Use black ink.

Complete the boxes on the front page with your name, centre number and candidate number.

Answer BOTH Section A AND Section B.

Write your answer to each question in the space provided. If additional space is required, use the lined page(s) at the end of this booklet. The question number(s) must be clearly shown.

INFORMATION

The total mark for this paper is 100.

The marks for each question are shown in brackets [].

Answer BOTH Section A AND Section B.

Section A

Read Passage 1 in the Source Booklet and answer the questions.

- 1 ‘Nisus erat miles fortis’ (line 1): what TWO things are we told about Nisus?**

[2]

- 2 ‘amicum habebat, Euryalum nomine, quem maxime amabat’ (lines 1–2): what do we learn about the relationship between Nisus and Euryalus? Make TWO points.**

[2]

- 3 ‘postquam Graeci urbem Troiam ceperunt, Nisus Euryalusque ad Italiam cum paucis aliis Troianis fugerunt’ (lines 3–5): who fled to Italy with Nisus and Euryalus after the Greeks captured Troy?**

[2]

- 4 ‘mox Aeneas e castris Troianorum discedere constituit ut auxilium ab Evandro peteret’ (lines 7–8).

(a) What did Aeneas decide to do?

_____ [1]

(b) Why did he decide to do this?

_____ [2]

- 5 ‘Nisus, cum cognovisset Troianos in magno periculo esse’ (lines 10–11): what did Nisus find out?

_____ [2]

- 6 “nonne Aeneas sine mora referri debet?” (line 12): what did Nisus suggest should happen?

_____ [1]

- 7 ‘tam crudeles erant ut plurimos Rutulos dormientes interficerent’ (lines 14–15): in what way were Nisus and Euryalus cruel?

_____ [2]

8 'in corpus amici moriens se iecit' (line 19): what did Nisus do when he heard that Euryalus had been killed?

[2]

- 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.

Latin Word: nomine

English Word: nominate

Meaning of English Word: to put forward someone's name

Latin Word: invenerunt

English Word: _____

Meaning of English Word: _____

_____ [2]

Latin Word: corpus

English Word: _____

Meaning of English Word: _____

_____ [2]

Answer EITHER Question 10 OR Question 11.

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

(a) Identify an example of the ACCUSATIVE case in lines 1–2.

_____ [1]

(b) ‘amabat’ (line 2): identify the TENSE of this verb.

_____ [1]

(c) ‘qui Troianos delere volebant’ (line 6): identify the FORM of ‘delere’ AND explain why this FORM is used here.

_____ [2]

(d) ‘ut auxilium ab Evandro peteret’ (line 8): explain why ‘peteret’ is in the SUBJUNCTIVE mood.

_____ [1]

(e) ‘statim Rutuli castra circumvenerunt’ (line 9): identify the TENSE of ‘circumvenerunt’.

_____ [1]

- (f) 'in magno periculo' (lines 10–11): identify the CASE of 'periculo' AND explain why this CASE is used here.

_____ [2]

- (g) 'Nisus, cum cognovisset Troianos in magno periculo esse, Euryalo dixit' (lines 10–11): identify the CASE of 'Euryalo'.

_____ [1]

- (h) Identify an example of the PRESENT tense in lines 10–12.

_____ [1]

Do NOT answer Question 11 if you have already answered Question 10.

11 Translate the following English sentences into Latin.

(a) The cruel master arrived at the house.

_____ **[4]**

(b) Why were the slave-girls not working?

_____ **[3]**

(c) We have the letters of the women.

_____ **[3]**

Section B

Answer ALL the questions.

Read Passage 2 in the Source Booklet and answer the questions.

- 12 'post mortem Numae Tullus rex Romae factus est' (lines 1–2): when did Tullus become king of Rome?

_____ [1]

- 13 'Tullus tamen timebat ne multi Romani in proelio necarentur' (lines 3–4): what was Tullus afraid might happen?

_____ [2]

- 14 'itaque foedus cum rege Albanorum fecit ad bellum modo novissimo decernendum' (lines 4–6): why did Tullus make a treaty with the king of the Albans? Answer in as much detail as possible.

_____ [2]

**15 ‘qui annis virtuteque paene aequi erant’ (lines 8–9):
what TWO things are we told about the two sets of
brothers?**

[2]

**16 ‘de hac re diu locuti, reges fratribus imperaverunt ut
pro urbe eorum pugnarent’ (lines 9–10).**

**(a) ‘reges fratribus imperaverunt ut pro urbe eorum
pugnarent’: what did the kings order the brothers
to do?**

[2]

**(b) ‘de hac re diu locuti, reges fratribus
imperaverunt’: what had the kings done before
giving this order?**

[2]

- 17 “bellum sine magna clade, sine multo sanguine decernere poterimus.” (lines 11–13): what, according to the kings, would be the advantage of a battle involving only the brothers?

[3]

- 18 ‘sensit fratres suos interfectos esse et se ipsum in periculo gravissimo esse’ (lines 17–19): what TWO things did Horatius notice?

[2]

[2]

- 19 ‘tantam virtutem tamen habebat ut rem non timeret’ (lines 19–20).

- (a) ‘tantam virtutem tamen habebat’: what do these words tell us about Horatius?

[1]

- (b) ‘ut rem non timeret’: as a result, how did he feel about the situation?

[1]

Read Passage 3 in the Source Booklet.

20 Translate Passage 3 into English. [50]

[illegible]

END OF QUESTION PAPER

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).



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