Modified Enlarged 36pt

OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS

Monday 13 May 2019 – Morning

GCSE (9–1) Latin

J282/01 Language

Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes plus your additional time allowance

DO NOT USE:
a dictionary

Please write clearly in black ink.

Centre number | | | | | |

Candidate number | | | | |

First name(s) ______________________________

Last name ______________________________

READ INSTRUCTIONS OVERLEAF

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INSTRUCTIONS

Use black ink.

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 [ ].

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Answer BOTH Section A AND Section B.

SECTION A

Read Passage 1 and answer the questions.

Passage 1

Scylla betrays her father in a most unusual way, but she does not receive the response she expects.

Scylla erat filia Nisi, qui Megaram regebat. hic rex crinem purpureum in medio capite habebat. omnes credebant urbem sine illo crine in maximo periculo futuram esse.

illo tempore Minos, rex Cretae, Megaram oppugnabat. olim Scylla, quae proelium a summo muro spectabat, subito intellexit quam pulcher esset Minos. ‘hostem patris mei amo!’ sibi dixit. ‘quid nunc facere debeo?’

postquam diu cogitavit, consilium audax tandem cepit. nam, timens

ne Minos in bello interficeretur, Scylla crinem purpureum abscidere constituit. sciebat enim Minoem iam urbem facile victurum esse. cum tamen crinem abscisum regi Cretae obtulisset, ille propter scelus dirum Scyllae tam iratus erat ut crinem accipere nollet. itaque, urbe Megara victa, domum quam celerrime rediit.

NAMES

Scylla, Scyllae (f)	Scylla
Nisus, Nisi (m)	Nisus
Megara, Megarae (f)	Megara (a city in Greece)
Minos, Minois (m)	Minos
Creta, Cretae (f)	Crete

VOCABULARY

crinis, crinis (m)	lock of hair
purpureus, purpurea, purpureum	purple
abscido, abscidere, abscidi, abscisus	I cut off

1 ‘Scylla erat filia Nisi, qui Megaram regebat’ (lines 1–2): who was Scylla?

______________________________________ **[1]**

2 ‘hic rex crinem purpureum in medio capite habebat’ (lines 2–3): where was Nisus’ purple lock of hair?

______________________________________ **[2]**

3 ‘omnes credebant urbem sine illo crine in maximo periculo futuram esse’ (lines 3–5): what did everyone believe about Nisus’ lock of hair?

____

______________________________________ **[3]**

4 ‘illo tempore Minos, rex Cretae, Megaram oppugnabat’ (lines 6–7): what was Minos doing in Megara?

______________________________________ **[1]**

5 **‘Scylla, quae proelium a summo muro spectabat, subito intellexit quam pulcher esset Minos’ (lines 7–10):**

(a) **what did Scylla suddenly realise?**

______________________________ **[1]**

(b) **where was she at the time AND what was she doing?**

____

______________________________ **[2]**

6 **‘nam, timens ne Minos in bello interficeretur, Scylla crinem purpureum abscidere constituit’ (lines 14–17): why did Scylla decide to cut off Nisus’ lock of hair?**

____

______________________________ **[2]**

7 **‘ille propter scelus dirum <u>Scyllae</u> tam iratus erat ut <u>crinem</u> accipere nollet’ (lines 20–22):**

(a) why was Minos angry?

______________________________ **[2]**

(b) what did he refuse to do as a result?

______________________________ **[1]**

8 **‘itaque, urbe <u>Megara</u> victa, domum quam celerrime rediit’ (lines 22–23): what did Minos do after conquering the city of Megara?**

______________________________ **[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.

Latin Word: **nomine**

English Word: **nominate**

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

Latin Word: **urbem**

English Word: ____________________

Meaning of English Word: ____________________

____ **[2]**

Latin Word: **spectabat**

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 you have already read.**

Scylla erat filia Nisi, qui Megaram regebat. hic rex crinem purpureum in medio capite habebat. omnes credebant urbem sine illo crine in maximo periculo futuram esse.

illo tempore Minos, rex Cretae, Megaram oppugnabat. olim Scylla, quae proelium a summo muro spectabat, subito intellexit quam pulcher esset Minos. ‘hostem patris mei amo!’ sibi dixit. ‘quid nunc facere debeo?’

NAMES

Scylla, Scyllae (f)	**Scylla**
Nisus, Nisi (m)	**Nisus**
Megara, Megarae (f)	**Megara (a city in Greece)**
Minos, Minois (m)	**Minos**
Creta, Cretae (f)	**Crete**

VOCABULARY

crinis, crinis (m)	**lock of hair**
purpureus, purpurea, purpureum	**purple**

(a) Identify an example of the ACCUSATIVE case in lines 1–3.

______________________________ **[1]**

(b) '<u>Scylla</u> erat filia <u>Nisi</u>' (line 1): identify the CASE of '<u>Nisi</u>'.

______________________________ **[1]**

(c) 'in medio capite' (line 3): identify the CASE of 'capite' AND explain why this CASE is used here.

____

______________________________ **[2]**

(d) 'credebant' (line 4): identify the TENSE of this verb.

______________________________ **[1]**

(e) ‘subito intellexit quam pulcher esset <u>Minos</u>’ (lines 9–10): explain why ‘esset’ is in the SUBJUNCTIVE mood.

______________________________________ [1]

(f) Pick out a PRONOUN in lines 11–12.

______________________________________ [1]

(g) Identify an example of the PRESENT tense in lines 11–12.

______________________________________ [1]

(h) ‘quid nunc facere debeo’ (lines 11–12): identify the FORM of ‘facere’ AND explain why this FORM is used here.

____

______________________________________ [2]

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

11 Translate the following English sentences into Latin.

(a) The sailors were sleeping in the inn.

____

_______________________________________ **[3]**

(b) When did you write the letter, master?

____

_______________________________________ **[4]**

(c) I guard the temple of the goddess.

____

_______________________________________ **[3]**

SECTION B

Read Passage 2 and answer the questions.

Passage 2

Croesus asks the oracle at Delphi for advice about Cyrus, king of the Persians. He receives a misleading answer.

<u>Croesus</u>, qui rex <u>Lydorum</u> erat, multas gentes superaverat. quamquam etiam hostes eum propter virtutem mirabantur, imperium <u>Cyri</u>, regis <u>Persarum</u>, semper timebat. <u>Croesus</u> igitur, cum vellet scire num bellum contra <u>Persas</u> gerere deberet, nuntios plurima dona ferentes <u>Delphos</u> misit ad consilium dei petendum. omnes enim illo tempore credebant hoc <u>oraculum</u> omnium optimum esse.

nuntiis rogantibus deus breviter respondit: ‘rex <u>Croesus</u>, si exercitum suum contra <u>Persas</u> ducet, magnum regnum delebit.’ nuntiis ad regem mox regressis, <u>Croesus</u>, verbis dei maxime <u>delectatus</u>, statim exercitum paravit

ut iter in terram Persarum faceret. nam sperabat se hoc modo Cyrum Persasque celeriter deleturum esse.

NAMES

Croesus, Croesi (m)	Croesus
Lydi, Lydorum (m pl)	the Lydians
Cyrus, Cyri (m)	Cyrus
Persae, Persarum (m pl)	the Persians
Delphi, Delphorum (m pl)	Delphi (a town famous for its oracle)

VOCABULARY

oraculum, oraculi (n)	oracle (place where people went to get advice or information about the future)
delecto, delectare, delectavi, delectatus	I delight

12 ‘Croesus, qui rex Lydorum erat, multas gentes superaverat’ (lines 1–2):

(a) who was Croesus?

______________________________ **[1]**

(b) in what way had he been successful?

______________________________ **[2]**

13 ‘imperium Cyri, regis Persarum, semper timebat’ (lines 4–5): how does this show Croesus’ lack of confidence?

____

______________________________ **[2]**

14 ‘Croesus igitur, cum vellet scire num bellum contra Persas gerere deberet’ (lines 5–7): what did Croesus want to know?

____

______________________________________ **[3]**

15 ‘nuntios plurima dona ferentes Delphos misit ad consilium dei petendum’ (lines 7–9): why did he send messengers to Delphi?

____

______________________________________ **[2]**

16 ‘omnes enim illo tempore credebant hoc oraculum omnium optimum esse’ (lines 9–11): why did he choose Delphi above other places?

____

______________________________________ **[2]**

17 **‘deus breviter respondit: ‘rex Croesus, si exercitum suum contra Persas ducet, magnum regnum delebit.’’ (lines 12–15): what did the god say would happen if Croesus led an army against the Persians?**

____

____ **[2]**

18 **‘Croesus, verbis dei maxime delectatus, statim exercitum paravit ut iter in terram Persarum faceret’ (lines 16–18):**

(a) **what did Croesus do in response to the oracle’s words?**

____ **[1]**

(b) **what was his purpose in doing this?**

____

____ **[2]**

19 **‘nam sperabat se hoc modo <u>Cyrum Persas</u>que celeriter deleturum esse’ (lines 19–20): what did Croesus hope would happen as a result?**

____

____ **[3]**

Read Passage 3.

Passage 3

Croesus' attempt to defeat Cyrus is unsuccessful and Cyrus in turn attacks Croesus' city. When Croesus himself is captured, Cyrus asks him an interesting question. Croesus finally realises that he had misunderstood the oracle.

ubi exercitus Croesi ad terram Cyri advenit, Lydi Persaeque ferociter inter se pugnaverunt. multi mortem crudelem passi sunt; plures fugere coacti sunt. cum tamen nemo victoriam haberet, Croesus copias suas domum abducere constituit.

eodem anno Cyrus exercitum paravit ut urbem Croesi deleret. quamquam Lydi hostibus fortiter resistebant, Persae facile per muros irruperunt. urbe mox capta, Croesus ipse Cyro traditus est. statim Cyrus rogavit quis eum hortatus esset ut Persas oppugnaret. 'pacem petere quam bellum gerere malo,' respondit

tristissime Croesus. ‘sed verba ambigua dei mihi persuaserunt. nunc tandem intellego: regnum meum delevi, quod nesciebam quid oraculum diceret.’

NAMES

Croesus, Croesi (m)	**Croesus**
Cyrus, Cyri (m)	**Cyrus**
Lydi, Lydorum (m pl)	**the Lydians**
Persae, Persarum (m pl)	**the Persians**

VOCABULARY

irrumpo, irrumpere, irrupi, irruptus	**I break in, I burst in**
ambiguus, ambigua, ambiguum	**misleading, ambiguous**
oraculum, oraculi (n)	**oracle (place where people went to get advice or information about the future)**

20 Translate Passage 3 into English. [50]

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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