

Modified Enlarged 24pt
OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS

Tuesday 16 November 2021 – 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

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Candidate number

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First name(s) _____

Last name _____

READ INSTRUCTIONS OVERLEAF



INSTRUCTIONS

Use black ink.

Write your answer to each question in the space provided. If you need extra space use the lined pages at the end of this booklet. The question numbers must be clearly shown.

Answer BOTH Section A AND Section B.

INFORMATION

The total mark for this paper is 100.

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

ADVICE

Read each question carefully before you start your answer.

Answer BOTH Section A AND Section B.

SECTION A

Read Passage 1 and answer the questions.

Passage 1

Metabus and Camilla find themselves in danger, but Metabus thinks of an unusual way to save her.

Metabus, rex Volscorum, erat pater Camillae. Metabus tamen rex crudelissimus erat. itaque cives eum e regno expellere constituerunt. Metabus, ubi hoc cognovit, de salute filiae statim cogitabat. 'Camillam in hoc loco relinquere non possum,' sibi dixit. 'eam igitur ad aliam terram mecum ducam.' 5 10

eadem nocte, civibus sequentibus, Metabus Camillaque profecti sunt. multas

horas progressi, ad flumen, quod
propter tempestatem altissimum
erat, subito advenerunt. 15

Metabus, ubi intellexit se
filiam transportare non posse,
consilium audacissimum cepit.
postquam deam Dianam oravit 20
ut Camillam servaret, filiam ad
hastam adfixam trans flumen
iecit. tum ipse aquam tranavit.
hoc modo et pater et filia e
manibus Volscorum effugere 25
poterant.

NAMES

‘Metabus, Metabi’ (m)

Metabus

‘Volsci, Volscorum’ (m pl)

**the Volscians
(a tribe in
Italy)**

‘Camilla, Camillae’ (f)

Camilla

‘Diana, Dianae’ (f)

**Diana (a
goddess)**

WORDS

‘salus, salutis’ (f)

safety

‘hasta, hastae’ (f)

spear

**‘adfigo, adfigere,
adfixi, adfixus’**

**I fasten,
attach**

**‘trano, tranare,
tranavi, tranatus’**

I swim across

**1 ‘Metabus, rex Volscorum, erat pater
Camillae’ (lines 1–2): what TWO things
are we told about Metabus?**

1. _____

2. _____

[2]

2 **‘Metabus tamen ... expellere
constituerunt’ (lines 2–5): what did
the citizens decide to do as a result of
Metabus’ cruelty?**

[1]

3 **‘‘Camillam ... mecum ducam.’’
(lines 7–10):**

(a) **what did Metabus say he was
unable to do?**

[1]

(b) **what did he say he would do
instead?**

[2]

**4 'eadem nocte ... profecti sunt'
(lines 11–13): when did Metabus and
Camilla set out?**

_____ [1]

**5 'ad flumen ... subito advenerunt'
(lines 14–16):**

**(a) what obstacle blocked Metabus'
path?**

_____ [1]

**(b) what are we told about this
obstacle?**

_____ [1]

**6 'Metabus ... non posse' (lines 17–18):
what did Metabus realise?**

_____ [2]

- 7 'deam Dianam oravit ut Camillam servaret' (lines 20–21): what did Metabus do to make sure that his very daring plan would be successful?

[2]

- 8 'filiam ad hastam adfixam ... aquam tranavit' (lines 21–23): what did Metabus do before swimming to safety himself?

[3]

- 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: nocte

English Word: nocturnal

Meaning of English Word: relating to the night

Latin Word: loco

English Word: _____

Meaning of English Word: _____

_____ **[2]**

Latin Word: aquam

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.**

**multas horas progressi,
ad flumen, quod propter
tempestatem altissimum
erat, subito advenerunt.**

**Metabus, ubi intellexit se
filiam transportare non posse,
consilium audacissimum cepit.
postquam deam Dianam oravit
ut Camillam servaret, filiam ad
hastam adfixam trans flumen
iecit. tum ipse aquam tranavit.
hoc modo et pater et filia e
manibus Volscorum effugere
poterant.**

5

10

NAMES

‘Metabus, Metabi’ (m)

Metabus

‘Diana, Dianae’ (f)

Diana (a goddess)

‘Camilla, Camillae’ (f)

Camilla

‘Volsci, Volscorum’ (m pl)

**the Volscians
(a tribe in Italy)**

WORDS

‘hasta, hastae’ (f)

spear

‘adfigo, adfigere, adfixi, adfixus’

I fasten, attach

‘trano, tranare, tranavi, tranatus’

I swim across

- (a) ‘erat’ (line 4): identify the TENSE of this verb.**

_____ **[1]**

- (b) Identify an example of the ACCUSATIVE case in lines 4–7.**

_____ **[1]**

- (c) ‘deam Dianam oravit ut Camillam servaret’ (lines 8–9): explain why ‘servaret’ is in the **SUBJUNCTIVE** mood.

_____ [1]

- (d) Identify an example of the **PERFECT** tense in lines 10–12.

_____ [1]

- (e) Pick out a **PRONOUN** in lines 10–12.

_____ [1]

- (f) ‘pater et filia ... effugere poterant’ (lines 12–14): identify the **FORM** of ‘effugere’ **AND** explain why it is used here.

_____ [2]

(g) 'e manibus' (lines 12–13): identify the CASE of 'manibus' AND explain why this case is used here.

[2]

(h) 'e manibus Volscorum' (lines 12–13): identify the CASE of 'Volscorum'.

[1]

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

11 Translate the following English sentences into Latin.

(a) The freedmen found the wine.

_____ [3]

(b) The queen was fearing danger.

_____ [3]

(c) Why do you prepare dinner, slave?

_____ [4]

SECTION B

Read Passage 2 and answer the questions.

Passage 2

When her son dies, Arria puts aside her own grief in order to help her husband, Paetus.

quamquam viri summum imperium Romae tenebant, nonnullae feminae propter virtutem eminebant. inter has erat Arria, uxor senatoris Paeti. 5

olim Paetus aegrotabat. eodem tempore filius eorum, qui pulchrior fideliorque omnibus aliis erat, quoque aegrotabat. cum filius periturus esse videretur, Arria totam rem celare constituit. nam timebat ne nuntius illius modi Paetum deleret. 10

postquam filius tandem mortuus est, mater funus eius tam 15

diligenter paravit ut Paetus nihil
 de morte filii audiret. diu Arria
 etiam simulabat filium vivere ut
 marito plus spei daret. itaque 20
Paeto de salute iuvenis roganti
 semper respondebat: ‘bene
 dormivit cibumque libenter
 consumpsit’. sola in horto tamen
 se dolori dabat et vehementer 25
 lacrimabat. ita Arria maximam
 virtutem ostendit ad vitam Paeti
 servandam.

NAMES

‘Arria, Arriae’ (f)	Arria
‘Paetus, Paeti’ (m)	Paetus

WORDS

‘emineo, eminere, eminui’	I stand out
‘aegroto, aegrotare, aegrotavi’	I am ill
‘funus, funeris’ (n)	funeral
‘simulo, simulare, simulavi’	I pretend
‘salus, salutis’ (f)	health
‘dolor, doloris’ (m)	grief, sorrow

12 ‘quamquam ... eminebant’ (lines 1–4):

(a) ‘nonnullae feminae propter virtutem eminebant’: why did some women stand out?

_____ [1]

(b) ‘quamquam viri summum imperium Romae tenebant’: why was it surprising that these women stood out?

_____ [2]

13 ‘eodem tempore ... aegrotabat’ (lines 6–9): what does this tell us about the son of Paetus and Arria?

_____ [3]

**14 ‘cum ... celare constituit’ (lines 10–12):
what information did Arria decide to
hide from her husband?**

[2]

**15 ‘nam timebat ... deleret’ (lines 12–14):
what was Arria afraid might happen?**

[2]

16 ‘mater ... audiret’ (lines 16–18):

**(a) what does this tell us about Arria’s
arrangements for her son’s funeral?**

[1]

(b) what happened as a result?

[2]

17 ‘diu Arria ... daret’ (lines 18–20): what did Arria do to give hope to Paetus?

[2]

18 ‘itaque ... consumpsit’ (lines 20–24): what did Arria say when her husband asked about the health of their son?

[2]

19 ‘sola ... lacrimabat’ (lines 24–26): write down AND translate a LATIN phrase which shows how Arria really felt. [2]

Latin phrase	English translation

**20 'ita Arria ... servandam' (lines 26–28):
why did Arria show such great
courage?**

[1]

Read Passage 3.

Passage 3

Later Paetus is condemned to death and once again Arria puts her husband's needs before her own.

paucos post annos Scribonianus, homo audax, rebellionem contra Claudium imperatorem fecit. sperabat enim se ipsum, Claudio victo, imperatorem futurum esse. rebellione tamen quinque diebus oppressa, Scribonianus statim interfectus est.

5

interea Paetus, qui Scriboniano auxilium dederat, a militibus Claudii Romam tractus est. ibi Claudius ei imperavit ut vitam gladio finiret. sed Paetus tam perterritus erat ut id facere nollet. tum Arria, cum intellegeret cur maritus dubitaret, gladium rapuit. 'noli timere!' ei dixit, corpus suum gladio simul vulnerans.

10

15

**‘ecce! hoc vulnus, quod mihi
dedi, non dolet.’ ita locuta Paeto 20
gladium reddidit. nam Arria
Paetum adeo amabat ut ipsa
dolorem pati vellet.**

NAMES

**‘Scribonianus,
Scriboniani’ (m)**

**Scribonianus
(the governor of
Dalmatia)**

‘Claudius, Claudii’ (m)

**Claudius (the
Roman emperor)**

‘Paetus, Paeti’ (m)

Paetus

‘Arria, Arriae’ (f)

Arria

WORDS

‘rebellio, rebellionis’ (f)

revolt, rebellion

**‘finio, finire, finivi,
finitus’**

I finish, end

**‘dubito, dubitare,
dubitavi’**

I hesitate

‘doleo, dolere, dolui’

I hurt

‘dolor, doloris’ (m)

pain

[illegible]

[illegible]

[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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