

**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.**

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**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**

**eadem nocte, civibus sequentibus, Metabus Camillaque profecti sunt. 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 trnavit. hoc modo et pater et filia e manibus Volscorum effugere poterant.**

**10**

**15**

## NAMES

‘Metabus, Metabi’ (m)

‘Volsci, Volscorum’ (m pl)

‘Camilla, Camillae’ (f)

‘Diana, Dianae’ (f)

Metabus

the Volscians  
(a tribe in Italy)

Camilla

Diana (a goddess)

## WORDS

‘salus, salutis’ (f)

‘hasta, hastae’ (f)

‘adfigo, adfigere, adfixi, adfixus’

‘trano, tranare, tranavi, tranatus’

safety

spear

I fasten, attach

I swim across

- 1 ‘Metabus, rex Volscorum, erat pater Camillae’ (line 1):  
what TWO things are we told about Metabus?

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

[2]

- 2 ‘Metabus tamen ... expellere constituerunt’ (lines 2–3):  
what did the citizens decide to do as a result of  
Metabus’ cruelty?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ [1]

3 ‘Camillam ... mecum ducam.’ (lines 5–7):

(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 8–9): when did Metabus and Camilla set out?

\_\_\_\_\_ [1]

5 ‘ad flumen ... subito advenerunt’ (lines 10–12):

(a) what obstacle blocked Metabus’ path?

\_\_\_\_\_ [1]

(b) what are we told about this obstacle?

\_\_\_\_\_ [1]

6 ‘Metabus ... non posse’ (lines 9–13): what did Metabus realise?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ [2]

- 7 'deam Dianam oravit ut Camillam servaret'  
(lines 14–15): what did Metabus do to make sure that  
his very daring plan would be successful?

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[2]

- 8 'filiam ad hastam adfixam ... aquam tranavit'  
(lines 15–17): what did Metabus do before swimming  
to safety himself?

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[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]



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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.**

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**

**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 2): identify the TENSE of this verb.**

\_\_\_\_\_ [1]

**(b) Identify an example of the ACCUSATIVE case in lines 3–4.**

\_\_\_\_\_ [1]

- (c) 'deam Dianam oravit ut Camillam servaret' (lines 5–6): explain why 'servaret' is in the SUBJUNCTIVE mood.

\_\_\_\_\_ [1]

- (d) Identify an example of the PERFECT tense in lines 6–8.

\_\_\_\_\_ [1]

- (e) Pick out a PRONOUN in lines 6–8.

\_\_\_\_\_ [1]

- (f) 'pater et filia ... effugere poterant' (lines 8–9): identify the FORM of 'effugere' AND explain why it is used here.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ [2]

- (g) 'e manibus' (line 8): identify the CASE of 'manibus' AND explain why this case is used here.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ [2]

- (h) 'e manibus Volscorum' (lines 8–9): 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]

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## 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.

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.

5

10

postquam filius tandem mortuus est, mater funus eius tam diligenter paravit ut Paetus nihil de morte filii audiret. diu Arria etiam simulabat filium vivere ut marito plus spei daret. itaque Paeto de salute iuvenis roganti semper respondebat: 'bene dormivit cibumque libenter consumpsit'. sola in horto tamen se dolori dabat et vehementer lacrimabat. ita Arria maximam virtutem ostendit ad vitam Paeti servandam.

15

20

## 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 1–3):

- (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 5–7): what does this tell us about the son of Paetus and Arria?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ [3]

14 'cum ... celare constituit' (lines 7–9): what information did Arria decide to hide from her husband?

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[2]

15 'nam timebat ... deleret' (lines 9–10): what was Arria afraid might happen?

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[2]

16 'mater ... audiret' (lines 11–13):

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

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[1]

(b) what happened as a result?

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[2]

17 'diu Arria ... daret' (lines 13–15): what did Arria do to give hope to Paetus?

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[2]



- 18 'itaque ... consumpsit' (lines 15–17): what did Arria say when her husband asked about the health of their son?

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[2]

- 19 'sola ... lacrimabat' (lines 17–18): write down AND translate a LATIN phrase which shows how Arria really felt. [2]

Latin phrase	English translation

- 20 'ita Arria ... servandam' (lines 18–20): why did Arria show such great courage?

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[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 intellexeret cur maritus dubitaret, gladium rapuit. 'noli timere!' ei dixit, corpus suum gladio simul vulnerans. 'ecce! hoc vulnus, quod mihi dedi, non dolet.' ita locuta Paeto gladium reddidit. nam Arria Paetum adeo amabat ut ipsa dolorem pati vellet.

10

15

## **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**

## **21 Translate Passage 3 into English. [50]**

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[illegible]

[illegible]

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**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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