



Oxford Cambridge and RSA

GCSE (9–1) Latin

J282/01 Language

Monday 14 May 2018 – Morning

Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes



Do not use:

- a dictionary



First name

Last name

Centre
number

Candidate
number

INSTRUCTIONS

- Use black ink.
- Complete the boxes above 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.
- Do **not** write in the barcodes.

INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is **100**.
- The marks for each question are shown in brackets [].
- This document consists of **12** pages.



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

Section A

Read Passage 1 and answer the questions.

Passage 1

Nisus and Euryalus, survivors of the Trojan War, leave Troy in search of a new home. In Italy, they take bold action to alert their leader Aeneas, but the story ends in tragedy.

Nisus erat miles fortis. amicum habebat, Euryalum nomine, quem maxime amabat. postquam Graeci urbem Troiam ceperunt, Nisus Euryalusque ad Italiam cum paucis aliis Troianis fugerunt. ibi invenerunt multos hostes, qui Troianos delere volebant.

mox Aeneas e castris Troianorum discedere constituit ut auxilium ab Evandro peteret. statim Rutuli castra circumvenerunt.

5

Nisus, cum cognovisset Troianos in magno periculo esse, Euryalo dixit, 'cur nihil facimus? nonne Aeneas sine mora referri debet?'

itaque duo amici media nocte profecti castra hostium tacite intraverunt. tam crudeles erant ut plurimos Rutulos dormientes interficerent.

tandem Euryalus ab hostibus conspectus a Volcente necatus est. hoc audito, Nisus, multo dolore superatus et gladio Volcentis vulneratus, in corpus amici moriens se iecit.

10

Names

<i>Nisus, Nisi</i> (m)	Nisus
<i>Euryalus, Euryali</i> (m)	Euryalus
<i>Graeci, Graecorum</i> (m pl)	Greeks
<i>Troia, Troiae</i> (f)	Troy (a city)
<i>Italia, Italiae</i> (f)	Italy
<i>Troiani, Troianorum</i> (m pl)	Trojans
<i>Aeneas, Aeneae</i> (m)	Aeneas (leader of the Trojans)
<i>Evander, Evandri</i> (m)	Evander (a Greek king living in Italy)
<i>Rutuli, Rutulorum</i> (m pl)	the Rutulians (an Italian tribe hostile to the Trojans)
<i>Volcens, Volcentis</i> (m)	Volcens (a Rutulian leader)

Vocabulary

<i>circumvenio, circumvenire, circumveni, circumventus</i>	I surround
<i>mora, morae</i> (f)	delay
<i>tacite</i>	silently
<i>dolor, doloris</i> (m)	grief

1 *Nisus erat miles fortis* (line 1): what **two** things are we told about Nisus?

-
- [2]

2 *amicum habebat, Euryalum nomine, quem maxime amabat* (line 1): 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 2–3): 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 4–5).

(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* (line 6): what did Nisus find out?

-
- [2]

6 *'nonne Aeneas sine mora referri debet?'* (line 7): what did Nisus suggest should happen?

- [1]

7 *tam crudeles erant ut plurimos Rutulos dormientes interficerent* (lines 8–9): in what way were Nisus and Euryalus cruel?

-
- [2]

- 8 *in corpus amici moriens se iecit* (lines 11–12): 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 you have already read.

Nisus erat miles fortis. amicum habebat, Euryalum nomine, quem maxime amabat. postquam Graeci urbem Troiam ceperunt, Nisus Euryalusque ad Italiam cum paucis aliis Troianis fugerunt. ibi invenerunt multos hostes, qui Troianos delere volebant.

mox Aeneas e castris Troianorum discedere constituit ut auxilium ab Evandro peteret. statim Rutuli castra circumvenerunt.

5

Nisus, cum cognovisset Troianos in magno periculo esse, Euryalo dixit, 'cur nihil facimus? nonne Aeneas sine mora referri debet?'

Names

Nisus, Nisi (m)

Euryalus, Euryali (m)

Graeci, Graecorum (m pl)

Troia, Troiae (f)

Italia, Italiae (f)

Troiani, Troianorum (m pl)

Aeneas, Aeneae (m)

Evander, Evandri (m)

Rutuli, Rutulorum (m pl)

Nisus

Euryalus

Greeks

Troy (a city)

Italy

Trojans

Aeneas (leader of the Trojans)

Evander (a Greek king living in Italy)

the Rutulians (an Italian tribe hostile to the Trojans)

Vocabulary

circumvenio, circumvenire, circumveni, circumventus

mora, morae (f)

I surround

delay

(a) Identify an example of the **accusative** case in line 1.

..... [1]

(b) *amabat* (line 1): identify the **tense** of this verb.

..... [1]

(c) *qui Troianos delere volebant* (line 3): identify the **form** of *delere* **and** explain why this **form** is used here.

..... [2]

(d) *ut auxilium ab Evandro peteret* (lines 4–5): explain why *peteret* is in the **subjunctive** mood.

..... [1]

(e) *statim Rutuli castra circumvenerunt* (line 5): identify the **tense** of *circumvenerunt*.

..... [1]

- (f) *in magno periculo* (line 6): 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* (line 6): identify the **case** of *Euryalo*.

..... [1]

- (h) Identify an example of the **present** tense in lines 6–7.

..... [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 and answer the questions.

Passage 2

Two kings decide on an unusual way to settle the war between their peoples.

post mortem Numae Tullus rex Romae factus est. eo tempore Romani cum Albanis bellum gerebant. Tullus tamen timebat ne multi Romani in proelio necarentur. itaque foedus cum rege Albanorum fecit ad bellum modo novissimo decernendum. erant forte in duobus exercitibus tres fratres Romani et tres fratres Albani, qui annis virtuteque paene aequi erant. de hac re diu locuti, reges fratribus imperaverunt ut pro urbe eorum pugnarent. 'si enim vos soli pugnabitis,' dixerunt, 'bellum sine magna clade, sine multo sanguine decernere poterimus.'

5

postridie tres Romani cum tribus Albanis pugnare coeperunt. tandem, plurimis vulneribus et datis et acceptis, unus e Romanis, Horatius nomine, sensit fratres suos interfectos esse et se ipsum in periculo gravissimo esse. tantam virtutem tamen habebat ut rem non timeret.

10

Names

Numa, Numae (m)

Numa

Tullus, Tulli (m)

Tullus

Albani, Albanorum (m pl)

the Albans (a tribe who lived south of Rome)

Albanus, Albana, Albanum

Alban

Horatius, Horatii (m)

Horatius

Vocabulary

foedus, foederis (n)

treaty, agreement

decerno, decernere, decrevi, decretus

I settle

aequus, aequa, aequum

equal

clades, cladis (f)

disaster, ruin

- 12 *post mortem Numae Tullus rex Romae factus est* (line 1): when did Tullus become king of Rome?

..... [1]

- 13 *Tullus tamen timebat ne multi Romani in proelio necarentur* (line 2): what was Tullus afraid might happen?

.....

..... [2]

- 14 *itaque foedus cum rege Albanorum fecit ad bellum modo novissimo decernendum* (lines 2–3): 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 4–5): 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 5–6).

- (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 6–7): 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 9–10): what **two** things did Horatius notice?

- [2]
- [2]

19 *tantam virtutem tamen habebat ut rem non timeret* (lines 10–11).

(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.

Passage 3

Against all the odds, Horatius single-handedly achieves victory for the Romans and returns to Rome as a hero.

Horatius, quamquam sciebat se cum omnibus Albanis simul pugnare non posse, de vita sua numquam desperabat. cum vidisset tres hostes vulnera dira passos esse, statim intellexit quid facere deberet. 'si quam celerrime fugiam,' sibi dixit, 'spero Albanos me sequi conaturos esse. tum eos singillatim occidere potero, quod vulneribus confecti vires non iam habent.'

5

mox duo Albani ab Horatio oppugnati in terra mortui iacebant. interea Horatius oculos vertit in unum, qui vivebat. 'tu quoque gladio meo morieris!' exclamavit saeve ridens.

hostibus ita victis, Tullus ceterique Romani Horatium Romam nunc regressum laudaverunt. nam unus vir consilio audacissimo urbem Romam servare potuerat.

10

Names

Horatius, Horatii (m)

Albani, Albanorum (m pl)

Tullus, Tulli (m)

Horatius

the Albans (a tribe who lived south of Rome)

Tullus

Vocabulary

despero, desperare, desperavi, desperatus

singillatim

vires, virium (f pl)

oculus, oculi (m)

I despair

one by one, individually

strength

eye

20 Translate Passage 3 into English.

This image shows a full page of a document template designed for handwriting practice or general note-taking. The page is white and features approximately 28 evenly spaced horizontal dotted lines extending across its width. In the bottom right corner, there is a small black rectangular box containing the white text "[50]", which likely indicates the page number.

END OF QUESTION PAPER

This image shows a blank sheet of white paper designed for handwriting practice. It features a solid black vertical line on the left side, creating a narrow margin. The rest of the page is filled with evenly spaced, horizontal dashed lines for writing. There are no other markings, text, or illustrations on the page.

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