OCR
Oxford Cambridge and RSA

Monday 13 May 2019 – Morning
GCSE (9–1) Latin
J282/01 Language

Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes

Please write clearly in black ink. **Do not write in the barcodes.**

Centre number ☐☐☐☐☐ Candidate number ☐☐☐☐

First name(s) _____

Last name _____

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 **[ ]**.
• This document consists of **16** pages.

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.

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

illo tempore <u>Minos</u>, rex <u>Cretae</u>, <u>Megaram</u> oppugnabat. olim <u>Scylla</u>, quae proelium a summo muro spectabat, subito intellexit quam pulcher esset <u>Minos</u>. 'hostem patris mei amo!' sibi dixit. 'quid nunc facere debeo?'   *5*

postquam diu cogitavit, consilium audax tandem cepit. nam, timens ne <u>Minos</u> in bello interficeretur, <u>Scylla</u> <u>crinem</u> <u>purpureum</u> <u>abscidere</u> constituit. sciebat enim <u>Minoem</u> iam urbem facile victurum esse. cum tamen <u>crinem</u> <u>abscisum</u> regi <u>Cretae</u> obtulisset, ille propter scelus dirum <u>Scyllae</u> tam iratus erat ut <u>crinem</u> accipere nollet. itaque, urbe <u>Megara</u> victa, domum quam celerrime rediit.   *10*

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* (line 1): who was Scylla?

.... **[1]**

2 *hic rex crinem purpureum in medio capite habebat* (lines 1–2): where was Nisus' purple lock of hair?

.... **[2]**

3 *omnes credebant urbem sine illo* <u>crine</u> *in maximo periculo futuram esse* (line 2): what did everyone believe about Nisus' lock of hair?

....

.... **[3]**

4 *illo tempore* <u>Minos</u>, *rex* <u>Cretae</u>, <u>Megaram</u> *oppugnabat* (line 3): what was Minos doing in Megara?

.... **[1]**

5 <u>Scylla</u>, *quae proelium a summo muro spectabat, subito intellexit quam pulcher esset* <u>Minos</u> (lines 3–4):

(a) what did Scylla suddenly realise?

.... **[1]**

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

....

.... **[2]**

6 *nam, timens ne* <u>Minos</u> *in bello interficeretur, Scylla* <u>crinem</u> <u>purpureum</u> <u>abscidere</u> *constituit* (lines 6–7): 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* (line 9):

(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* (line 10): 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]**

5

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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.

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?'   5

Names

Scylla, Scyllae (f)	Scylla
Nisus, Nisi (m)	Nisus
Megara, Megarae (f)	Megara (a city in Greece)
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Vocabulary

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

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

.... **[1]**

(b) *Scylla erat filia Nisi* (line 1): identify the **case** of *Nisi*.

.... **[1]**

(c) *in medio capite* (line 1): identify the **case** of *capite* **and** explain why this **case** is used here.

....

.... **[2]**

(d) *credebant* (line 2): identify the **tense** of this verb.

.... **[1]**

(e) *subito intellexit quam pulcher esset Minos* (line 4): explain why *esset* is in the **subjunctive** mood.

.... **[1]**

(f) Pick out a **pronoun** in line 5.

.... **[1]**

(g) Identify an example of the **present** tense in line 5.

.... **[1]**

(h) *quid nunc facere debeo* (line 5): 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]**

Turn over

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.

Croesus, qui rex Lydorum erat, multas gentes superaverat. quamquam etiam hostes eum propter virtutem mirabantur, imperium Cyri, regis Persarum, semper timebat. Croesus igitur, cum vellet scire num bellum contra Persas gerere deberet, nuntios plurima dona ferentes Delphos misit ad consilium dei petendum. omnes enim illo tempore credebant hoc oraculum omnium optimum esse. *5*

nuntiis rogantibus deus breviter respondit: 'rex Croesus, si exercitum suum contra Persas ducet, magnum regnum delebit.' nuntiis ad regem mox regressis, Croesus, verbis dei maxime delectatus, 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* (line 1):

(a) who was Croesus?

.... **[1]**

(b) in what way had he been successful?

.... **[2]**

13 *imperium Cyri, regis Persarum, semper timebat* (line 2): how does this show Croesus' lack of confidence?

....

.... **[2]**

14 *Croesus igitur, cum vellet scire num bellum contra* <u>Persas</u> *gerere deberet* (line 3): what did Croesus want to know?

....

.... **[3]**

15 *nuntios plurima dona ferentes* <u>Delphos</u> *misit ad consilium dei petendum* (lines 3–4): why did he send messengers to Delphi?

....

.... **[2]**

16 *omnes enim illo tempore credebant hoc* <u>oraculum</u> *omnium optimum esse* (lines 4–5): why did he choose Delphi above other places?

....

.... **[2]**

17 *deus breviter respondit: 'rex* <u>Croesus</u>*, si exercitum suum contra* <u>Persas</u> *ducet, magnum regnum delebit.'* (lines 6–7): what did the god say would happen if Croesus led an army against the Persians?

....

.... **[2]**

18 <u>Croesus</u>*, verbis dei maxime* <u>delectatus</u>*, statim exercitum paravit ut iter in terram* <u>Persarum</u> *faceret* (lines 7–9):

(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</u> <u>Persas</u>*que celeriter deleturum esse* (line 9): what did Croesus hope would happen as a result?

....

.... **[3]**

Turn over

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,   *5*
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]**

Turn over

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END OF QUESTION PAPER

13

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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