

Modified Enlarged 24pt
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

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Candidate number

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First name(s) _____

Last name _____

READ INSTRUCTIONS OVERLEAF



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.

5

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?’

10

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

ne Minos in bello interficeretur, 15
Scylla crinem purpureum abscidere
constituit. sciebat enim Minoem iam
urbem facile victurum esse. cum
tamen crinem abscisum regi Cretae
obtulisset, ille propter scelus dirum 20
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 Scyllae tam iratus erat ut crinem 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 Megara 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.**

5

**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?’**

10

NAMES

Scylla, Scyllae (f)

Nisus, Nisi (m)

Megara, Megarae (f)

Minos, Minois (m)

Creta, Cretae (f)

Scylla

Nisus

Megara

(a city in Greece)

Minos

Crete

VOCABULARY

crinis, crinis (m)
purpureus, purpurea,
purpureum

lock of hair
purple

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

_____ [1]

- (b) ‘Scylla erat filia Nisi’ (line 1): identify
the **CASE** of ‘Nisi’.

_____ [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 Minos’ (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.

Croesus, qui rex Lydorum erat, multas gentes superaverat. quamquam etiam hostes eum propter virtutem mirabantur, imperium Cyri, regis Persarum, semper timebat. Croesus 5
igitur, cum vellet scire num bellum contra Persas gerere deberet, nuntios plurima dona ferentes Delphos misit ad consilium dei petendum. omnes 10
enim illo tempore credebant hoc oraculum omnium optimum esse.

nuntiis rogantibus deus breviter respondit: 'rex Croesus, si exercitum suum contra Persas ducet, magnum regnum delebit.' nuntiis ad regem mox 15
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.

20

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 Cyrum
Persasque 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. 5

eodem anno Cyrus exercitum paravit
ut urbem Croesi deleret. quamquam
Lydi hostibus fortiter resistebant, 10
Persae facile per muros irruerunt.
urbe mox capta, Croesus ipse Cyro
traditus est. statim Cyrus rogavit
quis eum hortatus esset ut Persas
oppugnaret. 'pacem petere quam 15
bellum gerere malo,' respondit

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

20

NAMES

Croesus, Croesi (m)

Cyrus, Cyri (m)

Lydi, Lydorum (m pl)

Persae, Persarum (m pl)

Croesus

Cyrus

the Lydians

the Persians

VOCABULARY

irrumpe, irrumperere, irrumpe,
irruptus

ambiguus, ambigua,
ambiguum

oraculum, oraculi (n)

I break in,
I burst in
misleading,
ambiguous
oracle (place
where people
went to get
advice or
information
about the
future)

[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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[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]



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