

Tuesday 16 November 2021 – Morning GCSE (9-1) Latin

J282/01 Language

Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes

Do not use: • a dictionary



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.
- 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 [].
- This document has 16 pages.

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

eadem nocte, civibus sequentibus, <u>Metabus Camilla</u>que profecti sunt. multas horas progressi, ad flumen, quod propter tempestatem altissimum erat, subito advenerunt. <u>Metabus</u>, ubi intellexit se filiam transportare non posse, consilium audacissimum cepit. postquam deam <u>Dianam</u> oravit ut <u>Camillam</u> servaret, filiam ad <u>hastam adfixam</u> trans flumen iecit. tum ipse aquam <u>tranavit</u>. hoc modo et pater et filia e manibus <u>Volscorum</u> effugere poterant.

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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 <u>M</u>	etabus, rex Volscorum, erat pater Camillae (line 1): what two things are we told about Metabus?
1.	
2.	
	[2]
	etabus tamen expellere constituerunt (lines 1–2): what did the citizens decide to do as a result Metabus' cruelty?
	[1]

3	<u>'Car</u>	<u>millam</u> mecum ducam.' (lines 3–4):
	(a)	what did Metabus say he was unable to do?
	(b)	what did he say he would do instead?
	(2)	
		[2]
4	ead	em nocte profecti sunt (line 5): when did Metabus and Camilla set out?
		[1]
5	ad f	lumen subito advenerunt (line 6):
	(a)	what obstacle blocked Metabus' path?
		[1]
	(b)	what are we told about this obstacle?
		[1]
6	<u>Met</u>	abus non posse (line 7): what did Metabus realise?
		[2]
	••••	
7		m <u>Dianam</u> oravit ut <u>Camillam</u> servaret (line 8): what did Metabus do to make sure that his very ng plan would be successful?
		[2]
8		<i>m ad <u>hastam</u> <u>adfixam</u> aquam <u>tranavit</u> (lines 8–9): what did Metabus do before swimming to ety himself?</i>
	•••••	
		[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:	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. <u>Metabus</u>, ubi intellexit se filiam transportare non posse, consilium audacissimum cepit. postquam deam <u>Dianam</u> oravit ut <u>Camillam</u> servaret, filiam ad <u>hastam adfixam</u> trans flumen iecit. tum ipse aquam <u>tranavit</u>. hoc modo et pater et filia e manibus <u>Volscorum</u> effugere poterant.

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Names

Metabus, Metabi (m) Diana, Dianae (f) Camilla, Camillae (f) Volsci, Volscorum (m pl)

Camilla

the Volscians (a tribe in Italy)

Words

hasta, hastae (f) adfigo, adfigere, adfixi, adfixus trano, tranare, tranavi, tranatus

(a) erat (line 1): identify the **tense** of this verb

spear

Metabus

Diana (a goddess)

I fasten, attach I swim across

()	[1]
(b)	Identify an example of the accusative case in line 2.
	[1]
(c)	deam <u>Dianam</u> oravit ut <u>Camillam</u> servaret (line 3): explain why servaret is in the subjunctive mood.
	[1]
(d)	Identify an example of the perfect tense in line 4.
	[1]
(e)	Pick out a pronoun in line 4.
	[1]
(f)	pater et filia effugere poterant (lines 4–5): identify the form of effugere and explain why it is used here.
	[2]

	(g)	e manibus (line 5): identify the case of manibus and explain why this case is used here.	
	(h)	e manibus <u>Volscorum</u> (line 5): identify the case of <u>Volscorum</u> .	
			[1]
		Do not answer Question 11 if you have already answered Question 10.	
11	Trar	nslate 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?	

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 <u>eminebant</u>. inter has erat <u>Arria</u>, uxor senatoris <u>Paeti</u>.

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

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postquam filius tandem mortuus est, mater <u>funus</u> eius tam diligenter paravit ut <u>Paetus</u> nihil de morte filii audiret. diu <u>Arria</u> etiam <u>simulabat</u> filium vivere ut marito plus spei daret. itaque <u>Paeto</u> de <u>salute</u> iuvenis roganti semper respondebat: 'bene dormivit cibumque libenter consumpsit'. sola in horto tamen se <u>dolori</u> dabat et vehementer lacrimabat. ita <u>Arria</u> maximam virtutem ostendit ad vitam <u>Paeti</u> 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		<u>eminebant</u>	(lines	1-2):
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	(a)	nonnullae feminae propter virtutem <u>eminebant</u> : why did some women stand out?	
	(b)	quamquam viri summum imperium Romae tenebant: why was it surprising that these won stood out?	
			[2]
13	eod Arri	dem tempore <u>aegrotabat</u> (lines 3–4): what does this tell us about the son of Paetus a a?	and

14	cum celare constituit (lines 4–5): what informa	
		[2]
15	nam timebat deleret (line 5): what was Arria at	
		[2]
16	mater audiret (lines 6–7):	
	(a) what does this tell us about Arria's arrangen	nents for her son's funeral?
	(b) what happened as a result?	
		[2]
17	diu <u>Arria</u> daret (lines 7–8): what did Arria do to	give hope to Paetus?
		[2]
18	itaque consumpsit (lines 8–9): what did Arria stheir son?	say when her husband asked about the health of
		[2]
19	sola lacrimabat (lines 9–10): write down and really felt.	translate a Latin phrase which shows how Arria
	Latin phrase	English translation
		[2]
20	ita Arria servandam (line 10): why did Arria sh	
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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 <u>Scribonianus</u>, homo audax, <u>rebellionem</u> contra <u>Claudium</u> imperatorem fecit. sperabat enim se ipsum, <u>Claudio</u> victo, imperatorem futurum esse. <u>rebellione</u> tamen quinque diebus oppressa, <u>Scribonianus</u> statim interfectus est

interea <u>Paetus</u>, qui <u>Scriboniano</u> auxilium dederat, a militibus <u>Claudii</u> Romam tractus est. ibi <u>Claudius</u> ei imperavit ut vitam gladio <u>finiret</u>. sed <u>Paetus</u> tam perterritus erat ut id facere nollet. tum <u>Arria</u>, cum intellegeret cur maritus <u>dubitaret</u>, gladium rapuit. 'noli timere!' ei dixit, corpus suum gladio simul vulnerans. 'ecce! hoc vulnus, quod mihi dedi, non <u>dolet</u>.' ita locuta <u>Paeto</u> gladium reddidit. nam <u>Arria</u> <u>Paetum</u> adeo amabat ut ipsa <u>dolorem</u> pati vellet.

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Names

Scribonianus, Scriboniani (m) Claudius, Claudii (m) Paetus, Paeti (m) Arria, Arriae (f) Scribonianus (the governor of Dalmatia) Claudius (the Roman emperor) Paetus Arria

Words

rebellio, rebellionis (f) finio, finire, finivi, finitus dubito, dubitare, dubitavi doleo, dolere, dolui dolor, doloris (m) revolt, rebellion I finish, end I hesitate I hurt pain

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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