



Oxford Cambridge and RSA

Tuesday 16 May 2023 – Afternoon

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

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Candidate number

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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.
- Section A: Answer Questions 1–9 and **either** Question 10 or Question 11.
- Section B: Answer **all** the questions.

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 the passage.

Answer Questions 1–9.

Passage 1

A kind soldier helps Flavia to find love again.

Flavia maritum habebat, quem maxime amabat. ubi ille mortuus est, Flavia tam tristis erat ut ipsa vivere nollet. 'in sepulcro mariti mei manebo' sibi dixit. 'ibi ego quoque moriar.'

erat prope sepulcrum crux ingens, in quam corpus latronis cuiusdam positum erat. praetor Marcum, militem fortem, iusserat crucem diligenter custodire. nam timebat ne pater latronis corpus auferret. ea nocte Marcus lucem in sepulcro conspexit et cognoscere volebat quid accideret. in sepulcrum ingressus, Flaviam lacrimantem invenit. dum eam per totam noctem consolatur, pater latronis corpus abduxit.

5

postridie Marcus, ubi crucem sine corpore vidit, timebat ne a praetore puniretur. sed Flavia corpus mariti sui Marco offerre constituit. nam intellexit se alium virum nunc amare posse.

Names

Flavia, Flaviae (f)

Flavia

Marcus, Marci (m)

Marcus

Words

sepulcrum, sepulcri (n)

tomb (a place in which a dead person was buried)

crux, crucis (f)

cross (being nailed to a cross was an ancient form of punishment)

latro, latronis (m)

robber

praetor, praetoris (m)

praetor (the chief magistrate)

consolor, consolari, consolatus sum

I comfort

- 1 Flavia ... *amabat* (line 1): what do we learn about the relationship between Flavia and her husband?

..... [1]

- 2 *ubi* ... *nollet* (lines 1–2):

- (a) what happened to make Flavia sad?

..... [1]

- (b) what did she **not** want to do as a result?

..... [1]

3 *in sepulcro ... moriar* (line 2): what **two** things did Flavia say she would do?

1

2 [2]

4 *erat prope sepulcrum crux ingens* (line 3): write down **one** thing we are told about the cross.

..... [1]

5 *praetor ... auferret* (lines 3–5):

(a) what had the chief magistrate ordered Marcus to do?

..... [1]

(b) what was he afraid might happen otherwise?

.....

..... [2]

6 *ea nocte ... invenit* (lines 5–6): when Marcus saw a light in the tomb and went to investigate, what did he find?

..... [1]

7 *dum ... abduxit* (lines 6–7): why did Marcus not notice what was happening to the robber's body?

.....

..... [2]

8 (a) *sed Flavia ... constituit* (lines 8–9): what did Flavia decide to do to prevent Marcus from being punished by the praetor?

.....

..... [2]

(b) *nam ... posse* (line 9): what led her to make this decision?

.....

..... [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:	<i>mortuo</i>
English Word:	mortal
Meaning of English Word:	a living thing unable to live for ever
Latin Word:	<i>vivere</i>
English Word:
Meaning of English Word: [2]
Latin Word:	<i>pater</i>
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.

erat prope sepulcrum crux ingens, in quam corpus latronis cuiusdam positum erat. praetor Marcus, militem fortem, iusserat crucem diligenter custodire. nam timebat ne pater latronis corpus auferret. ea nocte Marcus lucem in sepulcro conspexit et cognoscere volebat quid accideret. in sepulcrum ingressus, Flaviam lacrimantem invenit. dum eam per totam noctem consolatur, pater latronis corpus abduxit.

5

Names

Marcus, Marci (m)

Marcus

Flavia, Flaviae (f)

Flavia

Words

sepulcrum, sepulcri (n)

tomb (a place in which a dead person was buried)

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cross (being nailed to a cross was an ancient form of punishment)

latro, latronis (m)

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praetor, praetoris (m)

praetor (the chief magistrate)

consolor, consolari, consolatus sum

I comfort

(a) *corpus latronis cuiusdam* (line 1): identify the **case** of *latronis*.

..... [1]

(b) *iusserat* (line 2): identify the **tense** of this verb.

..... [1]

(c) Identify an example of the **accusative** case in line 2.

..... [1]

(d) *Marcus ... cognoscere volebat* (line 3): identify the **form** of *cognoscere* and explain why it is used here.

..... [2]

(e) *quid accideret* (lines 3–4): explain why *accideret* is in the **subjunctive** mood.

..... [1]

(f) Identify an example of the **perfect** tense in line 4.

..... [1]

(g) Pick out a **pronoun** in line 4.

..... [1]

(h) *per totam noctem* (line 4): identify the **case** of *noctem* **and** explain why this case 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 evil husband is sending money.

.....
..... [4]

(b) We were sailing for a long time.

.....
..... [2]

(c) When did the gods save the country?

.....
..... [4]

Section B

Read the passage.

Answer Questions 12–21.

Passage 2

The leader of the Carthaginians sends the Roman consul Regulus back to Rome to bargain with the senators.

Regulus, qui consul Romanus erat, in Africa bellum gerebat. quamquam in multis proeliis vicerat, Poeni eum superatum tandem ceperunt. eodem tempore nonnulli captivi Africani Romae tenebantur. itaque dux Poenorum, cum vitam horum captivorum servare vellet, consilium audacissimum cepit.

Regulo vocato haec verba dixit: 'Regule, vir optimus es. Romani tibi semper credunt. Romam igitur festina senatoresque iube captivos Africanos pro te mutare! si tamen senatores hoc facere nolent, tu ad Africam statim revenire debes.'

Regulus, timens ne a Poenis interficeretur, promisit se Romanis persuadere conaturum esse. nam bene sciebat quam crudeles Poeni essent. deinde Romam navigavit atque in curiam ingressus est.

Names

<i>Regulus, Reguli</i> (m)	Regulus
<i>Africa, Africae</i> (f)	Africa
<i>Poeni, Poenorum</i> (m pl)	Carthaginians (people from Carthage, a city in Africa)
<i>Africanus, Africana, Africanum</i>	African

Words

<i>muto, mutare, mutavi, mutatus</i>	I exchange
<i>curia, curiae</i> (f)	senate-house (where the senators held their meetings)

12 Regulus ... *gerebat* (line 1): why was Regulus in Africa?

..... [1]

13 *quamquam* ... *ceperunt* (lines 1–2):

(a) what success had Regulus had so far?

..... [2]

(b) despite this success, what eventually happened to him?

..... [2]

14 *eodem ... tenebantur* (lines 2–3): write down **and** translate the **Latin** phrase which states **when** some African prisoners were being held in Rome.

Latin phrase	English translation

[2]

15 *cum ... vellet* (line 3): what did the Carthaginian leader want to do?

..... [1]

16 *Regule ... credunt* (line 5): what **two** things does the Carthaginian leader say about Regulus?

1

2 [2]

17 *Romam ... mutare* (line 6): what does the Carthaginian leader tell Regulus to do in Rome?

.....

..... [3]

18 *si tamen ... debes* (lines 6–7): if Regulus does not succeed, what must he do?

..... [1]

19 *Regulus ... conaturum esse* (lines 8–9):

(a) what promise did Regulus give to the Carthaginian leader?

.....

..... [2]

(b) what was he afraid might happen otherwise?

..... [1]

20 *nam ... essent* (line 9): what was Regulus' opinion of the Carthaginians?

..... [1]

21 *deinde ... ingressus est* (lines 9–10): what did Regulus do next?

.....

..... [2]

Read **Passage 3**.

Passage 3

Although the Romans try to persuade Regulus to stay, he is determined to go back to Africa, where he dies.

Regulus, postquam verba ducis Poenorum rettulit, senatores hortatus est ne captivos traderent. nam tam fidelis patriae suae erat ut libertatem huius modi accipere nollet. cum Romani dubitare viderentur, Regulus exclamavit 'senatores, si captivos liberabitis, ego ad Africam statim regrediar.'

tum omnes senatores Regulum oraverunt ne Roma discederet. intellegebant enim Poenos eum morte punituros esse. sed Regulus, clamoribus eorum neglectis, ad Africam fortiter rediit ad mortem exspectandam. 5

paucae fabulae de morte Reguli scriptae sunt: alii dixerunt Poenos eum interfecisse; alii scripserunt eum propter morbum gravem mortuum esse. nemo tamen de virtute huius viri dubitare potest. 10

Names

<i>Regulus, Reguli</i> (m)	Regulus
<i>Poeni, Poenorum</i> (m pl)	Carthaginians (people from Carthage, a city in Africa)
<i>Africa, Africae</i> (f)	Africa

Words

<i>libertas, libertatis</i> (f)	freedom
<i>dubito, dubitare, dubitavi, dubitatus</i>	I am in doubt, I hesitate
<i>neglego, neglegere, neglexi, neglectus</i>	I ignore, I disregard
<i>fabula, fabulae</i> (f)	story
<i>morbus, morbi</i> (m)	illness

22 Translate **Passage 3** into English. **[50]**

.....

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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).

This section of the page is a large, empty area of lined paper. It consists of approximately 25 horizontal dotted lines spaced evenly down the page. A solid vertical line runs down the left side of this area, creating a margin. This is intended for students to write their answers to questions that require more space than the previous page provided.

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