



Oxford Cambridge and RSA

Tuesday 17 May 2022 – 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.
- 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

Aeneas makes a promise to Evander, but he is unable to keep it.

Aeneas, dux Troianorum, cum Latinis bellum gerebat. Aeneas tamen, magna cura confectus, timebat ne Latini Troianos superarent. itaque socios in alia parte Italiae quaerere constituit.

postridie Aeneas profectus est ad regem Evandrum qui Latinos quoque non amabat. ei auxilium roganti Evander respondit, 'tibi exercitum libenter dabo. sed ipse pugnare non iam possum, quod senex sum. Pallas, filius meus, qui mihi carior vita est, exercitum pro me ducet.' hoc audito, Aeneas tam laetus erat ut promitteret se Pallanta semper servaturum esse. 5

postquam Aeneas cum novis sociis ad castra sua rediit, Turnus Pallanta oppugnare statim coepit. iuvenis, quamquam fortissime se defendit, tandem interfectus est. hoc modo Aeneas promissum Evandro datum non praestitit. 10

Names

<i>Aeneas, Aeneae</i> (m)	Aeneas
<i>Troiani, Troianorum</i> (m pl)	the Trojans
<i>Latini, Latinorum</i> (m pl)	the Latins (a tribe in Italy)
<i>Italia, Italiae</i> (f)	Italy
<i>Evander, Evandri</i> (m)	Evander
<i>Pallas, Pallantis</i> (m) (acc. <i>Pallanta</i>)	Pallas
<i>Turnus, Turni</i> (m)	Turnus (leader of the Latins)

Words

<i>socius, socii</i> (m)	ally
<i>carus, cara, carum</i>	dear
<i>promissum, promissi</i> (n)	promise
<i>praesto, praestare, praestiti, praestitus</i>	I fulfil, carry out

1 Aeneas ... *gerebat* (line 1): what **two** things are we told about Aeneas?

1.

2.

[2]

2 Aeneas *tamen* ... *superarent* (lines 1–2): why was Aeneas worried?

.....

..... [1]

3 *postridie ... amabat* (lines 4–5): why did Aeneas think that Evander would be likely to help him?

.....
 [1]

4 '*tibi exercitum ... senex sum*' (lines 5–6):

(a) what does Evander offer to Aeneas?

..... [1]

(b) what does Evander tell Aeneas about himself?

.....
 [2]

5 *Pallas ... est* (lines 6–7): what does Evander say about his feelings for Pallas?

.....
 [2]

6 *Aeneas ... servaturum esse* (lines 7–8): how did Aeneas react to Evander's words?

.....
 [3]

7 *postquam ... coepit* (lines 9–10): what happened after Aeneas returned to his camp?

.....
 [2]

8 *iuvenis ... interfectus est* (line 10): in what way did Pallas show his courage despite being killed eventually?

.....
 [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: *possum*

English Word: possible

Meaning of English Word: able to be done or achieved

Latin Word: *magna*

English Word:

Meaning of English Word: [2]

Latin Word: *vita*

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.

Aeneas, dux Troianorum, cum Latinis bellum gerebat. Aeneas tamen, magna cura confectus, timebat ne Latini Troianos superarent. itaque socios in alia parte Italiae quaerere constituit.

postridie Aeneas profectus est ad regem Evandrum, qui Latinos quoque non amabat. ei auxilium roganti Evander respondit, 'tibi exercitum libenter dabo.

5

Names

Aeneas, Aeneae (m)

Aeneas

Troiani, Troianorum (m pl)

the Trojans

Latini, Latinorum (m pl)

the Latins (a tribe in Italy)

Italia, Italiae (f)

Italy

Evander, Evandri (m)

Evander

Words

socius, socii (m)

ally

(a) *cum Latinis* (line 1): identify the **case** of *Latinis* **and** explain why this case is used here.

.....
 [2]

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

..... [1]

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

..... [1]

(d) *timebat ne Latini Troianos superarent* (line 2): explain why *superarent* is in the **subjunctive** mood.

..... [1]

(e) *in alia parte Italiae* (line 2): identify the **case** of *Italiae*.

..... [1]

(f) *socios ... quaerere constituit* (lines 2–3): identify the **form** of *quaerere* **and** explain why it is used here.

.....
 [2]

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

..... [1]

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

..... [1]

Do **not** answer Question 11 if you have already answered Question 10.

11 Translate the following English sentences into Latin.

(a) The daughter was carrying the water.

.....
..... [3]

(b) We notice the weapons in the fields.

.....
..... [3]

(c) Why did you invite the messenger, mistress?

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

Section B

Read Passage 2 and answer the questions.

Passage 2

An eagle confirms the ambition of Tarquinius.

Tarquinius, qui in urbe Etrusca habitabat, vir gloriae cupidus erat. nolebat tamen in hac urbe totam vitam manere, cum timeret ne ad summos honores ibi numquam adveniret. itaque, multa pecunia post mortem patris accepta, cum uxore Tanaquile Romam ire constituit. sperabat enim se regem Romanorum olim futurum esse.

cum tamen Tarquinius uxorque ad mediam urbem paene advenissent, aquila e caelo subito descendit. haec aquila, pilleo Tarquinii ablato, in caelum iterum abiit. tum ad terram regressa pilleum in caput eius diligenter reposuit. postquam hoc vidit, Tanaquil, quae signa deorum optime intellegebat, tanto gaudio superata est ut marito clamaret, 'ecce! hodie pilleum geris, sed brevi tempore diadema habebis!'

5

Names

Tarquinius, Tarquinii (m)

Tarquinius (the fifth king of Rome)

Etruscus, Etrusca, Etruscum

Etruscan (relating to an area north of Rome)

Tanaquil, Tanaquilis (f)

Tanaquil

Words

gloriae cupidus, cupida, cupidum

ambitious

honus, honoris (m)

public office, position

olim

(here) one day

aquila, aquilae (f)

eagle

pilleum, pillei (n)

hat, cap

signum, signi (n)

sign

diadema, diadematis (n)

crown

12 Tarquinius ... *habitabat* (line 1): what are we told about Tarquinius?

..... [1]

13 *nolebat* ... *adveniret* (lines 1–3):

(a) what was Tarquinius unwilling to do?

.....
 [2]

(b) what was the reason for this?

.....
 [3]

14 *multa pecunia ... accepta* (line 3): write down **and** translate the **Latin** phrase which explains when Tarquinius received some money.

Latin phrase	English translation

[2]

15 *sperabat ... futurum esse* (line 4): why did Tarquinius decide to move to Rome?

.....
 [2]

16 *cum ... advenissent* (line 5): where were Tarquinius and his wife when the eagle appeared?

..... [1]

17 *haec aquila ... diligenter reposuit* (lines 6–7): what **four** things did the eagle do after coming down from the sky?

1.
2.
3.
4.

[4]

18 *Tanaquil ... clamaret* (lines 8–9):

(a) *tanto gaudio ... clamaret*: how did Tanaquil react to what she had seen?

.....
 [2]

(b) *quae ... intellegebat*: what was the reason for this reaction?

.....
 [2]

19 *hodie ... habebis* (line 9): how did Tanaquil interpret the eagle's actions?

.....

 [1]

A series of 25 horizontal dotted lines spanning the width of the page, intended for student responses.

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 for writing answers. It consists of a vertical solid line on the left side, creating a margin, and a series of horizontal dotted lines extending across the page to the right. The dotted lines are spaced evenly, providing a guide for writing.

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