

Modified Enlarged 24pt
OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS

Friday 9 May 2025 – 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.

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 [].

ADVICE

Read each question carefully before you start your answer.

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Answer BOTH Section A AND Section B.

SECTION A

Read PASSAGE 1.

Answer Questions 1–9.

PASSAGE 1

The minor god Marsyas pays the price for challenging a more senior god to a music contest.

Marsyas erat satyrus stultus, qui in silvis habitabat. olim, dum in montibus ambulat, tibiam in terra iacentem conspexit. ‘quam pulchra est illa tibia!’ exclamavit. ‘si artem canendi me docebo, amici mei credent me deum graviores esse.’ deinde, tibia statim rapta, domum rediit.

5

mox omnes satyrum mirabantur quod
optime canere poterat. itaque Marsyas 10
constituit Apollinem ad certamen
invitare. nam omnibus ostendere
volebat se meliorem illo deo esse.

postridie certamen coepit. primo nemo
dicere poterat quis e duobus deis 15
melius caneret. tandem tamen, satyro
victo, Apollo nuntiavit ‘nunc hunc
stultum satyrum necabo, quod me ad
certamen vocare ausus est.’ itaque
Marsyas mortem crudelem passus est. 20

NAMES

Marsyas, Marsyae (m)

Apollo, Apollinis (m)

Marsyas (a satyr)

Apollo (the god of music)

WORDS

satyrus, satyri (m)

satyr (a type of minor woodland god)

tibia, tibiae (f)

flute

canendum, canendi (n)

music-making

gravis, grave

(here) important

cano, canere, cecini

I play, I make music

certamen,

contest,

certaminis (n)

competition

- 1 ‘Marsyas erat satyrus stultus, qui in silvis habitabat’ (lines 1–2): what TWO things are we told about the satyr Marsyas?

1 _____

2 _____

[2]

- 2 'dum in montibus ambulat, tibiam in terra iacentem conspexit' (lines 2–4): what happened during Marsyas' walk in the mountains?

[2]

- 3 'si artem canendi me docebo, amici mei credent me deum graviores esse' (lines 5–7): in what way did Marsyas think that learning to play the flute would benefit him?

[3]

- 4 'mox omnes satyrum mirabantur quod optime canere poterat' (lines 9–10): why did everyone admire Marsyas?

[1]

5 ‘itaque Marsyas constituit Apollinem ad certamen invitare. nam omnibus ostendere volebat se meliorem illo deo esse’ (lines 10–13):

(a) what did Marsyas decide to do?

[1]

(b) for what reason did he make this decision?

[3]

6 ‘primo nemo dicere poterat quis e duobus deis melius caneret’ (lines 14–16): what was unclear at the start of the competition?

[1]

- 7 'nunc hunc stultum satyrum necabo
quod me ad certamen vocare ausus est'
(lines 17–19): why did Apollo say he
would kill Marsyas?

[2]

- 8 'Marsyas mortem crudelem passus est'
(line 20): what happened to Marsyas in
the end?

[1]

TURN OVER FOR QUESTION 9

- 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: optime

English Word: optimist

Meaning of English Word: someone who believes that good things always happen

Latin Word: habitabat

English Word: _____

Meaning of English Word: _____ [2]

Latin Word: vocare

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.**

**nam omnibus ostendere volebat se
meliorem illo deo esse.**

**postridie certamen coepit. primo
nemo dicere poterat quis e duobus
deis melius caneret. tandem tamen, 5
satyro victo, Apollo nuntiavit ‘nunc
hunc stultum satyrum necabo, quod
me ad certamen vocare ausus est.’
itaque Marsyas mortem crudelem
passus est. 10**

NAMES

**Apollo,
Apollinis (m)**

**Apollo (the god of
music)**

**Marsyas,
Marsyae (m)**

Marsyas (a satyr)

WORDS

**certamen,
certaminis (n),
cano, canere,
cecini**

**contest,
competition**

satyrus, satyri (m)

**I play, I make music
satyr (a type of
minor woodland
god)**

- (a) 'se meliorem illo deo esse' (lines 1–2):
identify the CASE of 'meliorem'.**

[1]

(b) ‘nemo dicere poterat’ (line 4): identify the FORM of ‘dicere’ AND explain why it is used here.

[2]

(c) ‘quis e duobus deis melius caneret’ (lines 4–5): explain why ‘caneret’ is in the SUBJUNCTIVE mood.

[1]

(d) Identify an example of the PERFECT tense in line 6.

[1]

(e) Pick out a PRONOUN in line 8.

[1]

- (f) 'ad certamen' (line 8): identify the **CASE** of 'certamen' **AND** explain why this case is used here.

_____ [2]

- (g) 'necabo' (line 7): identify the **TENSE** of this verb.

_____ [1]

- (h) Identify an example of the **ACCUSATIVE** case in line 9.

_____ [1]

Do NOT answer Question 11 if you have already answered Question 10.

11 Translate the following English sentences into Latin.

(a) The slaves are in the street.

_____ **[3]**

(b) We were running to the big gate.

_____ **[3]**

(c) Why did you leave the food, master?

_____ **[4]**

SECTION B BEGINS ON PAGE 18

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SECTION B

Read PASSAGE 2.

Answer Questions 12–18.

PASSAGE 2

The siege of Casilinum by the Carthaginians results in those inside the city taking desperate action. Gracchus, however, who was in charge of the Roman camp outside the city, does not know how to help them.

illo tempore Carthaginienses,
Hannibale duce, bellum contra
Romanos gerebant. postquam ad
urbem parvam Casilinum nomine
advenerunt, quam milites Romani
defendebant, eam obsidere
constituerunt. putabant enim hos
milites sine cibo mox perituros esse.

5

tandem milites et cives urbis de vita
adeo desperabant ut diutius vivere 10
nollent. itaque alii ad summos muros
urbis ascenderunt ut ad terram
se deicerent; alii in muris immoti
stabant et corpora sua armis hostium
offerebant. 15

Gracchus, ubi cognovit quid accideret,
rem diligenter cogitabat. nam civibus
militibusque auxilium ferre maxime
cupiebat, sed imperator Romanus eum
iusserat nihil facere. 20

NAMES

Carthaginienses,
Carthaginiensium

(m pl)

Carthaginians

Hannibal,

Hannibalis (m)

Hannibal

Casilinum, Casilini (n)

Casilinum (a city in
central Italy)

Gracchus, Gracchi (m)

Gracchus

WORDS

Obsideo, obsidere,
obsedi, obsessus

I besiege

despero, desperare,
desperavi, desperatus

I despair

immotus, immota,
immotum

motionless, without
moving

12 'Carthaginienses, Hannibale duce,
bellum contra Romanos gerebant'
(lines 1–3): what TWO things are we
told about the Carthaginians?

1 _____

2 _____

[2]

13 ‘postquam ad urbem parvam Casilinum nomine advenerunt, quam milites Romani defendebant’ (lines 3–6): what TWO things does this tell us about the city of Casilinum?

1 _____

2 _____

[2]

14 ‘putabant enim hos milites sine cibo mox perituros esse’ (lines 7–8): why did the Carthaginians decide to besiege Casilinum?

_____ **[3]**

**15 ‘milites et cives urbis de vita adeo
desperabant ut diutius vivere nollent’
(lines 9–11): how does this show the
terrible situation for those living inside
the city?**

[3]

**16
(a) ‘itaque alii ad summos muros urbis
ascenderunt ut ad terram se deicerent’
(lines 11–13): why did some climb to
the top of the city walls?**

[2]

- (b) ‘alii in muris immoti stabant et corpora sua armis hostium offerebant’ (lines 13–15): what did others do to ensure they were wounded by enemy weapons?

[2]

- 17 ‘Gracchus, ubi cognovit quid accideret, rem diligenter cogitabat’ (lines 16–17): write down AND translate the LATIN phrase which describes Gracchus’ reaction to the news.

Latin phrase	English translation

[2]

**18 'nam civibus militibusque auxilium
ferre maxime cupiebat, sed imperator
Romanus eum iusserat nihil facere'
(lines 17–20): what problem did
Gracchus face?**

[4]

PASSAGE 3 BEGINS ON PAGE 26

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Read PASSAGE 3.

Answer Question 19.

PASSAGE 3

Gracchus takes advantage of the river running through the city to bring food to the besieged people. Finally, however, Hannibal is informed about Gracchus' plan and the food supplies immediately stop.

'frumentum in urbem statim inferre debeo,' Gracchus sibi dixit. 'sed Carthaginienses, si me cibum portantem videbunt, irati erunt et castra Romana oppugnabunt.'

5

timens quoque ne propter contumaciam ab imperatore puniretur, diu nesciebat quid facere deberet. tandem consilium callidum cepit.

frumentum ex agris abstulit et in 10
dolia posuit. tum monuit magistratum
Casilini ut ea nocte ad flumen iret
doliaque quaereret. ibi magistratus
dolia, quae flumen portabat, vidit et
sustulit. 15

postridie tamen unus e
Carthaginensibus conspexit quinque
alia dolia quae flumine ferebantur.
Hannibal, cum hoc audivisset, suos
iussit flumen semper custodire. hoc 20
modo nemo poterat auxilium dare eis
qui in urbe manebant.

NAMES

Gracchus,

Gracchi (m)

Gracchus

Carthaginienses,

Carthaginiensium

(m pl)

Carthaginians

Casilinum, Casilini (n)

**Casilinum (a city in
central Italy)**

Hannibal,

Hannibalis (m)

Hannibal

WORDS

Frumentum,

frumenti (n)

corn, grain

contumacia,

contumaciae (f)

disobedience

callidus, callida,

callidum

clever, cunning

dolium, dolii (n)

large jar

magistratus,

magistratus (m)

**magistrate (an
elected official)**

[illegible]

[illegible]

END OF QUESTION PAPER

EXTRA ANSWER SPACE

If you need extra space use these lined pages. You must write the question numbers clearly in the margin.

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