

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 graviolem esse.’ deinde, tibia statim rapta, domum rediit. 5

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

postridie certamen coepit. primo nemo dicere poterat quis e duobus deis 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. 15

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, certaminis (n)

contest, competition

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

1 _____

2 _____ [2]

- 2 ‘dum in montibus ambulat, tibiam in terra iacentem
conspexit’ (lines 2–3): what happened during
Marsyas’ walk in the mountains?

_____ [2]

- 3 'si artem canendi me docebo, amici mei credent me deum graviorem esse' (lines 4–5): 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 7–8): why did everyone admire Marsyas?

[1]

- 5 'itaque Marsyas constituit Apollinem ad certamen invitare. nam omnibus ostendere volebat se meliorem illo deo esse' (lines 8–10):

- (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 11–12): what was unclear at the start of the competition?

[1]

- 7 'nunc hunc stultum satyrum necabo quod me ad certamen vocare ausus est' (lines 13–15): why did Apollo say he would kill Marsyas?

[2]

- 8 'Marsyas mortem crudelem passus est' (line 15): 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]

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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.

nam omnibus ostendere volebat se meliorem illo deo esse.

postridie certamen coepit. primo nemo dicere poterat quis e duobus deis 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.

5

NAMES

Apollo, Apollinis (m)

Apollo (the god of music)

Marsyas, Marsyae (m)

Marsyas (a satyr)

WORDS

certamen, certaminis (n)

contest, competition

cano, canere, cecini

I play, I make music

satyrus, satyri (m)

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' (lines 3–4): identify the **FORM** of 'dicere' **AND** explain why it is used here.

_____ [2]

(c) 'quis e duobus deis melius caneret' (line 4): explain why 'caneret' is in the **SUBJUNCTIVE** mood.

_____ [1]

(d) Identify an example of the **PERFECT** tense in line 5.

_____ [1]

(e) Pick out a **PRONOUN** in line 6.

_____ [1]

(f) 'ad certamen' (line 7): identify the **CASE** of 'certamen' **AND** explain why this case is used here.

_____ [2]

(g) 'necabo' (line 6): identify the **TENSE** of this verb.

_____ [1]

(h) Identify an example of the **ACCUSATIVE** case in line 8.

_____ [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 14

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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 5
mox perituros esse.

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

Gracchus, ubi cognovit quid accideret, rem
diligenter cogitabat. nam civibus militibusque
auxilium ferre maxime cupiebat, sed imperator
Romanus eum iusserat nihil facere. 15

NAMES

Carthaginienses,

Carthaginiensium (m pl)

Hannibal, Hannibalis (m)

Casilinum, Casilini (n)

Gracchus, Gracchi (m)

Carthaginians

Hannibal

Casilinum (a city in central Italy)

Gracchus

WORDS

Obsideo, obsidere, obsedi,
obsessus

despero, desperare,

desperavi, desperatus

immotus, immota, immotum

I besiege

I despair

motionless, without moving

12 'Carthaginienses, Hannibale duce, bellum contra Romanos gerebant' (lines 1–2): 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 2–4): 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 5–6): why did the Carthaginians decide to besiege Casilinum?

[3]

15 'milites et cives urbis de vita adeo desperabant ut diutius vivere nollent' (lines 7–8): 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 8–10): 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 10–11): what did others do to ensure they were wounded by enemy weapons?

[2]

- 17 'Gracchus, ubi cognovit quid accideret, rem diligenter cogitabat' (lines 12–13): 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 13–15): what problem did Gracchus face?

[4]

PASSAGE 3 BEGINS ON PAGE 18

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.'

timens quoque ne propter contumaciam ab imperatore puniretur, diu nesciebat quid facere deberet. tandem consilium callidum cepit. frumentum ex agris abstulit et in dolia posuit. tum monuit magistratum Casilini ut ea nocte ad flumen iret doliaque quaereret. ibi magistratus dolia, quae flumen portabat, vidit et sustulit. 5 10

postridie tamen unus e Carthaginiensibus conspexit quinque alia dolia quae flumine ferebantur. Hannibal, cum hoc audivisset, suos iussit flumen semper custodire. hoc modo nemo poterat auxilium dare eis qui in urbe manebant. 15

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)**

19 Translate PASSAGE 3 into English.

[50]

[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.

[illegible]

[illegible]

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