



Oxford Cambridge and RSA

**Friday 9 May 2025 – 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

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### 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 **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.

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

5

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.

#### Names

*Marsyas, Marsyae* (m)

Marsyas (a satyr)

*Apollo, Apollinis* (m)

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 1–2): what happened during Marsyas’ walk in the mountains?

..... [2]

- 3 *'si artem canendi me docebo, amici mei credent me deum graviores esse'* (lines 2–3): 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* (line 4): why did everyone admire Marsyas?

.....  
 ..... [1]

- 5 *itaque Marsyas constituit Apollinem ad certamen invitare. nam omnibus ostendere volebat se meliorem illo deo esse* (lines 4–5):

- (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* (line 6): what was unclear at the start of the competition?

.....  
 ..... [1]

- 7 *'nunc hunc stultum satyrum necabo quod me ad certamen vocare ausus est'* (lines 7–8): why did Apollo say he would kill Marsyas?

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

- 8 *Marsyas mortem crudelem passus est* (line 8): 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:** *habitat*

**English Word:** .....

**Meaning of English Word:** ..... [2]

**Latin Word:** *vocare*

**English Word:** .....

**Meaning of English Word:** ..... [2]

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**Question 10 begins on page 6**

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* (line 1): identify the **case** of *meliorem*.

..... [1]

(b) *nemo dicere poterat* (line 2): identify the **form** of *dicere* **and** explain why it is used here.

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

(c) *quis e duobus deis melius caneret* (lines 2–3): explain why *caneret* is in the **subjunctive** mood.

..... [1]

(d) Identify an example of the **perfect** tense in line 3.

..... [1]

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

..... [1]

(f) *ad certamen* (line 4): identify the **case** of *certamen* **and** explain why this case is used here.

..... [2]

(g) *necabo* (line 4): identify the **tense** of this verb.

..... [1]

(h) Identify an example of the **accusative** case 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 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 8**

8  
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.

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 armis hostium offerebant.

5

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

**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 (line 1): 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 1–2): 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* (line 3): why did the Carthaginians decide to besiege Casilinum?

.....

..... [3]

- 15 *milites et cives urbis de vita adeo desperabant ut diutius vivere nollent* (line 4): 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 4–5): 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 5–6): what did others do to ensure they were wounded by enemy weapons?

.....

..... [2]

- 17 *Gracchus, ubi cognovit quid accideret, rem diligenter cogitabat* (line 7): write down **and** translate the **Latin** phrase which describes Gracchus' reaction to the news.

| Latin phrase | English translation |
|--------------|---------------------|
| <br><br>     | <br><br>            |

[2]

- 18 *nam civibus militibusque auxilium ferre maxime cupiebat, sed imperator Romanus eum iusserat nihil facere* (lines 7–8): what problem did Gracchus face?

.....

.....

..... [4]

Passage 3 begins on page 10

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

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.

### Names

|                                                 |                                     |
|-------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| <i>Gracchus, Gracchi</i> (m)                    | Gracchus                            |
| <i>Carthaginienses, Carthaginiensium</i> (m pl) | Carthaginians                       |
| <i>Casilinum, Casilini</i> (n)                  | Casilinum (a city in central Italy) |
| <i>Hannibal, Hannibalis</i> (m)                 | Hannibal                            |

### Words

|                                     |                                  |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| <i>frumentum, frumenti</i> (n)      | corn, grain                      |
| <i>contumacia, contumaciae</i> (f)  | disobedience                     |
| <i>callidus, callida, callidum</i>  | clever, cunning                  |
| <i>dolium, dolii</i> (n)            | large jar                        |
| <i>magistratus, magistratus</i> (m) | magistrate (an elected official) |

19 Translate **Passage 3** into English.

[50]

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

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