

**Modified Enlarged 36pt**  
**OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS**

**Monday 20 May 2019 – Afternoon**

**GCSE (9–1) Latin**

**J282/04 Verse Literature A**

**Time allowed: 1 hour**  
**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.**

**Answer ALL the questions.**

**Write your answer to each question in the space provided. If additional space is required, use the lined page(s) at the end of this booklet. The question number(s) must be clearly shown.**

# **INFORMATION**

**The total mark for this paper is 50.**

**The marks for each question are shown in brackets [ ].**

**Quality of extended response will be assessed in questions marked with an asterisk (\*).**

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**Answer ALL the questions.**

**1 Read the passage and answer the questions.**

**vitam quae faciunt beatiorem,  
iucundissime Martialis, haec sunt;  
res non parta labore sed relictā;  
non ingratus ager, focus perennis;  
lis numquam, toga rara, mens quieta;      5  
vires ingenuae, salubre corpus,  
prudens simplicitas, pares amici,  
convictus facilis, sine arte mensa.**

**Martial, ‘Recipe for happiness’, lines 1–8**

**(a) ‘res ... relictā’ (line 3): Martial mentions two ways of obtaining wealth or property. What are they?**

**1 \_\_\_\_\_**

**2 \_\_\_\_\_ [2]**

**(b) ‘non ingratus ... quieta’ (lines 4–5):  
how do these lines show that Martial  
is more likely to find happiness in  
the countryside than in the town?  
Make TWO points.**

**1** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**2** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ **[2]**

**(c) ‘prudens ... mensa’ (lines 7–8): in  
these lines Martial mentions four  
things that are part of a happy life.  
Give TWO of them.**

**1** \_\_\_\_\_

**2** \_\_\_\_\_ **[2]**

**2 Read the passage and answer the question.**

**te flagrantis atrox hora Caniculae  
nescit tangere, tu frigus amabile  
fessis vomere tauris  
praebes et pecori vago.**

**fies nobilium tu quoque fontium, 5  
me dicente cavis impositam ilicem  
saxis, unde loquaces  
lympphae desiliunt tuae.**

**Horace, 'A country spring', lines 9–16**

**Translate this passage into English. [5]**

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### 3 Read the passage and answer the questions.

**‘vis tu homines urbemque feris praeponere silvis?  
carpe viam, mihi crede, comes; terrestria quando  
mortales animas vivunt sortita, neque ulla est  
aut magno aut parvo leti fuga: quo, bone, circa,  
dum licet, in rebus iucundis vive beatus;  
vive memor, quam sis aevi brevis.’ haec ubi dicta  
agrestem pepulere, domo levis exsilit.**

5

∞

**Horace, ‘The town mouse and the country mouse’, lines  
14–20**

- (a) ‘carpe viam ... comes’ (line 2): what does the town mouse  
want the country mouse to do at this point?**

**\_\_\_\_\_ [1]**



**(b) ‘terrestria ... brevis’ (lines 2–6): what ideas about life and death does the town mouse put forward? Make TWO points.**

**1** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**2** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ **[2]**

**(c) ‘haec ... exsilit’ (lines 6–7): what effect did the town mouse’s words have on the country mouse? Make ONE point.**

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ **[1]**

**4 Read the passage and answer the questions.**

**ergo ubi purpurea porrectum in veste locavit  
agrestem, veluti succinctus cursitat hospes  
continuatque dapes nec non verniliter ipsis  
fungitur officiis, praelambens omne quod affert.  
ille cubans gaudet mutata sorte bonisque  
rebus agit laetum convivam, cum subito ingens  
valvarum strepitus lectis excussit utrumque.  
currere per totum pavidi conclave, magisque  
exanimes trepidare, simul domus alta Molossis  
personuit canibus.**

**5**

**10**

**Horace, 'The town mouse and the country mouse',  
lines 28–37**

**(a) ‘ergo ... officiis’ (lines 1–4): what does the town mouse do to give the country mouse a pleasant experience in the rich man’s house? Make TWO points.**

**1** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**2** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**[2]**

**(b) 'ille ... convivam' (lines 5–6): pick out and translate a LATIN word that tells us how the country mouse was feeling during the meal.**

**Latin word** \_\_\_\_\_

**English translation** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ **[2]**

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**How does Horace, by his style of writing, make this a dramatic scene? Make TWO points, each referring to the LATIN.**

**1**

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**2**

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**[4]**

5 Read the passage and answer the questions.

quis scit an adiciant hodiernae crastina summae  
tempora di superi?

cuncta manus avidas fugient heredis, amico  
quae dederis animo.

cum semel occideris et de te splendida Minos  
fecerit arbitria,

non, Torquate, genus, non te facundia, non te  
restituet pietas;

infernus neque enim tenebris Diana pudicum  
liberat Hippolytum,

nec Lethaea valet Theseus abrumpere caro  
vincula Pirithoo.

5

16

10

Horace, 'Spring and thoughts of mortality', lines 17–28



**(a) ‘quis ... superi?’ (lines 1–2): explain what Horace means in these two lines.**

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**[2]**

**(b) 'cum semel ... pietas' (lines 5–8):  
how does Horace emphasise to  
Torquatus that when he has died  
there is no coming back? Make  
TWO points, each referring to the  
LATIN.**

**1** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

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**2** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

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\_\_\_\_\_

**[4]**

**(c) ‘infernus ... Hippolytus’ (lines 9–10): Horace says that Diana does not free Hippolytus from the underworld. How does this help to emphasise Horace’s point further? Make ONE point.**

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**[2]**

**(d) ‘Lethaea’ (line 11): what effect did the river Lethe have on those who drank from it?**

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**[1]**

6\* Read the passage and answer the question.

aspice curvatos pomorum pondere ramos,  
ut sua, quod peperit, vix ferat arbor onus.  
aspice labentes iucundo murmure rivos:  
aspice tondentes fertile gramen oves. 5  
ecce petunt rupes praeuptaque saxa capellae:  
iam referent haedis ubera plena suis.  
pastor inaequali modulatur harundine carmen,  
nec desunt comites, sedula turba, canes.  
parte sonant alia silvae mugitibus altae,  
et queritur vitulum mater abesse suum. 10

20

Ovid, 'The sights, sounds and seasons of the countryside',  
lines 1–10

**How does Ovid make the countryside seem like the perfect place to be?**

**In your answer you may wish to consider:**

**the variety of things to see and hear**

**how fertile everything is.**

**You must refer to the LATIN and discuss a range of stylistic features such as choice, sound and position of words. [8]**

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[illegible]

[illegible]

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**7\* Judging by the poems you have read, what did the Romans think were the most important things in life?**

**In your answer you may refer to the passages printed in this question paper, but you should also refer to other parts of the prescribed texts that you have read. [10]**

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[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

**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).**


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