Modified Enlarged 24pt

OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS

**Thursday 16 May 2019 – Afternoon**

# GCSE (9–1) Latin

# J282/03 Prose Literature B

**Time allowed: 1 hour**
**plus your additional time allowance**

**DO NOT USE:**
**a dictionary**

**Please write clearly in black ink.**

Centre number | | | | | |

Candidate number | | | | |

First name(s) ______________________________

Last name ______________________________

**READ INSTRUCTIONS OVERLEAF**

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## 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.

ad hos magnus numerus adulescentium discendi causa concurrit, magnoque hi sunt apud eos honore. nam fere de omnibus controversiis publicis privatisque constituunt, et, si quod facinus admissum est, si caedes facta, si de hereditate, de finibus controversia est, Druides rem decernunt, praemia poenasque constituunt. si quis aut privatus aut publicus eorum decreto non stetit, sacrificiis interdicunt: haec poena apud eos est gravissima.

Caesar, ‘Druides: The power of the Druids’, lines 2–10

(a) ‘ad hos … honore’ (lines 1–4):

(i) who flocked to the Druids?

______________________________ [1]

(ii) ‘discendi causa’ (line 2): what further information does this give us?

______________________________ [1]

(b) ‘et, si quod … controversia est’ (lines 6–9): what specific crimes or disputes are referred to here? Give TWO examples.

__________________________________

______________________________ [2]

(c) ‘si quis aut privatus aut publicus eorum decreto non stetit, sacrificiis interdicunt: haec poena apud eos est gravissima’ (lines 11–15):

(i) what was the consequence for anyone who did not obey the decision of the Druids?

_____________________________ [2]

(ii) write down and translate the LATIN word that tells us how this punishment was viewed.

LATIN WORD __________________

ENGLISH TRANSLATION ______

_____________________________ [2]

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

**Druides a bello abesse solent neque tributa una cum reliquis pendunt; militiae vacationem omniumque rerum immunitatem habent. tantis praemiis excitati et sua sponte multi in disciplinam conveniunt et a parentibus propinquisque mittuntur. magnum ibi numerum versuum ediscere dicuntur; itaque nonnulli viginti annos in disciplina permanent. neque fas esse existimant hos versus litteris mandare, cum in reliquis fere rebus Graecis litteris utantur.**

**Caesar, 'Druides: Their education', lines 23–30**

**(a) 'Druides a bello … habent' (lines 1–5): what did the Druids not have to do? Give TWO examples.**

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______________________________ **[2]**

**(b) 'et sua sponte … mittuntur' (lines 6–9): state TWO reasons which led these men to train with the Druids.**

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______________________________ **[2]**

(c) ‘magnum ibi numerum versuum ediscere dicuntur’ (lines 9–10): what are they said to learn?

______________________________ [1]

(d) ‘neque fas … utantur’ (lines 12–16): what do we learn about the Druids’ use of writing? Make TWO points.

1 ______________________________

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2 ______________________________

______________________________ [2]

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3 Read the passage and answer the question.

natio omnis Gallorum est magnopere dedita religionibus, atque ob eam causam ei, qui sunt affecti gravioribus morbis quique in proeliis periculisque versantur, aut pro victimis homines immolant aut se immolaturos esse vovent administrisque ad ea sacrificia Druidibus utuntur.

Caesar, ‘Druides: Their religion’, lines 40–44

Translate this passage into English. [5]

4* Read the passage and answer the question.

stabat pro litore diversa acies, densa armis virisque, intercursantibus feminis; quae in modum Furiarum veste ferali, crinibus deiectis faces praeferebant; Druidesque circum, preces diras sublatis ad caelum manibus fundentes, novitate aspectus perculerunt milites ut quasi haerentibus membris immobile corpus vulneribus praeberent. deinde hortante duce et se ipsi stimulantes ne muliebre et fanaticum agmen timerent, inferunt signa sternuntque obvios et igni suo involvunt.

Tacitus, ‘The Druids’ last stand’, lines 3–12

**How does Tacitus convey a vivid and dramatic scene here?**

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

**the description of the Britons**

**the reactions and actions of the Romans.**

**You should refer to the LATIN and discuss Tacitus' use of language. [8]**

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5 Read the passage and answer the question.

quod contra vertit, adeo ut regnum a centurionibus, domus a servis velut capta vastarentur. iam primum uxor eius Boudica verberata et filiae stupro violatae sunt: principes omnes Icenorum, quasi Romani totam regionem muneri accepissent, avitis bonis exuuntur, et propinqui regis inter servos habebantur.

Translation:

This turned out just the opposite, so much so that his kingdom was plundered by centurions, his house was plundered by slaves just as if it had been captured. Now first his wife, Boudica, was beaten and his daughters were violated by rape: all the chieftains of the Iceni, as if the Romans had received the whole region as a gift, are deprived of their ancestral possessions, and the relatives of the king were treated like slaves.

Tacitus, ‘tumultus et rebellio: Boudica’s rebellion’, lines 3–9

**How does Tacitus, by his style of writing, emphasise the savage nature of the Romans? Make TWO points, each referring to the LATIN.**

**1** ______________________________

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**2** ______________________________

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**[4]**

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

**equites conglobati pro cornibus adstiterunt. at Britannorum copiae passim per catervas et turmas exultabant, tanta multitudo quanta non alias, et animo adeo feroci ut coniuges quoque testes victoriae secum traherent, plaustrisque imponerent quae ad extremam planitiem posuerant.**

**Tacitus, 'tumultus et rebellio: Boudica's rebellion', lines 31–36**

**How does Tacitus convey the drama of this scene before the start of the battle? Make TWO points, each referring to the LATIN.**

**1** ______________________________________

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**2** ______________________________________

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**[4]**

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

**ac primum legio gradu immota et angustiis loci defensa, postquam in appropinquantes hostes certo iactu tela exhauserat, tamquam cuneo erupit. auxiliares quoque impetum faciunt; et equites protentis hastis perfringunt quod obvium et validum erat. ceteri terga praebuerunt, difficili effugio, quia circumiecta plaustra saepserant abitus.**

**Tacitus, 'tumultus et rebellio: Boudica's rebellion', lines 37–43**

**(a)** **'angustiis loci' (line 2): why do you think the Romans chose a narrow place for the battle?**

______________________________

______________________________ **[1]**

**(b)** ‘postquam … validum erat’ (lines 3–9): why were the Romans’ tactics so effective in this battle? Give TWO reasons.

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_____________________________________________ [2]

**(c)** ‘ceteri … abitus’ (lines 10–12): why do you think Tacitus’ description of the actions of the Britons is so brief compared to his description of the Romans’ attack?

_______________________________________________

_____________________________________________ [1]

**8* How do Caesar and Tacitus maintain the interest of the reader in their accounts?**

**You should support your answer with a range of references to the texts you have read, and you may include passages printed on the question paper. [10]**

**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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