

**OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS**

**Thursday 16 May 2019 – Afternoon**

**GCSE (9–1) Latin**

**J282/02 Prose 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.**

**Scribonianus arma in Illyrico contra  
Claudium moverat; fuerat Paetus in partibus,  
et occiso Scriboniano Romam trahebatur.  
erat ascensurus navem; Arria milites orabat,  
ut simul imponeretur. ‘nempe enim’ inquit  
‘daturi estis consulari viro servolos aliquos,  
quorum e manu cibum capiat, a quibus  
vestiatur, a quibus calcietur; omnia sola  
praestabo.’**

**5**

**Pliny, ‘A close-knit family’, lines 18–23**

**(a) ‘Scribonianus ... trahebatur’ (lines 1–3): why was Paetus dragged off to Rome?**

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

**(b) ‘erat ascensurus navem’ (line 4): what was Paetus about to do?**

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

**(c) ‘Arria milites orabat, ut simul imponeretur’  
(lines 4–5): why do you think Arria did this?**

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

(d) 'nempe ... praestabo' (lines 5–9): how does Pliny, by his style of writing, show the determination of Arria? Make TWO points, each referring to the LATIN.

1 \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2 \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ [4]

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

**dum haec dicit, exsiluit cathedra adversoque  
parieti caput ingenti impetu impegit et  
corrui. focilata 'dixeram' inquit 'vobis  
inventuram me quamlibet duram ad mortem  
viam, si vos facilem negassetis.' videnturne  
haec tibi maiora illo 'Paete, non dolet', ad  
quod per haec perventum est?**

**5**

**Pliny, 'A close-knit family', lines 34–38**

- (a) 'dum haec dicit, exsiluit cathedra adversoque  
parieti caput ingenti impetu impegit et corrui'  
(lines 1–3): how does Pliny convey the violence of  
Arria's actions? Make TWO points.**

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

\_\_\_\_\_

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

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

- (b) “dixeram’ inquit ‘vobis inventuram me quamlibet duram ad mortem viam, si vos facilem negassetis” (lines 3–5): what do we learn about the character of Arria from her words here? Make ONE point and explain your answer.**

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[2]

- (c) ‘videntur haec tibi maiora illo ‘Paete, non dolet’, ad quod per haec perventum est?’ (lines 5–7): which of Arria’s two actions referred to here do you think Pliny admired more? Give your reasons.**

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[2]

**3\* Read the passage and answer the question.**

medicis obsequebatur, sororem patrem  
adhortabatur ipsamque se destitutam  
corporis viribus vigore animi sustinebat.  
duravit hic illi usque ad extremum, nec aut  
spatio valetudinis aut metu mortis infractus 5  
est, quo plures gravioresque nobis causas  
relinqueret et desiderii et doloris. o triste  
plane acerbumque funus! o morte ipsa  
mortis tempus indignius! iam destinata erat  
egregio iuveni, iam electus nuptiarum dies, 10  
iam nos vocati. quod gaudium quo maerore  
mutatum est!

**Pliny, 'An ideal daughter', lines 12–19**

**How does Pliny create an emotional and moving scene?**

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

**the actions of Fundanus' daughter and her family**

**Pliny's own response to the death of Fundanus' daughter.**

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

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[illegible]

[illegible]

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

**non possum exprimere verbis quantum  
animo vulnus acceperim, cum audivi  
Fundanum ipsum, ut multa luctuosa dolor  
invenit, praecipientem, quod in vestes  
margarita gemmas fuerat erogaturus, hoc in  
tus et unguenta et odores impenderetur.**

**5**

**Pliny, 'An ideal daughter', lines 19–23**

- (a) 'non possum ... Fundanum ipsum' (lines 1–3): how does Pliny make clear his grief when he heard Fundanus' words?**

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**[2]**

- (b) 'praecipientem, quod ... impenderetur' (lines 4–6): what contrast does Pliny make here?**

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**[2]**

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

quae mala primum in urbe nata, mox per  
Italiam fusa, iam in provincias manant.  
quamquam vestra vobis notiora sunt: ego  
de urbe et his propriis ac vernaculis vitiis  
loquar, quae natos statim excipiunt et per  
singulos aetatis gradus cumulantur, si prius  
de severitate ac disciplina maiorum circa  
educandos formandosque liberos pauca  
praedixero.

**5**

**Tacitus, 'Education within the family', lines 4–9**

- (a) Pick out and translate the Latin word in lines 1–2 that tells us what had spread from Rome to the provinces.**

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

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

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

- (b) 'ego de urbe ... cumulantur' (lines 3–6): what does Tacitus say about the faults of the Romans here? Make TWO points.**

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

\_\_\_\_\_

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

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

(c) 'si prius ... praedixero' (lines 6–9): what had Tacitus spoken about briefly before?

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[2]

6 Read the passage and answer the question.

quis enim erat civium qui sibi solutam  
Publi Clodi praeturam sine maximo rerum  
novarum metu proponeret? solutam autem  
fore videbatis, nisi esset is consul qui eam  
auderet possetque constringere.

5

Cicero, 'Bitter hatred', lines 10–13

Translate this passage into English.

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[5]

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

**quid? si haec non dico maiora fuerunt in Clodio quam in Milone, sed in illo maxima, nulla in hoc, quid vultis amplius? quid enim odisset Clodium Milo, segetem ac materiam suae gloriae, praeter hoc civile odium quo omnes improbos odimus? illi erat ut odisset primum defensorem salutis meae, deinde vexatorem furoris, domitorem armorum suorum, postremo etiam accusatorem suum.**

**5**

**Translation:**

**What if these feelings were, I won't say greater in Clodius than in Milo, but very great in the former and non-existent in the latter, what more do you want? For why would Milo have hated Clodius, the breeding ground and substance of Milo's own glory, apart from this civil hatred with which we all hate wicked men (or we hate all wicked men)? Clodius had every reason to hate Milo, firstly as the defender of my own safety, then as the harasser of his madness, the tamer of his violence and lastly as his own prosecutor as well.**

**Cicero, 'Bitter hatred', lines 25–31**

**How does Cicero make his speech particularly persuasive here? Make TWO points, each referring to the LATIN.**

**1**

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**2**

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**[4]**

**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]**

[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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