

Modified Enlarged 36pt
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;

5

**Arria milites orabat, ut simul
imponeretur. ‘nempe enim’**

inquit ‘daturi estis consulari

viro servolos aliquos, quorum

e manu cibum capiat, a quibus

10

vestiatur, a quibus calcietur;

omnia sola praestabo.’

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

**(a) ‘Scribonianus ... trahebatur’
(lines 1–4): why was Paetus dragged
off to Rome?**

_____ **[1]**

**(b) ‘erat ascensurus navem’ (line 5):
what was Paetus about to do?**

_____ **[1]**

**(c) ‘Arria milites orabat, ut simul
imponeretur’ (lines 6–7): why do you
think Arria did this?**

_____ **[1]**

**(d) ‘nempe ... praestabo’ (lines 7–12):
how does Pliny, by his style of
writing, show the determination
of Arria? Make TWO points, each
referring to the LATIN.**

1 _____

2 _____

_____ **[4]**

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2 Read the passage and answer the questions.

**dum haec dicit, exsiluit cathedra
adversoque parieti caput ingenti
impetu impegit et corruit.**

**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 corruit’
(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 4–7): what do we learn about the character of Arria from her words here? Make ONE point and explain your answer.

[2]

**(c) ‘videnturne haec tibi maiora illo
‘Paete, non dolet’, ad quod per haec
perventum est?’ (lines 7–9): which
of Arria’s two actions referred to
here do you think Pliny admired
more? Give your reasons.**

[2]

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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, 5
nec aut spatio valetudinis aut
metu mortis infractus est, quo
plures gravioresque nobis
causas relinqueret et desiderii
et doloris. o triste plane 10
acerbumque funus! o morte ipsa
mortis tempus indignius! iam
destinata erat egregio iuveni,
iam electus nuptiarum dies, iam
nos vocati. quod gaudium quo 15
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]

[illegible]

[illegible]

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, 5
praecipientem, quod in
vestes margarita gemmas
fuerat erogaturus, hoc in
tus et unguenta et odores
impenderetur. 10**

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

- (a) 'non possum ... Fundanum ipsum'
(lines 1–4): how does Pliny make
clear his grief when he heard
Fundanus' words?**

[2]

**(b) ‘praecipientem, quod ...
impenderetur’ (lines 6–10): what
contrast does Pliny make here?**

[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 5
ac vernaculis vitiis loquar,
quae natos statim excipiunt
et per singulos aetatis gradus
cumulantur, si prius de
severitate ac disciplina maiorum 10
circa educandos formandosque
liberos pauca praedixero.**

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

- (a) Pick out and translate the Latin word in lines 1–3 that tells us what had spread from Rome to the provinces.**

Latin word _____

English translation _____

_____ **[2]**

- (b) ‘ego de urbe ... cumulantur’ (lines 5–9): what does Tacitus say about the faults of the Romans here? Make TWO points.**

1 _____

2 _____

_____ **[2]**

**(c) 'si prius ... praedixero' (lines 9–12):
what had Tacitus spoken about
briefly before?**

[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 5
is consul qui eam auderet
possetque constringere.**

Cicero, 'Bitter hatred', lines 10–13

Translate this passage into English.

[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 voltis 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

10

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. [4]

1 _____

2

8* From your reading of Pliny, Tacitus, and Cicero, do you think the female characters they describe are more admirable than the male characters?

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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