

OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS

Monday 22 November 2021 – Morning

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.

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.

Answer ALL the questions.

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 (*).

ADVICE

Read each question carefully before you start your answer.

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Answer ALL the questions.

1 Read the passage and answer the questions.

C. PLINIUS TRAIANO IMPERATORI

**quia confido, domine, ad curam tuam pertinere,
nuntio tibi me Ephesum cum omnibus meis
hyper Malean navigasse quamvis contrariis
ventis retentum. nunc destino partim orariis
navibus, partim vehiculis provinciam petere.
nam sicut itineri graves aestus, ita continuae
navigationi etesiae reluctantur.**

5

Pliny, 'Letters' 10.15, lines 1–6

(a) 'quia confido ... pertinere' (line 1): why, according to Pliny, was he reporting this information to the emperor?

_____ **[1]**

(b) 'nuntio ... retentum' (lines 2–4): what information did Pliny give here about his journey?

_____ **[2]**

(c) 'nunc destino ... provinciam petere' (lines 4–5): what decision had Pliny made concerning his mode of transport?

_____ **[2]**

(d) 'nam sicut ... etesiae reluctantur' (lines 6–7): how do you think Pliny felt at this point? Give a reason for your answer.

[2]

2 Read the passage and answer the question.

**hunc ad egrediendum nequaquam idoneum
locum arbitratus, dum reliquae naves eo
convenirent ad horam nonam in ancoris
expectavit. interim, legatis tribunisque militum
convocatis, et quae ex Voluseno cognosset et
quae fieri vellet ostendit.**

5

Caesar, 'A difficult landing', lines 1–4

Translate this passage into English.

[5]

3 Read the passage and answer the questions.

at barbari, consilio Romanorum cognito
praemisso equitatu et essedariis, quo plerumque
genere in proeliis uti consuerunt, reliquis copiis
subsecuti nostros navibus egredi prohibebant.
erat ob has causas summa difficultas, quod
naves propter magnitudinem nisi in alto
constitui non poterant.

5

Caesar, 'A difficult landing', lines 9–13

- (a) 'at barbari ... equitatu et essedariis' (lines 1–2):
what did the barbarians do when they learnt about
the Romans' plan?**

_____ **[2]**

- (b) 'nostros navibus egredi prohibebant' (line 4): what
were the barbarians doing here?**

_____ **[1]**

- (c) 'erat ob has causas ... non poterant' (lines 5–7):
pick out and translate the LATIN word which
shows the extent of the difficulty facing the
Romans.**

Latin word: _____

English translation: _____ **[2]**

4* Read the passage and answer the question.

atque nostris militibus cunctantibus, maxime
propter altitudinem maris, qui decimae legionis
aquilam ferebat, contestatus deos, ut ea res
legioni feliciter eveniret, ‘desilite,’ inquit, ‘milites,
nisi vultis aquilam hostibus prodere: ego certe 5
meum rei publicae atque imperatori officium
praestitero.’ hoc cum voce magna dixisset,
se ex navi proiecit atque in hostes aquilam
ferre coepit. tum nostri cohortati inter se, ne
tantum dedecus admitteretur, universi ex navi 10
desiluerunt.

Caesar, ‘A difficult landing’, lines 22–29

How does Caesar make this scene dramatic?

In your answer you may wish to consider:

**the actions and words of the eagle-bearer;
the reaction of the other troops.**

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

[illegible]

[illegible]

5 Read the passage and answer the question.

**fessis taedio tot malorum nivis etiam casus,
occidente iam sidere Vergiliarum, ingentem
terrorem adiecit. per omnia nive oppleta
cum signis prima luce motis segniter agmen
incederet pigritiaque et desperatio in omnium
vultu emereret.**

5

Livy, 'Hannibal crosses the Alps', lines 7–11

How does Livy show how difficult the journey was for Hannibal's soldiers? Make TWO points, each referring to the LATIN.

1 _____

2 _____

[4]

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6 Read the passage and answer the question.

**ventum deinde ad multo angustiore rupem
atque ita rectis saxis ut aegre expeditus miles
temptabundus manibusque retinens virgulta ac
stirpes circa eminentes demittere sese posset.
natura locus iam ante praeceps recenti lapsu
terrae in pedum mille admodum altitudinem
abruptus erat.**

5

Translation:

**Then they came to a much narrower cliff, and
one with such sheer rocks that a lightly armed
soldier could barely lower himself down, by
feeling his way with his hands and hanging onto
the bushes and tree roots that were sticking out
round about. The place was already steep by
nature but had been turned into a precipice by
a recent landslide to a depth of a full thousand
feet.**

5

Livy, 'Hannibal crosses the Alps', lines 25–29

How does Livy, by his style of writing, convey the dangers facing Hannibal's soldiers? Make TWO points, each referring to the LATIN.

1

2

[4]

7 Read the passage and answer the questions.

inde ad rupem muniendam per quam unam via
esse poterat milites ducti, cum caedendum esset
saxum, arboribus circa immanibus deiectis
detruncatisque struem ingentem lignorum
faciunt eamque, cum et vis venti apta faciendo 5
igni coorta esset, succendunt ardentiaque saxa
infuso aceto putrefaciunt. ita torridam incendio
rupem ferro pandunt molliuntque anfractibus
modicis clivos ut non iumenta solum sed
elephantī etiam deduci possent. 10

Livy, 'Hannibal crosses the Alps', lines 35–41

- (a) 'inde ad rupem ... milites ducti' (lines 1–2): why were the soldiers instructed to build the road in this particular place?**

_____ [2]

- (b) 'arboribus circa ... lignorum faciunt' (lines 3–5): how does Livy want readers to feel about the soldiers here? Give a reason for your answer.**

_____ [2]

(c) ‘cum et vis ... coorta esset’ (lines 5–6): what did the soldiers have to wait for at this point?

[1]

(d) ‘ut non iumenta ... deduci possent’ (lines 9–10): what was the result of the soldiers’ work?

[2]

8* How admirable a picture do we get of Pliny, Caesar, and Hannibal?

You should support your answer with a range of references from 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).

[illegible]



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