



Oxford Cambridge and RSA

**GCSE (9–1) Latin****J282/04** Verse Literature A**Monday 21 May 2018 – Morning****Time allowed: 1 hour****Do not use:**

- a dictionary



First name

Last name

Centre  
numberCandidate  
number**INSTRUCTIONS**

- Use black ink.
- Complete the boxes above with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- 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.
- Do **not** write in the barcodes.

**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 (\*).
- This document consists of **12** pages.



## 2

Answer **all** the questions.

1 Read the passage and answer the questions.

aspice curvatos pomorum pondere ramos,  
ut sua, quod peperit, vix ferat arbor onus.  
aspice labentes iucundo murmure rivos:  
aspice tondentes fertile gramen oves.

Ovid, *The sights, sounds and seasons of the countryside*, lines 1–4

(a) *aspice ... onus* (lines 1–2):

(i) what type of tree is Ovid describing?

..... [1]

(ii) what else are we told about the tree? Give **one** detail.

..... [1]

(b) *aspice tondentes ... oves* (line 4): describe the scene that the reader is told to look at.

.....  
..... [2]

2 Read the passage and answer the questions.

o fons Bandusiae, splendidior vitro,  
dulci digne mero non sine floribus,  
cras donaberis haedo,  
cui frons turgida cornibus

primis et venerem et proelia destinat.      5  
frustra: nam gelidos inficiet tibi  
rubro sanguine rivos  
lascivi suboles gregis.

te flagrantis atrox hora Caniculae  
nescit tangere, tu frigus amabile      10  
fessis vomere tauris  
praebes et pecori vago.

Horace, *A country spring*, lines 1–12

3

(a) *fons ... vitro* (line 1): how is the spring of Bandusia described in this line?

..... [1]

(b) *dulci ... gregis* (lines 2–8): what do these lines tell us about the religious beliefs and practices of the Romans? Make **two** points.

- .....  
.....
- .....  
..... [2]

(c) *te flagrantis ... vago* (lines 9–12): how does Horace emphasise that this spring is special? Make **two** points, each referring to the **Latin**.

- .....  
.....  
.....  
.....
- .....  
.....  
.....  
..... [4]

	olim	
rusticus urbanum murem mus paupere fertur		
accepisse cavo, veterem vetus hospes amicum,		
asper et attentus quaesitis, ut tamen artum		
solveret hospitiiis animum. quid multa? neque ille	5	
sepositi ciceris nec longae invidit avenae,		
aridum et ore ferens acinum semesaque lardi		
frusta dedit, cupiens varia fastidia cena		
vincere tangentis male singula dente superbo,		
cum pater ipse domus palea porrectus in horna	10	
esset ador loliumque, dapis meliora relinquens.		

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This image shows a full page of primary-ruled paper. It features approximately 20 horizontal dashed lines spaced evenly down the page, providing a guide for handwriting practice. The background is white, and there are no margins or other markings present.

## 4 Read the passage and answer the questions.

iamque tenebat  
 nox medium caeli spatium, cum ponit uterque  
 in locuplete domo vestigia, rubro ubi cocco  
 tincta super lectos canderet vestis eburnos,  
 multaue de magna superessent fercula cena, 5  
 quae procul exstructis inerant hesterna canistris.

Horace, *The town mouse and the country mouse*, lines 22–27

- (a) *iamque ... spatium* (lines 1–2): what time was it when the mice reached the house?

..... [1]

- (b) *rubro ... eburnos* (lines 3–4): give **two** details which show that this was a wealthy household.

- .....
- ..... [2]

- (c) *multaue ... canistris* (lines 5–6): in these lines Horace may be criticising rich city-dwellers.

Suggest one type of behaviour that Horace may be criticising here and give evidence to support your choice.

**Type of behaviour** .....

**Evidence** .....

..... [2]

## 5 Read the passage and answer the question.

ille cubans gaudet mutata sorte bonisque  
rebus agit laetum convivam, cum subito ingens  
valvarum strepitus lectis excussit utrumque.  
currere per totum pavidum conclave, magisque  
exanimes trepidare, simul domus alta Molossis  
personuit canibus.

Horace, *The town mouse and the country mouse*, lines 32–37

Translate this passage.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

..... [5]

## 8

6 Read the passage and answer the questions.

diffugere nives, redeunt iam gramina campis  
 arboribusque comae;  
 mutat terra vices, et decrescentia ripas  
 flumina praetereunt;  
 Gratia cum Nymphis geminisque sororibus audet 5  
 ducere nuda choros.

Horace, *Spring and thoughts of mortality*, lines 1–6

(a) *diffugere ... praetereunt* (lines 1–4): pick out **three** details which show that spring has arrived.

- .....
- .....
- ..... [3]

(b) *Gratia cum Nymphis ... choros* (lines 5–6): how are these goddesses celebrating the return of spring?

..... [1]

7 Read the passage and answer the questions.

immortalia ne speres, monet annus et alium  
 quae rapit hora diem:  
 frigora mitescunt Zephyris, ver proterit aestas  
 interitura simul  
 pomifer autumnus fruges effuderit, et mox 5  
 bruma recurrit iners.

Horace, *Spring and thoughts of mortality*, lines 7–12

(a) *immortalia ... diem* (lines 1–2): Horace says that the year gives a warning. What is this warning?

..... [1]



9

- (b) frigora mitescunt Zephyris, ver proterit aestas  
interitura simul  
pomifer autumnus fruges effuderit, et mox  
bruma recurrit iners.

Translation:

The cold grows mild with the west winds, summer tramples on spring,  
itself to perish as soon as fruitful autumn has poured forth its produce,  
and soon lifeless winter returns.

Horace, *Spring and thoughts of mortality*, lines 9–12

How does Horace emphasise how quickly the seasons pass? Make **two** points, each referring to the **Latin**.

- .....  
.....  
.....  
.....
- .....  
.....  
.....  
..... [4]

8 Read the passage and answer the question.

nos ubi decidimus  
quo pater Aeneas, quo Tullus dives et Ancus,  
pulvis et umbra sumus.

Horace, *Spring and thoughts of mortality*, lines 14–16

Pick out and translate a Latin word that describes humans when they have died.

Latin word: .....  
English translation: .....

[2]

**9\*** 'The Roman poets make the countryside sound like a better place to live than the city.' How far do you agree with this statement?

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 you have read. **[10]**

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**END OF QUESTION PAPER**

