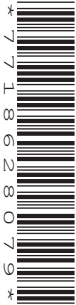




Oxford Cambridge and RSA

Thursday 16 May 2019 – Afternoon**GCSE (9–1) Latin****J282/02 Prose Literature A****Time allowed: 1 hour****Do not use:**

- a dictionary

Please write clearly in black ink. **Do not write in the barcodes.**

Centre number

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Candidate number

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First name(s)

Last name

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



2

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 1–2): why was Paetus dragged off to Rome?

..... [1]

(b) *erat ascensurus navem* (line 2): what was Paetus about to do?

..... [1]

(c) *Arria milites orabat, ut simul imponeretur* (lines 2–3): why do you think Arria did this?

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..... [1]

(d) *nempe ... praestabo* (lines 3–5): how does Pliny, by his style of writing, show the determination of Arria? Make **two** points, each referring to the **Latin**.

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- [4]

2 Read the passage and answer the questions.

dum haec dicit, exsiluit cathedra adversoque parieti caput ingenti impetu impegit et corruit. fociata '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?

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

- (a) *dum haec dicit, exsiluit cathedra adversoque parieti caput ingenti impetu impegit et corruit* (lines 1–2): how does Pliny convey the violence of Arria's actions? Make **two** points.

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- [2]

- (b) *'dixeram' inquit 'vobis inventuram me quamlibet duram ad mortem viam, si vos facilem negassetis'* (lines 2–3): 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) *videnturne haec tibi maiora illo 'Paete, non dolet', ad quod per haec perventum est?* (lines 3–4): 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 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, iam nos vocati. quod gaudium quo maerore mutatum est!

5

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]

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

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

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

- (a) *non possum ... Fundanum ipsum* (lines 1–2): how does Pliny make clear his grief when he heard Fundanus' words?

.....
 [2]

- (b) *praecipientem, quod ... impenderetur* (lines 2–3): what contrast does Pliny make here?

.....

 [2]

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 line 1 that tells us what had spread from Rome to the provinces.

<p>Latin word</p> <p>English translation</p>
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[2]

- (b) *ego de urbe ... cumulantur* (lines 2–3): what does Tacitus say about the faults of the Romans here? Make **two** points.

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[2]

- (c) *si prius ... praedixero* (lines 3–5): 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 is consul qui eam auderet possetque constringere.

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 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

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**.

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- [4]

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]

.....

END OF QUESTION PAPER

