



Oxford Cambridge and RSA

# Tuesday 10 November 2020 – Morning

## GCSE (9–1) Latin

### J282/05 Verse Literature B

**Time allowed: 1 hour**

**Do not use:**

- a dictionary



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

Centre number

--	--	--	--	--

Candidate number

--	--	--	--

First name(s)

---

Last name

---

### 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 (\*).
- This document has **16** pages.

### ADVICE

- Read each question carefully before you start your answer.

## 2

Answer **all** the questions.

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

ecce autem elapsus Pyrrhi de caede Polites,  
 unus natorum Priami, per tela, per hostes  
 porticibus longis fugit et vacua atria lustrat  
 saucius. illum ardens infesto vulnere Pyrrhus  
 insequitur, iam iamque manu tenet et premit hasta. 5  
 ut tandem ante oculos evasit et ora parentum,  
 concidit ac multo vitam cum sanguine fudit.

Virgil, *Aeneid* 2, lines 526–532

(a) *unus ... Priami* (line 2): who was Polites?

..... [1]

(b) *porticibus ... lustrat* (line 3): Polites is fleeing through the palace. What parts of the palace does he pass through?

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

(c) *saucius* (line 4): what does this tell us about him?

..... [1]

3

- (d) *illum ardens infesto vulnere Pyrrhus  
insequitur, iam iamque manu tenet et premit hasta.  
ut tandem ante oculos evasit et ora parentum,  
concidit ac multo vitam cum sanguine fudit.* (lines 4–7)

Translation:

Pyrrhus, burning to inflict a dangerous wound, pursues him; at every moment he has him in his grasp and bears down on him with his spear. When at last he emerged before the eyes and faces of his parents, he fell and poured out his life with much blood.

How, by his style of writing, does Virgil make this a dramatic scene? Make **two** points, each referring to the **Latin**.

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

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

hoc dicens altaria ad ipsa trementem  
traxit et in multo lapsantem sanguine nati,  
implicuitque comam laeva, dextraque coruscum  
extulit ac lateri capulo tenus abdidit ensem.  
haec finis Priami fatorum, hic exitus illum  
sorte tulit Troiam incensam et prolapsa videntem  
Pergama, tot quondam populis terrisque superbum  
regnatorem Asiae. iacet ingens litore truncus,  
avulsumque umeris caput et sine nomine corpus.

Virgil, *Aeneid* 2, lines 550–558

How does Virgil make the death of Priam particularly sad and shocking?

In your answer you may wish to consider:

- the way he was killed
- the contrast between what he used to be and what he is now.

You should refer to the **Latin** and discuss a range of stylistic features such as choice, sound and position of words. [8]

[illegible]

[illegible]

6

3 Read the passage and answer the question.

dixerat ille, et iam per moenia clarior ignis  
auditur, propiusque aestus incendia volvunt.

Virgil, *Aeneid* 2, lines 705–6

Explain **one** way in which Aeneas could tell that the danger to his family was increasing.

.....

.....

.....

..... [2]

7

4 Read the passage and answer the question.

‘vos, famuli, quae dicam animis advertite vestris.  
est urbe egressis tumulus templumque vetustum  
desertae Cereris, iuxtaque antiqua cupressus  
religione patrum multos servata per annos;  
hanc ex diverso sedem veniemus in unam.’ 5

Virgil, *Aeneid* 2, lines 712–716

Translate this passage into English.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

..... [5]

## 5 Read the passage and answer the questions.

‘tu, genitor, cape sacra manu patriosque penates;  
 me bello e tanto digressum et caede recenti  
 attrectare nefas, donec me flumine vivo  
 abluero.’

Virgil, *Aeneid* 2, lines 717–720

(a) *patriosque penates* (line 1): Aeneas tells his father to carry these. What are they?

..... [1]

(b) *me ... abluero* (lines 2–4): in what way do these words show Aeneas’ piety and respect for the gods?

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



## 6 Read the passage and answer the questions.

haec fatus latos umeros subiectaque colla  
 veste super fulvique insternor pelle leonis,  
 succedoque oneri; dextrae se parvus Iulus  
 implicuit sequiturque patrem non passibus aequis.

Virgil, *Aeneid* 2, lines 721–724

(a) *haec ... oneri* (lines 1–3):

- (i) pick out and translate a **Latin** word that tells us on what part of his body Aeneas put the lion-skin.

**Latin word** .....

**English translation** .....

[2]

- (ii) what was the burden that Aeneas took up?

..... [1]

- (iii) why did he need to do this?

..... [1]

- (b) *dextrae ... aequis* (lines 3–4): apart from the fact that he was small (*parvus*), what other details show us that Iulus was just a child? Give **two** details.

• .....

.....

• .....

..... [2]

## 7 Read the passage and answer the questions.

ausus quin etiam voces iactare per umbram  
 implevi clamore vias, maestusque Creusam  
 nequiquam ingeminans iterumque iterumque vocavi.  
 quaerenti et tectis urbis sine fine ruenti  
 infelix simulacrum atque ipsius umbra Creusae 5  
 visa mihi ante oculos et nota maior imago.  
 obstipui, steteruntque comae et vox faucibus haesit.

Virgil, *Aeneid* 2, lines 768–774

- (a) *ausus ... vocavi* (lines 1–3): how does Virgil emphasise that Aeneas was desperate to find Creusa? Make **two** points, each referring to the **Latin**.

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

- (b) *infelix ... haesit* (lines 5–7):

- (i) when Aeneas saw Creusa, what astounded him about her? Give **two** details.

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

- (ii) what **two** physical symptoms did he experience?

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

**BLANK PAGE**

**PLEASE DO NOT WRITE ON THIS PAGE**

**8\*** 'A tragic story with nothing to lighten the gloom.' Is this a fair description of the parts of *Aeneid* 2 you have studied?

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 text you have read. **[10]**

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]

**END OF QUESTION PAPER**



This image shows a blank sheet of white paper designed for handwriting practice. It features a solid vertical line on the left side, creating a narrow margin. The rest of the page is filled with horizontal dashed lines, providing guides for letter height and placement. There are no other markings, text, or illustrations on the page.

This image shows a blank sheet of white paper designed for writing. It features a series of evenly spaced horizontal blue lines across its entire width. A single vertical red line runs down the left side, creating a narrow margin. The paper is otherwise completely empty, with no text or markings.

### Copyright Information

For queries or further information please contact The OCR Copyright Team, The Triangle Building, Shaftesbury Road, Cambridge CB2 8EA.

© OCR 2020