



Oxford Cambridge and RSA

Monday 22 November 2021 – Morning**GCSE (9–1) Latin****J282/03 Prose 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

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Candidate number

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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 **12** pages.

ADVICE

- Read each question carefully before you start your answer.

2

Answer **all** the questions.

1 Read the passage and answer the questions.

saevam vim morbi augebat persuasio veneni a Pisone accepti; et reperiebantur solo ac parietibus erutae humanorum corporum reliquiae, carmina et devotiones et nomen Germanici plumbeis tabulis insculptum, cineres semusti ac tabo obliti aliaque malefica quibus creditur animas numinibus infernis sacrari. simul missi a Pisone incusabantur quod valetudinis adversae signa exspectarent.

5

Tacitus, *Germanicus et Piso*, lines 11–17

(a) *saevam ... accepti* (line 1): what made Piso's illness get worse?

.....
 [2]

(b) *et reperiebantur ... infernis sacrari* (lines 1–4):

(i) what objects were found in the floor and walls? Give **two** examples.

1
 2 [2]

(ii) *aliaque malefica ... infernis sacrari* (line 4): what do we learn about the *aliaque malefica* here?

.....
 [2]

(c) *simul ... exspectarent* (lines 4–5): what accusation was made against men sent by Piso?

.....
 [1]

3

2 Read the passage and answer the question.

neque multo post mortuus est, ingenti luctu provinciae et circumiacentium populorum. indoluerunt exterae nationes regesque: tanta fuerat illius comitas in socios, mansuetudo in hostes; propter vultum eloquentiamque venerationem omnium adeptus erat. et erant qui illum magno Alexandro ob formam aetatem genus locumque mortis adaequarent.

5

Tacitus, *Germanicus et Piso*, lines 29–35

How does Tacitus convey the sadness of the situation here? Make **two** points, each referring to the **Latin**.

- 1
-
-
-
- 2
-
-
-

[4]

ascendit navem cum cineribus Germanici et liberis, miserantibus omnibus quod femina summa nobilitate pulcherrimoque matrimonio, quae venerationem omnium mereret, tunc ferales reliquias sinu ferret, incerta ultionis. Pisonem interim apud Coum insulam nuntius adsequitur periisse Germanicum. quo gavisus caedit victimas, adit templa. non modo Piso ipse gaudio immoderato se gerit, sed etiam magis insolescit Plancina, quae luctum mortua sorore tum primum in laetum cultum mutavit.

5

[8]

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Turn over

4 Read the passage and answer the question.

defensio in ceteris criminibus trepidavit; nam neque ambitio militum neque iniuria in provinciam, ne contumeliae quidem adversum imperatorem, negari poterant: solum veneni crimen potuit Piso diluere. at simul populi ante curiam voces audiebantur.

Tacitus, *Germanicus et Piso*, lines 85–89

Translate the passage into English.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

..... [5]

5 Read the passage and answer the questions.

sed paulatim segregari a marito coepit. quod postquam Piso sibi exitiabile esse intellexit, dubitavit an causam diceret amplius. itaque, tamquam defensionem in posterum diem meditaretur, pauca scribit obsignatque et liberto tradit; tum solita curando corpori exsequitur. deinde multam post noctem, egressa cubiculo uxore, claudi ianuam iussit; et prima luce perfosso iugulo, iacente humi gladio, repertus est.

5

Tacitus, *Germanicus et Piso*, lines 94–101

- (a) *sed paulatim ... amplius* (lines 1–2): how do you think Piso was feeling at this time? Give a reason for your answer.

.....
 [2]

- (b) *itaque, ... meditaretur* (lines 2–3): what did Piso appear to be doing here?

.....
 [1]

- (c) Pick out and translate a **Latin word or phrase** in line 4 which shows when these events took place.

Latin word / phrase: English translation:

[2]

- (d) *et prima ... repertus est* (lines 5–6): describe what was found in the morning.

.....
 [2]

6 Read the passage and answer the questions.

ad hanc Regulus venit. primum impudentiam hominis, qui venerit ad aegram, cuius marito inimicissimus, ipsi invisissimus fuerat! esto, si venit tantum; at ille etiam proximus toro sedit; quo die, qua hora nata esset interrogavit.

Pliny, *Regulus*, lines 3–7

- (a) *ad hanc Regulus venit* (line 1): what is the name of the person referred to as *hanc*?

..... [1]

- (b) *primum ... fuerat* (lines 1–2): how does Pliny wish the reader to feel about Regulus here?

.....
 [2]

- (c) *at ille ... interrogavit* (lines 2–3): what questions did Regulus ask?

.....
 [2]

7 Read the passage and answer the question.

ubi audivit, componit vultum, intendit oculos, movet labra, agitat digitos, computat. nihil. ubi diu miseram expectatione suspendit, 'habes' inquit 'climactericum tempus sed evades. quod ut tibi magis liqueat, haruspicem consulam, quem frequenter expertus sum.'

Translation:

When he heard the answer, he composed his expression, stared intently, moved his lips, moved his fingers quickly, counted. Nothing. When he had kept the wretched woman in suspense for a long time, he said: "You have a critical period, but you will recover. So that this is more clear to you I shall consult a soothsayer, whom I have used frequently."

Pliny, *Regulus*, lines 7–11

How does Pliny, by his style of writing, create a dramatic scene in these lines? Make **two** points, each referring to the **Latin**.

- 1
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-
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- 2
-
-
-

[4]

8* How do Tacitus and Pliny maintain the interest of the reader in *Germanicus* and *Piso*, and *Regulus*?

You should support your answer with a range of references from the Tacitus and Pliny texts you have read. **[10]**

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[illegible]

END OF QUESTION PAPER

