Modified Enlarged 18pt

OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS

Monday 22 November 2021 – Morning

GCSE (9–1) Latin

J282/03 Prose Literature B

Time allowed: 1 hour
plus your additional time allowance

DO NOT USE: **a dictionary**

Please write clearly in black ink.

Centre number | | | | | |

Candidate number | | | | |

First name(s) ____________________

Last name ____________________

READ INSTRUCTIONS OVERLEAF

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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.

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.

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

(a) 'saevam … accepti' (lines 1–2): what made Piso's illness get worse?

____

____ **[2]**

(b) ‘et reperiebantur … infernis sacrari’ (lines 2–8):

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

1 ______________________________________

2 ______________________________________
[2]

(ii) ‘aliaque malefica … infernis sacrari’ (lines 6–8): what do we learn about the ‘aliaque malefica’ here?

____

______________________________________ [2]

(c) ‘simul … exspectarent’ (lines 8–10): what accusation was made against men sent by Piso?

____

______________________________________ [1]

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.

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 ____

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2 ____

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[4]

3* Read the passage and answer the question.

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.

Tacitus, 'Germanicus et Piso', lines 40–48

How does Tacitus create sympathy for Agrippina and negative feelings towards Piso and Plancina in these lines?

In your answer you may wish to consider:

the description of Agrippina and her family;
the description of Piso and Plancina.

You should refer to the LATIN and discuss Tacitus' use of language. [8]

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.

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____ **[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.

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

(a) 'sed paulatim … amplius' (lines 1–3): how do you think Piso was feeling at this time? Give a reason for your answer.

____

____ [2]

(b) 'itaque, … meditaretur' (lines 3–5): what did Piso appear to be doing here?

____

____ [1]

(c) Pick out and translate a LATIN WORD OR PHRASE in lines 6–8 which shows when these events took place.

Latin word / phrase: ______________________________

English translation: ______________________________ [2]

(d) 'et prima … repertus est' (lines 9–10): 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 1–3): how does Pliny wish the reader to feel about Regulus here?

____

______________________________________ [2]

(c) ‘at ille … interrogavit’ (lines 4–6): what questions did Regulus ask?

____

______________________________________ [2]

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7 Read the passage and answer the question.

ubi audivit, componit vultum, intendit oculos, movet labra, agitat digitos, computat. nihil. ubi diu miseram exspectatione 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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2 ____

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[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]

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).

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