



Oxford Cambridge and RSA

Monday 20 May 2019 – Afternoon

GCSE (9–1) Latin

J282/04 Verse 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 **16** pages.



Answer **all** the questions.

1 Read the passage and answer the questions.

vitam quae faciunt beatiorem,
iucundissime Martialis, haec sunt;
res non parta labore sed relictā;
non ingratus ager, focus perennis;
lis numquam, toga rara, mens quieta; 5
vires ingenuae, salubre corpus,
prudens simplicitas, pares amici,
convictus facilis, sine arte mensa.

Martial, *Recipe for happiness*, lines 1–8

- (a) *res ... relictā* (line 3): Martial mentions two ways of obtaining wealth or property. What are they?

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- [2]

- (b) *non ingratus ... quieta* (lines 4–5): how do these lines show that Martial is more likely to find happiness in the countryside than in the town? Make **two** points.

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..... [2]

- (c) *prudens ... mensa* (lines 7–8): in these lines Martial mentions four things that are part of a happy life. Give **two** of them.

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- [2]

2 Read the passage and answer the question.

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

fies nobilium tu quoque fontium,
 me dicente cavis impositam ilicem
 saxis, unde loquaces
 lymphae desiliunt tuae.

5

Horace, *A country spring*, lines 9–16

Translate this passage into English.

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..... [5]

3 Read the passage and answer the questions.

'vis tu homines urbemque feris praeponere silvis?
 carpe viam, mihi crede, comes; terrestria quando
 mortales animas vivunt sortita, neque ulla est
 aut magno aut parvo leti fuga: quo, bone, circa,
 dum licet, in rebus iucundis vive beatus; 5
 vive memor, quam sis aevi brevis.' haec ubi dicta
 agrestem pepulere, domo levis exsilit.

Horace, *The town mouse and the country mouse*, lines 14–20

- (a) *carpe viam ... comes* (line 2): what does the town mouse want the country mouse to do at this point?

..... [1]

- (b) *terrestria ... brevis* (lines 2–6): what ideas about life and death does the town mouse put forward? Make **two** points.

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 [2]

- (c) *haec ... exsilit* (lines 6–7): what effect did the town mouse's words have on the country mouse? Make **one** point.

.....
 [1]

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4 Read the passage and answer the questions.

ergo ubi purpurea porrectum in veste locavit
 agrestem, veluti succinctus cursitat hospes
 continuatque dapes nec non verniliter ipsis
 fungitur officiis, praelambens omne quod affert. 5
 ille cubans gaudet mutata sorte bonisque
 rebus agit laetum convivam, cum subito ingens
 valvarum strepitus lectis excussit utrumque.
 currere per totum pavidi conclave, magisque
 exanimes trepidare, simul domus alta Molossis
 personuit canibus. 10

Horace, *The town mouse and the country mouse*, lines 28–37

- (a) *ergo ... officiis* (lines 1–4): what does the town mouse do to give the country mouse a pleasant experience in the rich man's house? Make **two** points.

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 [2]

- (b) *ille ... convivam* (lines 5–6): pick out and translate a **Latin** word that tells us how the country mouse was feeling during the meal.

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

(c)

subito ingens
valvarum strepitus lectis excussit utrumque.
currere per totum pavidi conclave, magisque
examines trepidare, simul domus alta Molossis
personuit canibus. (lines 33–37)

Translation:

Suddenly a huge banging of doors shook them both off the couches.
 In terror they ran all over the room, and they were more frightened
 out of their lives when the lofty house resounded with Molossian dogs.

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

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 [4]

5 Read the passage and answer the questions.

quis scit an adiciant hodiernae crastina summae
 tempora di superi?
 cuncta manus avidas fugient heredis, amico
 quae dederis animo.
 cum semel occideris et de te splendida Minos 5
 fecerit arbitria,
 non, Torquate, genus, non te facundia, non te
 restituet pietas;
 infernis neque enim tenebris Diana pudicum
 liberat Hippolytum, 10
 nec Lethaea valet Theseus abrumpere caro
 vincula Pirithoo.

Horace, *Spring and thoughts of mortality*, lines 17–28

- (a) *quis ... superi?* (lines 1–2): explain what Horace means in these two lines.

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..... [2]

- (b) *cum semel ... pietas* (lines 5–8): how does Horace emphasise to Torquatus that when he has died there is no coming back? Make **two** points, each referring to the **Latin**.

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..... [4]

- (c) *infernus ... Hippolytum* (lines 9–10): Horace says that Diana does not free Hippolytus from the underworld. How does this help to emphasise Horace's point further? Make **one** point.

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..... [2]

- (d) *Lethaea* (line 11): what effect did the river Lethe have on those who drank from it?

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..... [1]

Ovid, *The sights, sounds and seasons of the countryside*, lines 1–10

[illegible]

7* Judging by the poems you have read, what did the Romans think were the most important things in life?

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

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