



Oxford Cambridge and RSA

**Monday 22 November 2021 – Morning**

**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      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.

Answer **all** the questions.

- 1 Read the passage and answer the questions.

C. PLINIUS TRAIANO IMPERATORI

quia confido, domine, ad curam tuam pertinere, nuntio tibi me Ephesum cum omnibus meis *hyper Malean* navigasse quamvis contrariis ventis retentum. nunc destino partim orariis navibus, partim vehiculis provinciam petere. nam sicut itineri graves aestus, ita continuae navigationi etesiae reluctantur.

Pliny, *Letters* 10.15, lines 1–6

- (a) *quia confido ... pertinere* (line 1): why, according to Pliny, was he reporting this information to the emperor?

.....  
 ..... [1]

- (b) *nuntio ... retentum* (lines 1–2): what information did Pliny give here about his journey?

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

- (c) *nunc destino ... provinciam petere* (lines 2–3): what decision had Pliny made concerning his mode of transport?

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

- (d) *nam sicut ... etesiae reluctantur* (lines 3–4): how do you think Pliny felt at this point? Give a reason for your answer.

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

2 Read the passage and answer the question.

hunc ad egrediendum nequaquam idoneum locum arbitratus, dum reliquae naves eo convenirent ad horam nonam in ancoris exspectavit. interim, legatis tribunisque militum convocatis, et quae ex Voluseno cognosset et quae fieri vellet ostendit.

Caesar, *A difficult landing*, lines 1–4

Translate this passage into English.

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..... [5]

## 3 Read the passage and answer the questions.

at barbari, consilio Romanorum cognito praemisso equitatu et essedariis, quo plerumque genere in proeliis uti consuerunt, reliquis copiis subsecuti nostros navibus egredi prohibebant. erat ob has causas summa difficultas, quod naves propter magnitudinem nisi in alto constitui non poterant.

Caesar, *A difficult landing*, lines 9–13

- (a) *at barbari ... equitatu et essedariis* (line 1): what did the barbarians do when they learnt about the Romans' plan?

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

- (b) *nostros navibus egredi prohibebant* (line 2): what were the barbarians doing here?

..... [1]

- (c) *erat ob has causas ... non poterant* (lines 2–3): pick out and translate the **Latin** word which shows the extent of the difficulty facing the Romans.

|  |
|--|
| <p><b>Latin word:</b> .....</p> <p><b>English translation:</b> .....</p> |
|--|

[2]

5  
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4\* Read the passage and answer the question.

atque nostris militibus cunctantibus, maxime propter altitudinem maris, qui decimae legionis aquilam ferebat, contestatus deos, ut ea res legioni feliciter eveniret, 'desilite,' inquit, 'milites, nisi vultis aquilam hostibus prodere: ego certe meum rei publicae atque imperatori officium praestitero.' hoc cum voce magna dixisset, se ex navi proiecit atque in hostes aquilam ferre coepit. tum nostri cohortati inter se, ne tantum dedecus admitteretur, universi ex navi desiluerunt.

5

Caesar, *A difficult landing*, lines 22–29

How does Caesar make this scene dramatic?

In your answer you may wish to consider:

- the actions and words of the eagle-bearer;
- the reaction of the other troops.

You should refer to the **Latin** and discuss Caesar's use of language.

[8]

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5 Read the passage and answer the question.

fessis taedio tot malorum nivis etiam casus, occidente iam sidere Vergiliarum, ingentem terrorem adiecit. per omnia nive oppleta cum signis prima luce motis segniter agmen incederet pigritiaque et desperatio in omnium vultu emineret.

Livy, *Hannibal crosses the Alps*, lines 7–11

How does Livy show how difficult the journey was for Hannibal’s soldiers? Make **two** points, each referring to the **Latin**.

1 .....

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2 .....

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..... [4]



6 Read the passage and answer the question.

ventum deinde ad multo angustio rem rupem atque ita rectis saxi s ut aegre expeditus miles temptabundus manibusque retinens virgulta ac stirpes circa eminentes demittere sese posset. natura locus iam ante praeceps recenti lapsu terrae in pedum mille admodum altitudinem abruptus erat.

Translation:

Then they came to a much narrower cliff, and one with such sheer rocks that a lightly armed soldier could barely lower himself down, by feeling his way with his hands and hanging onto the bushes and tree roots that were sticking out round about. The place was already steep by nature but had been turned into a precipice by a recent landslide to a depth of a full thousand feet.

Livy, *Hannibal crosses the Alps*, lines 25–29

How does Livy, by his style of writing, convey the dangers facing Hannibal’s soldiers? Make **two** points, each referring to the **Latin**.

1 .....  
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2 .....  
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.....

[4]

## 7 Read the passage and answer the questions.

inde ad rupem muniendam per quam unam via esse poterat milites ducti, cum caedendum esset saxum, arboribus circa immanibus deiectis detruncatisque struem ingentem lignorum faciunt eamque, cum et vis venti apta faciendo igni coorta esset, succendunt ardentiaque saxa infuso aceto putrefaciunt. ita torridam incendio rupem ferro pandunt molliuntque anfractibus modicis clivos ut non iumenta solum sed elephantum etiam deduci possent.

5

Livy, *Hannibal crosses the Alps*, lines 35–41

- (a) *inde ad rupem ... milites ducti* (line 1): why were the soldiers instructed to build the road in this particular place?

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

- (b) *arboribus circa ... lignorum faciunt* (lines 2–3): how does Livy want readers to feel about the soldiers here? Give a reason for your answer.

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

- (c) *cum et vis ... coorta esset* (line 3): what did the soldiers have to wait for at this point?

.....  
 ..... [1]

- (d) *ut non iumenta ... deduci possent* (line 5): what was the result of the soldiers' work?

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

8\* How admirable a picture do we get of Pliny, Caesar, and Hannibal?

You should support your answer with a range of references from the texts you have read, and you may include passages printed on the question paper. [10]

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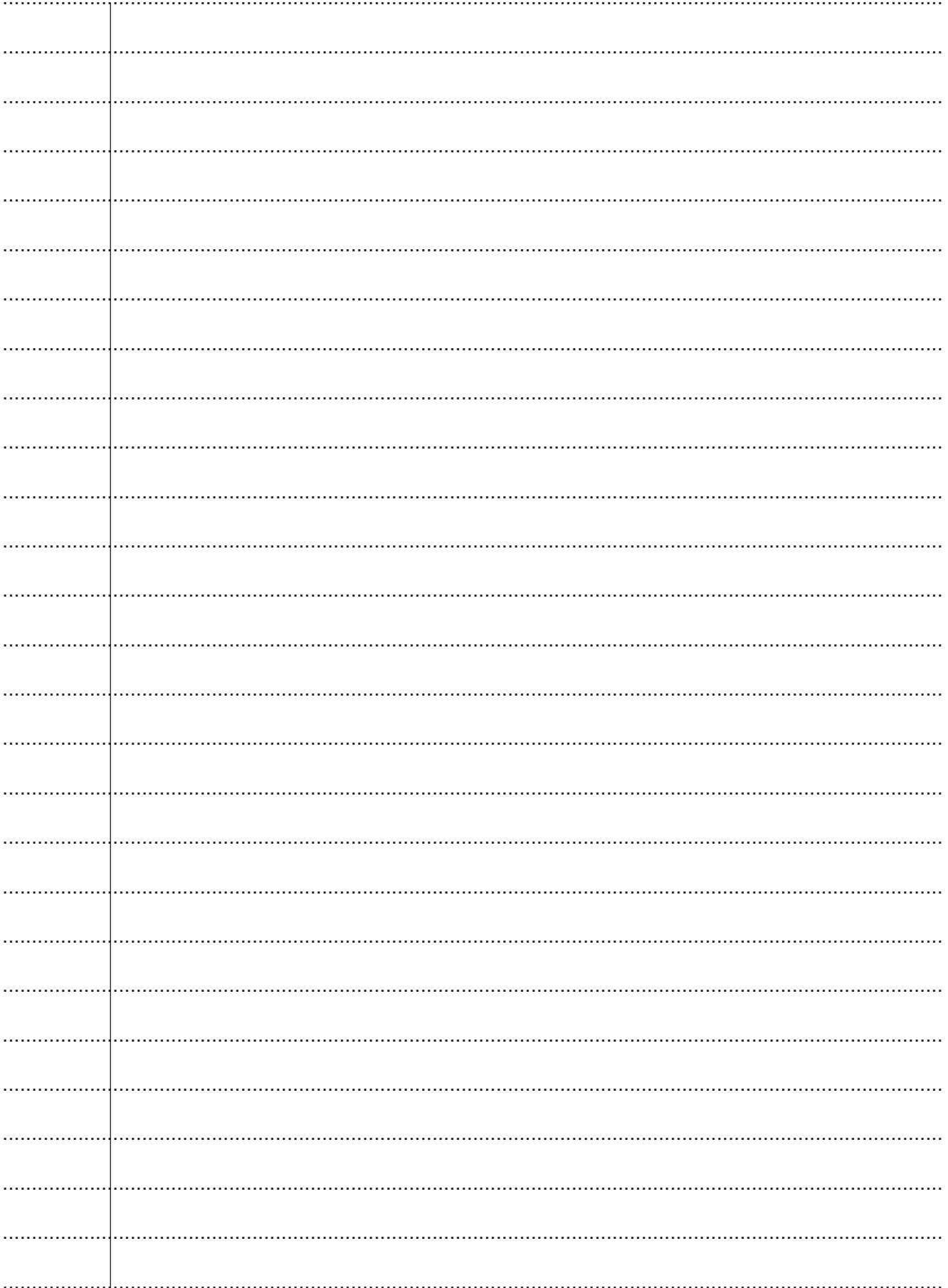
**END OF QUESTION PAPER**

**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).

A large area of lined paper for writing. It consists of a vertical solid line on the left side, creating a margin. To the right of this line, there are numerous horizontal dotted lines spaced evenly down the page, providing a guide for writing.





A large rectangular area for writing, bounded by a solid vertical line on the left and horizontal dotted lines on the top, bottom, and right.



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