



Oxford Cambridge and RSA

Monday 6 June 2022 – 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

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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.

Answer **all** the questions.

1 Read the passage and answer the question.

sicut saluberrimam navigationem, domine, usque Ephesum expertus ita inde, postquam vehiculis iter facere coepi, gravissimis aestibus atque etiam febriculis vexatus Pergami substiti. rursus, cum transissem in orarias naviculas, contrariis ventis retentus aliquanto tardius quam speraveram, id est xv kal. Octobres, Bithyniam intravi.

5

Pliny, *Letters* 10.17a, lines 2–7

How does Pliny draw attention to the difficulty of his journey to Bithynia? Make **two** points, each referring to the **Latin**.

1
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.....
.....

2
.....
.....
.....

[4]

2 Read the passage and answer the question.

his dimissis, et ventum et aestum uno tempore nactus secundum, dato signo et sublatis ancoris, circiter milia passuum septem ab eo loco progressus aperto ac plano litore naves constituit.

Caesar, *A difficult landing*, lines 6–8

Translate this passage into English.

.....

.....

.....

.....

..... [5]

3 Read the passage and answer the questions.

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.'

Caesar, *A difficult landing*, lines 22–26

(a) *atque ... maris* (line 1): why were Caesar's soldiers hesitating?

..... [1]

(b) *qui ... eveniret* (lines 1–2): what did the eagle-bearer do before shouting at the soldiers?

..... [1]

(c) *desilite ... prodere* (line 3): how do you think the eagle-bearer was feeling at this time? Give a reason for your answer.

.....

.....

..... [2]

(d) *ego ... praestitero* (lines 3–4): what did the eagle-bearer say here that demonstrated his loyalty?

.....

.....

..... [2]

4 Read the passage and answer the questions.

nostri, simul in arido constiterunt, suis omnibus consecutis, in hostes impetum fecerunt atque eos in fugam dederunt; neque longius prosequi potuerunt, quod equites cursum tenere atque insulam capere non potuerunt. hoc unum ad pristinam fortunam Caesari defuit.

Caesar, *A difficult landing*, lines 31–35

(a) *nostri ... dederunt* (lines 1–2):

(i) when did Caesar's men make the attack on the enemy?

..... [1]

(ii) what was the result of this attack?

..... [1]

(b) *neque ... non potuerunt* (lines 2–3):

(i) why did the cavalry not take part in the battle?

.....
 [2]

(ii) what effect on the battle did the lack of Roman cavalry have?

..... [1]

(c) *hoc ... defuit* (lines 3–4): how do you think Caesar was feeling at this time? Give a reason for your answer.

.....

 [2]

5 Read the passage and answer the questions.

elephanti sicut per artas vias magna mora agebantur, ita tutum ab hostibus quacumque incederent, quia insuetis adeundi propius metus erat, agmen praebebant. nono die in iugum Alpium perventum est. biduum in iugo stativa habita fessisque labore ac pugnando quies data militibus.

Livy, *Hannibal crosses the Alps*, lines 1–6

- (a) *elephanti ... agebantur* (line 1): what slowed the elephants down?

..... [1]

- (b) *ita ... praebebant* (lines 1–3): what does Livy say about the advantages provided by the Carthaginians' elephants?

.....

.....

..... [3]

- (c) *biduum ... militibus* (lines 3–4): pick out and translate the **Latin** word which shows how the soldiers were feeling at this point.

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

6 Read the passage and answer the question.

praegressus signa Hannibal in promunturio quodam, unde longe ac late prospectus erat, consistere iussis militibus Italiam ostentat subiectosque Alpinis montibus Circumpadanos campos, moeniaque eos tum transcendere non Italiae modo sed etiam urbis Romanae; cetera plana, proclivia fore; uno aut summum altero proelio arcem et caput Italiae in manu ac potestate habituros.

5

Translation:

Hannibal went ahead of the standards to a particular viewpoint, from where the view was far and wide and, having ordered the soldiers to stop, he pointed out Italy and the lands of the Po Valley at the foot of the Alps, and he told them that they were at that moment climbing over not only the walls of Italy, but also of Rome itself; he said that the rest would be flat, downhill; and that after one or at the most a second battle they would have in their hand and hold in their power the citadel and head of Italy.

Livy, *Hannibal crosses the Alps*, lines 11–17

How does Livy, by his style of writing, make this an inspiring and motivating scene? Make **two** points, each referring to the **Latin**.

1
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2
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[4]

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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 rectangular area with a vertical solid line on the left side and horizontal dotted lines across the rest of the page, providing space for writing answers.



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