

**OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS**  
**GCSE (9–1)**  
**J282/04**  
**LATIN**

**Verse Literature A**

**MONDAY 21 MAY 2018: Morning**  
**TIME ALLOWED: 1 hour**  
**plus your additional time allowance**

**MODIFIED ENLARGED**

<b>First name</b>		<b>Last name</b>	
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<b>Centre number</b>						<b>Candidate number</b>				
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**DO NOT USE:**  
**a dictionary**

**DO NOT USE A DICTIONARY**

**READ INSTRUCTIONS OVERLEAF**



## **INSTRUCTIONS**

**Use black ink.**

**Complete the boxes on the front page with your name, centre number and candidate number.**

**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 (\*).**

**Answer ALL the questions.**

**1 Read the passage and answer the questions.**

**aspice curvatos pomorum pondere ramos,  
ut sua, quod peperit, vix ferat arbor onus.  
aspice labentes iucundo murmure rivos:  
aspice tondentes fertile gramen oves.**

**Ovid, 'The sights, sounds and seasons of the  
countryside', lines 1–4**

**(a) 'aspice ... onus' (lines 1–2):**

**(i) what type of tree is Ovid describing?**

\_\_\_\_\_ **[1]**

**(ii) what else are we told about the tree? Give  
ONE detail.**

\_\_\_\_\_ **[1]**

**(b) 'aspice tondentes ... oves' (line 4): describe the  
scene that the reader is told to look at.**

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ **[2]**

**2 Read the passage and answer the questions.**

**o fons Bandusiae, splendidior vitro,  
dulci digne mero non sine floribus,  
cras donaberis haedo,  
cui frons turgida cornibus**

**primis et venerem et proelia destinat.      5  
frustra: nam gelidos inficiet tibi  
rubro sanguine rivos  
lascivi suboles gregis.**

**te flagrantis atrox hora Caniculae  
nescit tangere, tu frigus amabile      10  
fessis vomere tauris  
praebes et pecori vago.**

**Horace, 'A country spring', lines 1–12**

**(a) 'fons ... vitro' (line 1): how is the spring of Bandusia described in this line?**

\_\_\_\_\_ [1]

**(b) 'dulci ... gregis' (lines 2–8): what do these lines tell us about the religious beliefs and practices of the Romans? Make TWO points.**

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ [2]

**(c) 'te flagrantis ... vago' (lines 9–12): how does Horace emphasise that this spring is special? Make TWO points, each referring to the LATIN.**

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ [4]

**3\* Read the passage and answer the question.**

olim

rusticus urbanum murem mus paupere fertur  
accepisse cavo, veterem vetus hospes amicum,  
asper et attentus quaesitis, ut tamen artum  
solveret hospitiis animum. quid multa? neque ille      5  
sepositi ciceris nec longae invidit avenae,  
aridum et ore ferens acinum semesaque lardi  
frusta dedit, cupiens varia fastidia cena  
vincere tangentis male singula dente superbo,  
cum pater ipse domus palea porrectus in horna      10  
esset ador loliumque, dapis meliora relinquens.

**Horace, 'The town mouse and the country mouse',  
lines 1–11**

**How does Horace bring out the characters of the two  
mice in this passage?**

**In your answer you may wish to consider:**

**how the country mouse manages his household  
how the two mice behave as host and guest**

**You should refer to the LATIN and discuss a range of  
stylistic features such as choice, sound and position  
of words. [8]**

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[illegible]

[illegible]



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**4 Read the passage and answer the questions.**

iamque tenebat  
nox medium caeli spatium, cum ponit uterque  
in locuplete domo vestigia, rubro ubi cocco  
tincta super lectos canderet vestis eburnos,  
multaque de magna superessent fercula cena,  
quae procul exstructis inerant hesterna canistris.

**5**

**Horace, 'The town mouse and the country mouse',  
lines 22–27**

- (a) 'iamque ... spatium' (lines 1–2): what time was it  
when the mice reached the house?**

\_\_\_\_\_ **[1]**

- (b) 'rubro ... eburnos' (lines 3–4): give TWO details  
which show that this was a wealthy household.**

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ **[2]**

- (c) 'multaque ... canistris' (lines 5–6): in these lines Horace may be criticising rich city-dwellers.

**Suggest one type of behaviour that Horace may be criticising here and give evidence to support your choice.**

**Type of behaviour** \_\_\_\_\_

**Evidence** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ [2]

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

**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.**

**Horace, 'The town mouse and the country mouse',  
lines 32–37**

**Translate this passage.**

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**[5]**

**6 Read the passage and answer the questions.**

**diffugere nives, redeunt iam gramina campis  
arboribusque comae;  
mutat terra vices, et decrescentia ripas  
flumina praetereunt;  
Gratia cum Nymphis geminisque sororibus audet      5  
ducere nuda choros.**

**Horace, 'Spring and thoughts of mortality', lines 1–6**

- (a) 'diffugere ... praetereunt' (lines 1–4): pick out  
THREE details which show that spring has arrived.**

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[3]

- (b) 'Gratia cum Nymphis ... choros' (lines 5–6): how  
are these goddesses celebrating the return of  
spring?**

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[1]

**7 Read the passage and answer the questions.**

**immortalia ne speres, monet annus et alium  
quae rapit hora diem:  
frigora mitescunt Zephyris, ver proterit aestas  
interitura simul  
pomifer autumnus fruges effuderit, et mox  
bruma recurrit iners.**

**5**

**Horace, 'Spring and thoughts of mortality', lines 7–12**

- (a) 'immortalia ... diem' (lines 1–2): Horace says that the year gives a warning. What is this warning?**

\_\_\_\_\_ **[1]**

**(b) frigora mitescunt Zephyris, ver proterit aestas  
interitura simul  
pomifer autumnus fruges effuderit, et mox  
bruma recurrit iners.**

**Translation:**

**The cold grows mild with the west winds, summer  
tramples on spring, itself to perish as soon as  
fruitful autumn has poured forth its produce, and  
soon lifeless winter returns.**

**Horace, 'Spring and thoughts of mortality',  
lines 9–12**

**How does Horace emphasise how quickly the  
seasons pass? Make TWO points, each referring  
to the LATIN.**

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**[4]**

**8 Read the passage and answer the question.**

**nos ubi decidimus  
quo pater Aeneas, quo Tullus dives et Ancus,  
pulvis et umbra sumus.**

**Horace, 'Spring and thoughts of mortality',  
lines 14–16**

**Pick out and translate a Latin word that describes  
humans when they have died. [2]**

**Latin word:** \_\_\_\_\_

**English translation:** \_\_\_\_\_



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**9\* 'The Roman poets make the countryside sound like a better place to live than the city.' How far do you agree with this statement?**

**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 you have read. [10]**

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

**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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