

OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS

Thursday 16 May 2019 – Afternoon

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

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Candidate number

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First name(s) _____

Last name _____

READ INSTRUCTIONS OVERLEAF



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 (*).

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Answer ALL the questions.

1 Read the passage and answer the questions.

ad hos magnus numerus adulescentium
discendi causa concurrit, magnoque
hi sunt apud eos honore. nam fere de
omnibus controversiis publicis privatisque
constituunt, et, si quod facinus admissum 5
est, si caedes facta, si de hereditate, de
finibus controversia est, Druides rem
decernunt, praemia poenasque constituunt.
si quis aut privatus aut publicus eorum
decreto non stetit, sacrificiis interdicunt: 10
haec poena apud eos est gravissima.

Caesar, 'Druides: The power of the Druids',
lines 2–10

(a) 'ad hos ... honore' (lines 1–3):

(i) who flocked to the Druids?

_____ [1]

**(ii) 'discendi causa' (line 2): what further
information does this give us?**

_____ [1]

**(b) 'et, si quod ... controversia est' (lines 5–7): what
specific crimes or disputes are referred to here?
Give TWO examples.**

_____ [2]

(c) 'si quis aut privatus aut publicus eorum decreto non stetit, sacrificiis interdicunt: haec poena apud eos est gravissima' (lines 9–11):

(i) what was the consequence for anyone who did not obey the decision of the Druids?

_____ **[2]**

(ii) write down and translate the LATIN word that tells us how this punishment was viewed.

LATIN WORD _____

ENGLISH TRANSLATION _____

_____ **[2]**

2 Read the passage and answer the questions.

**Druides a bello abesse solent neque
tributa una cum reliquis pendunt; militiae
vacationem omniumque rerum immunitatem
habent. tantis praemiis excitati et sua
sponte multi in disciplinam conveniunt 5
et a parentibus propinquisque mittuntur.
magnum ibi numerum versuum ediscere
dicuntur; itaque nonnulli viginti annos
in disciplina permanent. neque fas esse
existimant hos versus litteris mandare, cum 10
in reliquis fere rebus Graecis litteris utantur.**

Caesar, 'Druides: Their education', lines 23–30

- (a) 'Druides a bello ... habent' (lines 1–4): what did the Druids not have to do? Give TWO examples.**

[2]

(b) 'et sua sponte ... mittuntur' (lines 4–6): state TWO reasons which led these men to train with the Druids.

[2]

(c) 'magnum ibi numerum versuum ediscere dicuntur' (lines 7–8): what are they said to learn?

[1]

(d) 'neque fas ... utantur' (lines 9–11): what do we learn about the Druids' use of writing? Make TWO points.

1

2

[2]

3 Read the passage and answer the question.

**natio omnis Gallorum est magnopere
dedita religionibus, atque ob eam causam
ei, qui sunt affecti gravioribus morbis
quique in proeliis periculisque versantur,
aut pro victimis homines immolant aut se
immolatueros esse vovent administrisque ad
ea sacrificia Druidibus utuntur.**

Caesar, 'Druides: Their religion', lines 40–44

Translate this passage into English.

[5]

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4* Read the passage and answer the question.

**stabat pro litore diversa acies, densa armis
virisque, intercursantibus feminis; quae
in modum Furiarum veste ferali, crinibus
deiectis faces praeferabant; Druidesque
circum, preces diras sublatis ad caelum 5
manibus fundentes, novitate aspectus
perculerunt milites ut quasi haerentibus
membris immobile corpus vulneribus
praeberent. deinde hortante duce et se ipsi
stimulantes ne muliebres et fanaticum agmen 10
timerent, inferunt signa sternuntque obvios
et igni suo involvunt.**

Tacitus, 'The Druids' last stand', lines 3–12

How does Tacitus convey a vivid and dramatic scene here?

In your answer you may wish to consider:

the description of the Britons

the reactions and actions of the Romans.

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

[illegible]

[illegible]

5 Read the passage and answer the question.

quod contra vertit, adeo ut regnum a centurionibus, domus a servis velut capta vastarentur. iam primum uxor eius Boudica verberata et filiae stupro violatae sunt: principes omnes Icenorum, quasi Romani totam regionem muneri accepissent, avitis bonis exuuntur, et propinqui regis inter servos habebantur.

5

Translation:

This turned out just the opposite, so much so that his kingdom was plundered by centurions, his house was plundered by slaves just as if it had been captured. Now first his wife, Boudica, was beaten and his daughters were violated by rape: all the chieftains of the Icen, as if the Romans had received the whole region as a gift, are deprived of their ancestral possessions, and the relatives of the king were treated like slaves.

Tacitus, 'tumultus et rebellio: Boudica's rebellion', lines 3–9

How does Tacitus, by his style of writing, emphasise the savage nature of the Romans? Make TWO points, each referring to the LATIN.

1

2

[4]

6 Read the passage and answer the question.

**equites conglobati pro cornibus adstiterunt.
at Britannorum copiae passim per catervas
et turmas exultabant, tanta multitudo quanta
non alias, et animo adeo feroci ut coniuges
quoque testes victoriae secum traherent,
plaustrisque imponent quae ad extremam
planitiem posuerant.**

5

**Tacitus, 'tumultus et rebellio: Boudica's rebellion',
lines 31–36**

**How does Tacitus convey the drama of this scene
before the start of the battle? Make TWO points, each
referring to the LATIN.**

1 _____

2 _____

[4]

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7 Read the passage and answer the questions.

ac primum legio gradu immota et angustiis
loci defensa, postquam in appropinquantibus
hostes certo iactu tela exhausserat,
tamquam cuneo erupit. auxiliares quoque
impetum faciunt; et equites protentis hastis
perfringunt quod obvium et validum erat.
ceteri terga praebuerunt, difficili effugio, quia
circumiecta plaustra saepserant abitus.

5

**Tacitus, 'tumultus et rebellio: Boudica's rebellion',
lines 37–43**

- (a) 'angustiis loci' (lines 1–2): why do you think the
Romans chose a narrow place for the battle?**

_____ **[1]**

- (b) 'postquam ... validum erat' (lines 2–6): why were
the Romans' tactics so effective in this battle?
Give TWO reasons.**

_____ **[2]**

- (c) 'ceteri ... abitus' (lines 7–8): why do you think Tacitus' description of the actions of the Britons is so brief compared to his description of the Romans' attack?

[1]

8* How do Caesar and Tacitus maintain the interest of the reader in their accounts?

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

[illegible]

[illegible]



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