



Oxford Cambridge and RSA

Tuesday 3 June 2025 – Morning

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.
- 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.

1 Read the passage and answer the questions.

cenabis bene, mi Fabulle, apud me
 paucis, si tibi di favent, diebus,
 si tecum attuleris bonam atque magnam
 cenam, non sine candida puella
 et vino et sale et omnibus cachinnis.

5

Catullus, *Catullus invites a friend to dinner*, lines 1–5

(a) *cenabis ... diebus* (lines 1–2): when is the dinner supposed to take place?

..... [1]

(b) *si tecum ... cachinnis* (lines 3–5): state **three** things that Fabullus has to bring with him.

1

2

3

[3]

2 Read the passage and answer the questions.

sed contra accipies meros amores,
 seu quid suavius elegantiusve est:
 nam unguentum dabo, quod meae puellae
 donarunt Veneres Cupidinesque,
 quod tu cum olfacies, deos rogabis,
 totum ut te faciant, Fabulle, nasum.

5

Catullus, *Catullus invites a friend to dinner*, lines 9–14

- (a) *nam unguentum dabo* (line 3): what does Catullus say that he will give to Fabullus?

..... [1]

- (b) *sed contra ... nasum* (lines 1–6): how does Catullus try to convince Fabullus that he is giving him something worth having?

Make **two** points, each referring to the **Latin**.

1

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

2

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

[4]

Turn over for the next question.

5

Translate this passage into English.

..... [5]

- 4 Read the passage and answer the question.

atque illinc abii tuo lepore
incensus, Licini, facetiisque,
ut nec me miserum cibus iuaret
nec somnus tegeret quiete ocellos.

Catullus, *Poetry and friendship*, lines 7–10

Pick out and translate a **Latin** word which tells us how Catullus was feeling after spending time with Licinius.

Latin word:

English translation:

[2]

Turn over for the next question.

Iuppiter huc specie mortali cumque parente
venit Atlantiades positus caducifer alis.
mille domos adiere locum requiemque petentes,
mille domos clausere serae. tamen una recepit,
parva quidem stipulis et canna tecta palustri, 5
sed pia Baucis anus parilique aetate Philemon
illa sunt annis iuncti iuvenalibus, illa
consuere casa paupertatemque fatendo
effecere levem nec iniqua mente ferendo.
nec refert, dominos illic famulosne requiras: 10
tota domus duo sunt, idem parentque iubentque.

How does Ovid emphasise what was special about Baucis and Philemon?

In your answer you may wish to consider:

- what happened when Jupiter and Mercury came to the area
- what Ovid tells us about the lives of Baucis and Philemon.

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

[illegible]

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Turn over

6 Read the passage and answer the questions.

ergo ubi caelicolae parvos tetigere penates
 summissoque humiles intrarunt vertice postes,
 membra senex posito iussit relevare sedili,
 cui superiniecit textum rude sedula Baucis.

Ovid, *Baucis et Philemon*, lines 12–15

- (a) *ergo ... postes* (lines 1–2): how does Ovid make it clear that the house the gods have come to is not a grand one? Make **two** points.

1

.....

2

.....

[2]

- (b) *membra ... Baucis* (lines 3–4): what did Baucis and Philemon do to make their guests welcome? Make **two** points.

1

.....

2

.....

[2]

7 Read the passage and answer the questions.

furca levat ille bicorni
sordida terga suis nigro pendentia tigno
servatoque diu resecat de tergore partem
exiguam sectamque domat ferventibus undis.

Ovid, *Baucis et Philemon*, lines 22–25

- (a) *furca* ... *tigno* (lines 1–2): where did Baucis and Philemon keep the pig's back?

..... [1]

- (b) *servatoque* ... *undis* (lines 3–4): give **two** details that suggest the pig's back was a valuable object to Baucis and Philemon.

1

.....

2

.....

[2]

Turn over for the next question.

8 Read the passage and answer the questions.

dumque ea mirantur, dum deflent fata suorum,
 illa vetus dominis etiam casa parva duobus
 vertitur in templum.

Ovid, *Baucis et Philemon*, lines 55–57

- (a) *dumque ea ... suorum* (line 1): how did Baucis and Philemon feel when they saw the land had been flooded? Make **two** points.

1

2 [2]

- (b) *illa ... templum* (lines 2–3): what happened to their cottage?

..... [1]

9 Read the passage and answer the question.

'esse sacerdotes delubraque vestra tueri
 poscimus, et quoniam concordēs egimus annos,
 auferat hora duos eadem.'

Ovid, *Baucis et Philemon*, lines 64–66

State **two** things that Baucis and Philemon asked for as rewards for their hospitality.

1

.....

2

..... [2]

10 Read the passage and answer the question.

frondere Philemona Baucis,
Baucida conspexit senior frondere Philemon.
iamque super geminos crescente cacumine vultus
mutua, dum licuit, reddebant dicta 'vale'que
'o coniunx' dixere simul, simul abdita textit
ora frutex.

5

Translation:

Baucis noticed that Philemon was growing leaves and old Philemon noticed that Baucis was growing leaves. And now when the treetop was growing over their two faces, they were exchanging words in turn, while it was possible, and they said 'Goodbye, spouse' at the same time, at the same time greenery covered and hid their faces.

Ovid, *Baucis et Philemon*, lines 71–76

How does Ovid, by his style of writing, emphasise the closeness of Baucis and Philemon at the end of their lives?

Make **two** points, each referring to the **Latin**.

[illegible]

2

[4]

Turn over for the next question.

11* 'To the Romans, being a good host meant more than just providing food.'

How far do the poems you have read support this statement?

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]

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This image shows a blank sheet of white paper designed for writing. It features a series of evenly spaced horizontal blue lines across its entire width. A single vertical blue line runs down the left side, creating a narrow margin. The paper is otherwise completely empty, with no text or markings.

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