WJEC CBAC

LEVEL 2 CERTIFICATE

9521/01

LATIN LANGUAGE AND LATIN LANGUAGE & ROMAN CIVILISATION
UNIT 9521 (Core Latin Language)

P.M. FRIDAY, 11 January 2013

$1\frac{1}{4}$ hours

9521
010001

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Use black ink or black ball-point pen.

Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces at the top of this page.

Answer **all** questions.

Write your answers in the spaces provided in this booklet.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The total mark available for this paper is 100.

The marks in brackets give you an indication of the time you should spend on each question or part-question.

All the passages in this paper form a continuous story, and you are advised to answer the questions in the order in which they appear.

In each case, read the passage and answer the questions which follow.

Answer in English unless you are asked to give Latin words.

1. *The following passage describes why Julius Caesar planned to sail across to Britain.*

1   Iulius Caesar erat imperator Romanus. multos annos Caesar in
2 Gallia bellum gesserat. difficile Caesari erat Galliam vincere, quod Galli
3 auxilium a Britannis semper accipiebant. Caesar igitur in animo habebat
4 ad Britanniam navigare, ut cognosceret quales gentes ibi habitarent.
5 Romani enim, cum pauci umquam ad Britanniam iter fecissent, nihil de
6 insula intellegebant.
7   primum Caesar unum ex amicis in nave celeri misit, ut portus
8 Britanniae quaereret.

Names

Iulius Caesar, Iulii Caesaris m.	Julius Caesar
Gallia, Galliae f.	Gaul (modern France)
Galli, Gallorum m.pl.	the Gauls
Britanni, Britannorum m.pl.	the Britons
Britannia, Britanniae f.	Britain

Words

gens, gentis f.	tribe, race
portus, portus m.	harbour

(a) *Iulius Caesar erat imperator Romanus* (line 1): what are we told about Julius Caesar here?

....
[2]

(b) *multos ... gesserat* (lines 1-2):

  (i)   what had Caesar been doing in Gaul?

....
[2]

  (ii) for how long had he been doing this?

....
[2]

(c) *difficile ... accipiebant* (lines 2-3):

  (i)   what did Caesar find difficult?

  ....
                                                                                                                    [2]

  (ii)   why was this difficult?

  ....

  ....
                                                                                                                    [4]

(d) *Caesar ... habitarent* (lines 3-4):

  (i)   which is the correct translation of *Caesar in animo habebat ad Britanniam navigare*
        (lines 3-4)? Tick (✓) the box next to your chosen answer.

  (A)   Caesar thought he had to sail to Britain.   ☐

  (B)   Caesar minded sailing to Britain.   ☐

  (C)   Caesar had in mind to sail to Britain.   ☐

  (D)   Caesar had sailing to Britain in his heart.   ☐
                                                                                                                    [1]

  (ii)   what was his purpose in sailing to Britain?

  ....

  ....
                                                                                                                    [4]

(e) *Romani ... intellegebant* (lines 5-6): which **two** of the following statements are true? Write
     your chosen letters in the boxes underneath.

  A   few Romans had travelled to Britain
  B   few Britons had made journeys
  C   no one from the island was intelligent
  D   the Romans understood nothing of Britain

  ☐   ☐
                                                                                                                    [2]

(f)   *primum ... quaereret* (lines 7-8):

(i)   write down an English word that comes from *primum*.

....
[1]

(ii)   whom did Caesar send?

....
[2]

(iii)   how is the ship described?

....
[1]

(iv)   what was the purpose of the journey?

....
[2]

Total mark for Question 1: **[25]**

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2. Translate the following parts of the story into English. Write your translation on the lines below the passage.

This passage describes how Caesar made preparations for the voyage to Britain.

tribus diebus amicus Caesaris rediit narravitque quae vidisset. Caesar duas legiones trans mare ad Britanniam transportare constituit. sed paucae naves aderant. Caesar igitur suis imperavit ut magnum <u>numerum</u> navium aedificarent. ubi plurimae naves <u>convenerunt,</u> Caesar decem milia militum et multos equos eas <u>conscendere</u> iussit. naves, simulac plenae fuerunt, a Gallia navigaverunt.

Words

numerus, numeri m.	number
convenio, convenire, conveni	I gather, come together
conscendo, conscendere, conscendi	I embark on, board

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

Now continue with your translation.

In this passage, the Romans are prevented from landing by high cliffs and hostile forces waiting for them.

    paucas post horas naves Romanorum Britanniae appropinquabant. Caesar magnam turbam Britannorum conspexit prope <u>litus</u> stantium et gladios in manibus tenentium. difficile erat Romanis ad <u>litus</u> naves agere, quod montes erant proximi mari. Caesar igitur navigare iterum coepit; tandem ad locum <u>demissiorem</u> advenerunt. hostes tamen cucurrerunt ut naves oppugnarent.

Words

litus, litoris n.   shore
demissus, demissa, demissum   low, low-lying

Total mark for Question 2: **[40]**

3. Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow.

In this passage, Caesar fights the Britons.

1   <u>necesse</u> erat Romanis de navibus in aquam <u>desilire</u>, ut ad terram
2   appropinquarent. hostes statim eos oppugnaverunt. milites Romani
3   propter aquam <u>altam</u> pugnare non poterant. tandem Romani, ut
4   primum pauci deinde plures ad terram advenerant, hostes vicerunt.
5   Britanni victi statim <u>legatos</u> ad Caesarem miserunt, ut pacem peterent.
6   postridie tamen tantus erat <u>aestus</u> ut omnes naves Romanas deleret.
7   quod simulac intellexerunt, hostes bellum gerere iterum coeperunt sed
8   Romanos vincere non potuerunt.
9   <u>legati</u>, quos Britanni ad Caesarem iterum miserunt, 'nos,' inquiunt,
10   'pacem petere volumus.'
11   Caesar, quamquam eis non credebat, pacem fecit.

Words

necesse	necessary
desilio, desilire, desilui	I jump down
altus, alta, altum	deep
legatus, legati m.	representative
aestus, aestus m.	tide

(a)   *necesse ... appropinquarent* (lines 1-2):

  (i)   what did the Romans have to do?

  ....

  ....
  [3]

  (ii) what was their purpose in doing this?

  ....
  [2]

(b) *hostes ... poterant* (lines 2-3): which **three** of the following statements are true? Write your chosen letters in the boxes underneath.

A   the Britons attacked the Romans
B   the Romans attacked the Britons
C   the Romans could not fight the Britons
D   the Britons could not fight the Romans
E   the Romans were hindered by the depth of the water
F   the Britons were hindered by the depth of the water

[ ]   [ ]   [ ]

[3]

(c) *tandem ... vicerunt* (lines 3-4):

(i)   who finally won?

....

[1]

(ii) give full details of the events which led to this victory.

....

....

[5]

(d) *Britanni ... peterent* (line 5):

(i)   write down and translate the Latin word that describes the Britons.

Latin word: ....

Translation: ....

[2]

(ii) what did the Britons do at once?

....

[2]

(iii) why did they do this?

....

[2]

(e) *postridie … deleret* (line 6): describe and explain the disaster which befell the Romans.

....

....
[4]

(f) *quod … potuerunt* (lines 7-8):

   (i)   which of the following is the best translation of *quod simulac intellexerunt*?
Tick (✓) the box next to your chosen answer.

      (A)   because they understood this at the same time   ☐

      (B)   which when they understood   ☐

      (C)   as soon as they understood this   ☐

      (D)   which at the same time they understood   ☐
[1]

   (ii)   what did the Britons do?

....

....
[4]

   (iii)   what was the difficulty for the Britons?

....
[2]

(g) *legati … volumus* (lines 9-10): what did the representatives say?

....
[2]

(h) *Caesar … fecit* (line 11): what nearly stopped Caesar from agreeing to their request?

....
[2]

Total mark for Question 3: **[35]**