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LEVEL 2 CERTIFICATE

9522/01



LATIN LANGUAGE & ROMAN CIVILISATION LEVEL 2

UNIT 9522 (Roman Civilisation)

P.M. MONDAY, 1 June 2015

1 hour

For Examiner's use only		
TOPIC 3 OR 4		
Maximum Mark	Mark Awarded	
50		

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 either Topic 3 or Topic 4.

Answer all the questions on your chosen topic.

Write your answers in the spaces provided in this booklet.

If you fill the space for an answer, continue on page 20. Please remember to add the question number(s).

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The total mark available for this paper is 50.

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

Answer either Topic 3 or Topic 4.

Topic 3: The Roman Army

1.	Read this passage by the Roman writer Vegetius, describing the training of recruits, and answe
	the questions.

The young soldier must be given frequent practice in carrying loads of up to 60 pounds, while marching at the normal speed.

(a)	What would have made up these loads of 60 pounds? Give three different items carried.
	(i)
	(ii)
	(iii)
(b)	Why was it necessary for legionary soldiers to carry such heavy loads? Give two reasons. [2]
	(ii)
(c)	How far was a legionary soldier expected to march in a day? [1

In what ways did the various types of training help to make legionary soldiers successful in battle?

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2. Study this picture of a Roman cavalryman and answer the questions.



(a)	What equipment does the cavalryman have with him? Give one item.	[1]
(b)	What impression of the cavalryman do you think the sculptor wanted to give?	[1]
(c)	In what ways has the sculptor shown this impression? Give three ways.	[3
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(d)	To what extent was the auxiliary cavalry important for the success of the Roman army? [6]
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take	cianusput Agricola in command of the Twentieth Legion. It had been slow to the oath of allegiance to the new Emperor. Indeed the legion was too strong and hidable for most to control.
(a)	In this passage, why was the Twentieth Legion difficult to control?
(b)	Which other officers in the legion would Agricola have relied on for advice? Give examples.
	(i)
	(ii)
(c)	What duties did the legionary commander (legatus) carry out in the fortress? Give examples.
	(i)
	(ii)
(d)	To what extent was the work done by the soldiers when they were not fighting important for the success of the Roman army?
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4. Study this picture of a granary near Hadrian's Wall and answer the questions.



(a)	Using only the information shown in the picture, give two features of the granary who made sure that the grain was kept dry and cool.		
	(i) (ii)		
(b)	Why were granaries so important for the Roman army? Make two points. (i)	[2]	
	(ii)		

5. Read this passage by the Roman writer Vegetius about recruitment to the Roman army and answer the questions.

A young soldier should have alert eyes and should hold his head upright. The recruit should be broad-chested with powerful shoulders and brawny arms. His calves and feet should not be flabby, but should be made entirely of tough sinew.

(a)	and say in what way each	would be useful for a soldier.	is to the Roman army [2]		
	(i) would be useful for				
	(ii)	would be useful for			
(b)	What were the attractions him off?	for a man in joining the Roman army and what m	night have pu [8]		

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If you need more space for your answer continue on page 20.

Do not answer Topic 4 if you have already answered Topic 3.

Topic 4: Entertainment and Leisure

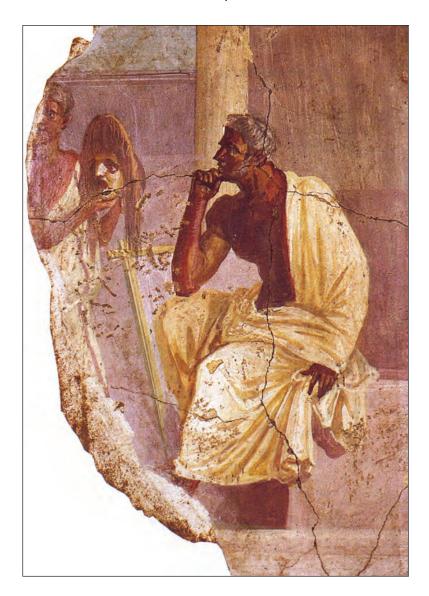
1. Study this picture of an *apodyterium* (changing room) and answer the questions.



(d)	(i) (ii) To what extent was a visit to the baths both necessary and enjoyable?	[8]
(c)	What did people do in this second room? Make two points.	[2]
(b)	After the apodyterium (changing room), which room did bathers normally enter?	[1]
(a)	what do you think was the purpose of the recesses in the walls in this room?	[i]

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2. Study this picture of an actor and answer the questions.



(a)	Wha	at could you learn about Roman actors from this painting? Make two points.	[2]
	(i)		
	(ii)		

(b)	Romans tended to prefer comedies to tragedies. Why do you think that this might have been the case?	Examiner only

3. Study this graffito and answer the questions.

20 pairs of gladiators given by Lucretius Satrius Valens and 10 pairs of gladiators provided by his son will fight in Pompeii. There will also be an animal hunt. Awnings will be provided.

(a)	Why might Lucretius Satrius Valens and his son have sponsored this show?	[1]
(b)	'Awnings will be provided.' Give three facts about awnings provided in amphitheatres	[3]
	(ii)	
	(iii)	
(c)	Give two different types of gladiator who might have been paired off to fight against e other.	ach [2]
	a against a	
(d)	What could have made a fight difficult for a gladiator? Make four points. (i)	
	(ii)	
	(iii)	
	(iv)	
(e)	What particular skill do you think gladiators in animal hunts needed to possess?	[1]

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What made a gladiatorial show exciting for the spectators and what might have put some of them off? [6]	Examiner only

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4. Read this translation of a charioteer's gravestone and answer the questions.

Florus falling Chariot boy, Once his master's Pride and joy. Forward, faster I longed to fly – Downward fell In shadows lie.

(a)	On which part of the track could the chariot move 'forward faster'?	[1]
(b)	Which do you think was the most dangerous part of the course? Give a reason for answer.	your [2]
(c)	If a charioteer fell from his chariot, (i) what could have caused his death?	[2]
	(ii) what might have helped him to survive?	
(d)	Why might a charioteer have been attracted to the sport and what might he have dislabout it?	[8]
•••••		

	Examiner only
If you need more space for your answer continue on page 20.	

END OF PAPER

For continuation only.	Examiner only