

AS GCE CLASSICS

Unit L1: Latin Language

Specimen Paper

F361 QP

Morning/Afternoon

Time: 1 hour 30 minutes



INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- The Insert will be found in the centre of this document.
- Answer Section A and **one** question from Section B.
- Read each question carefully. Make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Write your answer to each question in the space provided.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

- The number of marks for each question is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.
- The Insert contains passages of Latin for use with the questions.
- The total number of marks for this paper is **100**.

This document consists of **7** printed pages and **1** blank page.

Answer Section A and **one** question from Section B.

Section A

1 Translate Passage 1 from the Insert into English.

Please write your translation on alternate lines.

[70]

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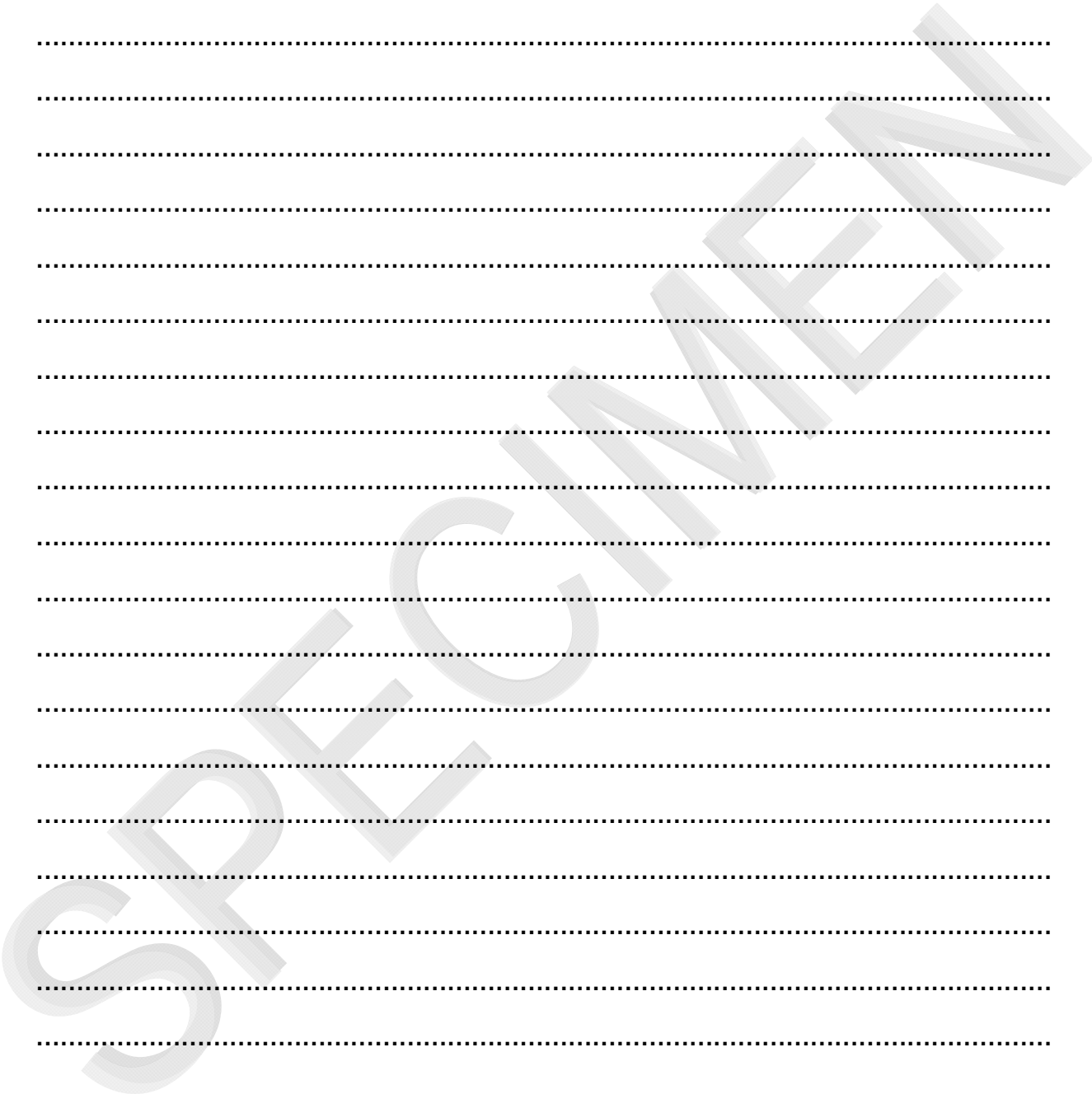
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Section B

Answer **either** Question 2 **or** Question 3.

2 Translate Passage 2 from the Insert into English.

Please write your translation on alternate lines.

[30]

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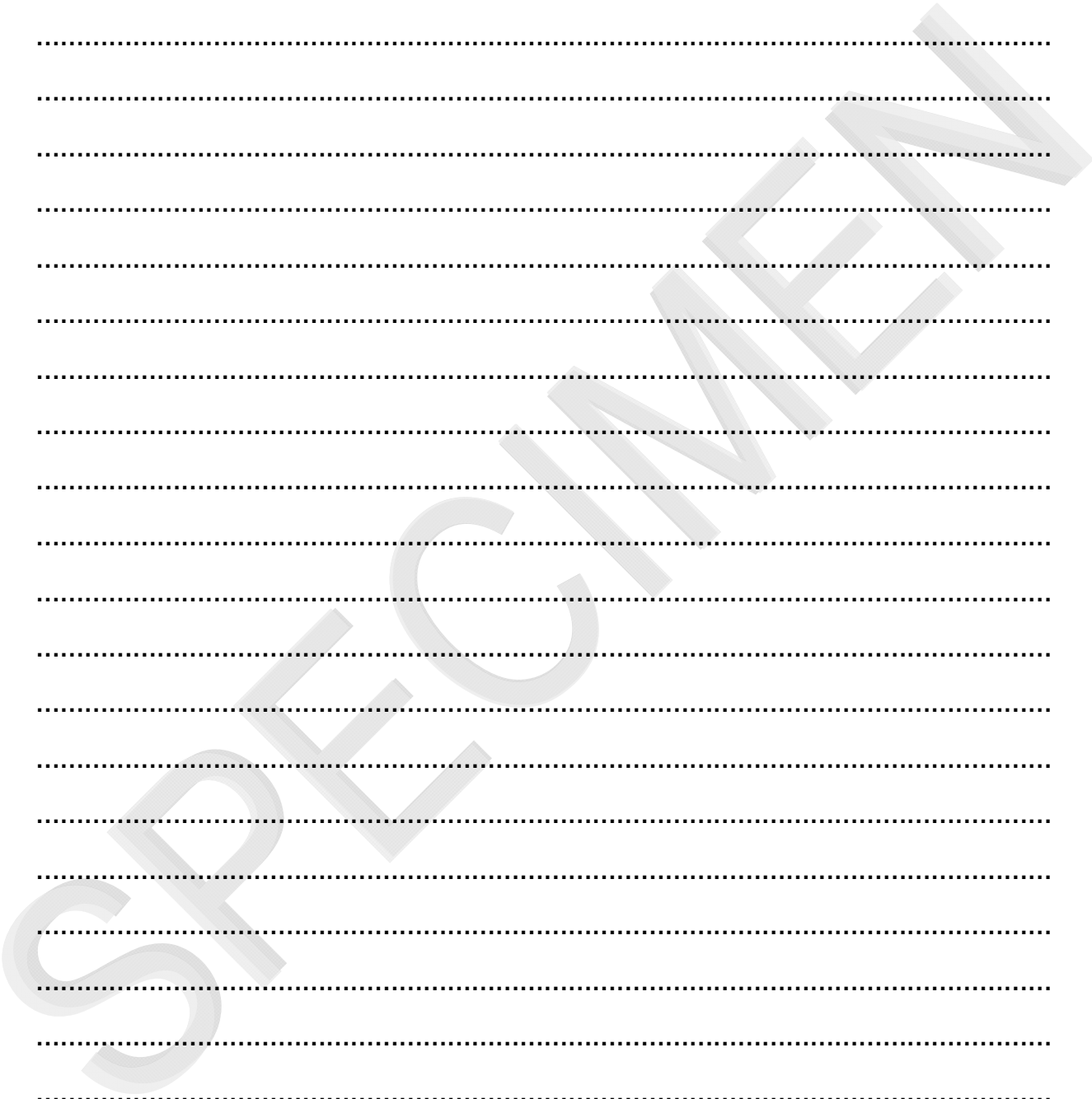
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Do **not** answer this question if you have already answered Question 2.

3 Translate the following sentences into Latin. **Please write on alternate lines.**

(a) The besieged general asked the senators to send help.

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..... [6]

(b) The ships, which sailed the next day, were destroyed in a storm.

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(c) Most men having died, the rest hurried to reach the general.

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(d) If the men had not marched quickly, the Roman army would have been defeated.

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..... **[6]**

(e) By fighting bravely, they hoped to have great glory.

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..... **[6]**

SPECIMEN

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Copyright Acknowledgements:

Sources:

Q1 Adapted from Tacitus Annals III.33-34

Q2 CICERO, Pro Sulla XXV (with omissions)

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AS GCE CLASSICS

Unit L1: Latin Language

INSERT

F361 QP

Morning/Afternoon

Time: 1 hour 30 minutes



INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Do not hand in this Insert at the end of the examination. It is not required by the Examiner.

This document consists of **3** printed pages and **1** blank page.

Passage 1

The Roman Senate debates whether wives should accompany their husbands on official missions.

During the debate Caecina proposed that no one appointed to be governor of a province should be allowed to take his wife with him.

'quamquam uxor mea' inquit 'carissima mihi est – sex enim liberos habemus – per quadraginta □ententia □enten in Italia reliqui. Nam feminae in pace luxum,¹ metum in bello ferunt. Non solum laboribus mox defessae sunt sed etiam, si licentia² adest, saevae, ambitiosae,³ potestatis avidae sunt; interdum⁴ inter milites ambulantes mandata⁵ centurionibus dant. Feminae domos, fora et iam exercitus regunt.'

Haec verba pauci □ententi laudaverunt. Messallinus ita respondit: 'quod Roma ab hostibus non iam obsidetur, aliquid libertatis mulieribus dare potuimus. □ent viris post laborem regressis decorum⁶ est se cum uxoribus oblectare?⁷ etiam si uxores saepe maritos suos corrumpunt,⁸ num melius est caelibes⁹ esse? Meminerimus,¹⁰ si femina facinus admittat,¹¹ culpam viri esse.'

Drusus, qui comes imperatoris erat, pauca addidit de matrimonio¹² suo: affirmavit¹³ se miserrimum fore si in provincias iter sine uxore faciendum esset. Sic □entential Caecinae elusa est.¹⁴

Adapted from Tacitus *Annals* III.33-34

Names

<i>Caecina</i> , -ae m.	Caecina
<i>Messallinus</i> , -i m.	Messallinus (a senator)
<i>Drusus</i> , -i m.	Drusus (a senator)

Words

¹ <i>luxus</i> , -us m.	extravagance
² <i>licentia</i> , -ae f.	lack of control
³ <i>ambitiosus</i> , -a, -um	ambitious
⁴ <i>interdum</i>	sometimes
⁵ <i>mandatum</i> , -i n.	order
⁶ <i>decorus</i> , -a, -um	right, fitting
⁷ <i>oblecto</i> , -are	I amuse, delight
⁸ <i>corrumpo</i> , -ere	I corrupt
⁹ <i>caelebs</i> , -ibis	bachelor, unmarried
¹⁰ <i>memini</i> , -isse	I remember
¹¹ <i>admitto</i> , -ere	I commit
¹² <i>matrimonium</i> , -i n.	marriage
¹³ <i>affirmo</i> , -are	I declare
¹⁴ <i>eludo</i> , -ere, <i>elusi</i> , <i>elusus</i>	I reject

Passage 2

Catilina, Cethegus and a number of other Roman noblemen conspired against the state during Cicero's consulship. Sulla was accused of being a party to the conspiracy. Cicero is here defending Sulla. He argues that Catilina and Cethegus were lawless and anti-social by nature, and so their involvement in the conspiracy was no surprise. He implies here that Cethegus was responsible for the murder of Quintus Metellus Pius, a Roman general.

In all important matters, gentlemen of the jury, each person's wishes, thoughts and deeds must be judged by his character, not by the charges against him. For none of us can be changed suddenly in his nature.

Circumspicite¹ hos ipsos homines qui huic adfines² sceleri fuerunt. Catilina contra rem publicam coniuravit.³ quis eum contra patriam pugnantem periisse miratur⁴ quem semper omnes ad civile⁵ latrocinium⁶ natum⁷ putaverunt? Omitto ceteros, ne sit infinitum;⁸ tantum a vobis peto ut taciti de omnibus quos coniuravisse³ cognitum est cogitetis; intellegetis unum quemque eorum prius ab sua vita quam vestra suspicione⁹ esse damnatum.¹⁰

Cicero, *Pro Sulla* XXV (with omissions)

¹ <i>circumspicio, -ere</i>	I look around at, consider
² <i>adfinis, -e + dat.</i>	Implicated (in)
³ <i>coniuro, -are</i>	I conspire
⁴ <i>miror, -ari, -atus sum</i>	I am surprised
⁵ <i>civilis, -e</i>	civil
⁶ <i>latrocinium, -i n.</i>	Fraud, robbery
⁷ <i>natus, -a, -um</i>	born
⁸ <i>infinitus, -a, -um</i>	endless
⁹ <i>suspicio, -onis f.</i>	Suspicion
¹⁰ <i>damno, -are</i>	I condemn

BLANK PAGE*Copyright Acknowledgements:**Sources:*

Q1 Adapted from Tacitus Annals III.33-34

Q2 CICERO, Pro Sulla XXV (with omissions)

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AS GCE CLASSICS

F361 MS

Unit L1: Latin Language

Specimen Mark Scheme

The maximum mark for this paper is **100**.

This document consists of **5** printed pages and **1** blank page.

Section A		
Question Number	Answer	Marks
1	<p>Translate the following passage into English. Please write your translation on alternate lines.</p> <p><i>The Roman Senate debates whether wives should accompany their husbands on official missions.</i></p> <p>During the debate Caecina proposed that no one appointed to be governor of a province should be allowed to take his wife with him.</p> <p>1 'quamquam uxor mea' inquit 'carissima mihi est – sex enim liberos habemus</p> <p>2 – per quadraginta annos eam semper in Italia reliqui.</p> <p>3 nam feminae in pace luxum, metum in bello ferunt.</p> <p>4 non solum laboribus mox defessae sunt sed etiam, si licentia adest, saevae, ambitiosae, potestatis avidae sunt;</p> <p>5 interdum inter milites ambulantes mandata centurionibus dant.</p> <p>6 feminae domos, fora et iam exercitus regunt.' haec verba pauci senatores laudaverunt.</p> <p>7 Messallinus ita respondit: 'quod Roma ab hostibus non iam obsidetur,</p> <p>8 aliquid libertatis mulieribus dare potuimus.</p> <p>9 nonne viris post laborem regressis decorum est se cum uxoribus oblectare?</p> <p>10 etiam si uxores saepe maritos suos corrumpunt, num melius est caelibes esse?</p> <p>11 meminimus, si femina facinus admittat, culpam viri esse.'</p> <p>12 Drusus, qui comes imperatoris erat, pauca addidit de matrimonio suo:</p> <p>13 affirmavit se miserrimum fore si in provincias iter sine uxore faciendum esset.</p> <p>14 sic sententia Caecinae elusa est.</p> <p>The passage has been divided into 14 sections each worth 5 marks. Award up to 5 marks per translated section according to the 5-mark marking grid.</p> <p>[5] Correct translation (as agreed at standardisation), with one minor error allowed</p> <p>[4] One serious error or two minor errors, otherwise the meaning is conveyed</p> <p>[3] Most of the meaning conveyed, but several errors</p> <p>[2] Half the meaning conveyed; the rest seriously flawed</p> <p>[1] A minority of meaning conveyed</p> <p>[0] No elements of meaning conveyed; no relation to Latin at all</p> <p>N.B. Consequential errors should not be penalised.</p>	[70]
	Section A Total	[70]

Section B		
Question Number	Answer	Marks
2	<p>Translate the following passage into English. Please write your translation on alternate lines.</p> <p><i>Catilina, Cethegus and a number of other Roman noblemen conspired against the state during Cicero's consulship. Sulla was accused of being a party to the conspiracy. Cicero is here defending Sulla. He argues that Catilina and Cethegus were lawless and anti-social by nature, and so their involvement in the conspiracy was no surprise. He implies here that Cethegus was responsible for the murder of Quintus Metellus Pius, a Roman general.</i></p> <p>In all important matters, gentlemen of the jury, each person's wishes, thoughts and deeds must be judged by his character, not by the charges against him. For none of us can be changed suddenly in his nature.</p> <p>1 circumspicite hos ipsos homines qui huic adfines sceleri fuerunt. Catilina contra rem publicam coniuravit. 2 quis eum contra patriam pugnantem periisse miratur 3 quem semper omnes ad civile latrocinium natum putaverunt? 4 omitto ceteros, ne sit infinitum; tantum a vobis peto 5 ut taciti de omnibus quos coniuravisse cognitum est cogitetis; 6 intellegetis unum quemque eorum prius ab sua vita quam vestra suspicione esse damnatum.</p> <p>The passage has been divided into 6 sections each worth 5 marks. Award up to 5 marks per translated section according to the 5-mark marking grid.</p> <p>[5] Correct translation (as agreed at standardisation), with one minor error allowed [4] One serious error or two minor errors, otherwise the meaning is conveyed [3] Most of the meaning conveyed, but several errors [2] Half the meaning conveyed; the rest seriously flawed [1] A minority of meaning conveyed [0] No elements of meaning conveyed; no relation to Latin at all</p> <p>N.B. Consequential errors should not be penalised.</p>	[30]

Section B		
Question Number	Answer	Marks
3	<p>Translate the following sentences into Latin. Please write on alternate lines.</p> <p>There are many acceptable ways of translating the English sentences into correct Latin. One example for each sentence is given below. Acceptable alternatives will be agreed at Standardisation, but examiners should be ready to accept other versions that accurately render the meaning into Latin.</p>	
3(a)	<p>The besieged general asked the senators to send help. imperator obsessus senatores rogavit ut auxilium mitterent.</p>	[6]
3(b)	<p>The ships, which sailed the next day, were destroyed in a storm. naves, quae postridie navigabant, in tempestate deletae sunt.</p>	[6]
3(c)	<p>Most men having died, the rest hurried to reach the general. plurimis hominibus mortuis, reliqui contenderunt ut ad imperatorem pervenirent.</p>	[6]
3(d)	<p>If the men had not marched quickly, the Roman army would have been defeated. nisi homines celeriter contendissent, exercitus Romanus victus esset.</p>	[6]
3(e)	<p>By fighting bravely, they hoped to have great glory. fortiter pugnando, sperabant se magnam famam habituros esse.</p>	[6]
	<p>Each sentence is worth 6 marks. Award up to 6 marks for each sentence according to the 6-mark marking grid.</p> <p>[6] Correct translation (as agreed at standardisation), with one minor error allowed [5] Minor errors only in syntax or accident [4] Rather more errors, but a good proportion of sentence correct [3] Around half the accident and syntax correct [2] Accident and syntax seriously flawed [1] A very little correct Latin [0] No correct Latin at all</p>	
Section B Total		[30]
Paper Total		[100]

Assessment Objectives Grid (no QWC)

Question	AO1	AO2	Total
1	35	35	70
2	15	15	30
3(a)	3	3	6
3(b)	3	3	6
3(c)	3	3	6
3(d)	3	3	6
3(e)	3	3	6
Totals	50	50	100