



ASSESSMENT and
QUALIFICATIONS
ALLIANCE

Mark scheme

June 2003

GCSE

Latin

3027

Paper 1F

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Paper 1 Tier F

1. Passage A

(a) *Look at lines 1-2 (Agrippina...constituit).*

(i) *What did Nero's mother often do?*

criticise - her son / Nero / him

(2 marks)

(ii) *What did Nero fear?*

threats / impetuosity – of his mother

(2 marks)

(iii) *What did he decide to do as a result of this?*

kill her

(1 mark)

(b) *Refer to lines 2-3. (cum hoc...praemunitam esse).*

(i) *What method did Nero try first?*

poison

(1 mark)

(ii) *Why was this unsuccessful?*

she had taken antidotes (previously) (plural essential for mark)

(1 mark)

(c) *In line 3 (rogavit amicos...posset), what did Nero ask his friends?*

what he could do

not accepted: what to do, what he should do

(1 mark)

(d) *Look at lines 3-4 (si bonum...dabo).*

(i) *In what way were his friends to help Nero?*

find / come up with a good plan / advice/ suggestion / idea

(1 mark)

(ii) *What would he do in return?*

give them money

(1 mark)

Passage B

His friends suggested many ideas to Nero, one of which found favour with the emperor.

Translate the following passage into English.

First Sentence

One of his friends said he could build a ship [9]

accepted: one out of his friends
deduct 1: one friend

Second Sentence

“This ship” he said will come apart at sea and throw your mother into the water [12]

accepted: in the sea
in the water (provided motion towards is implied)

Third Sentence

Nero praised this plan and invited his mother to dinner and gave her the ship [11]

accepted: idea called

Fourth Sentence

For a long time he prolonged the meal most happily so that night would hide his crime [9]

deduct 1 – so that he would hide his crime at night

Fifth Sentence

At last his mother said “Now I want to return home” [7]

accepted: says to go

Sixth Sentence

Nero embraced her and said goodbye [5]

Seventh Sentence

Then he did not sleep for the whole night. [5]

accepted – he would not sleep
deduct 1 – throughout the night

One of his friends said	4
That he could build a ship	5
“This ship” he said “will come apart at sea	6
And throw your mother into the water”	6
Nero praised this plan	4
And invited his mother to dinner	4
And gave her the ship	3
For a long time he prolonged the meal most happily	5
So that night would hide his crime	4
At last his mother said	3
I want to return home now	4
Nero embraced her and said goodbye	5
Then all night he did not sleep	5
	58

*(15 marks)***Passage C**

The ship set sail with Agrippina on board. Meanwhile Nero waited for news of his wicked scheme.

Translate the following passage into English.

First Sentence

The moon was shining. [2]

Second Sentence

After the ship set off the cabin roof, because it was weighed down with much lead, collapsed. [10]

accepted: had set off

Third Sentence

However the ship did not sink and Agrippina realised that Nero had tried to kill her.

accepted: felt, sensed, understood

deduct 1: was not sunk

knew

[11]

tried to kill her

was trying

Fourth Sentence

Because she was very frightened she jumped into the sea and swam to the shore. [9]

deduct 1: in the sea

Fifth Sentence

But when Nero discovered that his mother had escaped he was very angry and ordered his friends to finish their task. [14]

accepted: found out, got to know

of his mother's escape

that they should finish

deduct 1: knew, realised that they must finish

Sixth Sentence

They hurried to Agrippina’s villa and ran into her bedroom [8]

accepted: house, country house, estate

deduct 1: towards

room

Seventh Sentence

When she caught sight of the men, that very brave lady asked “Who has sent you? What do you want?” [12]

accepted: who sent you

Eighth Sentence

The men had swords and replied “Shut up! Nero has ordered us to kill you”. [10]

accepted: held

be quiet, be silent, silence

Ninth Sentence

Then Agrippina shouted “I am ready to die” and she was killed immediately. [9]

accepted: exclaimed

I have been prepared

deduct 1: for death

deduct 2: she died

The moon was shining	2
After the ship set off the cabin roof	4
Because it was weighed down with a lot of lead, collapsed	6
However the ship did not sink and Agrippina realised	6
That Nero had tried to kill her	5
Because she was very frightened	3
She jumped into the sea	3
And swam to shore	3
But when Nero discovered his mother had escaped	6
He was very angry	4
And ordered his friends	2
To finish their task	2
They hurried to Agrippina’s villa	4
And ran into her bedroom	4
When she caught sight of the men	3
That very brave lady asked “Who has sent you? What do you want?”	9
The men had swords	3
and replied “Shut up”	2
Nero has ordered us to kill you	5
Then Agrippina shouted “I am ready to die”	6
And she was killed immediately.	3
	85

(25 marks)

2. Tacitus

Read the extracts below and on page 5, which are taken from the set text which you have studied (*Germanicus and Piso*), and answer the questions which follow each of them.

Extract A

- (a) Give two facts about *Germanicus*.

two from: - Agrippina's husband – Tiberius' son/heir – commander-in-chief in East – he was away in far off lands – he fell seriously ill

(2 marks)

- (b) In line 2 Tacitus mentions three emotions. Quote and translate the Latin for any two of them.

two from; - *dolor*/grief – *ira* / anger – *questas*/lamentation/complaining
not accepted: pain

(2 marks)

- (c) Name *provinciam* (line 3).

Syria

(1 mark)

- (d) Look at lines 3-5. (*hos vulgi...clauderentur domus*). State two of the things happened when *Germanicus*' death was announced?

two from: the conversations of the people were inflamed – the *fora* were deserted – houses were closed.

(2 marks)

- (e) *ubique silentium et gemitus* (line 5). Why is this phrase effective in showing the sadness felt at the news?

two from: it is short – the verb is omitted – *ubique* shows the widespread nature of the sorrow.

(2 marks)

- (f) *insignibus lugentium* (line 6). Romans commonly showed their grief in ways which would be regarded as unusual today. Give one example of this.

one from: change of clothes – scratching cheeks – wearing hair loose - beating breasts.

(1 mark)

Extract B

Look at lines 1-3 (*eadem...coepit*).

(g) (i) What relation was Plancina to Piso?

Piso's wife.

(1 mark)

(ii) Which Latin word shows Plancina was unpopular?

invidia.

(1 mark)

(iii) State two reasons why she was unpopular.

two from: she/her husband were believed to have poisoned Germanicus – they were cheerful about his death – their house was festively decorated – they held banquets – she had insulted Germanicus and Agrippina – she had changed out of mourning clothes – she had attended cavalry exercises/failed to act as lady should.

(2 marks)

(iv) When did Plancina make her promise to Piso?

while there was hope of acquittal.

(1 mark)

(v) State one of the things she promised to Piso.

one from: to be his companion/whatever his misfortune – to join him in death/if it was necessary

(2 marks)

(vi) What did she gradually begin to do next?

distance herself / from her husband

(2 marks)

(h) Translate *quod postquam...amplius* (lines 3-4).

after Piso realised/ that this spelled doom for him/ he doubted whether/ to defend himself / anymore

(5 marks)

(i) Look at lines 4 (*itaque...meditaretur*). What was Piso pretending to do?

planning his defence/ for the next day

(2 marks)

- (j) ***Do you think Piso was guilty of the crimes of which he was accused? Give four reasons for your answer. You may refer to all of the set text you have studied..***

accept any reasonable suggestions. Possible answers might be:

yes – he was very happy about Germanicus' death

he wouldn't have disobeyed Tiberius if he wanted Germanicus dead

he had committed treason by entering Syria and trying to use the army

he had bribed the most disreputable soldiers and removed loyal officers

he had cancelled or reversed all of Germanicus' orders

an innocent man wouldn't have committed suicide

no – Germanicus had died of natural causes

Piso wouldn't have been able to get poison into Germanicus' household etc

(4 marks)

3. Eutropius, Pliny and Quintus Curtius

Read the extracts below and on page 7, which are taken from the set texts which you have studied, and answer the questions which follow each of them.

Extract A

Look at lines 1-2 (certamine commisso...quinque milia).

- (a) (i) ***What three things happened to Pyrrhus and his army in the battle?***

Pyrrhus was wounded / the elephants were killed / 20,000 of his men were killed

(3 marks)

(ii) ***Explain why Eutropius uses the word tantum in line 2.***

one mark for reference to only – one mark for reference to scale of defeat.

(2 marks)

- (b) ***Look at lines 3-4 (interiecto...promissa).***

(i) ***How much time had passed before Fabricius came to Pyrrhus?***

one year

(1 mark)

(ii) ***What had Fabricius earlier been asked to do to receive a quarter of Pyrrhus' kingdom?***

go over to Pyrrhus' side / change sides

(1 mark)

- (c) ***Look at lines 4-5 (tum...polliceratur).***

(i) ***Quote the Latin word which tells us that Pyrrhus' camp was near to Fabricius' camp.***

vicina

(1 mark)

(ii) When did Pyrrhus' doctor visit Fabricius?

at night

(1 mark)

(iii) What did the doctor offer to do to Pyrrhus?

kill him

(1 mark)

(iv) How was he going to do this?

with poison

(1 mark)

(d) (i) What order did Fabricius give regarding the doctor?

he should be tied up/ and taken back/ to his master

(3 marks)

(ii) Do you approve of Fabricius' action? Give a reason for your answer.

any reasonable point of view

(1 mark)

Extract B

Refer to lines 1-2 (inde...sequebatur).

(e) (i) How did the inhabitants of the house spend the night?

awake

(1 mark)

(ii) Why did the inhabitants behave in this way?

through fear

(1 mark)

(iii) What two things eventually happened to the inhabitants of the house?

two from:- their fear increased – they became ill – they died

(2 marks)

(f) Translate *quamquam abscesserat imago, memoria imaginis oculis inerrabat* (lines 2-3).

although the ghost/ had left/ the memory of the ghost/ floated before their eyes
accept: haunted them

(4 marks)

- (g) *Refer to lines 3-4 (deserta...relicta). What two things then happened to the house?*

it was deserted/ and abandoned to the ghost

(2 marks)

- (h) *Look at lines 4-5 (proscirbebatur...vellet). Why was the house advertised?*

to see if anyone wanted to hire / buy it

(2 marks)

- (i) (i) *In the text which follows this passage, who moved into the house?*

Athenodorus (or a philosopher/writer)

(1 mark)

(ii) *Why do you think he agreed to do this?*

he was interested in strange events/ and wanted to see for himself/ it was cheap etc

(2 marks)

4. Society and Work in the Roman World

- (a) *Name the heating system shown in the diagram above.*

Hypocaust

(1 mark)

- (b) *Other than the baths, in which type of building was this system found?*

private house

(1 mark)

- (c) *Explain how a Roman cleaned his skin at the baths.*

three from: entered caldarium- rubbed oil into skin- scraped off- by slave- using strigil

(3 marks)

- (d) *Apart from washing, how did a Roman spend his time at the baths? You should make four points in your answer.*

four from: wrestling- playing ball- chatting- massage- eating- swimming- having hair plucked- fencing- exercising- doing business- boxing

(4 marks)

- (e) *Other than visiting the baths, state two ways in which a Roman legionary would spend his leisure time.*

two from: amphitheatre- local bar- with local women/family- playing dice etc

(2 marks)

(f) *For how many years did a Roman legionary serve until retirement?*

25 years (according to CLC) but also accept 20 years

(1 mark)

(g) *What four aspects of army life do you think tempted men to join the army?*

four from: pay- good promotion prospects- good training- could learn a trade- gratuity or land on discharge- food- medicine- comradeship- love of fighting- travel - patriotism

(4 marks)

(h) (i) *Why was Agricola considered to be a good choice to be governor of Britain in AD 78? You should make two points in your answer.*

two from: had served in Britain previously- in AD 60-/ Boudiccan Rebellion- in AD 70/ with XX legion- knew the province- and the troops- had previous experience of governing a province

(2 marks)

(ii) *Give two reasons why his governorship can be praised.*

two from: policy of Romanisation- built many roads- doubled area controlled by Romans- kept Britons happy

(2 marks)

5. Roads and the Imperial City

Study Source A and Source B and answer all the questions which follow each source.

Source A

(a) *Name two buildings to be found in this forum complex.*

two from: library- temple- market building- shops

(2 marks)

(b) *Suggest one reason why Trajan built on such a grand scale.*

any reasonable suggestion – for popularity – to show his power – to make Rome a worthy capital of the Empire – to make sure he was remembered

(1 mark)

(c) *State two of the technical devices which could be found in the Colosseum and say what purpose each of them served.*

one mark for device and one mark for use. Two from: lifts/ to bring animals to arena surface – arena could be flooded/ for naval battles – awning/ sunshade for audience

(4 marks)

- (d) **Give three reasons why the Romans liked going to the *Thermae of Diocletian*.**

three from: to wash – to have a massage – to exercise – to use the library – or restaurants – to attend a lecture – to walk in the gardens – to look at the art – to chat with friends – to swim – to have hair plucked

(3 marks)

Source B

- (e) (i) **Give two reasons why the roads shown on the map were first built.**

troops could move quickly – supplies/ recruits could reach forts

(2 marks)

- (ii) **Which Romans constructed these roads?**

legions/ army

(1 mark)

- (f) **State three raw materials which would have been exported later along these roads to Rome.**

three from: wood – leather – ivory – tin – iron – gold – lead – marble etc

(3 marks)

- (g) **Explain how the Romans built their roads so straight.**

four from; built short lengths – sightings made from high points – by surveyors – used smoke – in flat/wooded areas

(4 marks)