

General Certificate of Secondary Education  
June 2003



**LATIN**  
**Paper 1**  
**Foundation Tier**

**3027/1F**

Tuesday 24 June 2003 Time 9.00am to 11.00am

**F**

<p><b>In addition to this paper you will require:</b> a 12-page answer book.</p>
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Time allowed: 2 hours

**Instructions**

- Use blue or black ink or ball-point pen.
- Write the information required on the front of your answer book. The *Examining Body* for this paper is AQA. The *Paper Reference* is 3027/1F.
- Answer **three** questions.
- Answer Question 1.  
**AND either** Question 2 **or** Question 3  
**AND either** Question 4 **or** Question 5.
- Write your translation in answer to Question 1, Passages B and C, on alternate lines.
- Do all rough work in your answer book. Cross through any work you do not want marked.

**Information**

- The maximum mark for this paper is 100.
- Mark allocations are shown in brackets.
- The meanings of words underlined in Questions 1, 2 and 3 are given in the Latin – English vocabulary list provided on a separate sheet.

**Advice**

- You are reminded of the need for clear presentation.

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Answer Question 1  
AND either Question 2 or Question 3  
AND either Question 4 or Question 5.

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1

Total for this question: 50 marks

**The Emperor Nero plots a murder.**

Agrippina, the mother of the Emperor Nero, tried to rule Rome through her son, who found her desire for power increasingly annoying.

**Passage A** Read the passage below and answer the questions which follow.

Agrippina erat mater Neronis. saepe filium suum culpabat quod Romanos pessime regebat. Nero minas et violentiam matris timebat et eam necare constituit. cum hoc facere veneno conatus esset et sentiret eam antidotis praemunitam esse, rogavit amicos quid facere posset. “si bonum consilium inveneritis,” inquit “multam pecuniam vobis dabo.”

- (a) Look at lines 1-2 (*Agrippina...constituit*).
- (i) What did Nero’s mother often do? (2 marks)
  - (ii) What did Nero fear? (2 marks)
  - (iii) What did he decide to do as a result of this? (1 mark)
- (b) Refer to lines 2-3 (*cum hoc...praemunitam esse*).
- (i) What method did Nero try first? (1 mark)
  - (ii) Why was this unsuccessful? (1 mark)
- (c) In line 3 (*rogavit amicos...posset*), what did Nero ask his friends? (1 mark)
- (d) Look at lines 3-4 (*si bonum...dabo*).
- (i) In what way were his friends to help Nero? (1 mark)
  - (ii) What would he do in return? (1 mark)

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

**Passage B** Translate the following passage into English. Write your translation on alternate lines.

unus ex amicis dixit se navem aedificare posse. “haec navis” inquit “in mari solvetur et tuam matrem in aquam iaciet.” Nero hoc consilium laudabat et matrem ad cenam vocavit et navem ei dedit. diu cenam laetissime protraxit ut nox scelus celaret. tandem mater “nunc” inquit “domum redire volo.” Nero eam complexus est et valedixit. deinde totam noctem non dormiebat.

(15 marks)

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

**Passage C** Translate the following passage into English. Write your translation on alternate lines.

luna lucebat. postquam navis profecta est tectum, quod multo plumbo gravatum erat, ruit. navis tamen non demersa est et Agrippina sensit Neronem eam necare conatum esse. quod valde timebat in mare insiluit et ad litus natavit.

sed ubi Nero cognovit matrem evasisse iratissimus erat et amicis imperavit ut opus conficerent. ad villam Agrippinae festinaverunt et in cubiculum eius cucurrerunt. ea fortissima femina, ubi viros conspexit, rogavit “quis vos misit? quid vultis?” viri gladios habebant et responderunt “tace! Nero nos iussit te necare.” tum Agrippina exclamavit “mori parata sum;” et statim necata est.

(Tacitus, *Annals* XIV, adapted)

(25 marks)

**TURN OVER FOR THE NEXT QUESTION**

Turn over ►

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

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**2 Tacitus**

**Total for this question: 30 marks**

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**

at Romae, postquam fama Germanici valetudinis percubuit cunctaque, ut ex longinquo, aucta in deterius adferebantur, dolor, ira, questus erumpebant: ideo nimirum Germanicum in extremas terras relegatum esse, ideo Pisoni permissam provinciam. hos vulgi sermones mors Germanici, ubi nuntiata est, adeo incendit ut, ante edictum magistratum, ante senatus consultum, sumpto iustitio desererentur fora, clauderentur domus. ubique silentium et gemitus. et quamquam 5 insignibus lugentium non abstinebant, altius animis maerebant.

(*Annals* II, 82)

- (a) Give **two** facts about Germanicus. (2 marks)
- (b) In line 2 Tacitus mentions three emotions. Quote and translate the Latin for any **two** of them. (2 marks)
- (c) Name *provinciam* (line 3). (1 mark)
- (d) Look at lines 3-5 (*hos vulgi...clauderentur domus*). State **two** of the things which happened when Germanicus' death was announced. (2 marks)
- (e) *ubique silentium et gemitus* (line 5). Why is this phrase effective in showing the sadness felt at the news? (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. (1 mark)

**Extract B**

eadem erat Plancinae invidia. atque ipsa, dum Pisoni spes erat absolutionis, sociam se cuiuscumque fortunae futuram esse et, si necesse esset, comitem exitii promittebat: sed paulatim segregari a marito coepit. quod postquam Piso sibi exitabile esse intellexit, dubitavit an causam diceret amplius. itaque, tamquam defensionem in posterum diem meditaretur, pauca scribit obsignatque et liberto tradit: tum solita curando corpori exsequitur.

5

(Annals III, 15)

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

- (g) (i) What relation was Plancina to Piso? (1 mark)
- (ii) Which **Latin** word shows Plancina was unpopular? (1 mark)
- (iii) State **two** reasons why she was unpopular. (2 marks)
- (iv) When did Plancina make her promise to Piso? (1 mark)
- (v) State **one** of the things she promised to Piso. (2 marks)
- (vi) What did she gradually begin to do next? (2 marks)
- (h) Translate *quod postquam...amplius* (lines 3-4). (5 marks)
- (i) Look at line 4 (*itaque...meditaretur*). What was Piso pretending to do? (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. (4 marks)

Turn over ►

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Do **not** answer Question 3 if you have attempted Question 2.

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**3 Eutropius, Pliny and Quintus Curtius**

**Total for this question: 30 marks**

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**

certamine commisso, Pyrrhus vulneratus est, elephanti interfecti, viginti milia caesa hostium et ex Romanis tantum quinque milia; Pyrrhus Tarentum fugatus. interiecto anno, contra Pyrrhum Fabricius est missus, qui prius inter legatos sollicitari non potuerat, quarta regni parte promissa. tum, cum vicina castra ipse et rex haberent, medicus Pyrrhi nocte ad eum venit promittens veneno se Pyrrhum occisurum, si sibi aliquid polliceretur. quem Fabricius vinctum reduci iussit ad dominum Pyrrhoque dici quae contra caput eius medicus spopondisset. 5

(Eutropius II)

- (a) Look at lines 1-2 (*certamine commisso...quinque milia*).
- (i) What **three** things had happened to Pyrrhus and his army in the battle? (3 marks)
  - (ii) Explain why Eutropius uses the word *tantum* in line 2. (2 marks)
- (b) Refer to lines 3-4 (*interiecto...promissa*).
- (i) How much time had passed before Fabricius came to Pyrrhus? (1 mark)
  - (ii) What had Fabricius earlier been asked to do to receive a quarter of Pyrrhus' kingdom? (1 mark)
- (c) Look at lines 4-5 (*tum...polliceretur*).
- (i) Quote the **Latin** word which tells us that Pyrrhus' camp was near to Fabricius' camp. (1 mark)
  - (ii) When did Pyrrhus' doctor visit Fabricius? (1 mark)
  - (iii) What did the doctor offer to do to Pyrrhus? (1 mark)
  - (iv) How was he going to do this? (1 mark)
- (d) Refer to lines 6-7 (*quem...spopondisset*).
- (i) What order did Fabricius give regarding the doctor? (3 marks)
  - (ii) Do you approve of Fabricius' action? Give a reason for your answer. (1 mark)

**Extract B**

inde inhabitantibus tristes diraeque noctes per metum vigilabantur, vigiliam morbus et, crescente formidine, mors sequebatur. nam interdiu quoque, quamquam abscesserat imago, memoria imagine oculis inerrabat, longiorque causis timoris timor erat. deserta inde domus totaque illi monstro relicta. proscribatur tamen, seu quis emere, seu quis conducere ignarus tanti mali vellet.

5

(Pliny, *Letters* VII, 27)

- (e) Refer to lines 1-2 (*inde...sequebatur*).
- (i) How did the inhabitants of the house spend the night? (1 mark)
- (ii) Why did the inhabitants behave in this way? (1 mark)
- (iii) State **two** of the things which eventually happened to the inhabitants of the house. (2 marks)
- (f) Translate *quamquam abscesserat imago, memoria imagine oculis inerrabat* (lines 2-3). (4 marks)
- (g) Refer to lines 3-4 (*deserta...relicta*). What **two** things then happened to the house? (2 marks)
- (h) Look at lines 4-5 (*proscribatur...vellet*). Why was the house advertised? (2 marks)
- (i) (i) In the text which follows this passage, who moved into the house? (1 mark)
- (ii) Why do you think he agreed to do this? (2 marks)

**TURN OVER FOR THE NEXT QUESTION****Turn over ►**

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Answer **either** Question 4 **or** Question 5.

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**4 Society and Work in the Roman World**

**Total for this question: 20 marks**

The diagram showing a roman heating system is not reproduced here due to third-party copyright constraints.

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The full copy of this paper can be obtained by ordering 3027/1F□  
from AQA Publications□  
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- (a) Name the heating system shown in the diagram above. *(1 mark)*
- (b) Other than in the baths, in which type of building was this system found? *(1 mark)*
- (c) Explain how a Roman cleaned his skin at the baths. *(3 marks)*
- (d) Apart from washing, how did a Roman spend his time at the baths? You should make **four** points in your answer. *(4 marks)*
- (e) Other than visiting the baths, state **two** ways in which a Roman legionary would spend his leisure time. *(2 marks)*
- (f) For how many years did a Roman legionary serve until retirement? *(1 mark)*
- (g) What **four** aspects of army life do you think tempted men to join the army? *(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. *(2 marks)*
- (ii) Give **two** reasons why his governorship can be praised. *(2 marks)*

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Do **not** answer Question 5 if you have attempted Question 4.

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**5 Roads and the Imperial City**

**Total for this question: 20 marks**

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

**Source A**

The text extract, from 'These Were The Romans' by Tingay and Badcock (Duckworth 1989), is not reproduced here due to third-party copyright constraints. The full copy of this paper can be obtained by ordering 3027/1F from AQA Publications Tel: 0161 953 1170.

- (a) Name **two** buildings to be found in this forum complex. *(2 marks)*
- (b) Suggest **one** reason why Trajan built on such a grand scale. *(1 mark)*
- (c) State **two** of the technical devices which could be found in the Colosseum and say what purpose each of them served. *(4 marks)*
- (d) Give **three** reasons why the Romans liked going to the Thermae of Diocletian. *(3 marks)*

**TURN OVER FOR SOURCE B AND QUESTIONS (e)-(g)**

**Turn over ►**

**Source B**

The map of roman roads across the empire, from 'These Were The Romans' by Tingay and Badcock (Duckworth 1989), is not reproduced here due to third-party copyright constraints.

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- (e) (i) Give **two** reasons why the roads shown on this map were first built. *(2 marks)*
- (ii) Which Romans constructed these roads? *(1 mark)*
- (f) State **three** raw materials which would have been later exported to Rome along these roads. *(3 marks)*
- (g) Explain **how** the Romans built their roads so straight. *(4 marks)*

**END OF QUESTIONS**

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Words which are expected to be known are not included.

*Latin – English*

**Question 1**

Agrippina, -ae (f)  
antidotum, antidoti (n)

Agrippina (the Emperor's mother)  
antidote (a medicine to counteract the  
effects of poison)

celo, celare, celavi, celatum  
complector, complecti, complexus sum  
conficio, conficere, confeci, confectum  
cubiculum, cubiculi (n)  
culpo, culpare, culpavi, culpatum

to hide  
to embrace  
to finish  
bedroom  
to criticise

demergor, demergi, demersus sum

to sink

evado, evadere, evasi, evasum

to escape

gladius, gladii (m)  
gravatus, -a, -um

sword  
weighed down

insilio, insilire, insilui

to jump

laetus, -a, -um  
litus, litoris (n)  
luceo, lucere, luxi  
luna, lunae (f)

happy, joyful  
shore  
to shine  
moon

minae, minarum (f. plural)

threats

nato, natare, natavi  
Nero, Neronis (m)

to swim  
Nero, the Emperor

plumbum, plumbi (n)  
praemunio, praemunire, praemunivi, praemunitum  
protraho, protrahere, protraxi, protractum

lead  
to protect  
to prolong

**Turn over ►**

Romani, -orum (m. plural) ruo, ruere, rui	Romans collapse, fall down
scelus, sceleris (n) solvor, solvi, solutus sum	crime to come apart
taceo, tacere, tacui, tacitum tectum, tecti (n)	to be silent, shut up cabin roof
ut + subjunctive	in order that, to
valde valedico, valedicere, valedixi, valedictum venenum, veneni (n) violentia, violentiae (f) voco, vocare, vocavi, vocatum	very much to say goodbye poison impetuosity to invite

**Question 2**

absolutio, absolutionis (f)	acquittal
exitiabilis, -is, -e	fatal, spelling doom
lugentes, lugentium (m. plural)	mourners
nimirum	doubtless, evidently
obsigno, obsignare, obsignavi, obsignatum	to seal
segregor, segregari, segregatus sum	to withdraw

**Question 3**

aliquid	something
caedo, caedere, cecidi, caesum conduco, conducere, conduxī, conductum	to kill, cut to pieces to rent, hire
imago, imaginis (f) interdiu	ghost, apparition during the day
proscribo, proscribere, proscripsi, proscriptum	to advertise for sale
spondeo, spondere, spondi, sponsum	to promise