General Certificate of Secondary Education
June 2005

LATIN   **3027/1F**
Paper 1
Foundation Tier
                                                    F
Friday 24 June 2005   9.00 am to 11.00 am

AQA

ASSESSMENT and
QUALIFICATIONS
ALLIANCE

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| **In addition to this paper you will require:** |
| ● a 12-page answer book; |
| ● a Latin-English vocabulary list (enclosed). |
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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.

3027/1F

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

Total for this question: 50 marks

1   **GANG FIGHTING IN ROME ENDS IN MURDER.**

Clodius and Milo were ambitious Roman politicians. They were great rivals and were willing to use any methods to become powerful.

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

Clodius civis Romanus erat qui potentissimus esse volebat. itaque panem et pecuniam populo dare solebat ut gratiam obtineret. Milo Clodium non amabat et inimicus eius erat. Milo sciebat Clodium se necare velle et amicos suos rogavit ut auxilium darent.

(a)   What **two** things do we learn about Clodius in the first sentence?   *(2 marks)*

(b)   Look at lines 1-2 (*itaque panem…obtineret*).

   (i)   Which **two** things was Clodius accustomed to give to the people?   *(2 marks)*

   (ii)   Why did he do this?   *(2 marks)*

(c)   In line 2 what are we told about Milo's feelings towards Clodius?   *(1 mark)*

(d)   Look at lines 2-3 (*Milo sciebat…auxilium darent*).

   (i)   State what Milo knew about Clodius.   *(2 marks)*

   (ii)   What did Milo ask his friends to do?   *(1 mark)*

Clodius decided he had to get rid of Milo and asked his friends to help him prepare an ambush.

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

olim Milo ad proximum oppidum ire voluit. Clodius igitur prima luce Roma discessit ut insidias pararet. amici cum eo iter faciebant et Clodius eis imperavit ut in silvis prope viam se celarent. brevi tempore Milo per eandem viam venit. cum Clodius eum conspexisset, clamavit "statim oppugnate, mei amici". Milo clamorem eius audivit et e raeda celeriter descendit et audacissime pugnabat.

(15 marks)

The fighting between the two sides was very fierce and in the course of it Clodius was badly wounded.

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

servi <u>Milonis</u> dominum tam fortiter <u>defendebant</u> ut tandem <u>Clodius</u> <u>vulneratus</u> fugeret. <u>Clodius</u> ad proximam <u>cauponam</u> cucurrit et <u>cauponem</u> hortatus est ut se adiuvaret.   ubi <u>Milo</u> cognovit ubi <u>Clodius</u> esset, eum secutus est. veterem <u>inimicum</u> necare volebat. <u>Milo</u> ad <u>cauponam</u> pervenit et magna <u>voce</u> clamavit "<u>caupo</u>, noli servare illum pessimum hominem.   si <u>ianuam</u> aperueris, maximum <u>praemium</u> tibi dabo." <u>caupo</u> <u>Milonem</u> timebat et ei <u>paruit</u>. <u>Milo</u> <u>Clodium</u> <u>foras</u> traxit et eum necavit. tum amici <u>Clodium</u> mortuum ad urbem tulerunt ut corpus <u>sepelirent</u>.

(25 marks)

TURN OVER FOR THE NEXT QUESTION

Turn over ▶

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

Total for this question: *30 marks*

2 *Cambridge Latin Anthology*

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

Extract A

navibus pedites, equites vado secuti aut adnantes equis transierunt. stabat pro litore diversa acies, densa armis virisque, intercursantibus feminis; quae in modum Furiarum veste ferali, crinibus <u>deiectis</u> faces praeferebant; Druidesque circum, preces diras sublatis ad caelum manibus <u>fundentes</u>, novitate aspectus perculerunt milites ut quasi <u>haerentibus</u> membris immobile corpus vulneribus praeberent.   5

(The Druids' Last Stand, lines 2-9)

(a) (i)   To which island were the soldiers crossing in this passage?   *(1 mark)*

     (ii) Using the first sentence, state the **two** ways in which the cavalry reached this island.   *(2 marks)*

(b) Using lines 2-3 (*intercursantibus…praeferebant*), give **three** pieces of information about the women on the shore which you think made them look strange and frightening.   *(3 marks)*

(c) Look at lines 3-4 (*Druidesque…fundentes*) and state what **two** actions the Druids were doing.   *(4 marks)*

(d) (i)   Quote **and** translate the **two** Latin words in line 4 which explain what overawed the Roman soldiers.   *(2 marks)*

     (ii) What was the immediate result of the soldiers being overawed?   *(2 marks)*

Extract B

acerrimum in veteranos odium; qui in coloniam Camulodunum nuper deducti pellebant domibus Trinobantes, exturbabant agris, captivos vel servos appellabant; militesque superbiam <u>saevitiam</u>que veteranorum incitabant similitudine vitae et spe eiusdem <u>licentiae</u>. ad hoc, templum divo Claudio exstructum quasi <u>arx</u> aeternae dominationis aspiciebatur, electique sacerdotes specie religionis omnes fortunas suas effundebant.   5

(Boudicca's Rebellion, lines 13-20)

(e) Look at lines 1-2 (*acerrimum… appellabant*).

   (i) How did the Trinobantes feel about the veterans? *(1 mark)*

   (ii) Quote the **Latin** word which tells you this. *(1 mark)*

   (iii) State the **three** hardships which the Trinobantes suffered. *(3 marks)*

(f) Look at lines 2-3 (*militesque…licentiae*).

   (i) What **two** aspects of the veterans' behaviour did the soldiers encourage? *(2 marks)*

   (ii) State the **two** reasons that Tacitus gives for the soldiers' reaction. *(3 marks)*

(g) Why was a temple built for Claudius? *(1 mark)*

(h) *templum…aspiciebatur* (line 4). Explain in your own words what the Britons thought the temple to Claudius represented. *(2 marks)*

(i) Give **three** reasons why the Druids could be seen as practising an evil religion. In your answer you may refer to all of the set text you have read. *(3 marks)*

TURN OVER FOR THE NEXT QUESTION

Turn over ▶

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

Total for this question: *30 marks*

3 *Ecce Scriptores Romani*

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

Extract A

> eadem nocte accidit ut esset luna plena, qui dies maritimos <u>aestus</u> in Oceano efficere consuevit; nostrisque id erat incognitum. ita uno tempore et naves longas, quibus Caesar exercitum transportandum curaverat quasque in aridum subduxerat, aestus complebat; et onerarias, quae ad ancoras erant deligatae, tempestas <u>adflictabat</u>; neque ulla nostris facultas aut administrandi aut auxiliandi dabatur. compluribus navibus fractis, reliquae cum essent (funibus, ancoris reliquisque 5
> <u>armamentis</u> amissis) ad navigandum inutiles, magna (id quod necesse erat accidere) totius exercitus perturbatio facta est.
>
> (Caesar, *Bellum Gallicum IV, Ecce Scriptores Romani*, lines 22-29)

(a) *Oceano* (line 1). What do we call this stretch of sea today?   *(1 mark)*

(b) (i) According to line 1, what had caused the high tide?   *(1 mark)*

   (ii) Do you think Caesar is telling the truth when he says the Romans did not know about the tide? You should make **two** points to support your answer.   *(2 marks)*

(c) Look at lines 2-4 (*ita uno…adflictabat*).

   (i) For what had Caesar used his warships?   *(1 mark)*

   (ii) On the night of the storm where were the warships **and** what happened to them?   *(2 marks)*

   (iii) Where were his transport ships **and** what became of them?   *(2 marks)*

(d) Look at lines 5-6 (*compluribus…inutiles*).

   (i) How many ships were wrecked?   *(1 mark)*

   (ii) Give **two** reasons why the other ships were useless for sailing.   *(2 marks)*

(e) In lines 6-7 (*magna…facta est*), what does Caesar say happened as a result of the storm?   *(2 marks)*

Extract B

Caesar, id quod erat suspicatus, aliquid novi a barbaris initum consilii, cohortes quae in <u>stationibus</u>
erant secum in eam partem proficisci, duas ex reliquis in <u>stationem</u> <u>succedere</u>, reliquas armari et
confestim sese subsequi iussit. cum paulo longius a castris processisset, suos ab hostibus <u>premi</u>
atque aegre sustinere et, conferta legione, ex omnibus partibus tela conici animadvertit.

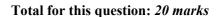(Caesar, *Bellum Gallicum IV*, *Ecce Scriptores Romani*, lines 56-60)

(f)   (i)   What had been reported to Caesar immediately before this passage to make him suspicious?

(2 marks)

    (ii)   In line 1 (*Caesar…consilii*), what are we told that he suspected?   *(2 marks)*

(g)   Using lines 1-3 (*cohortes…iussit*), state in English any **three** of Caesar's orders.   *(3 marks)*

(h)   Look at lines 3-4 (*cum paulo…animadvertit*).

    (i)   Where was Caesar when he saw the attack on his men?   *(2 marks)*

    (ii)   Quote **and** translate the Latin for any **two** of the things Caesar noticed.   *(4 marks)*

(i)   From your reading of the whole of the set text do you think the Britons were dangerous opponents of
Caesar? You should make **three** points in your answer and refer to the set text. Do **not** use any
information from the passages printed on this paper.   *(3 marks)*

TURN OVER FOR THE NEXT QUESTION

Turn over ▶

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

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4 **Roman Britain** (*Cambridge Latin Course*)   **Total for this question: *20 marks***
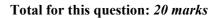

Cambridge Latin Course, 2002, Cambridge University Press

(a)   The picture above shows a *defixio* or curse tablet. Explain how such a tablet was used.   *(3 marks)*

(b)   State **two** things a *haruspex* might observe at a sacrifice in order to tell the future.   *(2 marks)*

(c)   How did a person who practised augury tell the future?   *(1 mark)*

(d)   What was the general attitude of the Romans towards the native religions they found in the provinces?
          (2 marks)

(e)   Give **two** reasons why the Romans promoted Roman religion and emperor worship throughout the Empire.   *(2 marks)*

(f)   State **three** ways in which Roman influence can be seen in the palace of Fishbourne.   *(3 marks)*

(g)   (i)   According to a Stoic, how should people live? You should make **two** points in your answer.
          (2 marks)

      (ii)   Name **one** famous Stoic.   *(1 mark)*

      (iii)   Give **two** reasons why Stoics were regarded as a danger to the Emperors.   *(2 marks)*

(h)   Name **two** religions from the east of the Empire which were adopted by the Romans.   *(2 marks)*

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

5 *These Were The Romans* **Total for this question:** *20 marks*

Tingay and Badcock, *These Were The Romans*, Duckworth, 1989
by permission of Gerald Duckworth and Co, Ltd.

(a) (i) What was the purpose of the object in the picture above? *(1 mark)*

(ii) How does this object help archaeologists? *(2 marks)*

(b) State **two** ways in which the dates given by the historian Livy can be checked. *(2 marks)*

(c) Choose **two** of the following dates and say why **each** of them was important in Rome's history.
753 BC   510 BC   390 BC *(2 marks)*

(d) Give **three** reasons why Rome was able to gain and keep control of Italy. *(3 marks)*

(e) (i) What position was held by Gaius Verres? *(1 mark)*

(ii) State any **two** of his crimes. *(2 marks)*

(f) Explain why the system of collecting taxes was so corrupt in the Roman Republic. *(3 marks)*

(g) What was introduced by the Emperor Augustus to make the tax system fairer? *(1 mark)*

(h) State **three** advantages of living in a province of the Roman Empire. *(3 marks)*

END OF QUESTIONS

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June 2005

LATIN   **INSERT TO 3027/1F**
Paper 1
Foundation Tier
Vocabulary List

F

Friday 24 June 2005   9.00 am to 11.00 am

Words which are expected to be known are not included.

Latin – English

Question 1

caupo, -onis (m)	innkeeper
caupona, -ae (f)	inn
celeriter	quickly
celo, celare, celavi, celatum	to hide
clamor, -oris (m)	shouting
Clodius, -i (m)	Clodius
defendo, defendere, defendi, defensum	to defend
descendo, descendere, descendi, descensum	to climb down
foras	outside
gratia, -ae (f)	influence
ianua, -ae (f)	door
inimicus, -i (m)	enemy
insidiae, -arum (f. pl.)	ambush
lux, lucis (f)	light
Milo, -onis (m)	Milo
obtineo, obtinere, obtinui, obtentum	to gain
oppugno, oppugnare, oppugnavi, oppugnatum	to attack
panis, -is (m)	bread
pareo, parere, parui, paritum (+ dative)	to obey
potens, potentis	powerful
praemium, -i (n)	reward

raeda, -ae (f)	carriage
Roma, -ae (f)	Rome
Romanus, -a, -um	Roman
sepelio, sepelire, sepelivi, sepultum	to bury
vox, vocis (f)	voice
vulnero, vulnerare, vulneravi, vulneratum	to wound

Question 2

arx, arcis (f)	citadel, stronghold, focal point
deiectus, -a, -um	loose, dishevelled
fundo, fundere, fudi, fusum	to pour out
haereo, haerere, haesi	to be paralysed
licentia, -ae (f)	hooliganism
saevitia, -ae (f)	violence, savagery

Question 3

adflicto, adflictare, adflictavi, adflictatum	to batter, damage
aestus, -us (m)	tide
armamenta, -orum (n. pl.)	ship's tackle
premo, premere, pressi, pressum	to overpower
statio, -onis (f)	sentry post
succedo, succedere, successi, successum	to take the place (of)