

General Certificate of Secondary Education
June 2005



LATIN
Paper 1
Higher Tier

3027/1H

Friday 24 June 2005 9.00 am to 11.00 am

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In addition to this paper you will require:

- a 12-page answer book;
- a Latin-English vocabulary list (enclosed).

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 3027/1H.
- 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 Question 1 are given in the Latin–English vocabulary list provided on a separate sheet.

Advice

- You are reminded of the need for clear presentation.

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 iter faciebat. Clodius igitur prima luce Roma profectus est ut insidias pararet. Clodius amicis, qui cum eo iter faciebant, imperavit ut in silvis prope viam se celarent. brevi tempore Milo per eandem viam venit. Clodius, cum eum conspexisset, clamavit "statim oppugnate, mei amici". quo audito, Milo 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 Milonis dominum tam fortiter defendebant ut tandem Clodium vulneratum fugere cogerent. Clodius ad proximam cauponam cucurrit et cauponem hortatus est ut se adiuuaret. ubi Milo cognovit quo Clodius ivisset, eum secutus est sperans se veterem inimicum necaturum esse. Milo ad cauponam pervenit et magna voce clamavit “caupo, noli conari illum pessimum hominem servare. si ianuam aperueris, maximum praemium tibi dabo.” caupo verebatur ne Milo se necaret et id quod iussum erat fecit. Milo Clodium foras traxit et eum necavit. tum amici Clodium mortuum ad urbem tulerunt ut corpus eius sepelirent.

(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, intercurantibus feminis; quae in modum Furiarum veste ferali, crinibus deiectis faces praeferebant; Druidesque circum, preces diras sublatis ad caelum manibus fundentes, novitate aspectus perculerunt milites ut quasi haerentibus membris immobile corpus vulneribus praeberent.

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(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 1-3 (*stabat pro litore...praeferebant*), show how Tacitus, by his style of writing and choice of words, emphasises the strange and frightening sight which met the Romans. You should make **three** points in your answer and quote the relevant Latin. (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 saevitiamque veteranorum incitabant similitudine vitae et spe eiusdem licentiae. ad hoc, templum divo Claudio exstructum quasi arx aeternae dominationis aspiciebatur, electique sacerdotes specie religionis omnes fortunas suas effundebant.

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(Boudicca's Rebellion, lines 13-20)

- (e) (i) Why is Tacitus' style of writing so effective in the phrase *acerrimum in veteranos odium* (line 1)? You should make **two** points in your answer. (2 marks)
- (ii) Which Romans lived in Camulodunum? (1 mark)
- (f) In lines 1-2 (*pellebant...appellabant*), Tacitus lists the hardships which the Trinobantes suffered. Quote **and** translate the Latin for any **two** of these hardships. (4 marks)
- (g) 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. (2 marks)
- (h) Using lines 3-4 (*ad hoc...aspiciebatur*), explain in your own words why the temple to the divine Claudius was unpopular. Do **not** merely translate. (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 aestus 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 adfligebat; neque ulla nostris facultas aut administrandi aut auxiliandi dabatur. compluribus navibus fractis, reliquae cum essent (funibus, ancoris reliquisque

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armamentis 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) Translate into English *nostrisque id erat incognitum* (line 2). (2 marks)
- (ii) Do you think Caesar is telling the truth in this phrase? 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) Using lines 4-6 (*neque ulla...inutiles*), show how Caesar's style of writing and choice of words emphasise the destruction caused by the storm. You should make **three** points in your answer and quote the relevant Latin. (3 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 stationibus erant secum in eam partem proficisci, duas ex reliquis in stationem succedere, reliquas armari et confestim sese subsequi iussit. cum paulo longius a castris processisset, suos ab hostibus premi 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 **two** ways in which Caesar's style of writing and choice of words add a sense of urgency to his orders. (2 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

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

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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Vocabulary List

INSERT TO 3027/1H

Friday 24 June 2005

9.00 am to 11.00 am

H

Words which are expected to be known are not included.

Latin – English

caupo, -onis (m)	innkeeper
caupona, -ae (f)	inn
celeriter	quickly
celo, celare, celavi, celatum	to hide
Clodius, -i (m)	Clodius
cogo, cogere, coegi, coactum	to force
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
potens, potentis	powerful
praemium, -i (n)	reward
raeda, -ae (f)	carriage
Roma, -ae (f)	Rome
Romanus, -a, -um	Roman

Turn over ►

sepelio, sepelire, sepelivi, sepultum	to bury
vox, vocis (f)	voice
vulnero, vulnerare, vulneravi, vulneratum	to wound