

**GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION**

**LATIN**

Sources for Latin (Higher Tier)

**A405/02(i)**

**INSERT**

**Monday 21 June 2010**  
**Afternoon**

Time: 1 hour



**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

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

**INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES**

- This document consists of **8** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

This document consists of **5** printed pages and **3** blank pages.

Sources A, B, C and D are evidence for the work of slaves.

### Source A The foreman on a farm

I advise you not to appoint as foreman one of those slaves who are physically attractive, nor one who has practised the occupations of the city connected with luxury. This lazy and sleepy type of slave is used to idleness, waiting around at the exercise ground, the Circus, the theatres, gambling establishments, snack bars, brothels ... You must choose a man hardened to farm-work from childhood and proved by experience.

From Columella *On Agriculture* 1.8.1 (adapted)

### Source B Work on the farm

The master should call the foreman and ask how much of the work has been finished and how much wine, grain and other goods the slaves have produced ... If the weather has been wet, remind the foreman what jobs the slaves could have carried out on wet days: washing out wine vats and making them water-tight with pitch, cleaning the villa, moving grain, shovelling manure and making a pit for it, cleaning seed, mending ropes and making new ones. The slaves might also have repaired their cloaks and hats ... When the slaves were sick, the foreman should have given them less food.

From Cato *On Agriculture* 2 (adapted)

### Source C An inscription from Macedonia

VITALIS  
C. LAVI FAVSTI SERVVS IDEM FILIVS  
VERNA DOMO NATVS HIC SITVS EST  
VIXIT ANNOS XVI  
INSTITOR TABERNAE  
ROGO VOS VIATORES  
SI QUID MINVS DEDI MENSURA VT PATRI  
MEO ADICEREM IGNOSCATIS

VITALIS  
SLAVE AND THEN SON OF C. LAVIUS  
FAUSTUS, BORN IN HIS HOME, LIES HERE.  
HE LIVED 16 YEARS,  
A SALESMAN IN A SHOP.  
YOU WHO PASS BY, IF I HAVE GIVEN YOU  
SHORT MEASURE IN ORDER TO GIVE  
MY FATHER MORE PROFIT, I ASK YOU TO  
FORGIVE ME.

ILS 7479

**Source D Slaves in a mill**

Lucius has been turned into a donkey by black magic, and is sent to work in a mill. He still thinks and feels as a man, and here he describes the slaves in the mill.

Good gods! What wretched creatures were there, their skin picked out all over with dark bruises, and their backs scarred where they had been whipped, shaded rather than covered by torn and patchwork clothing, some with just a scanty loin cloth to make them decent, but all were so ragged that you could see their bodies through the tears in the cloth. There were foreheads branded with letters, hair half shaved off, ankles in shackles; their faces were yellow, their eyes damaged by the thick smoke and the clouds of steam from the ovens, so that they were barely able to see. A layer of flour, like ash, made them a dirty white colour, so that they looked like boxers who fight after being sprinkled with dust.

From Apuleius *The Golden Ass* 9.12

Sources E, F and G are about food and dining.

**Source E A mosaic from Rome showing food remains**



**Source F Pliny tells an absent guest about the dinner party he missed**

Well! You promise to come to dinner and you don't come? ... We had lettuce prepared, one per person, three snails and two eggs each, barley soup with chilled mead ... olives, beetroot, cucumbers, onions and a thousand other delicacies. You would have listened to a comedy, a reading or a recital on the lyre – or all of them, given how generous I am. But you preferred oysters, sow's innards, sea urchins and dancers from Spain at the house of someone else ... You can dine more elaborately with many other people, but nowhere else will you enjoy yourself more, be yourself and relax.

Pliny *Letters* 1.15

### Source G Prices of Roman food

These examples (adapted) are taken from the Edict of Diocletian, an emperor who tried to control prices and wages.

If no quantity is given, the prices are for basic measures of foodstuffs, so you can compare the prices. In the prices, the denarius (plural *denarii*) was a unit of Roman money.

sea fish, 1	16d
oysters, 1	1d
snails, 5	1d
chicken, 1	30d
peacock	300d
beef	12d
eggs, 1	1d
olives, 5	1d
lettuce, per head	$\frac{1}{2}$ d
wheat	100d
barley	60d
rice	200d
large peaches, 10	4d
figs, 25	4d
olive oil	24d
garlic	60d
fish sauce	16d





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