

**OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS
GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION**

A405/02(i)

LATIN

Sources for Latin (Higher Tier)

INSERT

FRIDAY 24 JUNE 2011: Morning

DURATION: 1 hour

SUITABLE FOR VISUALLY IMPAIRED CANDIDATES

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

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

INSTRUCTION TO EXAMS OFFICER/INVIGILATOR

- **Do not send this insert for marking; it should be retained in the centre or destroyed.**

Sources A, B and C give information about housing.

SOURCE A

The garden of a Roman house.

The picture shows a square or rectangular garden surrounded by columns, whose roof slopes in towards the garden. There are three small figure statues and two statue-busts on small columns around the edge of the garden. There is low clipped hedging in a wavy pattern, some clipped bushes and some stone benches around the edge. There is a stone saucer-like shape on a low column.



SOURCE B

An extract from the Roman writer Juvenal.

Here in Rome we live in a city that's propped up with matchsticks – most of it anyway. That's the way the landlord stops the building from falling down, papering over the cracks in the old walls, telling us all not to worry, to sleep easy, and all the time the place is about to collapse around us. I think I'd rather live somewhere where there aren't any fires or sudden alarms in the middle of the night. The man on the ground floor is already calling for water and moving his bits and pieces to safety; your third-floor flat is already smoking, but you're blissfully unaware; for if the alarm is sounded at ground level, the last to burn will be the man in the attic, whose neighbours are nesting pigeons, with only the roof tiles between him and the rain.

Juvenal: *Satire 3*, 193–202

SOURCE C

An extract from the Roman writer Martial.

If I did not want and deserve to see you early this morning at your home, Paulus, may your house on the Esquiline be further away from me. But I live next door to the Tiburtine pillar, where rustic Flora watches ancient Jupiter. I have to struggle up the high path of the Suburan slope, over the dirty stones and the steps that are never dry, and I can scarcely break through the long droves of mules and the marble blocks which you see being dragged by many a rope. What's even worse is that when I am exhausted after a thousand labours, the doorkeeper tells me that you are not at home. That's the result of my pointless task and my poor soaking toga: hardly was it worth while to see Paulus so early. Will the dutiful client always cultivate friends that are so discourteous?

Martial: *Epigrams* 5.22

Sources D, E and F give information about gladiator shows.

SOURCE D

The Colosseum, Rome.

The picture shows a very large marble and concrete oval building. The outer wall consists of three tiers of arches. The interior, reddish in colour, shows the ruins of masonry. There is a stepped structure down to the middle space, which is a smaller oval in shape.



SOURCE E

An extract from a book written by the Roman emperor Augustus about his achievements.

Three times I gave gladiatorial games in my own name and five times in the name of my sons or grandsons. At these games there were about ten thousand fighters. Twice, in my own name, I presented to the people a show of fighters summoned from all places, and I presented a third show in the name of my grandson. I put on games in my own name four times and in place of other magistrates twenty-three times....

When I was consul for the thirteenth time I was the first to hold games in honour of Mars, which after that time and then in following years were held by the consuls by decree of the senate and by law. I gave to the people hunts of African beasts in my own name or in the name of my sons and grandsons in the Circus or the Forum or in amphitheatres twenty-six times, at which about 3,500 beasts were killed.

Augustus Res Gestae 22

SOURCE F

An extract from the Roman writer Cicero.

Gladiators are either desperate men with nothing to lose or foreigners: what blows they endure! Consider how men who have had a good training prefer to receive a blow rather than avoid it and so bring shame on themselves! How often it is clear that they like nothing better than to satisfy their owner or the people! Even when they are finished off by wounds, they send to their owners to ask what they want. If they have satisfied them, they are willing to fall. What gladiator, even an ordinary one, has ever groaned or changed his expression? Which of them has acted shamefully while he was still standing or even when he has fallen? What gladiator, after falling and being told to receive the sword, withdrew his neck? Such is the power of training, practice, habit. ... Gladiatorial shows tend to seem cruel and inhuman to some people, and perhaps they are, such as they are today. But when it was criminals who fought to the death with the sword, there could be no more effective training against pain ...

Cicero Tusculan Disputations 2.17.41



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