

**Friday 20 June 2014 – Afternoon****GCSE LATIN****A405/01(i)** Sources for Latin (Foundation Tier)**A405/02(i)** Sources for Latin (Higher Tier)**INSERT****Duration:** 1 hour**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

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**INSTRUCTION TO EXAMS OFFICER/INVIGILATOR**

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Sources A, B and C give information about chariot racing.

**Source A**

A sculpture of a chariot race.



**Source B**

Extracts from two poems by Martial about the charioteer Scopus.

(i)

How long shall I be a caller amongst the forerunners and the petty clients, earning 100 lead coins for a whole day's work, when Scopus the charioteer in a single hour walks off as winner with fifteen heavy bags of hot gold?

(ii)

I am the famous Scopus, the idol of the cheering Circus; you applauded me, Rome, your darling for too short a time. For Fate was jealous and carried me off before I was thirty: she counted up my palms – and thought I must be old.

Martial: *Epigrams* 10.74, 10.53

**Source C**

An extract from the Roman writer Pliny.

I have spent this time, in reading and writing, in the most pleasing peace imaginable. You ask, "How could you – in Rome?" The races were on: an entertainment in which I have not the least interest. There is nothing new or different, nothing, in short, one would wish to see twice. So it surprises me more, therefore, that so many thousand people should have such a childish passion to watch horses galloping and men standing up in their chariots. If, indeed, they were attracted by the speed of the horses, or the skill of the men, there might be some reason. But it is the racing colour they favour; it is the colour they like. And if, in the middle of the race and contest, the different groups were to change colours, their different supporters would change sides, and suddenly desert the very same men and horses whom they could spot from a distance and whose names they were shouting. Such great popularity, such great power is in the colour of a worthless tunic! I don't mean among the common crowd (worth less than the tunic), but even among certain serious-thinking men. When I observe such men so greedily fond of a silly, futile and monotonous entertainment, I take some pleasure that I am not hooked on their pleasure. I am glad to spend these days, which others throw away upon the most idle occupations, on my books.

Pliny: *Letters* 9.6

Sources D, E and F give information about water supply and engineering.

#### Source D

An extract from a letter to the emperor Trajan, sent from northern Turkey (Bithynia).

Emperor, the citizens of Nicomedia have spent three million three hundred and eighteen thousand sesterces in building an aqueduct; but, not being able to finish it, the works are entirely falling to ruin. They made a second attempt in another place, where they paid out two hundred thousand. But this also has been abandoned, so that, after wasting an immense amount for no purpose, they must still spend more, in order to get a water supply. I have examined a fine spring from where the water may be carried over arches (as was attempted in the first design) in such a way that the higher, as well as level and low parts, of the city may have a water supply. There are still a few of the old arches left; and the square stones, in addition, used in the earlier construction, may be used in building the new arches. I think that part should be built with brick, as that will be the easier and cheaper material. But so that this building work may not meet with the same failure as the earlier ones, it will be necessary to send an architect here, or someone skilled in the construction of this kind of waterworks. And, I will dare to say, from the beauty and usefulness of the design, it will be a construction well worthy of the splendour of your reign.

Pliny: *Letters* 10.37

Source E

Two aqueducts built by the Romans.



Southern France



Tunisia, North Africa

**Source F**

An extract from the Roman writer Vitruvius.

When the water comes to the walls, a reservoir should be built and, joined to the reservoir to receive the water, a triple storage tank, and in the reservoir should be placed three pipes of the same size, leading to the adjacent tanks, so that, when the water overflows at the extremities, it is discharged into the middle tank.

So in the middle one are put the pipes leading into all pools and fountains; in the second one are the pipes for the baths, in order to provide an annual public revenue; in the third one are the pipes for private houses. This is to make sure that there is never a shortage of water for public use. For the owners of private houses will not be able to divert it, when they have their supply from their own tank. The reason why I have divided these up is so that those who draw water privately to their homes should pay for the upkeep of the aqueducts through paying taxes to the tax-collectors.

Vitruvius: *On Architecture* 8.6.1–2



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