Surname	Centre Number	Candidate Number
Other Names		0



LEVEL 2 CERTIFICATE

9521/01



LATIN LANGUAGE AND LATIN LANGUAGE & ROMAN CIVILISATION

UNIT 9521: Core Latin Language

P.M. MONDAY, 11 January 2016

1 hour 15 minutes

For Examiner's use only		
Question	Maximum Mark	Mark Awarded
1.	25	
2.	40	
3.	35	
Total	100	

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Use black ink or black ball-point pen.

Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces at the top of this page. Answer **all** questions.

Write your answers in the spaces provided in this booklet.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The total mark available for this paper is 100.

The marks in brackets give you an indication of the time you should spend on each question or part-question.

All the passages in this paper form a continuous story, and you are advised to answer the questions in the order in which they appear.

In each case, read the passage and answer the questions which follow.

Answer in English unless you are asked to give Latin words.

- 1. The following passage describes how two army commanders competed for popularity.
 - 1 Marius erat imperator Romanus. omnes cives Marium amabant, quod
 - 2 in bellis hostes semper vincebat. ubi Romani contra <u>Iugurtham</u> bellum
 - 3 gerere coeperunt, Marius multas legiones in Africam duxit. inter alios
 - 4 imperatores erat iuvenis <u>nobilis</u>, <u>Sulla</u> nomine. <u>Sulla</u>, qui magnam <u>gloriam</u>
 - 5 sibi cupiebat, Marium libenter adiuvabat.
 - 6 brevi tempore Sulla <u>Iugurtham</u> cepit et eum ad Marium duxit. Marius
 - 7 erat iratus, quod non ipse <u>Iugurtham</u> vicerat. sed postquam Romam
 - 8 redierunt, ambo imperatores a civibus laudabantur.
 - 9 deinde Sulla alterum bellum sine Mario bene gessit; iam Marius erat
 - iratior, quod cives Sullae maiorem laudem quam ei dabant.

Names

Marius, Marii m.

Iugurtha, Iugurthae m.

Africa, Africae f.

Sulla, Sullae m.

Marius

Jugurtha (an African king)

Africa

Sulla

Words

contra + accusativeagainstnobilis, nobilenoblegloria, gloriae f.gloryambo, ambae, ambobothlaus, laudis f.praise

(a)	Marius erat imperator Romanus (line 1): what are we told about Marius?	[2]
(b)	omnes vincebat (lines 1-2): (i) what did all the citizens think of Marius?	[1]
	(ii) why was this?	[4]

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(c)	ubi duxit (lines 2-3):	
	(i) what did the Romans begin to do?	[2]
	(ii) what did Marius take to Africa?	[2]
(d)	 inter adiuvabat (lines 3-5): which three of the following statements are true? We chosen letters in the boxes underneath. A Sulla was a young commander B the other commanders were young C Sulla wanted to win glory for himself D Sulla wanted to win glory for Marius E Marius helped Sulla F Sulla helped Marius 	/rite your [3]
(e)	brevi duxit (line 6):	[41]
	(i) how long did it take Sulla to capture Jugurtha?	[1]
	(ii) what did Sulla do with Jugurtha after he captured him?	[1]
(f)	Marius vicerat (lines 6-7):	
	(i) how did Marius feel?	[1]
	(ii) why did he feel this way?	[2]

Turn over.

Total mark for Question 1: [25]

(g)	sed	laudabantur (lines 7-8):	
	(i)	what did Marius and Sulla do after the capture of Jugurtha?	[1]
	(ii)	what happened to both of them after this?	[2]
(h)	dein	de dabant (lines 9-10):	
	(i)	how did Marius feel as a result of the second war?	[1]
	(ii)	why did he feel this way?	[2]
	•••••		

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2. Translate the following parts of the story into English. Write your translation on the lines below the passage.

This passage describes the hostility between the two leaders.

nunc Sulla et Marius <u>inimici</u> erant. multi cives Sullae, multi Mario <u>favebant</u>. in viis Romae cives pugnabant. sed ubi hostes Romam oppugnaverunt, <u>necesse</u> erat Sullae Marioque <u>una</u> urbem <u>defendere</u>. <u>ambo</u> fortiter pugnaverunt; sed Marius, cum iam senex esset, festinare non poterat. itaque Sulla, non Marius, hostes vicit.

Words

inimicus, inimici m. faveo, favere, favi, fautus (+ dative) necesse una defendo, defendere, defendi, defensus ambo, ambae, ambo	personal enemy I favour, support necessary together I defend both

only

Now continue with your translation.

In this passage, Marius loses support and is nearly killed.

Marius militibus suis persuadere coepit ut Sullam oppugnarent; illi tamen, simulac Sullam conspexerunt, Marium reliquerunt et Sullam laete salutaverunt. statim Sulla cum militibus Romam festinavit, ut Marium in urbem redeuntem caperent. Marius, de vita <u>desperans</u>, fugit. Sulla milites misit ut eum quaererent atque occiderent. ille miles tamen, qui Marium invenit, tam perterritus erat ut eum necare non posset. ita Marius effugit.

Words	
despero, desperare, desperavi	I despair

Examiner only

Total mark for Question 2: [40]

3. Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow.

In this passage, Sulla embarks on a reign of terror.

- deinde Sulla in Asiam processit ut aliud bellum gereret. Marius Romam
- 2 statim intravit et multos inimicos necavit. illi quos necavit fuerant amici
- 3 Sullae. mox tamen Marius <u>aegrotavit</u> et periit. Sulla, ubi rediit et intellexit
- 4 quot amicos Marius interfecisset, tam iratus erat ut ipse multis hominibus
- 5 mortem pararet. amicis imperavit ut nomina inimicorum proscriberent.
- 6 hoc modo multa milia civium occidebantur.
- 7 iam Sulla erat dominus Romae. nemo ei resistere poterat.
- 8 'Sulla nos omnes necare vult,' cives dicebant. 'sed quid facere
- 9 possumus?'
- 10 Sulla tamen, cum omnes inimici mortui essent, Roma discessit et ad
- 11 villam suam iter fecit. ibi <u>usque ad</u> mortem manebat.

	Name	es		
	Asia,	Asiae f.	Asia	
	Word	s		
	aegro	us, inimici m. to, aegrotare, aegrotavi ribo, proscribere, proscripsi, proscriptus	personal enemy I become ill I publish (on a list of people to be killed)	
		us, mortua, mortuum e ad (+ accusative)	dead until	
(a)	dein	de gereret (line 1):		
	(i)	what did Sulla do?		[1]
	(ii)	why did he do this?		[2]
	(iii)	write down an English word that comes	from <i>processit</i> .	[1]

Examiner only

(b) Marius Sullae (lines 1-3): which three of the following statements are chosen letters in the boxes underneath.			Sullae (lines 1-3): which three of the following statements are true? Write your tters in the boxes underneath. [3]
		A B C D E F	Marius entered Rome Marius stated that he had entered Rome Marius killed many enemies the Romans killed many enemies Sulla's friends killed many enemies the enemies killed had been Sulla's friends
(c)	mox ill?	tame	n Marius aegrotavit et periit (line 3): what happened to Marius after he became [1]
(d)	Sulla	a pa	araret (lines 3-5):
(i) write down the Latin word that tells us how Sulla felt.			
(ii) why did he feel this way?			did he feel this way? [4]
	(iii)		ch is the correct translation of <i>ipse multis hominibus mortem pararet</i> ? Tick the next to your chosen answer.
		(A)	many men wanted death for him
		(B)	he himself wanted many men to die
		(C)	he himself prepared death for many men
		(D)	he prepared many men for death himself

	Examiner only
[3]	
•••••	
[4]	
ult of [3]	
•••••••••••	
[3]	
[3]	
[4]	
ions? [1]	
[35]	

(e) (f)	amicis occidebantur (lines 5-6):		
	(i) what did Sulla order his friends to do?		[3]
	(ii)	what was the result of this order?	[4]
		Sulla erat dominus Romae. nemo ei resistere poterat (line 7): what was the res a's dominant position in Rome?	ne 7): what was the result of [3]
(g)	Sulla	a possumus (lines 8-9):	
	(i)	what were the citizens saying?	[3]
	(ii)	what question did they ask?	[3]
(h)	Sulla manebat (lines 10-11):		
	(i)	write down two things that Sulla did.	[4]
		1 st action:	
	(ii)	2 nd action:why do you think the citizens of Rome might have been surprised by these act	ions? [1]
		Total mark for Question 3	. [35]

END OF PAPER