

Oxford Cambridge and RSA Examinations
General Certificate of Secondary Education

LATIN
PAPER 1 (LANGUAGE 1)
HIGHER TIER

1942/1

Specimen Paper 2003

Additional materials: Answer booklet.
Candidates answer on the answer booklet.

TIME 1 hour 15 minutes.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Write your name, Centre number and Candidate number in the spaces provided on the answer booklet.
- Answer questions 1, 2 and 3.
- Write your answers, in blue or black ink, in the answer booklet provided.
- Read each question carefully and make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

- The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.
- The total number of marks for this paper is **60**.

1 Read the first section of the story carefully, then answer all the questions.

The young Maximinus wins the emperor Severus's approval by taking part in two wrestling contests and beating all his opponents.

- 1 Maximinus erat iuvenis. hic iuvenis magnum corpus habebat et
- 2 fortissimus erat. quod gloriam sibi comparare volebat, Romam
- 3 iter fecit. ibi imperator Severus magna praemia argentea victoribus
- 4 ludorum offerebat. Maximinus, quamquam tam iuvenis erat,
- 5 imperatorem oravit ut ipse pugnaret. imperator, magnitudine
- 6 corporis eius attonitus, libenter sensit. postquam Maximinus
- 7 decem viros potentes facile superavit praemiaque accepit, miles
- 8 factus est.

*gloria, gloriae (f) = glory
comparo, comparare, comparavi, comparatus = I win
argenteus, argentea, argenteum = made of silver
victor, victoris (m) = winner
ludi, ludorum (m pl) = games
magnitudo, magnitudinis (f) = size
attonitus, attonita, attonitum = astonished*

- (a) From lines 1-2, pick out any **two** facts about Maximinus. [2]
- (b) In lines 2-3, why did Maximinus travel to Rome? [1]
- (c) (i) How are the prizes described (line 3)? [1]
- (ii) Who would receive them? [1]
- (d) In line 5, what request did Maximinus put to the emperor? [1]
- (e) Why did the emperor agree to this request? [1]
- (f) In line 7, what was the result of the contest? [2]
- (g) How did Maximinus' career benefit as a result of the contest? [1]

[Total: 10]

- 2 His height, size and proportions, his large eyes and the whiteness of his skin made him stand out from all other men. It is generally agreed that in a single day he would drink a whole amphora of wine and eat twenty kilogrammes of meat.

Read the next section carefully and then translate it into English. **Please write your translation on alternate lines.**

Maximinus, after a long absence from Rome, returns to receive great honours from the new emperor, Alexander. He later becomes emperor himself, but behaves so cruelly that he is assassinated.

postridie quod arrogantiam inter cives praestitit. Severus tribunum iussit disciplinam ei imponere. Maximinus tamen simulac imperatorem conspexit ad eum contendit, dixitque se velle iterum pugnare. Severus ei imperavit ut cum fortissimis militum pugnaret. septem militibus victis, maioribusque praemiis acceptis, in aulam ductus est ut imperatorem ipsum custodiret. hoc modo Maximinus clarus inter milites erat. imperator quoque ei dabat omnia quae volebat. sed post mortem Severi, novum imperatorem adeo oderat, ut Roma discederet et ad eum locum ubi natus erat rediret. cum imperator multis post annis occisus esset, Maximinus Romam iterum contendit ut novum imperatorem, Alexandrum nomine, salutaret. qui eum maximo gaudio exceptit.

arrogantia, arrogantiae (f) = arrogance

praesto, praestare, praestiti = I show, display

tribunus, tribuni (m) = tribune

impono, imponere, imposui, impositus = I impose

aula, aulae (f) = palace

excipio, excipere, excepi, exceptus = I receive, welcome

[Total: 30]

3 Read the final section of the story carefully, then answer all the questions.

Because of his popularity, Maximinus is made emperor, but his reign becomes so cruel that he is eventually killed.

1 statim eum legioni praefecit; mox dux omnium legionum fuit. Milites
2 Maximinum adeo amabant ut Alexandro interfecto illum imperatorem
3 facerent. quamquam callidissimus erat, timebat ne ipse occideretur.
4 itaque, quia credebat se potestatem non retenturum esse nisi
5 crudelitate, homines crudeliter punire coepit: aliorum capita fustibus
6 frangebat, alios leonibus offerebat. cives Romani, qui eum non iam
7 amabant, eum ei voluerunt. erat coniuratio militum, qui Maximinum
8 circumventum interficere conati sunt. his autem omnibus victis
9 occisisque etiam ferocior erat, sicut leo qui vulneratus magis saevit.
10 tandem, ab omnibus Romanis spretus, a suis custodibus necatus est.

Adapted from *Scriptores Historiae Augustae, The Two Maximini*, II-XXIII.

praeficio, praeficere, praefeci, praefectus + dative = I put in charge of
callidus, callida, callidum = clever
potestas, potestatis (f) = power
retineo, retinere, retinui, retentus = I keep
crudelitas, crudelitatis (f) = cruelty
fustis, fustis (m) = club
icio, eicere, eieci, eiectus = I throw out
coniuratio, coniurationis (f) = conspiracy
circumvenio, circumvenire, circumveni, circumventus = I surround
saevio, saevire, saevii = I am in a rage
sperno, spernere, spreui, spretus = I despise, reject

- (a) In line 1, what **two** promotions did Maximinus gain? [2]
- (b) *milites...facerent* (lines 1-3): give the details of Maximinus' final promotion. [3]
- (c) From line 3, pick out and translate the adjective that describes Maximinus. [2]
- (d) How did fear influence the way he viewed his own power? [2]
- (e) *homines crudeliter punire coepit*: give two examples of this harsh treatment. [2]
- (f) What effect did this harsh treatment have on:
(i) the Roman citizens;
(ii) the soldiers? [2 + 3]
- (g) *his...necatus est* (lines 8-10): how did Maximinus' cruelty lead to his death? [4]

[Total: 20]

[Total mark available: 60]

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MARK SCHEME

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NOTES ON MARKING UNSEEN TRANSLATION

The principle of marking the unseen is to reflect the proportion of sense rendered accurately. This is known as **positive marking**.

The scheme can be used in two ways, which, if properly applied, should yield exactly the same mark for any script, since the totals are the same for each section. The differences are as follows:

(a) the word-based model: here each Latin word (unless a simple name, a glossed or repeated word) is allocated $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 or $1\frac{1}{2}$ marks according to its difficulty. Uninflected words usually carry $\frac{1}{2}$ mark for the meaning. Where 1 mark is allocated, $\frac{1}{2}$ will be for meaning, and $\frac{1}{2}$ for syntactical relationship. Where $1\frac{1}{2}$ marks are allocated (usually verbs), $\frac{1}{2}$ will be for meaning, $\frac{1}{2}$ for tense, and $\frac{1}{2}$ for voice or mood. Italics indicate where a word or element carries no mark.

This is a very precise scheme but is time-consuming. It is recommended, therefore, that it be used principally in the case of poor scripts, where using the other scheme requires excessive calculation or estimation of the proportion of sense.

(b) the clause-based model: this is similar to traditional schemes. Each sentence or clause carries a total mark according to its length. A proportion of this total should be awarded to reflect precisely the proportion of sense that the candidate has rendered accurately.

This is by far the easier scheme to use in the case of good scripts with few errors, since only a small number of marks needs to be written on the script.

The two schemes should **not** be used together, since this will inevitably lead to confusion. A quick glance at a script should be sufficient to show which is the appropriate scheme to use. However, in cases of doubt, when a good script contains a poorly-done clause, reference can be made to the word-based model for guidance.

Other points:

1. Ignorance of the meaning of the same word should not be penalised more than once. To assist here, a repeated word should have its stem in italics in the marking scheme.
2. Remember that a verb whose meaning is wrongly translated can still earn marks for correct tense, mood or voice.
3. With the demise of SPAG, the spelling of proper names is once again part of the unseen marking scheme. Thus if a name is not given its nominative case in the translation, it should lose its $\frac{1}{2}$ mark (if it carries a mark at all).

Question 1

- (a) Young / large/great body / very ($\frac{1}{2}$) brave / strong ($\frac{1}{2}$). Any **two**. [2]
- (b) To win / seek / for / he wanted ($\frac{1}{2}$) glory / fame ($\frac{1}{2}$) (accept 'to be famous') (not 'status' or 'reputation'). [1]
- (c) (i) Silver. [1]
(ii) The victors ($\frac{1}{2}$ for singular). [1]
- (d) To compete / take part / fight (himself) (*fight for himself* = $\frac{1}{2}$; *fight the emperor* = $\frac{1}{2}$) [1]
- (e) He was astonished (not 'impressed') ($\frac{1}{2}$) by the **size** of his body / him. ($\frac{1}{2}$) [1]
- (f) He easily ($\frac{1}{2}$) defeated ($\frac{1}{2}$) ten ($\frac{1}{2}$) powerful ($\frac{1}{2}$) (men). [2]
- (g) He became a soldier. [1]

[Total: 10]

Question 2

Specimen Translation

On the next day because he showed arrogance among the citizens, Severus ordered a tribune to impose discipline on him. Maximinus, however, as soon as he saw the emperor, hurried to him, and said that he wished to fight again. Severus ordered him to fight with the bravest of the soldiers. After defeating seven soldiers, and having received greater rewards, he was led into the palace to guard the emperor himself. In this way Maximinus was famous among the soldiers. The emperor also gave him everything that he wanted. But after the death of Severus, he hated the new emperor so much that he left Rome and returned to the place where he was born. When the emperor many years later was killed, Maximinus again hurried/marched to Rome to greet the new emperor, Alexander by name. He received him with very great joy.

1 1 1 1 1 1 [6]
postridie quod *arrogantiam* inter cives *praestitit*,

1 1 1 1 1 2 1 [9]
Severus *tribunum* iussit disciplinam ei *imponere*.

1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 [11]
Maximinus tamen simulac imperatorem conspexit ad eum contendit,

1 1 1 1 1 1 [8]
dixitque se velle iterum pugnare.

1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 [11]
Severus ei imperavit ut cum fortissimis militum *pugnaret*.

1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 [11]
septem *militibus* victis, maioribusque praemiis acceptis,

1 1 1 1 1 1 1 [8]
in *aulam* ductus est ut *imperatorem* ipsum custodiret.

1 1 1 1 1 1 [7]
hoc modo *Maximinus* clarus *inter milites* erat.

1 1 1 1 1 1 1 [7]
imperator quoque ei dabat omnia quae volebat.

1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 [10]
sed post mortem *Severi*, quod novum *imperatorem* oderat,

1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 [10]
Roma discessit et ad eum locum ubi natus erat rediit.

1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 [10]
cum *imperator* multis post annis occisus esset, *Maximinus Romam* iterum contendit

Question 3

- (a) He was put in charge of a legion (1) he became leader of all the legions (1). [2]
- (b) The soldiers loved Maximinus (1) so they killed Alexander (1) and made him emperor (1). [3]
- (c) *callidissimus* (1) **very** clever / cunning (1). [2]
- (d) He believed he could only keep power (1) with cruelty (1). [2]
- (e) He broke the heads of some with clubs (1) others he offered to the lions (1). [2]
- (f) (i) They no longer loved him (1) they wanted to throw him out (1).
(ii) The soldiers conspired (1) they surrounded him (1) and tried to kill him (1). [5]
- (g) He conquered and killed them all (1) he became even fiercer (1)
he was rejected by all Romans (1) he was killed by his own guards (1). [4]

[Total: 20]

[Total mark available: 60]