



Oxford Cambridge and RSA

GCSE (9–1) Latin
J282/06 Literature and Culture
Insert



Time allowed: 1 hour

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

- The questions tell you which source you need to use.
- This document consists of **8** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

INSTRUCTION TO EXAMS OFFICER/INVIGILATOR

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Sources A, B and C give information about Roman Myths and Beliefs.

Source A: A statue of the god Pluto and his dog



Source B: Jupiter gives a prophecy to Venus

I shall tell you more, unrolling for you the secrets of the scroll of the Fates. He [Aeneas] will wage a great war in Italy and crush its fierce tribes. He will build walls for his people and establish their way of life, until a third winter has passed after the subjection of the Rutulians. But the reign of his son Ascanius who now receives the second name Iulus (it was Ilus while the kingdom of Ilium still stood), shall last while thirty long years revolve, and he shall transfer his kingdom from its seat at Lavinium and build a city with powerful fortifications at Alba Longa. Here the rule of the race of Hector will last for three hundred years until Ilia the royal priestess, heavy with the seed of Mars, shall give birth to twin sons. Then Romulus shall receive the people, wearing with joy the tawny hide of a wolf which nursed him. The walls he builds will be the walls of Mars and he shall give his own name to his people, the Romans.

Virgil, *Aeneid* 1.261–277

Source C: An extract from the Roman writer Ovid about Parental Days

The dead want only small gifts, sense of duty pleases them more than a rich gift: the gods in the depths of the Styx are not greedy. A tile, wreathed in garlands, your offer is enough, along with sprinkled corn and a few grains of salt, and bread softened in wine and loose violets. Put these in a jar and leave in the middle of the road. I do not forbid larger gifts, but a ghost can be made happy even by these. Add prayers and appropriate words at the hearths you have set up. This was the custom which Aeneas ... brought to your lands He used to bring solemn gifts to the spirit of his father; from this the peoples learned the pious rites. But once upon a time, while they waged long wars with fighting weapons, they abandoned the Parental Days. This did not go unpunished; for it is said that it was from that omen that Rome grew hot with the funeral fires of the dead outside the city. In fact I scarcely believe this: they say that our ancestors came out of their graves and uttered groans during the silent night, and they say that through the city streets and the wide fields howled ugly spirits, a ghostly crowd. After that, the honours they had neglected were given to the tombs, and the prodigies and funerals came to an end.

Ovid, *Fasti* 2.533–556 (adapted)

Sources D, E and F give information about Roman Entertainment.

Source D: An extract from the Roman writer Vitruvius

There are three kinds of scenes, one called the tragic, second, the comic, third, the satyric. Their decorations are different and unlike each other in scheme. Tragic scenes are identified with columns, pediments, statues, and other objects suited to kings; comic scenes show private dwellings, with balconies and views representing rows of windows, after the manner of ordinary dwellings; satyric scenes are decorated with trees, caverns, mountains, and other rustic objects delineated in landscape style.

Vitruvius, *On Architecture* 5.6

Source E: An extract from the Roman writer Juvenal

But what was the beauty which inflamed Eppia, what was the youthfulness which captivated her? What did she see in him so that she put up with being called a gladiator's mistress? For her pretty Sergius had already begun to shave and to look forward to a rest thanks to the wound in his arm. Besides, many things about his face were ugly, such as a place rubbed sore by his helmet, a huge growth right on his nose, and a nasty discharge from a constantly running eye. But he was a gladiator. This turns them into Hyacinthuses. This she preferred to her children and her country, this to her sister and her husband. It's steel that they love. This same Sergius, once he retired, would have begun to look like Veiento.

Juvenal, *Satires* 6.103–113

Source F: Images of two Amphitheatres

The Amphitheatre at Pompeii.



The Colosseum, (Amphitheatre of Flavius) at Rome.



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Extract from Virgil, Aeneid, 1.261-277, in David West (trans), The Aeneid, Penguin Classics, London, 2003.

Ovid, Fasti 2.533-570

Translated from Vitruvius, On Architecture 5.6

Extract from Juvenal, Satires, 6.103.113.

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