



**GCSE**



**C990UB0-1**

**TUESDAY, 3 JUNE 2025 – MORNING**

**LATIN – Component 3B**

**Roman Civilisation**

**1 hour plus your additional time allowance**

**Surname** \_\_\_\_\_

**First name(s)** \_\_\_\_\_

**Centre Number** \_\_\_\_\_

**Candidate Number**   0  \_\_\_\_\_

| For Examiner's use only |              |              |
|-------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Topic 5 or 6            | Maximum Mark | Mark Awarded |
|                         | 40           |              |

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# **INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

**Use black ink, black ball-point pen or your usual method.**

**Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces provided on the front cover.**

**You should answer EITHER Topic 5 (Roman family life) OR Topic 6 (The City of Rome).**

**(continued on the next page)**



# **INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

**continued**

**Write your answers in the spaces provided in this booklet. If you run out of space, use the additional page(s) at the back of the booklet, taking care to number the question(s) correctly.**

## **INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES**

**The total mark available for this paper is 40.**

**The number of marks is given in brackets at the end of each question or part-question.**



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# PICTURE 1: A painting of Roman writing materials



**[Picture 1 shows part of a wall painting from a house in Pompeii. It shows several writing materials on a shelf. On the left, a writing implement is on top of a pot. It is next to a rolled-up item for writing on. On the right, there is a second writing implement. It is on top of an item for writing on, which is made up of two large squares.]**

**(Turn over)**



**Answer either Topic 5 or Topic 6.**

**Topic 5: Roman family life**

**Answer ALL questions.**

- 1. PICTURE 1 on and opposite page 4 shows a painting of Roman writing materials. Study the picture and answer the questions. The picture is in landscape orientation.**

**(continued on the next page)**

**(Turn over)**



**Question 1 continued**

**(a) What writing materials can you see in the picture? Write TWO examples. [2 marks]**

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## Question 1 continued

**(b) Write TWO places where a Roman teacher might have delivered his lessons. [2 marks]**

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**Question 1 continued**

**(c) Write TWO reasons that might have prevented a Roman child going to school. [2 marks]**

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**2. Read the passage from a work by the Roman author Quintilian on the next two pages and answer the questions.**

**(continued on the next page)**

**(Turn over)**



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**(Turn over)**

**Nor is it sufficient to have read the poets only; every kind of writer must be carefully studied, not merely for the subject matter, but for the vocabulary; for words often acquire authority from their use by a particular author. Nor can such training be regarded as complete if it stops short of music, for the teacher of literature has to speak of metre and rhythm: nor again if he is ignorant of astronomy can he understand the poets; for they frequently give their indications of time by reference to the rising and setting of the stars.**

**(Turn over)**

**Ignorance of philosophy is an equal drawback, since there are numerous passages in almost every poem based on the most intricate questions of natural philosophy, while among the Greeks we have Empedocles and among our own poets Varro and Lucretius, all of whom have expounded their philosophies in verse.**

**(Turn over)**



**Question 2 continued**

**(a) According to this passage, why is it necessary to study other subjects in order to understand poetry?**

**Write THREE points, referring to the passage in your answer.**

**[6 marks]**

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**(continue answer on the next page)**

**(Turn over)**



## Question 2 (a) continued

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**Question 2 (a) continued**

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**Question 2 (a) continued**

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**Question 2 continued**

**(b) Write ONE reason, not mentioned in the passage, why a Roman might have thought studying poetry was a good idea. [1 mark]**

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**(continued on the next page)**

**(Turn over)**



**Question 2 continued**

**(c) What was the title of the teacher in the SECOND STAGE of school a Roman child might have attended?**

**[1 mark]**

**Tick the correct box.**

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**grammaticus**

☐

**lanista**

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**paedagogus**

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## **PICTURE 2: A statue of a man holding two busts**



**[Picture 2 is a statue of a man wearing long clothes. He is standing. In each hand he is holding the image of a man's face. One of the images is supported by a palm tree.]**



**3. Look at PICTURE 2 on and opposite page 17 and answer the questions.**

**(a) What member of the Roman household (familia) is depicted standing in the picture above?**  
**[1 mark]**

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**(continued on the next page)**

**(Turn over)**



**Question 3 continued**

**(b) What item of clothing is he wearing that identifies him as a Roman citizen? [1 mark]**

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**(continued on the next page)**

**(Turn over)**



**Question 3 continued**

**(c) Why did the Romans believe  
honouring their ancestors was  
important? Write TWO reasons.  
[2 marks]**

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Question 3 (c) continued

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**PICTURE 3: A relief showing a male and female figure with two children**



**[Picture 3 is a carving of a Roman family. There are four figures, a man and a woman standing behind two smaller figures. At the back, the woman is wearing a veil over her hair and has clothes covering her body fully. Next to her is a man wearing a tunic. The man and woman are looking down at the two smaller figures. The man is reaching out to them with his hand. The small figure on the left wears clothes and a necklace with a circular pendant. The fourth figure is smaller and is naked.]**

**(Turn over)**



**4. Look at PICTURE 3 on and opposite page 22 and answer the questions.**

**(a) Write TWO ways in which this picture shows an ideal Roman family. [2 marks]**

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**Question 4 (a) continued**

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**Question 4 continued**

**(b) What advantages were there for a Roman woman to be married?**

**Write THREE examples. [3 marks]**

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Question 4 (b) continued

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- 5. On the next two pages, read the passage from a work by the Roman author Suetonius describing the marriages of the first emperor, Augustus, and answer the questions.**

**(Turn over)**



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**When he (Augustus) became  
reconciled with Antony after their  
first quarrel, and their troops begged  
that the rivals be further united by  
some tie of kinship, he therefore  
married Antony's stepdaughter  
Claudia, daughter of Fulvia by  
Publius Clodius, although she was  
barely of marriageable age; but  
because of a quarrel with his  
mother-in-law Fulvia, he divorced  
her before they had begun to live  
together. Shortly after that he  
married Scribonia, who had been  
married twice before to two**

**5**

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**ex-consuls and who was a mother by one of them. He divorced her, too, “unable to put up with her perverse nature,” as he himself writes, and at once took Livia Drusilla from her husband Tiberius Nero, although she was pregnant at the time. He married her and loved her alone from then on.**

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**Question 5 continued**

- (a) ‘Although she was barely of marriageable age’ (lines 8 to 9). At about what age would Claudia have been when she married Augustus?  
[1 mark]**
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**(continued on the next page)**

**(Turn over)**



**Question 5 continued**

**(b) According to the passage, write ONE reason why Augustus got married AND ONE reason why he got divorced. [2 marks]**

**Augustus GOT MARRIED because:**

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**(continue answer on the next page)**

**(Turn over)**



**Question 5 (b) continued**

**Augustus GOT DIVORCED because:**

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**Question 5 continued**

**(c) Apart from the reasons stated in the passage, write ONE OTHER reason why a Roman man might have got divorced. [1 mark]**

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**(Turn over)**



**Question 5 continued**

**(d) Why is it likely that divorce was more common among upper-class Romans than among the lower classes and poorer people?**  
**[1 mark]**

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**(Turn over)**



**6. 'It was better to have been a poor but free Roman than an enslaved person in a rich man's house.'**

**To what extent do you agree with this statement? [12 marks]**

**In your answer you should:**

- **present a balanced and logical argument**

**(continued on the next page)**

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**Question 6 continued**

- **support your argument with evidence and examples of the different aspects of life for poor but free members of Roman society and for enslaved people living in a wealthy Roman household**
- **write in continuous prose without bullet points.**

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**(continue answer on the next page)**

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**If you need more space for your answer,  
please continue on pages 81 to 90.**

**(Turn over)**



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**Aeneas will wage a great war in Italy  
and crush its fierce people, building  
great walls for his people and  
establishing laws until three  
summers of his reign in Latium have 5  
passed and a third winter after the  
defeat of the Rutulians. But the rule  
of his son, Ascanius, now given the  
name Iulus, will last thirty years and  
he will transfer his kingdom from 10  
Lavinium, building mighty walls at  
Alba Longa. In this place will the  
kings from Hector's race reign for  
three hundred years, when Ilia, the  
priestess queen, heavy with child 15  
by Mars, will give birth to twins.**

## **Topic 6: The City of Rome**

**Do not answer this topic if you have answered Topic 5.**

**Answer ALL questions.**

- 1. On the opposite page, read this passage from the *Aeneid*, by the Roman poet Virgil, and answer the questions.**

**(continued on the next page)**

**(Turn over)**



**Question 1 continued**

**(a) What famous city did Aeneas come from? [1 mark]**

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**(Turn over)**



**Question 1 continued**

**(b) In LINES 7–9, Aeneas' son will now have the name Iulus. What important Roman leader had a similar name? [1 mark]**

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**(Turn over)**



**Question 1 continued**

**(c) In LINE 16, Ilia will give birth to twins. Write the name of ONE of these twins. [1 mark]**

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**Question 1 continued**

**(d) Write TWO examples from the passage, explaining how these would have made a Roman feel proud of their ancestors. [4 marks]**

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**Question 1 (d) continued**

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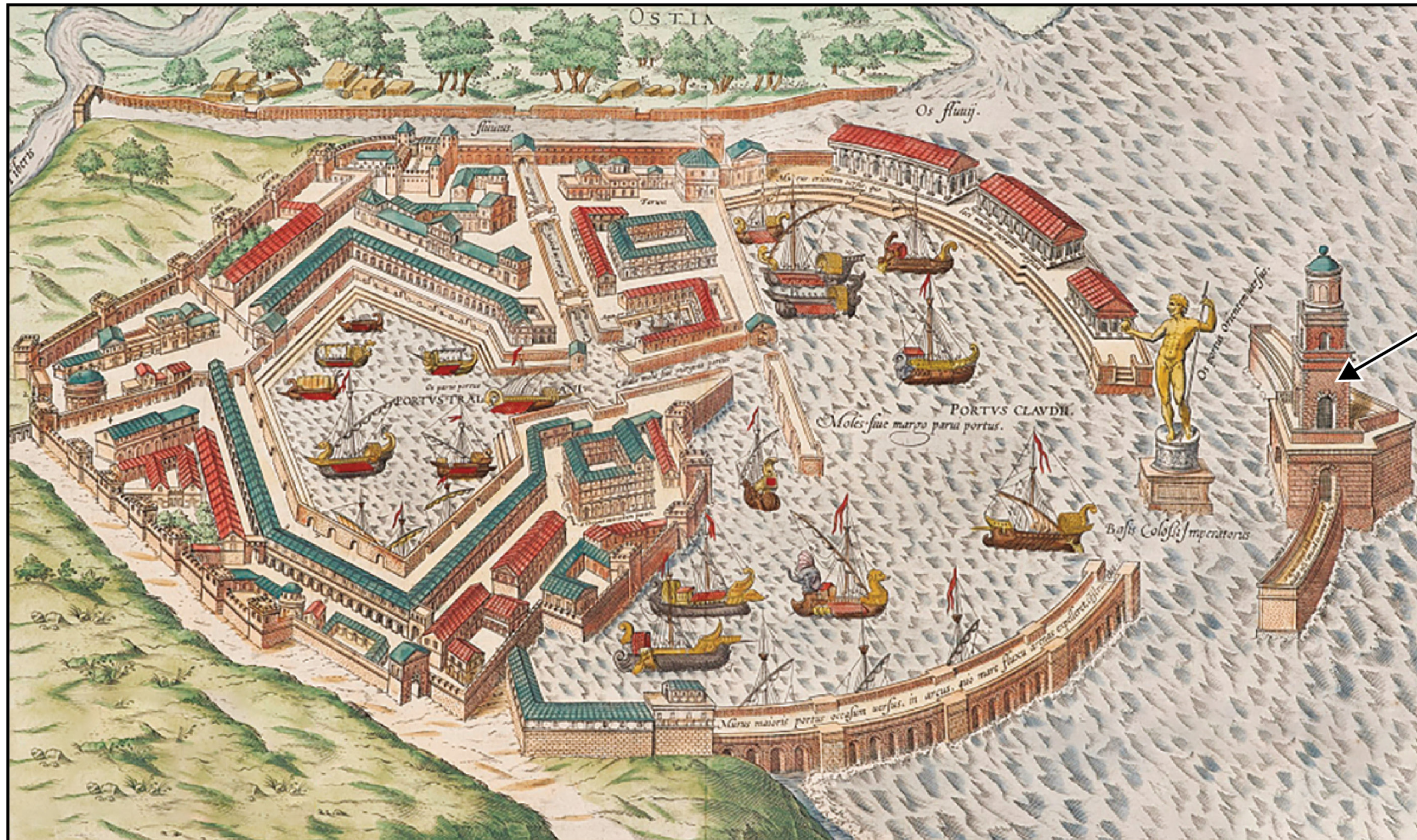
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# PICTURE 1: An illustration of a fortified port



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**[Picture 1 is a painting of the port of Ostia seen from above, showing the city and the sea. Building A is on the right of the painting. The building is a tall structure, three stories high, and has a small circular tower on the top. The tower has several arches. It is set on a stone, U-shaped wall in the sea. In the centre of the painting is the port of Ostia. The city is surrounded by an oval-shaped wall. The wall extends out into the sea in a semi-circle. There is a gap in the wall at the end of the semicircle, where a large bronze statue stands.]**

**(description continues on the next page)**

**(Turn over)**



**There are grand buildings on this section of the wall. Inside the city wall on the left, there are several buildings in long rows, arranged in a hexagon. These buildings enclose part of the sea. Several boats are on the water in this area. Between the hexagon and the semi-circular wall there is a large area of sea. There are tall, rectangular buildings next to the water here. Several large ships sail in the water in this area.]**

**(Turn over)**



**2. Look at PICTURE 1 – a reconstruction of the port of Ostia – on and opposite page 54 and answer the questions. The picture is in landscape orientation.**

**(a) What is the building labelled A?**  
**[1 mark]**

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**(continued on the next page)**

**(Turn over)**



**Question 2 continued**

**(b) Write THREE OTHER features of this harbour and the city of Ostia that a visitor might have seen AND explain why each was important.  
[6 marks]**

**Feature 1:**

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**Question 2 (b) continued**

**This was important because:**

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**Question 2 (b) continued**

**Feature 2:**

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**Question 2 (b) continued**

**This was important because:**

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**Question 2 (b) continued**

**Feature 3:**

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**Question 2 (b) continued**

**This was important because:**

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**TURN OVER**

**PICTURE 2: A photograph looking upwards into the inside of a temple dome**



**[Picture 2 is a photograph of the roof of a large Roman temple. The picture was taken from inside the temple, looking up at the ceiling. The ceiling is circular in shape and extends upwards in a hemisphere. There are lots of squares set into it. In the centre of the roof, there is a circular hole.]**

**(Turn over)**



**3. Look at PICTURE 2 – the inside of a Roman temple – on and opposite page 63 and answer the questions.**

**(a) What is the name of the Roman temple shown in the picture?**

**Tick the correct box. [1 mark]**

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**Pantheon**

☐

**Temple of Jupiter Optimus  
Maximus**

☐

**Temple of Vesta**

**(continued on the next page)**

**(Turn over)**



**Question 3 continued**

**(b) Write ONE feature of this temple  
that might have been considered  
unusual by a Roman. [1 mark]**

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**Question 3 continued**

**(c) Why do you think Romans built such impressive temples? Write TWO reasons. [2 marks]**

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**Question 3 (c) continued**

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## PICTURE 3: A photograph of an ornately decorated arch



**[Picture 3 is a photograph of a stone Roman arch. The structure is a very large rectangular block, consisting of three arches with a stone section across the top. The whole structure is symmetrical. The central archway is wide and tall and has a smaller archway on either side. Above each smaller arch is a carving of soldiers. Above that are two carvings with a circular border. Four columns divide the three arches. The base of each column is ornately carved and at the top of each column is a statue.]**

**(description continues on the next page)**

**(Turn over)**



**Above the arches is a large stone section with ornate carvings. In the centre of this stone is a lengthy inscription in very large letters. On both sides of the inscription there are two squares with relief carvings. The carvings around the inscription depict one man standing on a platform and other figures below him.]**

**(Turn over)**



**4. Look at PICTURE 3 – an arch – on and opposite page 68.**

**(a) Write TWO reasons why the type of arch in the picture was built.**

**[2 marks]**

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**Question 4 (a) continued**

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**Question 4 continued**

**(b) Write TWO types of buildings in Rome that contained arches.**

**[2 marks]**

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**Question 4 continued**

**(c) What items might have been seen on the building site for a Roman arch? Write TWO examples.**

**[2 marks]**

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**PICTURE 4: A relief showing many male figures on horseback, carrying ensigns or holding severed heads**



**[Picture 4 is part of a carving from Trajan's column. In the centre stands Trajan in grand military uniform, talking to a figure on the right. Below him are three men on horses wearing helmets. On the right, two figures are stretching out their hands to Trajan. They hold severed heads in their hands. On the left, are many men wearing identical clothing. Three of the men are carrying poles. There are several circles on each pole, positioned in a vertical line.]**

**(Turn over)**



**5. Look at PICTURE 4 – a scene from Trajan’s Column – on and opposite page 74 and answer the question.**

**Write TWO examples from this scene, explaining how they show Roman power and domination. [4 marks]**

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## Question 5 continued

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**Question 5 continued**

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6. **‘In Rome, image was everything. So long as the city looked good, that was all that mattered to the ruling classes.’**

**To what extent do you agree with this statement? [12 marks]**

**In your answer you should:**

- **present a balanced and logical argument**

**(continued on the next page)**

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**Question 6 continued**

- **support your argument with evidence of the different locations, buildings and monuments, and their purpose and importance, found in the city of Rome**
- **write in continuous prose without bullet points.**

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**END OF PAPER**

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please continue on pages 81 to 90.**



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