



GCSE MARKING SCHEME

AUTUMN 2021

**LATIN - COMPONENT 3B
C990UB0-1**

INTRODUCTION

This marking scheme was used by WJEC for the 2021 examination. It was finalised after detailed discussion at examiners' conferences by all the examiners involved in the assessment. The conference was held shortly after the paper was taken so that reference could be made to the full range of candidates' responses, with photocopied scripts forming the basis of discussion. The aim of the conference was to ensure that the marking scheme was interpreted and applied in the same way by all examiners.

It is hoped that this information will be of assistance to centres but it is recognised at the same time that, without the benefit of participation in the examiners' conference, teachers may have different views on certain matters of detail or interpretation.

WJEC regrets that it cannot enter into any discussion or correspondence about this marking scheme.

EDUQAS GCSE LATIN
COMPONENT 3B - ROMAN CIVILISATION
AUTUMN 2021 MARK SCHEME

Topic 3: Daily Life in a Roman Town – mark scheme.

			AO2	AO3
1. (a)	At their patron's/ex-master's house	(1)	1	
(b)	Two of: <i>Sportula</i> /money (1) food (1) Invitation to dinner (1) job offer (1)	(2)		2
(c)	One of: Preparation for a dinner party (1) or for a <i>recitatio</i> (1) for the visit of the emperor (1) to make couches more comfortable (1)	(1)		1
(d)	Two of: He is a poet (1) he hopes to be able to read his work (1) as part of the after-dinner entertainment (1) wants to impress/curry favour with the emperor (1) to advertise his work (1)	(2)		2
Total marks for question 1: [6]				

		AO2	AO3
2. (a)	<p>Small, high windows for privacy and to keep out the heat Many rooms for different uses (details) Impressive atrium, cool and airy Sense of space with little furniture Would impress guests and business associates Pool for rainwater Lararium for family worship Detail of decoration - marble/mosaic floors, brightly coloured walls, paintings of Greek myths etc Study for work Kitchen with stove for cooking (but no oven) Two dining rooms Furnished with three couches and small table Enclosed garden Provided shade and attractive plants, statues, fountains etc Colonnade</p> <p>Not attractive from outside Came right up to the pavement – no front garden Shops at the front might encroach on family life if rented out Slave quarters within the house Most had no bathroom, only a lavatory Most had no running water – had to be collected from public fountains Curtains instead of doors – not so private</p> <p>Four marks for examples Four marks for evaluation</p>	(8)	4
(b)	<p>Three of: Liable to collapse/catch fire/very crowded/no running water/lack of sanitation/noisy/little privacy</p>	(3)	3
Total marks for question 2: [11]			

			AO2	AO3
3. (a)	Two of: There was mutual trust – talked freely in front of their master It was friendly – enjoyed conversation together Protective – would deflect danger from master/ would remain silent even under torture	(2)		2
(b)	Three of: Childcare/ scribe/secretary/accounts/cook/tutor/hairdresser	(3)	3	
(c)	Three of: Escort former master to the forum/witness the signing of a document/lead applause at public speech/help him at election time	(3)	3	
Total marks for question 3: [8]				
4. (a)	Temple	(1)	1	
(b)	Two of: Election slogans/results/poking fun at election rivals/ publicity for or dates of shows or processions/sales & auctions/lost and found items/ lovers' messages	(2)	2	
Total marks for question 4: [3]				

		AO2	AO3	
5.	<p>Agree Some lived in well-appointed houses with plenty of space Often had running water Slaves did the work Aqueducts brought clean water into public fountains Towns generally laid out in a grid pattern for easy access to amenities Streets were paved with stepping stones Raised pavements kept feet clean Forum had many amenities accessible to all – temples, shops, Colonnades for shade and socialising Traders could set up stalls here Or schools Basilica for businessmen Many shops selling different goods Items imported from other places Bakeries, fullers etc Public baths available at no/very small charge Gave opportunity for socialising, getting clean and exercise Women had separate baths/bathing time Most towns had theatres and amphitheatres – free entertainment for all, including slaves Sometimes a circus Processions through the town on holidays Good private social life – e.g. dinner parties Many <i>thermopolia</i> for fast food and socialising Town officials ensured law and order and that money was spent wisely Citizens had the power to elect officials Ex-slaves had their patron for support</p> <p>Disagree Some living accommodation was poor & cramped No water supply <i>Insulae</i> prone to collapsing, fires Noise disturbed sleep (graffito) Noise from baths disturbed nearby residents Clients 'worn out' At beck and call of patrons to do menial tasks Rich had busy morning in lawcourts/at the forum Many were slaves and had limited freedom Some treated badly by masters Some had no time for personal interests/social life Unpleasant working conditions in bakeries & fulleries Baths serviced by slaves Pickpockets, thieves and prostitutes in baths Gladiators were slaves People forced to work in brothels Women had more restricted lives e.g. could not vote</p> <p>Allocate marks using grid for 12-mark questions. Do not reward overlapping information.</p>	(12)	6	6
Total marks for question 5: [12]				

Total marks for paper: [40]

Assessment of 12 mark questions

These questions should **not** be assessed on a point-by-point basis. Rather, examiners should use the grid below to assess the extent to which responses broadly meet the following requirements:

- appropriate/relevant choice of examples from **content**
- convincing **interpretation** of the examples chosen
- **argumentation**/linkage between examples/drawing reasoned conclusions

It is **not** expected that answers will be uniformly successful in all aspects. Examiners should first establish which Band for each AO is most appropriate to the response as a whole, then adjust up/down within the Band to reflect particular strength/weakness in any one respect. The separate figures awarded for each AO should be displayed on the script, then added together to give the total mark for the question.

	AO2: Characteristics of performance	AO3: Characteristics of performance
Band 3	<p style="text-align: center;">5-6 marks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • shows thorough knowledge of the material available • examples are extensive, well selected and fully integrated into the argument 	<p style="text-align: center;">5-6 marks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • thoroughly convincing/perceptive/imaginative interpretation • generally draws conclusions from the evidence
Band 2	<p style="text-align: center;">3-4 marks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • shows some sound knowledge of the material available • a range of relevant examples to support the argument, but either limited in number or not always precise 	<p style="text-align: center;">3-4 marks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • some convincing/perceptive/imaginative interpretation • makes some links/draws some conclusions from the evidence
Band 1	<p style="text-align: center;">1-2 marks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • shows slight or generally inaccurate knowledge of the material available • a small range of examples, not always relevant to the question 	<p style="text-align: center;">1-2 marks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • slight or generally unconvincing interpretation of examples • a limited attempt to make links/draws some conclusions from the evidence
	<p style="text-align: center;">0 marks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • no relevant response 	<p style="text-align: center;">0 marks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • no meaningful attempt to link the question to the material

Topic 4: Roman Britain

			AO2	AO3
1. (a)	<p>Two of: Close to a river – means of transport or water supply River on two sides – offered extra protection Possible to bridge the river at this point – ease of access to other side Woods nearby – timber supply Flat ground – made building easier</p>	(4)		4
(b)	<p>Two of: Each unit shared by 8 men – so cramped and lacked privacy However, there were two rooms – so sleeping area was separate Blocks built opposite each other – created a veranda for socialising</p>	(4)	2	2
(c)	<p>One of: Granary – ensured a good food supply <i>Principia</i> (HQ): basilica for meetings/soldiers' pay and savings kept here <i>Praetorium</i> – provided excellent accommodation for the legatus and his family Hospital – enabled injured soldiers to get good, swift medical treatment Bath house – provided a place to get clean and socialise Workshop/armoury: enabled production/ repair of weapons</p> <p>Do not accept amphitheatre or vicus</p>	(2)		2
Total marks for question 1: [10]				

			AO2	AO3
2. (a)	Minerva	[1]	1	
(b)	<p>Pleasant Bathing - huge public baths with caldarium etc. Could swim in the Great Bath Hot spring provided constant hot water Sacred hot spring, enclosed by balustrade Bubbling waters and steam created a sense of mystery Spring supposedly had healing powers Variety of people from far away, such as from Gaul Sense of being in a holy place Enormous temple with sacred precinct Dramatic Gorgon-type carving on pediment Magnificent altar Statue of Sulis Minerva inside temple Native deity worshipped alongside Roman goddess Could throw coins etc. into the spring for luck Could buy good luck charms Other buildings to see in the town – basilica, theatre</p> <p>Not pleasant Crowded place as many people visited Might find the use of <i>defixiones</i> sinister Could dislike the commercialism of a religious site – tourist stalls selling trinkets Sight of invalids/wounded soldiers might be distressing Might not enjoy animals being sacrificed Thieves</p> <p>Three points and explanation needed</p>	(6)	3	3
Total marks for question 2: [7]				

		AO2	AO3	
3. (a)	<p>The sheer size of the palace – many rooms arranged in 4 wings</p> <p>The Roman style – symmetrical, columns, very different from British buildings</p> <p>The entrance hall - very grand with columns and pediment</p> <p>Audience chamber – awe-inspiring for visitors who were received here</p> <p>Large formal garden – Italian style, hedges, flowers, statues, fountains (not very British)</p> <p>Large bath house – not a feature of British life</p> <p>Many geometric mosaics –shows skill of specialist craftsmen</p> <p>Pictures in mosaics e.g. Cupid on a dolphin - impressive skill and quality of materials</p> <p>Other decoration e.g. painted wall plaster – shows wealth and attention to detail</p> <p>Stucco wall frieze/marble wall decoration – work of craftsmen from Greece and Asia Minor</p> <p>Three points and explanation needed</p>	(6)	3	3
(b)	<p>Two of:</p> <p>Appointed king of his tribe/given Roman citizenship/ allowed to add two of the Emperor’s names to his own/became a ‘client king’</p>	(2)	2	
Total marks for question 3: [8]				
4. (a)	<p>Two of:</p> <p>Looked after farm equipment/tools</p> <p>Ran the farm for an absent master</p> <p>Made sure that the slaves remain healthy</p> <p>Organised the slaves’ clothing</p> <p>Organised the slaves’ work and made sure that they work hard</p>	(2)	2	
(b)	<p>One of:</p> <p>wheat/grain/barley/oats/rye/peas/cherries/honey/leather/hunting dogs</p>	(1)	1	
Total marks for question 4: [3]				

		AO2	AO3	
5.	<p>Positive changes</p> <p>The Romans have largely kept peace Britons have the protection of the Roman army – strategically placed fortresses throughout the province Economic advantages for the <i>vici</i> which have grown up around the forts Excellent road network Roads well-built to avoid flooding etc Network covers the whole of Britain Brings increased opportunities for trade New goods brought in from the rest of the empire, such as wine, oil New markets for British traders – grain, hunting dogs exported Development of towns (e.g. Aquae Sulis) with all their amenities Clean water brought in by aqueducts and lead pipes Good quality housing for inhabitants Public baths built throughout the province – better hygiene Temples incorporate worship of indigenous gods (e.g. Sulis) to avoid conflict People have access to courts and other public buildings Entertainment in the theatres, amphitheatres and circuses Existing leaders still keep power (to an extent). Local leaders benefit from cooperating with Romans (e.g. Cogidubnus) Education for the ruling classes Roman style villas built (e.g. Chedworth, Lullingstone) Huge complexes with many rooms and beautiful mosaics Bath houses Efficiently run farms linked to villas New methods of farming introduced</p> <p>Less positive changes</p> <p>Britain now part of the Roman empire - lost independence Some may regret that identity has been lost – Roman style buildings instead of traditional ones, rulers 'Romanised', speaking Latin and wearing the toga Pressured to live in tribal capitals Subject to Roman laws Taxes Some Britons have been enslaved by the Romans British slaves work on farms and in mines Romans could be seen as exploiting British mines for minerals Some British leaders mistreated (Boudica, Caratacus) Corn had to be provided for soldiers</p> <p>For the majority of people, life probably didn't change very much at all.</p> <p>Allocate marks using grid for 12-mark questions. Do not reward overlapping information.</p>	(12)	6	6
Total marks for question 5: [12]				

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