



GCSE MARKING SCHEME

SUMMER 2022

**LATIN - COMPONENT 3A
C990UA0-1**

INTRODUCTION

This marking scheme was used by WJEC for the 2022 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 3A - LATIN LITERATURE (NARRATIVES)
SUMMER 2022 MARK SCHEME

Section A: Tacitus, *Boudica*

			AO2	AO3
1. (a)	The Britons	(1)	1	
(b) (i)	(The women) were dressed in funeral clothes (looked) like Furies were carrying torches had dishevelled/messy hair Credit any two of the above.	(2)	2	
(ii)	The prayers/curses were <i>diras</i> (terrible). They were pouring out prayers/curses The Romans had never seen the like before (<i>novitate aspectus</i>). They were asking the gods for help that the gods might destroy the Romans. One of above or similar.	(1)		1
(iii)	The Romans froze with fear Must include fear to get mark with 'their limbs were stuck together' They laid themselves open to being wounded.	(2)	2	
(c)	They used to sprinkle their altars with human blood They looked for signs from the gods in human entrails (They practised human sacrifice = 1)	(2)	2	
Total for Question 1: 8				

			AO2	AO3
2. (a) (i)	He was rich/had been rich for a long time	(1)	1	
(ii)	He wanted to protect/keep from harm his kingdom (1) and home/household/family (1)	(2)	2	
(iii)	His kingdom was laid waste/plundered by centurions (1), his household (was plundered) by slaves (1) as though it was captured property (1) (The Romans stole everything = 1)	(3)	3	
(b)	B - The king's relatives were treated as slaves	(1)	1	
(c)	<p>Indicative content</p> <p><i>contumelia et metu graviorum</i> -the Iceni felt humiliated by the Romans and were afraid of worse treatment <i>commotis ... Trinobantibus</i> – they persuaded a neighbouring tribe to join them <i>alii nondum servitio fracti</i> – also others not yet broken by slavery <i>acerrimo in veteranos odio</i> – they hated the veterans bitterly recent settlers/veterans had been driving them from their homes and land and calling them slaves -<i>pellebant ... exturbabant ... appellando ...</i> serving soldiers were supporting the veterans in the hope behaving in a similar fashion – <i>foventibus ... licentiae</i>. <i>templum divo Claudio</i>- the temple to Claudius was a symbol of Roman domination. priests were wasting resources in a show of religious fervour – <i>specie religionis ... effundebant</i>.</p> <p>Style</p> <p><i>contumelia et metu</i> – paired nouns reinforcing the discontent cesserant, rapiunt – juxtaposition to reinforce what they were doing to regain what they had lost <i>rapiunt</i> promoted in clause to emphasise the action <i>servitio fracti</i> – dramatic phrase <i>occultis coniurationibus</i> – hyperbole, conspiracies are by their nature, secret <i>acerrimo</i> – superlative to reinforce how much they hated the veterans <i>pellebant ... exturbabant ... appellando</i> – tricolon with variatio to draw attention to the cruelty of the veterans and soldiers, and use of imperfect to emphasise repeated action <i>similitudine vitae et spe eiusdem licentiae</i> – balanced phrase to draw attention to the desires of the soldiers choice of vocabulary – <i>dominationis</i> – Roman power <i>effundebant</i> hyperbole, choice of imperfect to emphasise repeated action <i>specie religionis</i> – choice of <i>specie</i> showing distrust of the Roman priests</p> <p>Credit any other valid points. Maximum of 6 marks to be awarded if only content or only style is mentioned.</p>	(8)		8
Total for Question 2: 15				

			AO2	AO3
3.	<p>Candidates should make at least 5 points which are supported by quotation/direct reference to the text with explicit evaluative comment.</p> <p>Such a crisis -the situation is critical Although Suetonius had confidence in his men – he believed in his soldiers but needed to encourage/rouse them up Pleas and prayers – he uses emotion ..shouts and empty threats of the barbarians – portraying the tribesmen as overly emotional/unstable ..more women than young fighting men – they will be easily overcome unwarlike and unarmed ...surrender immediately – they are easy prey for the Romans strength and courage of Romans explicitly stated glory will be increased – the Romans will be remembered stand together reminding them of their training and discipline no thought for plunder – do not behave like barbarians there will be enough plunder for them all reminding them of the material rewards of war when victory is won/Suetonius confident of the outcome – definite/confident statements, reassuring to soldiers</p>	(5)		5
Total for Question 3:5				

			AO2	AO3
4.	<p>Using the marking grid on the following page, assess for range of relevant examples across the text as a whole + clear interpretations. Credit should be given to all valid and supported responses: for/against/some of each. Latin quotation is not required. Candidates may agree or disagree with the statement as long as they support the argument with evidence from the text and come to a conclusion.</p> <p>Rebellion going to fail We are introduced to wild and unrestrained Britons on the shore at Mona – suggesting they are ill-disciplined. The references to their religious practices - designed to make a Roman audience feel revulsion at barbaric practices. Given what happened to Petilius, Suetonius was more careful- so the Romans learnt from previous events. Suetonius much more focused – he decides to sacrifice Londinium and is not swayed by the pleas of the inhabitants – Romans are ruthless. Suetonius is strategically better – he chooses a well defended place in which to position his troops. Boudica’s troops are rushing around and are so confident of victory they surround the battlefield with wagons filled with their wives and families. Roman ruthlessness slaughtered everything in its path – women and pack animals The mopping up was efficient and further troops were sent- i.e. Roman resources were greater than those of the British. Tacitus suggests that enthusiasm and confidence among the Britons was so great they neglected to sow crops for the following year as they assumed they would be able to use the supplies brought in for use by the Roman troops.</p> <p>Rebellion had a chance The Romans had become complacent: - Prasutagus had a good reputation with the Romans and was trying to act responsibly/not rock the boat. - the Britons felt they had nothing to lose as they were being treated like slaves anyway - they had not fortified Camulodunum sufficiently well Gods appeared to be with them – signs and omens seen eg statue of Victory overturned, image of colony seen in river etc Catus Decianus not taking it seriously and only sending a few troops. Accomplices of the rebels were working against the Romans who persuaded them not to evacuate the colony. Ninth Legion under Petilius Cerialis routed, and Catus leaves Britain. Boudica makes a stirring speech which talks of the victories the tribes have already had.</p>	(12)	6	6
Total for Question 4: 12				
Total marks for Component 3A (AO2: 20 marks, AO3: 20 marks): 40				

Section B: Ovid, *Ceyx and Alcyone*

			AO2	AO3
1. (a) (i)	Very faithful (must give English as per rubric)	(1)	1	
(ii)	She was chilled to the bone She grew pale (like boxwood) She wept (a lot) (as long as wording conveys the right idea, award mark)	(3)	3	
(b)	A - Am I now dearer to you when I am absent?	(1)	1	
(c)	Seen – shattered timbers (from a ship) on the shore/evidence of a shipwreck. Read – names on tombs without a body/inscriptions on empty tombs. Award marks even if wording is not exactly as in the text.	(2)	2	
Total for Q1: 7				

			AO2	AO3
2. (a)	A crack had opened/wedges had loosened The wax/waterproofing on the hull had gone	(2)	2	
(b)	<p>Indicative content</p> <p>There was lots of rain – <i>largi ... imbres</i> Sky seemed low (because of cloud) – <i>totum descendere caelum</i> Sea was swollen -<i>tumefactum pontum</i> (looking as though it was rising up to the sky) Sails were soaking (so heavy and useless) – <i>vela madent</i> ... Sea and sky seemed to join (clouds were so low and sea so high) – <i>caelestibus undis</i> and <i>aequoreae miscentur aquae</i> So cloudy there were not stars visible – <i>caret ignibus aether</i> The dark was oppressive – <i>caecaque nox premitur ...</i> There was lightning – <i>micantia ... fulmina/ ardescunt ... ignes</i></p> <p>Style</p> <p><i>ecce</i> – dramatic exclamation <i>cadunt</i> – vivid depiction of the rain <i>largi resolutis nubibus imbres</i> – chiasmus/careful arrangement of words to draw attention to the heavy rain and numerous clouds. Arrangement of lines 16 and 17 is complementary with <i>descendere</i> in 16 and <i>ascendere</i> in 17 and both lines beginning with <i>inque</i> (<i>inque fretum/inque plagas</i>) to draw attention to the sea rising up and the sky lowering. Tetracolon (4 elements) of description of storm – <i>vela madent ... miscentur aquae ... caret ... aether ... caecaque nox premitur ...</i> Promotion of <i>discutiunt</i> to reinforce the violence of the thunderbolts Juxtaposition of <i>fulmina fulmineis</i> to emphasise the thunderbolts. Choice of <i>ardescunt</i> (begin to glow) to show the escalation of light Juxtaposition of <i>ignibus ignes</i> to emphasise the light/fire of the thunderbolts.</p> <p>Credit any other valid points. Maximum of 6 marks to be awarded if only content or only style is mentioned.</p>	(8)		8
Total for Q2: 10				

			AO2	AO3
3.	<p>Candidates should make at least 5 points which are supported by quotation/direct reference to the text with explicit evaluative comment. There must be at least one comment about the sailors and one about Ceyx.</p> <p>Sailors The sailors' spirits fell as they saw the waves coming at them again and again, potentially bringing death - fear Some wept, some were dazed, some believed that the lucky ones were those whose bodies would be found (to have funerals), some called on the gods even though they could not see the sky - despair Some thought of loved ones at home – wistfulness/sorrow</p> <p>Ceyx Ceyx thought of no one but Alcyone – wistfulness/sadness/love He was pleased he had not brought her on the voyage - relief He wished to look on his kingdom but had lost all sense of direction – wistfulness/sorrow</p>	(5)		5
Total for Q3: 5				
4. (a) (i)	<p>One (<i>sceptra</i>) is a symbol of power, the other (<i>fragmina</i>) shows the destruction of his ship. There must be reference to both <i>sceptra</i> and <i>fragmina</i>. He was accustomed to holding his sceptre (sign of power) but in contrast was now holding the wreckage of his ship.</p> <p>They are both things he held/they show a loss of power = 1 mark.</p> <p>Credit answers that clearly show the candidate understands Ceyx's change of circumstances from power to desperation</p>	(2)	2	
(ii)	to emphasise that Ceyx is going to die/ his father-in-law and father will not be able to help him/ what he is praying for is pointless	(1)		1
(b)	That the waves might wash his body ashore (before the eyes of Alcyone) (1) That his dead body might be buried by (Alcyone's) kindly hands. (1)	(2)	2	
(c)	As often as the waves allowed him (to open his mouth)	(1)	1	
Total for Q4: 6				

			AO2	AO3
5.	<p>Using the marking grid on the following page, assess for range of relevant examples across the text as a whole + clear interpretations. Credit should be given to all valid and supported responses: for/against/some of each. Latin quotation is not required. Candidates may agree or disagree with the statement as long as they support the argument with evidence from the text and come to a conclusion.</p> <p>Ability lies in describing the emotions of his characters Alcyone's reaction when Ceyx says he is going on a voyage – chilled to the bone/pale/weeping/sobbing/asking whether he still loves her/does he prefer to be away from her – manipulative behaviour? Alcyone's fears – are they rational? She has seen wreckage washed ashore and empty tombs erected Her arguments for accompanying Ceyx – that they suffer the same dangers etc. together Ceyx's reaction – he does not wish to upset her further nor to put her in danger He promises a speedy return Alcyone's distress is increased as the ship sets sail The description of the departure of the ship and Alcyone gazing sadly after it. The desperation of the sailors as they attempt to bail out the ship The indecision of the captain as he wonders what to do The fear of the sailors when they realise all is lost The sailors calling out to loved ones Ceyx calling on Alcyone but his relief that she was not involved in the storm His desire to look back to his homeland but not knowing where it was Ceyx calling on his (divine) father-in-law and father for help Ceyx's last words as he drowned being Alcyone's name Alcyone loitering near the shore where she last saw Ceyx Her sorrow for the family of the body she sees being washed towards the shore and her despair at recognising it as Ceyx Alcyone's continuing grief as she metamorphoses and the idea that Ceyx's lifeless body returns the emotion.</p> <p>Ability lies in other areas too The description of the storm is vivid – the way the storm hits when the ship is at its furthest from any shore. The way that the storm is described as building – the sea turning white with swollen waves and the change of prevailing wind The way the rising wind drowned out the captain's orders to furl the sails The way he describes the actions of individual sailors as they try to keep the ship afloat</p>	(6)	6	6

			AO2	AO3
	<p>The noise of shouting, creaking ropes, the roar of the sea and the thunder</p> <p>The way the sky seemed to become lower as the sea became higher</p> <p>The yellow colour of the sea suggesting it is opening up to the seabed changing to black colour like the River Styx and the white froth</p> <p>The way the ship is tossed about on the peaks and troughs of the sea</p> <p>The danger to the ship's integrity as the sea hits it like a battering-ram</p> <p>The simile of the sea as a pride of lions attacking</p> <p>The contrast between the thick darkness of the night and the flashing thunderbolts</p> <p>The drama of the final wave that submerged Ceyx</p> <p>The sudden metamorphoses of Alcyone and of Ceyx and the continuation of their love affair as birds.</p>			
	Total for Q5: 12			
	Total marks for Component 3A (AO2: 20 marks, AO3: 20 marks): 40			