



GCSE MARKING SCHEME

SUMMER 2022

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

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 3B - ROMAN CIVILISATION
SUMMER 2022 MARK SCHEME

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

			AO2	AO3
1. (a)	Three of: statues (1) seats (1) colonnade/pillars/columns (1) fountains (1) pool/fishpond (1) wall paintings (1) Allow kitchen, toilet, store rooms	(3)	3	
(b)	Two of: Colonnade gave shade in a hot climate (1) people could enjoy the sun/fresh air (1) to relax (1) guests could be entertained there (1) there was a cool fountain (1) the summer triclinium was there (1) statues of ancestors which the family could see (1) the garden area was very attractive and light (1) herbs for cooking (1) to impress/show off to guests/visitors (1) introduced fresh air/ventilation to the house (1) Accept other sensible answers	(2)		2
(c)	One of: lararium in many houses/statues (or paintings/mosaics) of gods	(1)		1
(d)	Two of the following + explanation Plenty of space – e.g. light, airy atrium Rooms for different purposes – study, dining room etc There was a special summer dining room - gave a view over the garden Very private - small high windows/whole house enclosed Beautiful decorations – mosaics, statues, painted walls, impluvium No front garden – so very close to passers by Lack of privacy in bedrooms – only curtains, not doors No water supply unless rich – would have to use public baths/fountains Often had shops at the front – could be noisy and invade privacy Accept other sensible answers. Do not reward any overlapping information.	(4)	2	2

Total marks for question 1: [10]

			AO2	AO3
2. (a) (i)	<i>salutatio</i> /morning greeting/clients greeting their patron	(1)	1	
(ii)	Those taking part were given money/gifts or sportula by their patron	(1)		1
(b)	<p>Could receive the <i>sportula</i>/handout each morning Patron would advise the client if in trouble – client had the help of someone more influential than him Might give him gifts/money – this would enable the client to thrive Find him employment/set him up in business – enabled the client to make a living Speak for him in court – a poorer person would not have access to this kind of support otherwise Invite him to dinner – enabled the client to meet influential people</p> <p>But Turning up at the <i>salutatio</i> every morning was tedious – demeaning to have to join a crowd in the hope of a handout Client had to dress in a toga and/or call his patron <i>domine</i> – pointless formality Might not even see patron/or receive anything – client would have wasted his time Would do menial tasks for his patron – these might be boring Might still have to work for his ex-master for a certain number of days each year – not completely free of control Lead the applause if the patron spoke in court - hypocrisy Help the patron if standing for election – this would be time-consuming, taking the client away from earning a living Sometimes given inferior food/wine at dinner party and/or sat away from the host – this was demeaning</p> <p>However, In the absence of state aid, a patron might be a client's chief source of support so clients may have put up with boring and time-consuming duties.</p> <p>Three marks for examples Three marks for evaluation</p>	(6)	3	3

Total marks for question 2: [8]

			AO2	AO3
3. (a)	the impluvium is deeper/has high sides/is larger (1) normally collects rainwater/is a decorative feature/is recessed into the floor (1) This impluvium used for washing/rinsing clothes (1)	(2)	1	1
(b)	One of: Fullers earth/ urine/sulphur/brimstone	(1)	1	
(c)	Two of the following plus explanation: Use of urine in the process – smelly and unhygienic Wet woollen cloth is heavy - hard, physical work Clothes cleaned in treading bowls – skin exposed to urine and other cleaning agents Clothes were sometimes very dirty/not washed often – so would be unpleasant to handle Sulphur and brimstone used to bleach the cloth – workers would breathe in fumes Presses used to finish off – heavy to use	(4)	2	2

Total marks for question 3: [7]

			AO2	AO3
4. (a)	to keep food and drink	(1)	1	
(b)	Two of: Could buy hot food and/or drinks/a place to socialise, gamble/limited cooking facilities at home/equivalent of a takeaway, or fast food, today/rooms above for guests	(2)		2

Total marks for question 4: [3]

		AO2	AO3	
5.	<p>The Forum Ideal place to meet friends and socialise Paved pedestrian area made it pleasant to do so Colonnades ideal to idle away time Forum often had temples for worship dedicated to many gods - examples Shopping opportunities with stalls set up in open space Weights & measures table to ensure fair trading Basilica – commercial centre important for businessmen Lawcourt Senate House in Roman forum Municipal offices – local government Election rallies took place here Political speeches – e.g. the Rostra in Rome <i>Comitia</i> for voting Schooling sometimes took place in the colonnades Notice board gave details of upcoming events and news Public toilets For some, it was a place of work (details) enabling them to make a living</p> <p>Elsewhere Public entertainment venues were not in the forum (although poets sometimes recited their work there) Baths, amphitheatre, theatres, circus – all elsewhere. Many more shops elsewhere in a town Especially bakers and <i>thermopolia</i> Taverns elsewhere in the town Water collected from public fountains Business often done in the baths People worked at home Socialising often took place at dinner parties in the home Tombs usually outside the town and were visited by family members Reference to merchants/tradesmen who had to spend time at the port</p> <p>Houses and flats were not in the forum</p> <p>The significance of the forum varied according to social class and gender. Some would go frequently for work, elections, admin work etc but the lower classes would spend more time at a place of work/thermopolia etc. The same applies to women and enslaved people.</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 – mark scheme.

			AO2	AO3
1. (a)	Two of: in the middle of the fortress (1) road from main gate led straight to it (1) protected on all sides (1) the size of the building shows its importance (1)	(2)	2	
(b)	Three of: Large courtyard (1) surrounded by colonnade (1) huge basilica (1) with vaulted roof (1) sacellum (housed the standard of the legion) (1)	(3)		3
(c)	One of: Bath-house (1) socialising in barracks (1) playing dice/gambling (1) Do not accept drinking/meeting in the vicus/ amphitheatre.	(1)	1	
(d)	Two of the following plus explanation: Fortress surrounded by a rampart, battlements and a ditch – made it easy to stop enemy attack. Guards continually patrolled the battlements – could quickly sound the alarm if needed. Towers at the corners/turrets at the sides – ensured good vantage points in case of enemy approach. Heavily-fortified gateways – prevented unauthorised entry to the fortress. Soldiers lived in barrack blocks in groups of eight – could protect each other. Hospital in the fortress – any injured/sick soldier could get treatment. Granaries in the fortress – contained enough grain for at least one year. River on two sides or forest/woodland – provided a natural defence against attack	(4)	2	2

Total marks for question 1: [10]

			AO2	AO3
2. (a)	The spring	(1)	1	
(b)	Two of: Natural (hot water) spring there (1) spring believed to have healing powers (1) the Celts worshipped Sulis there (1)	(2)		2
(c)	She was the goddess of healing	(1)	1	
(d)	Two of the following plus explanation: Bubbling waters of the spring - created a sense of mystery The natural hot water spring – seen as a gift from the gods Huge baths complex – impressed at the scale and engineering feat Hypocaust – unfamiliar and impressive means of heating Enormous plunge bath – sheer size and rising steam would be impressive People came in hope of a cure – awe that the goddess might be able to heal Temple on the site – huge and awe-inspiring with pediment and gorgon’s head Magnificent altar – awe at the religious nature of the site Life-sized statue of Minerva – represented the presence of the goddess herself Defixio tablets – wonder that an individual could seek divine help in this way However, amazement/wonder might be cancelled out by negative features like the over-commercialism and the excessive number of visitors.	(4)	2	2

Total marks for question 2: [8]

			AO2	AO3
3. (a) (i)	He has remained loyal to the Romans (Accept he helped enslave the people)	(1)		1
(ii)	Two points, supported by evidence. He regards them as being enslaved – admits that the Romans used Cogidubnus to do this The Britons needed to be controlled – a colony of veteran soldiers was set up in the area Cogidubnus was given control over other tribes – seen as a bargaining chip by the Romans? Only saw them as property/not being worth anything/as inferior – had no qualms about making them slaves	(4)	2	2
(b)	One of: He ruled on behalf of the emperor in his area (1) he collected taxes on the Romans' behalf (1) he kept the peace in southern Britain (1)	(1)	1	

Total marks for question 3: [6]

			AO2	AO3
4.	Improvements Romans built an extensive network of roads – all major towns now connected via the shortest routes possible/made travel easier Roman road building techniques were highly developed – led to much better surfaces on which to travel by cart/horse Milestones introduced – gave indication of how far a person needed to travel The roads were straight – took the quickest route for a faster journey/good visibility Accept any sensible answers Difficulties When travelling long distances, people had to use inns – innkeepers were often dishonest Journey times were affected by mode of transport – many people had no access to carriages/horse and had to walk. Robbers and thieves – could be dangerous travelling Roman roads were limited by area – which meant that in many parts of Britain, travellers had to use tracks/paths Accept any sensible answers	(4)	2	2

Total marks for question 4: [4]

		AO2	AO3	
5.	<p>Luxurious and comfortable lifestyle Roman style villas built (e.g. Chedworth, Lullingstone) Often built to take advantage water supply And the sun (Columella) Huge complexes with many rooms Dining rooms for entertaining Underfloor heating Rooms decorated with beautiful mosaics – details from Lullingstone, Chedworth etc. Had suites of baths with full range of rooms Gardens with colonnades and fountains Efficiently run farms linked to villas Had mills to provide flour for everyone Produced oil and wine that could be sold or traded Proximity to roads gave access to markets, and therefore wealth</p> <p>Management of the estate Slaves would have been needed to run the house, baths and garden There was a designated farm manager, the vilicus (bailiff) He was responsible for supervising the slaves Took the workload away from the villa owner Stables for horses Depended on slave labour - “farming equipment with voices” Harsh life Some slaves kept in cells Others in chains Began work “at crack of dawn” Shepherds/oxherds often lived with their animals Food for workers was rationed Workers given leather cloaks to give protection against the weather Could use new equipment which (possibly) made the work easier, such as ploughs</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