



GCSE MARKING SCHEME

SUMMER 2019

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

INTRODUCTION

This marking scheme was used by WJEC for the 2019 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.

GCSE LATIN
SUMMER 2019 MARK SCHEME
COMPONENT 3A - LATIN LITERATURE (NARRATIVES)

Section A: Tacitus, *Germanicus* and *Piso*

Marking Instructions for Component 3A

- Credit should be given for answers which address the question, however cryptically expressed.
- For questions that are objective or points-based, there may well be alternative answers worthy of reward.
- For evaluative questions that are marked using band descriptors (ie the 12 mark question in this component) please follow the instructions above the table.
- Decide on separate marks for AO2 and AO3, write them to the left of the right hand margin and place the marks in the box in the margin.
- The mark scheme for these evaluative questions contains indicative comment. It is not necessary for learners to include all this comment in order to achieve the highest band.
- It is possible (and in fact common) for learners to achieve marks in different bands for AO2 and AO3, for responses to evaluative questions.

Section A: Tacitus, *Germanicus and Piso*

			AO2	AO3
1. (a)	Poisoned him	(1)	1	
(b) (i)	(The remains of) human bodies Spells Curses Lead tablets (with Germanicus' name on) Charred and rotten flesh Any three of the above	(3)	3	
(ii)	He wants to shock his readers He wants to show that Germanicus was superstitious/fearful He wants to show that there were dark forces at work He wants to create a feeling of blame for Piso Credit any one of the above or other credible answer.	(1)		1
(iii)	(Waiting for) signs of (Germanicus') bad health	(1)	1	
[Total for Question 1: 6 marks]				
2. (a)	Agrippina (1) her children (1)	(2)	2	
(b)	A noble woman (1) in a (very) beautiful marriage (1) who deserved the respect (of all) (1), who was carrying her husband's ashes (1), and was uncertain of revenge (1) Any three of the above	(3)		
(c) (i)	On (the island of) Cos	(1)	1	
(ii)	He rejoiced He made sacrifices/slaughtered victims He visited temples Any two of the above	(2)	2	
(d)	C (Then for the first time she changed into cheerful clothes)	(1)	1	
[Total for question 2:9 marks]				

			AO2	AO3
3. (a)	Each valid point re content which makes the description of the grief vivid =1 Each valid style observation = 1 (+1 if accompanied by comment on the content) In order to get full marks, candidates must refer to both content and style. If they do not refer to either content or style the maximum mark is 6. Content <i>multi...plurimi</i>...large crowds met the ship as it sailed into Brundisium <i>complentur...turba</i> - the harbour and walls were packed <i>lente appropinquate</i> - the ship is sailing slowly which is unusual as sailors are normally keen to make landfall <i>omnium gemitus</i> -the crowd groans as Agrippina steps ashore <i>duobus cum liberis</i> – mention of the children to further heighten grief <i>maerentium....rogantium</i> – present participles to suggest actions happening at the same time. Stylistic features Use of historic present to increase immediacy – <i>appropinquat</i>, <i>complentur</i> <i>multi amici et plurimi milites</i> – different interest groups but all in large numbers <i>ruerunt</i> – they were keen to get there to pay respects <i>complentur</i> promoted in its phrase to emphasise the large crowd <i>non solum.....sed etiam....</i>- highlighting that everywhere was packed <i>silentione an voce exciperent</i>– balanced phrase with (deliberative) subjunctive to highlight the uncertainty <i>navis lente ... , non celeriter, ut solet</i> – both <i>lente</i> and <i>non celeriter</i> mean the same. <i>cunctis ad tristitiam compositis</i> – the sailors were sad too, alliteration and sound if hard c draws attention to the widespread grief which includes the sailors. <i>tenens, egressadefixit</i> - variatio to focus on the grief conjugated verb <i>defixit</i> focuses our attention on her grief rather than her disembarkation large number of historic present tenses Credit any other valid points. Maximum of 6 marks to be awarded if only content or style mentioned.	(8)		8
[Total marks for question 3: 8 marks]				

			AO2	AO3
4.	All of Rome was in mourning for Germanicus -consuls, Senate, large part of population. Crowds were lining the streets (as the body approached). They did this despite believing the emperor/Tiberius did not feel the same. On the day of the burial the crowds were silent except for some wailing. Everyone - soldiers, officials and ordinary people – felt that Rome was finished – they said this repeatedly. The emperor and his mother felt differently. Tacitus says that Tiberius could scarcely conceal his delight. Tiberius and his mother, Livia, did not appear in public. Tacitus gives two reasons – they felt open mourning beneath their dignity or the public would see through their charade. There is an overall feeling of despair and lack of faith in the emperor and his family now that Germanicus has gone. There must be specific reference to the passage and explicit evaluation.	(5)		5
	[Total marks for question 4: 5 marks]			

			AO2	AO3
5.	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. Indicative content Heroes Germanicus and Agrippina are portrayed as heroes. They are seen as victims – Piso’s behaviour in camp and his countermanding of Germanicus’ orders. Germanicus’ illness and death present him as a victim. Germanicus has a heroic deathbed scene and is compared with Alexander the Great. Agrippina is seen as a tragic heroine with her children clustered around her as she carries her husband’s ashes onto the ship for Italy. The reaction in Italy and Rome presents Germanicus as a beloved hero and this is emphasised by the reaction of everyone except the imperial family. Villains Piso is introduced as a villain -he is bribing the worst elements of the army and putting his own men on place. He allows indiscipline in the ranks. Plancina seems to be behaving inappropriately in the camp and towards Germanicus and Agrippina. Piso rescinds Germanicus’ orders and the two fall out. It is rumoured that Piso has poisoned Germanicus or used dark arts in some way to aggravate his illness. Germanicus orders his departure but Piso delays. There is widespread mourning across the empire. Gn Sentius becomes Governor of Syria and sends Martina (an associate of Plancina) to Rome. Piso and Plancina rejoice in Cos at news of Germanicus’ death. Blame in Rome is placed on Piso and Tiberius who sent him out to Syria. The reaction to the return of Germanicus’ ashes is grief-stricken amongst the people, only the imperial family stay away; Tacitus suggests through lack of sorrow. Tiberius is non-committal before the trial – he is definitely seen as a villain. Piso is convicted of all but the poisoning charge. Plancina deserts her husband just before his suicide, showing her self-serving nature.			

			AO2	AO3
	However, Germanicus did linger in Egypt when perhaps he should have returned to Syria. Germanicus and Agrippina may have been seen as a threat to Tiberius' principate. Displaying the body in the forum although common practice to prove death was seen as challenging. Piso might just have been following orders.	(12)	6	6
	Total marks for question 6: [12]			
	Total marks for Component 3A (AO2: 20 marks, AO3: 20 marks): [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 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 for 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	5-6 marks • shows thorough knowledge of the material available • examples are extensive, well selected and fully integrated into the argument	5-6 marks • thoroughly convincing/perceptive/imaginative interpretation • generally draws conclusions from the evidence
Band 2	3-4 marks • 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	3-4 marks • some convincing/perceptive/imaginative interpretation • makes some links/draws on some conclusions from the evidence
Band 1	1-2 marks • shows slight or generally inaccurate knowledge of the material available • a small range of examples, not always relevant to the question	1-2 marks • slight or generally unconvincing interpretation of examples • a limited attempt to make links/draws some conclusions from the evidence
	0 marks • no relevant response	0 marks • no meaningful attempt to link the question to the material

Section B: Ovid, *Echo and Narcissus*.

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Section B: Ovid, *Echo and Narcissus*

			AO2	AO3
1. (a) (i)	Wandering/roaming (1) through (empty/remote) countryside(1)	(2)	2	
(ii)	She burned with love/she fell in love	(1)	1	
(b)	It continues the analogy of someone burning with love It suggests a sudden bursting into flame when the flame/loved one is close.	(2)		2
(c) (i)	Her condition would not let her/ she was not allowed to because of the punishment of Juno/she was under a curse.	(1)	1	
(ii)	(Wait), repeat what he said/the last words he said.	(1)	1	
	[Total for Q1: 7 marks]			
2. (a) (i)	He is kissing (his reflection) in the spring He is trying to embrace/hugging the reflection in the water One mark for each of the above or similar	(2)	2	
(ii)	B (Why are you trying in vain to catch a fleeting image.)	(1)	1	
(iii)	Narcissus'/his reflection.	(1)	1	
	[Total for Q2: 4 marks]			
3. (a)	To himself/his reflection	(1)	1	
(b)	Answers should be based on the passage and may include: Frustration at Narcissus for his self- absorption and stupidity at not recognising that the boy in the water is his reflection Sadness because he is going to die of love which is in vain. Annoyance at his determination to continue in a love that is pointless. Credit any valid answer that refers closely to evidence from the passage.	(4)		4
	[Total for Q3: 5 marks]			

			AO2	AO3
4. (a) (i)	it has become clear/still.	(1)	1	
(ii)	He could not endure it any longer	(1)	1	
(iii)	Frost (1) melting in the sun (1)	(2)	2	
(b)	Content Echo is sad to see Narcissus change even though he has been cruel to her. She is angry and remembers how mean he was to her. Narcissus is obviously distressed and behaving as he would at a funeral – wailing and beating his breast/arms. Echo can only say farewell to him when he says it first. Stylistic Features <i>miserabilis</i> – choice of word to describe his fate repetition of <i>eheu</i> at end of line to reinforce the sadness of the situation repeated sound of <i>eheu....eheu....heu</i> conveys the despair of both Echo and Narcissus. <i>sonitum plangoris eundem</i> – long syllables and repeated 'n' to represent Echo's grief. direct speech – exclamation – <i>heu ... puer</i> <i>locus</i> and Echo parallel in returning Narcissus' words repetition of <i>vale</i>, juxtaposed Echo left to end of line to represent the way she can only say the last word <i>et Echo</i>. Credit any other valid points. Maximum of 6 marks to be awarded if only content or style mentioned, and reference to both Echo and Narcissus must be made.	(8)		8
[Total for Q4: 12 marks]				

			AO2	AO3
5.	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. Indicative Content Echo Echo was punished harshly by Juno for distracting her from Jupiter's amorous affairs but we do not know what would have happened if she had not protected her fellow nymphs. Echo lost the use of her voice which stopped her telling Narcissus of her love for him. She was so smitten that she hung around him repeating the last word of everything he said which is all she can do; some of the phrases were poignant given her feelings for him. The way Echo wasted away was written to evoke sympathy – she became pitifully thin, wrinkled and wasted – sounding as though she were ill. Her voice was all that was left. She loved Narcissus so much she forgave him for rejecting her although she remembered how he had hurt her. BUT Echo should probably have been more honest with Juno She should have steered clear of Narcissus who had a reputation for rejecting potential lovers. Narcissus He was clearly much sought after by both girls and boys. He was very handsome. His distress at not being able to embrace the boy in the pool was pitiful. His death was grotesque. The discovery of a flower where his corpse had been. His sisters, the nymphs of the spring, where he died were very upset. Tiresias said that he would live if he never got to know himself, so his destiny was set. He offended an admirer so much that the rejected admirer called on Nemesis to punish Narcissus. BUT He does seem to have been very arrogant and self-absorbed. He was unpleasant to Echo. He did not learn his lesson and carried on gazing at himself even in the underworld.	(12)	6	6
[Total for Q5: 12 marks]				