



GCSE MARKING SCHEME

SUMMER 2019

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

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 3B - ROMAN CIVILISATION

Roman Entertainment and Leisure

			AO2	AO3
1. (a)	Cotta is drinking from amethyst/expensive wine cup/expensive wine (1) But has offered Martial only cheap wine/has offered Martial a golden cup for bad wine (1) or similar	(2)		2
(b)	(C) Nine	(1)	1	
(c)	Peacock, wild boar to eat/ cook might be very skilful/elaborate dishes – but may not appeal to modern tastes/could be host just showing off Three courses (details) – but too much food/some guests gorged themselves/other guests served inferior food and wine Setting of dinner party, such as decorated room, fine plates, view of garden <i>vel sim</i> – created a pleasant environment/opportunity for the host to show off Slaves cut up and served all the food – had to eat with fingers Some guests wiped their hands on slaves' hair – repellent to some Plenty of wine – but some diners drank too much and might become aggressive Socialising with friends/stimulating conversation with other guests – but may have been placed away from the host/in an inferior position, so isolated A mixture of social classes present – but some may only be there because of the obligation of being a client which is demeaning Couches around table so could see all the other guests – but could be cramped and therefore uncomfortable Might be cushions for comfort – but still uncomfortable reclining on an elbow After-dinner entertainment – enjoyment is very subjective and may not appeal to all/host could read own poetry which might be boring Accept any three points with justification. Candidates should address both sides of the argument for full marks.	(6)	3	3
Total marks for question 1: [9]				

			AO2	AO3
2. (a)	Strigils/scrapers	(1)	1	
(b)	Oil	(1)	1	
(c)	Three of: Used in caldarium/hot room (1) Bather would sit in hot bath to open pores (1) After bathing, oil would be massaged into the skin (1) Strigil used to scrape oil off (1) To remove dead skin and dirt (1)	(3)		3
	Total marks for question 2: [5]			

			AO2	AO3
3. (a)	Two of: Multiple gates – made entrance/ exit quick and easy for spectators Inner staircases – enabled spectators to reach seats easily Tiered seating – enabled all spectators to see the show Circular building – 360 degree view of the arena The size (details) – enabled lots of spectators to attend Different sections – enabled segregation according to status	(4)	2	2
(b)	Parade before the fight /spectacular with exotic costumes of gladiators/sense of theatre – but many gladiators would not survive There was scenery/props – created a dramatic spectacle Equally equipped gladiators fought each other - fighting might lack variety/ fight between evenly-matched gladiators may lead to stalemate Different kinds of gladiators with various skills/weapons/fighting in pairs or groups – but this meant some fought at a disadvantage Crowd could admire the skill and bravery of the gladiators – but some games were <i>sine missione</i> so all would die Could support a particular gladiator - but favourite might be injured/or even killed Big crowd atmosphere – created a sense of excitement/anticipation/possibility of a riot Could bet on the outcome – but could lose a lot of money Outcome unknown so created tension and excitement – but it still involved the death of men/animals Crowd could decide the fate of a fallen gladiator by turning thumbs – but if gladiator is killed outright, no chance to decide fate Even disposal of bodies was entertaining/ attendant dressed as Charon – but this may have been distasteful to some Midday executions gave variety – but seen as cruel as many ‘criminals’ were unarmed Colosseum could be flooded for sea battles/re-enactment of battles - variety Chance to see exotic animals – but some questioned the killing of animals for entertainment/some animals were dying out Variety of animals on display and specialised beast-fighters – but animals may not fight as expected Shows went on all day – a full day’s entertainment or became repetitive and dull Accept any four points with justification. Candidates should address both sides of the argument for full marks.	(8)	4	4
Total marks for question 3: [12]				

			AO2	AO3
4. (a)	<i>Recitatio</i> /recitation/(poetry) reading	(1)	1	
(b)	One of: Street corner Barber's shop Colonnade Odeon/theatre Rented room/hall/auditorium Dining room/dinner party Forum Patron/author's house	(1)	1	
Total marks for question 4: [2]				
5.	Agree Comic theatre did include a lot of slapstick, crude humour & farce With stock characters and plots e.g. Old master being outwitted by cunning slave - appealed to audience Reversal of roles Love element Grotesque masks Stock padded costumes and phallus Pimps & parasites Happy ending Little variety in theme Audience knew what was going to happen Humour not very sophisticated Mimes included obscene jokes Disagree However, there was witty dialogue which audience might admire Complicated, if realistic, storylines Not sophisticated but gave the opportunity to escape the cares of life Devices such as the crane created drama Other more serious forms of theatre did exist Such as tragedies for more sophisticated audience Often based on Greek originals – but might be depressing Pantomime – mime and dance appealed to many Performance by one actor Based on Greek myths or sometimes on history Audience could appreciate the skill and stamina of the pantomimus And his wide knowledge of literature Orchestra and chorus accompanied the performance Very intense performance which would draw the audience in Recitations in the theatre gave chance to hear an author's work Allocate marks using grid for 12-mark questions. Do not reward overlapping information.	(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 answer 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.

	A02: Characteristics of performance	A03: Characteristics of performance
Band 3	5-6 marks - shows through knowledge of the material available - examples are extensive, well selected and fully integrated into the argument	5-6 marks - thoroughly convincingly/ 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 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

Religion in the Roman world

			AO2	AO3
1. (a)	Theft of a cloak/stolen girlfriend <i>or similar</i> to seek revenge or justice	(1)		1
(b)	Lead	(1)	1	
(c)	Two of: Words/curse written backwards 'Magic' words added, such as bescu/berebescu Figure of a demon/Charon added Symbols of death, such as an urn or a torch Charon's boat	(2)	2	
Total marks for question 1: [4]				
2. (a)	Minerva (accept Athena)	(1)	1	
(b)	Two of: Helmet Owl Aegis Gorgon's head	(1)		2
Total marks for question 2: [3]				

			AO2	AO3
3. (a)	Three of: Claudius scorned religion He disregarded the action of the sacred chickens He used flippant words – ‘if they don’t want to eat, let them drink’ He should not have destroyed the chickens He should not have gone ahead with the naval battle His actions meant that a battle was needlessly lost	(3)		3
(b)	Three of: The direction of the birds’ flight/flight patterns The quadrant of the sky they were flying in Whether they flew together or separately The kind of birds they were What noises they made	(3)	3	
(c)	Animal victim selected – might find this distressing Animal’s throat cut at the altar – may not find this pleasant Different elements of the sacrifice were important – observers may have admired the skill/knowledge of the haruspex Examination of entrails, especially the size and shape of the liver – awe that the haruspex was thought to be able to tell the future from this Everything created a sense of a religious experience – may have been moving The victim was burnt on the altar/smoke observed – sense of awe/mystery Omens announced – may be afraid/overawed by what the omens signified, or sceptical Accept any three points with justification .	(6)	3	3
Total marks for question 3: [12]				

			AO2	AO3
4. (a)	Two of: Circular, rather than rectangular No pediment/porch No altar in front Hole in the roof	(2)	2	
(b)	Safety of Rome was believed to depend upon the fire not going out	(1)		1
(c)	One of the oldest priesthoods in Rome/only six chosen so great honour – but girls were very young when appointed (6-10) Performed duties in honour of Vesta – but underwent ten years training before allowed to perform rites Had to serve for thirty years – so were lost to their family Tended the sacred flame (the security of Rome) - could be beaten if the flame went out Prepared the <i>mola salsa</i> and were involved in the <i>Bona Dea</i> ceremony – honour of serving an important deity but had to serve for thirty years Lived together in temple quarters, protected from men - had to remain chaste for 30 years Were given high honours e.g. could make a will - could only marry after 30 years The only women to attend sacrifices – but buried alive if vows broken great shame for the family Accept any three points with justification . Candidates should address both positive and negative aspects of the argument for full marks.	(6)	3	3
Total marks for question 4: [9]				

			AO2	AO3
5.	Traditional gods Jupiter, Juno etc. were the main state gods and goddesses/unified the Roman people – long tradition but may seem old-fashioned Each had specific responsibilities (e.g. Neptune for the sea) – so specific gods were believed to be able to help in a particular situation Gods believed to intervene in people's lives – giving help back/healing Could pray for good business deal/safe voyage/safe childbirth Defixiones – could lead to the god's intervention Huge, impressive temples in prominent places (fora, on Capitol in Rome) – created a sense of awe Presence of statues to pray to – personal worship Evidence for statues/other shrines in houses (e.g. Venus) Public ceremonies with prayers/sacrifices held before (e.g.) wars – created a sense of unity Offerings given in return for favours (e.g. the spring at Bath) – worshippers may have felt they had a bargaining tool Items dedicated to gods to fulfil vows/give thanks – feeling that the gods did answer prayers Traditional gods often linked with native gods/goddesses (Sulis Minerva/ Loucetius Mars) – fostered the idea of unity in the provinces Sacrifices in public – people could watch and therefore felt involved There were religious holidays – opportunity for leisure Solemn occasions – no noise allowed – created a sense of awe Only priests could officiate – little sense of personal god Olympian gods seemed remote Other traditional deities like Lares and Penates worshipped Linked to the home so perhaps seen as more personal Lararium in many houses regarded as the 'centre of worship' However, for many, religious observance may have been nominal Under emperors, risk of prosecution for not taking part in state religion			

			AO2	AO3
	Foreign deities – Mithras and Isis Mithras worship was exclusive, not open to everyone – appealed to high ranking soldiers Expensive to be a member - so only for the wealthy However, this might appeal, as might the secrecy Hope of life after death Stress on loyalty and courage – so particularly attractive to soldiers Seven grades of initiation might appeal to some Camaraderie/feasting Widespread – shrines found in London, Hadrian's Wall However, some tests involved unpleasant ordeals – lying in pit, branding Isis – colourful procession with statue of goddess Great spectacle to be enjoyed – dancers & musicians, musical instruments Statue with splendid robe Ship dedicated to Isis – covered in gold, filled with spices and flowers by the people and priests Spectators watched the statue being put back in the sanctuary Priests recited prayers for the safety of the Roman people All this could be observed by all the people Believed to cause the flooding of the Nile – brought fertile soil A rowdy holiday atmosphere, unlike worship of traditional gods which was solemn. Isis temples in places other than Egypt (Pompeii, London) However, the promise of life after death was only for initiates Repentance for sins required and fasting Initiates believed they had personally met Isis Severe penalties for those who divulged details of the secret worship Sense of 'hedging one's bets' Accept other valid points Allocate marks using grid for 12-mark questions			
		(12)	6	6
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