

Mark Scheme for June 2011

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All Examiners are instructed that alternative correct answers and unexpected approaches in candidates' scripts must be given marks that fairly reflect the relevant knowledge and skills demonstrated.

Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the published question papers and the Report on the Examination.

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Question Number	Answer	Max Mark
1	<p>Study source A.</p> <p>In what ways is this a typical Roman garden? Suggest two ways</p> <p>There should be offered</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • statues • small shrubs/plants • no grass • frescoes/murals • accept bird bath. <p>accept relevant suggestions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surrounded by columns/colonnade • Location (central) • Bench • Pond • Fountains <p>Do not accept:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No roof/open to sky 	[2]
2	<p>What would a Roman visitor have seen when he entered the <i>atrium</i> (main room/hall) of the house? Suggest two things.</p> <p>Accept any relevant points which must place the room in the Roman period. Examples may be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • hole in roof/compluvium • pool for rain water/ impluvium • strong box/table • accept reference to vista- view to tablinum or garden • shrine of household gods. • Appreciation of space • Clients (no other people) • Mosaics/wall painting 	[2]

Question Number	Answer	Max Mark
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • he has to pass through the Subura • stones are dirty and steps are wet • hot/rainy weather as his toga is soaking • danger from marble falling/ropes breaking. <p>Four different ideas</p> <p>Do not accept long journey on its own.</p>	
5	<p>Use sources A, B, and C to answer this question. Compare the life of the poor and the life of the rich as shown in these sources.</p> <p>This should be marked using the 6 mark grid.</p> <p>Answers should include reference to sources A, B and C for 6 marks; Comparison between the rich and poor must be made for full marks. Accept any relevant point; better answers will focus on the differences.</p> <p>Answers might include:</p> <p>Source A could show how the rich had more space than the poor and the luxury of a garden. It is not crowded. The gardens are neat and tidy. Source B could tell us about the crowded conditions and poor quality materials. In source A marble is used but “matchsticks” are used for the poor. Source C: Show that the rich are away from the noise on the Esquiline Hill. Paulus is protected from all the unpleasant things by his doorman. He does not have to see Martial even though Martial has to turn up.</p>	[6]
6 (a)	<p>Study source D.</p> <p>What is the name of the type of building shown in the photograph?</p> <p>Amphitheatre.</p>	[1]

Question Number	Answer	Max Mark
(b)	<p>Do not accept:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Colosseum • Arena <p>State two features of the building which made it a good place to watch gladiator fights. Explain your answer.</p> <p>Explanation should be given for 4 marks; 2 for bare answers. Answers might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • large building – could hold large crowds so good atmosphere • tiered seating – good view • arena large – good visibility of action/room for several fights • safe – many entrances and exits. <p>Accept candidates' own knowledge of the building which may not be visible from the image.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • arena could be flooded • high sides to stop gladiators running away. • Location in centre of Rome/near Forum 	[4]
7	<p>How does source E show that Augustus was very powerful? Make three points.</p> <p>Answers might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • he put on games • he put on a large number of shows • he puts on games in his own name above magistrates • he was consul 13 times • he could afford 3.500 animals/10,000 fighters • he puts games on in his family's name. 	[3]

Question Number	Answer	Max Mark
8	<p>Read source F.</p> <p>How far do you think that Cicero liked gladiator shows? Using source F, give reasons for your answer.</p> <p>This should be marked using the 6 mark grid. 6 points are not required provided that detail is given from the source. Answers should include reference to source F. There should be points supported by references for full marks. There should be some balance for level 4.</p> <p>Answers may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • he admires them – what blows they endure • he thinks they are brave – they don't groan but accept their fate • he <i>admires</i> their training • he regards them as honourable as they do not act shamefully. <p>Candidates may conclude that he seems to have a high regard for them.</p> <p>And yet he may not like the shows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • they are desperate men or foreigners – so he may not have much respect for them • there is violence – reference to death • Gladiators only want to please. <p><i>Credit any reference offered to literary devices.</i></p>	[6]

Question Number	Answer	Max Mark
9 (a)	<p>Write down the Latin word for “light-armed gladiator”</p> <p>Secutor(i), secutorius – must be recognisable</p>	[1]
(b)	<p>How can we tell from the inscription that Amabilis did not die in a gladiator fight?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It says he did not die by man • He was cheated by fate. <p>Accept Latin – if correct.</p>	[1]
(c)	<p>Name and describe one other type of gladiator.</p> <p>Study of the OCR sources mention: Thracian; Heavily armed gladiator; Samnite.</p> <p>Others might include: Beast fighter, Net fighter</p> <p>Accept Latin names. 1 mark for name only. For 2 there should be some description either of armour or fighting method.</p> <p>Bestiarius: (beast fighters) originally armed with a spear or knife, these gladiators were condemned to fight beasts with a high probability of death. In later times, the Bestiarii were highly trained, specializing in various types of exotic, imported beasts.</p> <p>Murmillio: Wore a helmet with a stylized fish on the crest (the mormylos or sea fish), as well as an arm guard (manica). They carried a gladius and an oblong shield in the Gallic style. They were paired with Hoplomachi or Thraces.</p>	[1]

Question Number	Answer	Max Mark
	<p>Retiarius: Carried a trident, a dagger, and a net, a larger manica extending to the shoulder and left side of the chest. They commonly fought murmillones. Occasionally a metal shoulder shield, or galerus, was added to protect the neck and lower face.</p> <p>Hoplomachus (heavily armed) or Samnite: Fully armoured, and based on Greek hoplites. They wore a helmet with a stylized griffin on the crest, woollen quilted leg wrappings, and shin-guards. They carried a spear in the Hoplite style with a small round shield. They were paired against Murmillones or Thraces.</p> <p>Thraces: The Thracian was equipped with a broad-rimmed helmet that enclosed the entire head, a small round or square-shaped shield, and two thigh-length greaves. His weapon was the Thracian curved sword, or the sica. They commonly fought murmillones or Hoplomachi.</p>	
10	<p>'Gladiator shows were very important to the Romans.' Using sources D, E, and F, and any other sources you have studied, explain how far you agree that this statement is true.</p> <p>This should be marked using the 12 mark grid. 12 different points are not required provided that detail is given from the sources. Answers should include reference to sources D, E and F. and at least one reference from elsewhere for full marks There should be points supported by references for full marks. Answers may include:</p> <p>Source D: Shows where gladiators fought - the Romans built special buildings for these shows suggesting importance.</p> <p>Source E: Shows that the Emperor Augustus thought it important to put on shows not only in his name but family.</p> <p>Source F shows that gladiator training was taken seriously. Candidates have the opportunity to draw on their knowledge of gladiators which may be taken from their own study or from the sources booklet: nos: 2;20;27;29.</p>	[12]

Question Number	Answer	Max Mark
	<p>Accept comment on the inscription.</p> <p>Candidates may also argue that the shows were not important but the argument should focus on gladiatorial shows.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Not all towns had an amphitheatre like the Colosseum• Gladiators were desperate men.	

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