

General Certification of Secondary Education
Latin
Latin Prose Literature (Foundation Tier)
Specimen Paper

F

A403

Time: 1 hour

Candidates answer on the question paper.

Additional materials:

None

Candidate
Forename

Candidate
Surname

Centre
Number

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Candidate
Number

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INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- You should answer this paper only if you have entered for the Foundation Tier.
- Write your name in capital letters, your Centre Number and Candidate Number in the boxes above.
- Use black ink. Pencil may be used for graphs and diagrams only.
- Read each question carefully and make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Answer **either** Section A **or** Section B.
- Do not write in the bar codes.
- Do not write outside the box bordering each page.
- Write your answer to each question in the space provided.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

- The number of marks for each question is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.
- The total number of marks for this paper is **50**.

This document consists of **20** printed pages.

Answer **either** Section A **or** Section B.

Section A: Pliny

Answer all the questions.

Passage 1

properat illuc unde alii fugiunt, rectumque cursum recta gubernacula in periculum tenet adeo solutus metu, ut omnes illius mali motus omnes figuras ut deprenderat oculis dictaret enotaretque.

Letter 6.16 section 10

1 *properat illuc*: what event had caused the elder Pliny to set out on this journey?

.....
.....[1]

2 Where was he heading for?

.....[1]

3 *rectum cursum recta gubernacula in periculum tenet*: what did the elder Pliny do that showed courage? Give **two** details.

.....
.....[2]

4 *solutus metu*: which one of the following best describes the elder Pliny's mood as he approached the scene?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

- A terrified
- B fearless
- C dissolute
- D excited

[1]

5 *ut omnes illius mali motus omnes figuras ut deprenderat oculis dictaret enotaretque*: what **two** things did the elder Pliny want to do?

.....
.....[2]

Passage 3

Stabiis erat diremptus sinu medio (nam sensim circumactis curvatisque litoribus mare infunditur); ibi quamquam nondum periculo adpropinquante, conspicuo tamen et cum cresceret proximo, sarcinas contulerat in naves, certus fugae si contrarius ventus resedisset.

Letter 6.16 section 12

- 7 The map below shows the Bay of Naples. Name the places marked A, B, C and D. Write the names in the spaces provided.



Herculaneum	Pompeii
Stabiae	Vesuvius

- A.....
 B.....
 C.....
 D.....

[4]

8 *quamquam nondum periculo adpropinquante*: what does this phrase tell us about the proximity of the danger to Pomponianus?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

- A it was very close
- B it was approaching
- C it was not yet approaching
- D it was becoming more distant

[1]

9 Describe and explain the preparations that Pomponianus had made. Make **three** points.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....[3]

[Turn over

Passage 4

quo tunc avunculus meus secundissimo invecus, complectitur trepidantem
 consolatur hortatur, utque timorem eius sua securitate leniret, deferri in
 balineum iubet.

Letter 6.16 section 12

10 *quo tunc avunculus meus secundissimo invecus*: why does Pliny describe the wind as *secundissimo*?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

- A** Pomponianus was able to escape from Stabiae more quickly.
- B** Pliny was able to reach Stabiae more quickly.
- C** Neither man could sail away.
- D** Both men could escape more quickly.

[1]

11 *complectitur trepidantem consolatur hortatur*: which of the following best describes Pliny's intentions?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

He was trying to:

- A** terrify Pomponianus.
- B** amuse Pomponianus.
- C** comfort Pomponianus.
- D** annoy Pomponianus.

[1]

12 *trepidantem*: which is the correct statement?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

- A** Pomponianus was fearful.
- B** Pliny was fearful.
- C** Neither was fearful.
- D** Both were fearful.

[1]

13 *utque timorem eius sua securitate leniret*: what does this phrase tell us about Pliny's state of mind?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

He was:

- | | | |
|----------|---------|--------------------------|
| A | fearful | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| B | calm | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| C | eager | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| D | sad | <input type="checkbox"/> |

[1]

14 *deferri in balineum*: what orders did Pliny give?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

- | | | |
|----------|--|--------------------------|
| A | They should all be taken to the baths | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| B | Pomponianus should be taken to the baths | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| C | He himself should be taken to the baths | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| D | the baths should be avoided | <input type="checkbox"/> |

[1]

[Turn over

Passage 6

est in Nicomedensium finibus amplissimus lacus. per hunc marmora fructus
ligna materiae et sumptu modico et labore usque ad viam navibus,
inde magno labore maiore impendio vehiculis ad mare devehuntur.

Letter 10.41 section 2

16 Tick the **five** true statements.

Put a tick (✓) in each correct box.

- | | | |
|----------|--|--------------------------|
| A | There is a very small lake in Nicomedia. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| B | Marble is taken across this lake. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| C | Wood is not transported across the lake. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| D | Lake transport is expensive. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| E | It takes little effort to transport materials on the lake. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| F | The materials are carried on floats. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| G | Materials can be shipped to the road. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| H | Road transport is labour-intensive. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| I | Road transport is cheap. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| J | Goods are taken by cart to the sea. | <input type="checkbox"/> |

[5]

[Turn over

Passage 7

hoc opus multas manus poscit. at eae porro non desunt. nam et in agris magna copia est hominum et maxima in civitate, certaue spes omnes libentissime adgressuros opus omnibus fructuosum. superest ut tu libratores vel architectum si tibi videbitur mittas, qui diligenter exploret, sitne lacus altior mari, quem artifices regionis huius quadraginta cubitis altiore esse contendunt.

This work demands many hands. But then there is no lack of these. For both in the country and especially in the city there is a great abundance of men, and there is a sure hope that everyone will most willingly undertake a task profitable for all. It remains for you to send a surveyor or an architect if you agree, to make a careful survey to see if the lake is higher than the sea; the experts of this region maintain that it is higher by 40 cubits.

Letter 10.41 sections 2-3

17 (a) *hoc opus ... fructuosum* (line 1-3): **how**, by his style of writing, does Pliny emphasise the availability of manpower and the potential benefit of the project? Make two points and refer to the **Latin**.

..... [4]

(b) *libratores vel architectum* (line 3): why would one of these be needed?

..... [3]

(c) *artifices regionis huius* (line 4): give the meaning of this phrase **and** say what they were saying about the lake.

..... [3]

Do **not** answer Section B if you have already answered Section A.

Section B: Livy and Caesar

Answer all the questions.

Passage 1

tum vero simul ab hostibus, simul ab iniquitate locorum Poeni oppugnabantur, plusque inter ipsos, sibi quoque tendente ut periculo prius evaderet, quam cum hostibus certaminis erat.

Livy 21.33

19 *ab hostibus*: who were the enemy?

.....
.....[1]

20 What were the Carthaginians trying to do?

.....
.....[1]

21 According to the passage, what else, besides the enemy, was causing difficulties for the Carthaginians?

.....
.....[1]

22 *plusque inter ipsos quam cum hostibus certaminis erat*: according to Livy, with which two groups were the Carthaginians having to fight?

.....
.....
.....[2]

23 *ut periculo prius evaderet*: for what was each man fighting?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

- A** to be the first to escape from danger
- B** to make it dangerous for the enemy
- C** to avoid death
- D** to make a dangerous escape

[1]

Passage 3

quae quamquam foeda visu erant, stetit parumper tamen Hannibal ac suos continuit, ne tumultum ac trepidationem augetet; deinde, postquam interrumpi agmen vidit, decurrit ex superiore loco.

Livy 21.33

25 Livy describes the chaotic fighting as *foeda visu*: what does this tell us about it?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

The fighting

- A** created a terrible din.
- B** obscured the soldiers' vision.
- C** provided a terrible spectacle.
- D** seemed fierce.

[1]

26 *stetit parumper tamen Hannibal*: how long did Hannibal halt for?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

- A** a long time
- B** no time at all
- C** until daybreak
- D** a short time

[1]

27 *ne tumultum ac trepidationem augetet*: which one of the following best summarises his reason for halting?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

- A** He wanted to flee the chaotic scene.
- B** He wanted to deceive the enemy.
- C** He was too afraid to advance.
- D** He didn't want to add to the chaos.

[1]

28 *postquam interrumpi agmen vidit*: what was his reason for finally advancing?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

- A He saw the Carthaginians' battle column break up.
- B He saw the enemies' battle column break up.
- C He saw an interruption in the battle.
- D He saw the enemies' reinforcements arriving.

[1]

29 *ex superiore loco*: where did he attack from?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

- A a higher place
- B a lower place
- C a ditch
- D the location of his headquarters

[1]

Passage 4

tum nostri cohortati inter se ne tantum dedecus admitteretur, universi ex navi desiluerunt. hos item ex proximis navibus cum conspexissent, subsequuti hostibus appropinquarunt.

Caesar *de Bello Gallico* 4.25

30 *tantum dedecus*: what was this disgrace that the Romans wanted to avoid?

.....
.....[1]

31 *universi ex navi desiluerunt*: what did all the Romans do?

.....
.....[2]

32 What effects did their action have on the rest of the Romans? You should make **three** points.

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....[3]

[Turn over

Passage 6

hostes vero, notis omnibus vadis, ubi ex litore aliquos singulares ex navi egredientes conspexerant, incitatis equis impeditos adoriebantur, plures paucos circumsistebant, alii ab latere aperto in universos tela coniciebant.

Caesar *de Bello Gallico* 4.26

34 Tick the **five** true statements.

Put a tick (✓) in each correct box.

- | | | |
|----------|--|--------------------------|
| A | Some of the Romans were disembarking one by one. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| B | The Romans were on the shore. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| C | The enemy had watched the Romans. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| D | The enemy spurred on their horses. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| E | The Roman cavalry attacked the enemy. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| F | The enemy were weighed down. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| G | More enemy were surrounded. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| H | A few Romans were surrounded by a greater number of the enemy. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| I | Some enemy soldiers threw spears at the Romans. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| J | The Romans were all killed. | <input type="checkbox"/> |

[5]

[Turn over

Passage 7

quod cum animadvertisset Caesar, scaphas longarum navium, item speculatoria navigia militibus compleri iussit et, quos laborantes conspexerat, his subsidia summittebat. nostri, simul in arido constiterant, suis omnibus consecutis, in hostes impetum fecerunt atque eos in fugam dederunt; neque longius prosequi potuerunt, quod equites cursum tenere atque insulam capere non potuerant. hoc unum ad pristinam fortunam Caesari defuit.

When Caesar noticed this, he ordered the dinghies from the warships, and likewise the scouting boats, to be filled with men and he sent help to those whom he had seen struggling. Our men, as soon as they stood on dry land, when all their comrades had followed, attacked the enemy and put them to flight; but they were unable to pursue them further, because the cavalry had not been able to hold their course and reach the island. This alone was missing from Caesar's accustomed fortune.

Caesar *de Bello Gallico* 4.26

35 (a) *scaphas* (line 1): what were these **and** what orders did Caesar give concerning them?

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
..... [3]

(b) *in hostes impetum fecerunt atque eos in fugam dederunt* (lines 3-4): what happened when his men reached dry land?

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
..... [3]

(c) How, by his style of writing, does Caesar emphasise the difficulties of the battle and the success of the Romans in this passage? Make two points and refer to the **Latin**.

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
..... [4]

36 What were the results of Caesar's victory? You should answer with reference to the rest of the Caesar you have read and make **three** points.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....[3]

Section B Total [50]

Paper Total [50]

Copyright Acknowledgements:

Sources

Section A

Selections from Pliny's Letters, MB Fisher & MR Griffin, Cambridge Latin Texts CUP, ISBN 0521202981 p. 28 & 58
Pliny Letter 6.16
Pliny Letter 10.41

Section B

Livy from *Oxford Latin Reader* Oxford University Press ISBN 0195212096 p. 178
Livy 21.33
Caesar from *Oxford Latin Reader* p. 62
Caesar de Bello Gallico 4.25-26

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OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS

General Certificate of Secondary Education

LATIN

A403

Unit A403: Latin Prose Literature (Foundation Tier)

Specimen Mark Scheme

The maximum mark for this paper is **50**.

This document consists of **11** printed pages.

Section A: Pliny		
Question Number	Answer	Max Mark
1	<i>properat illuc</i>: what event had caused the elder Pliny to set out on this journey? the eruption of Vesuvius	[1]
2	Where was he heading for? the foot of the mountain or Herculaneum or Pompeii or the house of Tascius or Rectina. Any one of these.	[1]
3	<i>rectum cursum recta gubernacula in periculum tenet</i>: what did the elder Pliny do that showed courage? Give two details. he sailed directly (1) into the danger (1) or he maintained a direct course (1) and a straight helm (1) Any two of these.	[2]
4	<i>solutus metu</i>: which one of the following best describes the elder Pliny's mood as he approached the scene? B - fearless	[1]
5	<i>ut omnes illius mali motus omnes figuras ut deprenderat oculis dictaret enotaretque</i>: what two things did the elder Pliny want to do? dictate (1) make notes (1)	[2]
6	How does Pliny make this a vivid and dramatic passage? Vivid and dramatic features of the passage: <i>calidior et densior</i> - use of descriptive adjectives: the ash was hotter and thicker <i>quo propius accederent</i> - suspense: the dangers increased the nearer they got <i>iam ... iam</i> - anaphora suggests mounting tension <i>nigrique et ambusti et fracti igne lapides</i> - tricolon of adjectives give visual detail (black, charred and broken by the fire) <i>ruina montis</i> - vivid phrase to describe the collapse of the mountain <i>cunctatus paulum</i> - a key moment as the elder Pliny briefly pauses. Will he turn back? <i>gubernatori ut ita faceret monenti</i> - danger emphasised (the helmsman was advising turning back)	[10]

Section A: Pliny		
Question Number	Answer	Max Mark
6 Cont'd	<p><i>fortes fortuna iuvat</i> - vivid use of direct speech and proverbial phrase (fortune favours the brave)</p> <p><i>Pomponianum pete</i> - imperative suggests elder Pliny's decisive response ('make for Pomponianus!')</p> <p>The points given above are indicative and offer question specific guidance. Any other acceptable points must be rewarded. Answers must be marked using the level descriptors in the 10-mark marking grid at the end of the mark scheme, taking into account QWC when placing the answer within the band.</p>	
7	<p>The map below shows the Bay of Naples. Name the places marked A, B, C and D. Write the names in the spaces provided.</p> <p>A - Vesuvius B - Pompeii C - Herculaneum D - Stabiae</p>	[4]
8	<p><i>quamquam nondum periculo appropinquante</i>: what does this phrase tell us about the proximity of the hazard to Pomponianus?</p> <p>C – it was not yet approaching</p>	[1]
9	<p>Describe and explain the preparations that Pomponianus had made. Make three points.</p> <p>he had loaded bags onto the ships (1) because of the growing danger (1) to ensure escape (1) if the wind turned (1) Any three points.</p>	[3]
10	<p><i>quo tunc avunculus meus secundissimo invectus</i>: why does Pliny describe the wind as <i>secundissimo</i>?</p> <p>B – Pliny was able to reach Stabiae more quickly.</p>	[1]

Section A: Pliny		
Question Number	Answer	Max Mark
11	<i>complectitur trepidantem consolatur hortatur</i> : which of the following best describes Pliny's intentions? C – comfort Pomponianus	[1]
12	<i>trepidantem</i> : which is the correct statement? A – Pomponianus was fearful	[1]
13	<i>utque timorem eius sua securitate leniret</i> : what does this phrase tell us about Pliny's state of mind? B - He was calm	[1]
14	<i>deferri in balineum</i> : what orders did Pliny give? C – He himself should be taken to the baths	[1]
15	How does Pliny try to win the favour of Trajan? Give three details. you must refer to the Latin. he flatters him (1) he praises his good fortune (1) he praises his greatness of mind (1) he says his name is eternal (1) the project is worthy of his name (1) the emperor has glory (1) he stresses both utility and beauty of the work (1) Accept any three points - answers must refer to the Latin.	[3]
16	Tick the five true statements. B - Marble is taken across this lake. E - It takes little effort to transport materials on the lake. G - Materials can be shipped to the road. H - Road transport is labour-intensive. J - Goods are taken by cart to the sea.	[5]

Section A: Pliny		
Question Number	Answer	Max Mark
17(a)	<p><i>hoc opus ... fructuosum</i> (line 1-3): how, by his style of writing, does Pliny emphasise the availability of manpower and the potential benefit of the project?</p> <p><i>multas manus ... ea porro non desunt</i> – balanced phrase to show that the job requires ‘many hands’ but there is no shortage <i>magna copia</i> - there is a great supply <i>et in agris ... et maxima in civitate</i> – <i>et ... et ...</i> emphasises ‘<u>not only</u> in the country <u>but also</u> in the city’ <i>certaque spes</i> – position of the adjective <i>certa</i> stresses there is no doubt that men will want to help <i>libentissime</i> - superlative to show willingness of men to help <i>omnes ... omnibus</i> - emphatic repetition: <u>everyone</u> will be willing to help on a project which will benefit <u>everyone</u></p> <p>Any two points: one mark for reference to the Latin, one for appropriate comment.</p>	[4]
17(b)	<p><i>libratorem vel architectum</i> (line 3): why would one of these be needed?</p> <p>to make a survey (1) of whether the lake (1) was higher than the sea (1)</p>	[3]
17(c)	<p><i>artifices regionis huius</i> (line 4): give the meaning of this phrase and say what they were saying about the lake.</p> <p>the experts of this region (1) say that the lake is higher (1) by 40 cubits (1)</p>	[3]
18	<p>To what extent did Trajan accept Pliny’s recommendations?</p> <p>he is interested in the link (1) he stresses the need for surveying (1) the quantity and source of the water (1) lest the lake drain out (1) he tells Pliny to get a surveyor from the governor (1) he will send a skilled architect (1) Accept any two points.</p>	[2]
Section A Total		[50]

Section B: Livy and Caesar		
Question Number	Answer	Max Mark
19	<i>ab hostibus</i>: who were the enemy? the Gauls or mountain people	[1]
20	What were the Carthaginians trying to do? cross the Alps or cross the Alpine pass	[1]
21	According to the passage, what else, besides the enemy, was causing difficulties for the Carthaginians? the unevenness of the ground	[1]
22	<i>plusque inter ipsos quam cum hostibus certaminis erat</i>: according to Livy, with which two groups were the Carthaginians having to fight? Themselves/each other (1) the enemy (1)	[2]
23	<i>ut periculo prius evaderet</i>: for what was each man fighting? A – to be the first to escape from danger	[1]
24	How does Livy make this a vivid and dramatic passage? Vivid and dramatic features of the passage: <i>maxime</i> - use of superlative to show how dangerous the horses were making things <i>clamoribus ... augebant</i> - detailed description of the sound made by the horses (amplified by the groves and valleys) <i>territi trepidabant</i> - alliteration and repetition of idea of fear <i>adeo consternabantur ut</i> - shows extent of their fear <i>stragem ingentem</i> - vivid phrase to describe the havoc caused <i>praecipites deruptaeque utrimque angustiae</i> - detailed description of geographical features (the pass was narrow and steep on both sides) <i>multos</i> - emphatic position to show how many were thrown down <i>in immensum altitudinis</i> - vivid phrase to describe how far they fell <i>devolvebantur</i> - vivid verb to describe animals tumbling down	[10]

Section B: Livy and Caesar		
Question Number	Answer	Max Mark
24 Cont'd	The points given above are indicative and offer question specific guidance. Any other acceptable points must be rewarded. Answers must be marked using the level descriptors in the 10-mark marking grid at the end of the mark scheme, taking into account QWC when placing the answer within the band.	
25	Livy describes the chaotic fighting as <i>foeda visu</i>: what does this tell us about it? C - the fighting provided a terrible spectacle	[1]
26	<i>stetit parumper tamen Hannibal</i>: how long did Hannibal halt for? D - a short time	[1]
27	<i>ne tumultum ac trepidationem augetet</i>: which one of the following best summarises his reason for halting? D - He didn't want to add to the chaos	[1]
28	<i>postquam interrumpi agmen vidit</i>: what was his reason for finally advancing? A - He saw the Carthaginians' battle column break up	[1]
29	<i>ex superiore loco</i>: where did he attack from? A – a higher place.	[1]
30	<i>tantum dedecus</i>: what was this disgrace that the Romans wanted to avoid? losing the standard	[1]

Section B: Livy and Caesar		
Question Number	Answer	Max Mark
31	<i>universi ex navi desiluerunt</i>: what did all the Romans do? leapt down (1) from the ship (1)	[2]
32	What effects did their action have on the rest of the Romans? they followed (1) from the neighbouring ships (1) they approached the enemy (1)	[3]
33	Describe and explain the problems that Caesar's men faced. Make five points. the Britons fought fiercely (1) because the Romans could not keep ranks (1) and could not keep their footing (1) and could not follow the standards (1) they became mixed up (1) they were thrown into confusion (1) Accept any five points.	[5]
34	Tick the five true statements. A - Some of the Romans were disembarking one by one. C - The enemy had watched the Romans. D - The enemy spurred on their horses. H - A few Romans were surrounded by a greater number of the enemy. I - Some enemy soldiers threw spears at the Romans.	[5]
35(a)	<i>scaphas</i> (line 1): what were these and what orders did Caesar give concerning them? dinghies (1); [Caesar ordered them] to be manned (1) with soldiers (1)	[3]

Section B: Livy and Caesar		
Question Number	Answer	Max Mark
35(b)	<p><i>in hostes impetum fecerunt atque eos in fugam dederunt</i> (lines 3-4): what happened when his men reached dry land?</p> <p>they made an attack (1) on the enemy (1) and routed them (1)</p>	[3]
35(c)	<p>How, by his style of writing, does Caesar emphasise the difficulties of the battle and the success of the Romans in this passage? Make two points and refer to the Latin.</p> <p><i>quos laborantes conspexerat his subsidia summittebat</i> – balanced phrase to contrast struggling men (<i>laborantes</i>) and the reinforcements Caesar sent them (<i>subsidia</i>).</p> <p>rapid success of the Romans suggested through use of <i>simul</i> (no sooner had they set foot on dry land ..), <i>omnibus</i> (everyone followed) and the matter of fact main verbs (<i>impetum fecerunt ... in fugam dederunt</i>)</p> <p>contrast of <i>in fugam dederunt</i> followed immediately by the negative phrase <i>neque longius prosequi potuerunt</i> to show limitation of their success (they could not pursue them further)</p> <p><i>hoc unum ad pristinam fortunam Caesari defuit</i> – pithy observation to show that the rout was not as complete as Caesar's usual good fortune</p> <p>Any two points: one mark for reference to the Latin, one for appropriate comment.</p>	[4]
36	<p>What were the results of Caesar's victory? Make three points.</p> <p>the enemy sent ambassadors (1)</p> <p>they wanted peace (1)</p> <p>they promised hostages (1)</p> <p>they promised to obey Caesar (1)</p> <p>they returned Commius to Caesar (1)</p> <p>Caesar pardoned them (1)</p> <p>Caesar took hostages (1)</p> <p>chiefs surrendered their states to Caesar (1)</p> <p>peace was made (1)</p> <p>Accept any three points.</p>	[3]
Section B Total		[50]
Paper Total		[50]

Marking grid for 10-mark questions

Level	Mark ranges	Characteristics of performance
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engagement with the question; • Selection and coverage of supporting points; • Choice and use of evidence from the Latin text; • Accuracy of writing; • Control of appropriate form and register; • Organisation of answer.
4	9-10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some engagement with the question; • A range of relevant points; • Some appropriate Latin quotation with some discussion; • Legible and accurate writing, conveying meaning clearly; • Sustained control of appropriate form and register; • Argument well organised.
3	6-8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fairly limited engagement with the question; • Some relevant points; • Limited appropriate Latin quotation with limited discussion; • Legible and generally accurate writing, conveying meaning; • Some control of appropriate form and register; • Argument is organised.
2	3-5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very limited engagement with the question; • Few relevant points; • Very little or no appropriate Latin quotation with very limited discussion; • Legible and partially accurate writing, mostly conveying meaning; • Limited control of form and register; • Argument apparent in places, even if underdeveloped.
1	0-2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Little or no engagement with the question; • Any points made are of little or no relevance; • No appropriate Latin quotation or discussion; • Writing may be illegible and/or contain many errors of spelling, punctuation and grammar, with meaning unclear; • Very limited control of form and register; • Argument difficult to discern.

Quality of Written Communication (QWC): the QCA guidance stipulates that all three strands of QWC must be explicitly addressed - hence in the marking grid the presence of bullet points 4-6. In assigning a mark, examiners must first focus on bullet points 1-3 to decide the appropriate Level using the Indicative mark scheme to inform their judgement. They should then consider the evidence of QWC to help them decide where, within the Level, it is best to locate the candidate's mark.

Assessment Objectives Grid (includes QWC)

Question	AO2	Total
1-36	50	50
Total	50	50