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Introduction

These exemplar answers have been chosen from the summer 2018 examination series.

OCR is open to a wide variety of approaches and all answers are considered on their merits. These exemplars, therefore, should not be seen as the only way to answer questions but do illustrate how the mark scheme has been applied.

Please always refer to the specification http://www.ocr.org.uk/qualifications/gcse/gcse-latin-j282-from-2016/ for full details of the assessment for this qualification. These exemplar answers should also be read in conjunction with the sample assessment materials and the June 2018 Examiners’ report or Report to Centres available from Interchange https://interchange.ocr.org.uk/Home.mvc/ Index

The question paper, mark scheme and any resource booklet(s) will be available on the OCR website from summer 2019. Until then, they are available on OCR Interchange (school exams officers will have a login for this and are able to set up teachers with specific logins – see the following link for further information http://www.ocr.org.uk/administration/support-and-tools/interchange/managing-user-accounts/).

It is important to note that approaches to question setting and marking will remain consistent. At the same time OCR reviews all its qualifications annually and may make small adjustments to improve the performance of its assessments. We will let you know of any substantive changes.
Question 2

2. Suggest three ways in which a Roman audience would find the scene in Source A funny.

- 

- 

- 

- [3]

Source A: An extract from Plautus' play The Ghost. Please refer to the QP Insert for full extract.

Exemplar 1 3 marks

2. Suggest three ways in which a Roman audience would find the scene in Source A funny.

- Dramatic irony - The audience officially knows what's really going on.

- The absurd situation of saying a ghost is in the house.

- The father, Theopropides, is completely unaware of the truth and believes the slave's absurd tale.

[3]

Examiner commentary

This is an example of where a few extra words can secure the marks. Dramatic irony in the scene is explained. The absurd situation is expanded to say that the ghost is in the house and the gullibility of Theopropides is detailed. Without the extra detail, this could easily become 1/3 or 2/3.
Exemplar 2

2 Suggest three ways in which a Roman audience would find the scene in Source A funny.

* The fact that they think it’s a girl but it’s not
* The dramatic departure of the men
* The ending where the people return and further is somewhat distorted and dramatic

Examiner commentary

The second point needs to explain the dramatic response. Dramatic is also used in point three, however there was sufficient explanation to gain a mark.

Exemplar 3

2 Suggest three ways in which a Roman audience would find the scene in Source A funny.

* The propplers can’t see the lies
* Tragic individuals would be facing no audience he said
*

Examiner commentary

The response is very general and needs more specific reference to the source. The candidate offers two ways – the x indicates the fact that there is no response to the third point. It would be possible to argue that the points are not specific enough. However, to score 0 the response would have to say nothing worthy of credit. It was felt that the first point, although lacking detail did get close to the mark scheme. The second point did not explain ‘it’.
Question 5

5* How far do you agree that everyone in Rome enjoyed chariot racing?

Use Source B as a starting point and include other sources in your answer.

Exemplar 1 8 marks

Source B: Wall painting of a charioteer, from Ostia near Rome. Please refer to the QP Insert for full extract.
Examiner commentary

This response follows the instructions in the question and uses Source B and other sources.

The sources are used to support the discussion of Source B. There is a good range of artefacts – the oil lamp is well known and frequently cited; literary evidence from Ovid – (which was a prescribed source) and Pliny. Archaeological evidence is used with knowledge of the tunnel and capacity but also in comparison with the amphitheatre (which is referred to appropriately and with not too much emphasis). The reference to Colchester is linked to that effectively- good point made.

The argument, which includes a counter-argument, is source based rather than just facts.
Examiner commentary

The response starts well with a detailed discussion of Source B. There is also an in depth knowledge of Ovid at the races from the prescribed booklet. The inscription is also well used. There is a counter-argument that could have more sources based detail, which is what would have given this response 8/8.

Exemplar 3

4 marks

I agree... in Source B... is a character... yet so... 
People must've liked it... so otherwise... These wouldn't... 
be a painting... if it... people wouldn't be painted... 
Popular events... that... people would enjoy... so... Source B... 
Shows... people... like it... 
Also... the rich... would... host... chariot racing... so... They... 
would become popular... so... the... they hosted it... 8,000... 
for the event... shows... people... in Rome enjoyed... 
It... they wouldn't hold events of... things... that... people... 
because... they... wouldn't become popular... 

The Amphitheatre was built up to 250,000... so the... fact... it... 
held that... many people... shows... how popular it was... because... 
if it wasn't popular they wouldn't need a stadium... 
the amphitheatre held 80,000 people whilst... 
...would only... 15,000... so... due to the fact... it... held more... 
than 5 times... That amount shows everyone enjoyed... 

Everyone enjoyed... yet I disagree... as... although the other... 
ampitheatre held 80,000... so... the... during the... large... 

as well shows it may not have been completed...
<table>
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<th>Regular with the crowds. If even were on the...</th>
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<td>Some day, lots would have went to the amphitheatre instead.</td>
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In conclusion, I agree as it was...one of the largest. It was like the stadium in ancient Rome times. So it was the largest in ancient Roman times. So it was not large. Surely lots of people must have loved it. They wouldn't have built the Circus Maximus that large & spent that much money on it. If people didn't enjoy it...

---

**Examiner commentary**

This response is a good example where knowledge is not wholly supported by reference to sources. Such responses are generally low scoring responses. However, there is still merit to be found. Source B is used, as directed in the question. Credit is given for the size, being archaeological evidence.

This response would be a good exercise to use in the classroom or for independent study. Candidates could be invited to find sources to support the points made.
Question 6

6 Read Source C.

How does Petronius make this story an exciting piece of writing?

In your answer you should include discussion of Petronius’ use of language.

Exemplar 1 6 marks

Source C: An extract from Petronius’ Satyricon. Please refer to the QP Insert for full extract.

Examiner commentary

Again the candidate follows instructions and keeps closely to the question with focus on exciting.

The response covers

- Simile: “brave as hell” and “stood there like a corpse”
- Use of words: tombs/gravestones
- Metaphor: “my heart was in my mouth”
- Actions
- Hyperbole

However, the response goes beyond the simple list and discusses the different points making this a detailed answer.
Exemplar 2

4 marks

Petronius sets the scene at midday, describing the heat. The setting creates an ominous atmosphere, which sets the stage for the action to follow. When he says he was "sitting among the mountains," it sets the reader's mind at ease, but then Petronius then uses a simple sentence to build the tension. The use of "stirring a bell" and adding flourishes to the story to build tension and add a sense of humor which excites the reader and keeps them wondering what will happen. Finally, the statement that "he turned and turned into a telegraph pole" is humorous and the tension is broken. The reader enjoys the writing as it is filled with humor and tension.

Examiner commentary

This response uses the source but loses focus on the question. The focus becomes humor which has been underlined by the marker. There is reference to language however though there is a tendency to talk through the source rather than select material. Reference to paragraphs should be avoided.

Exemplar 3

3 marks

In your answer you should include discussion of Petronius' use of language.

---

[See the end of the question]
Examiner commentary

The candidate has used up valuable time. The candidate has realised that the wrong source has been used. This is quite uncommon but does occur. The response has been seen by the examiner. Whilst there are references to the text, it was felt that the examples could have been chosen better. The use of “my” is not convincing. Putting “girl” in quotations marks does not support the “exciting” argument. However, there is enough to gain 3/6.
Question 10

10 Study Source E.

Explain why graves and tombstones were important to the Romans.

Use Source E and other sources you have studied.

Graves and tombstones were important to the Romans so they allowed people to remember them after they died. People thought to be very important, such as Augustus, were given detailed carvings which would have been very expensive. Inscriptions were also very important as they stated the achievements or ancestry of the buried, for example the inscriptions of Augustus' tomb were used to prove his lineage. Tombs were also very important for remembrance of and it was important that they were seen, for example the Appian Way leading out of Rome so everyone could see and read them. This is also shown on the roads leading out of Pompeii, where...

10 Exemplar 1 6 marks

Exemplar Candidate Work

GCSE (9-1) Latin

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Exemplar Candidate Work
Examiner commentary

Again the response has focus on the word *important*. It also uses Source E as instructed. The response does not need to translate the inscription but uses the image to comment on expense. Again, without the need to translate the response refers to other inscriptions. Importance is linked to the position of tombs using both those in the prescribed source and those outside. There is a simple but effective quote “Hello Lollius” and use of literary sources. Full marks were credited.

Exemplar 2

Source E is used, although there are better details to be drawn from the source. There is reference to the gravestone of an ex-charioteer and the gravestone of *mus*. The argument could be more closely focussed on important to the Romans. The reference to infant mortality would be better used in a question on the importance of tombstones to us today.
Graves and tombstones were important to Romans as they helped to commemorate important or beloved people. They also showed respect to the dead and pleased the gods, as most graves mentioned the Roman Gods. Tombstones also let you remember people who died and made your way through the underworld nicer. If you without a proper funeral or burial, you would be a lost spirit/soul... [6]

Examiner commentary

This is a lower ability response. There is some argument however there are no sources used and so these types of response will always score low marks. This could easily be 1/6, however it was felt that the reference to the underworld showed some knowledge of the Virgil prescribed material – albeit in passing.
Question 13

13. ‘Roman gods and goddesses are just like humans.’

Using sources you have studied, explain to what extent you think that the Romans thought their gods and goddesses looked and behaved like humans.

In your answer:

• you should include references to a range of ancient sources;
• you may make limited use of the sources in the insert;
• you may wish to include references to both artwork and literature.

Exemplar 1 12 marks

In your answer:

- temples, games, metamorphoses

This worshiping...can be...besides...such...

...on Ovid's Ars Poetica...where...the 'golden...gods...happens...during...chariot...racing;...showing...that...the...Romans...believed...gods...could...alter...things...if...they...prayed...to...the...right...god...This...is...also...shown...in...Ovid's...ELEGIA...particularly...in...the...festival...of...Anna Perenna...and...where...he...implorer...some...people...arguing...to...pray...to...Terminus...God...of...boundaries...The...festival...of...Anna Perenna...and...indeed...the...festival...of...Bacchus...referred...to...in...Book...4...of...the...Aeneid...when...Aeneas...is...compared...to...a...Maenad...shows...that...they...believed...they...needed...to...be...worshipped...and...honoured...so...that...they...might...give...them...what...they...wanted.

This...is...also...shown...in...the...multitude...of...temples...the...Romans...devoted...to...their...gods...such...as...the...Pantheon...which...honoured...all...major...gods...and...goddesses...the...Artemis...which...honoured...the...goddess...Pax...of...peace)...and...the...temple...of...Apollo...and...Jupiter...in...Forum...Romanum...This...
Examiner commentary

A carefully constructed response. This question was a good discriminator with a full range of marks achieved. The point is made regarding the power of the gods indicating difference and the need to worship them. This is supported by a wide range of literary sources. Named temples are cited and the Ara Pacis. The point is made regarding similarities such as emotions – again supported by literary sources. The response addresses the question regarding the way gods looked using statues and figurines. The response is also credited with detailed references to the children of gods.

There were areas where one could consider expanding detail and argument (e.g. reference to Source D and gladiators) but given probable time allocation to the question, this was deemed worthy of 12.
Rome belived that gods and goddesses controlled nearly everything. They made sure to pray to them when they needed help and made sacrifices to them so that the gods and goddesses would return the favour by granting their wishes when they prayed. From many statues, literary writings and photographs we can tell that the Romans thought that the gods looked like humans. One source tells of how two gods, Jupiter and Juno, appeared on earth and knocked on the doors of houses to see if they could stay. One couple let them in and fed them with the food that they had. The gods then revealed themselves and gave the couple wine (to give at the same time as turn into a tree). This source shows how the Romans believed that the gods looked like humans as they were not recognised. Another source is a statue in the tomb of Clodius which is of Venus. Venus clearly looks like a human. This may be a primary source. She was known as a Roman god and goddess and was known as a human looking being that lived not on earth but in heaven. Similarly, in Rome, there are many statues of statues of Roman gods in temples which show how the Romans believed gods and goddesses to look like them.

However, I do not think that many Romans believed that gods and goddesses behaved like them. Firstly, we know from source D on the looting that Rome made sacrifices to the gods/goddesses, this source shows how they thought of them as superior beings that had to be appeased and worshipped. Also Gaius Ovidius talks of the gods in an extract of his work which again show their opinions.
Examiner commentary

This response addresses the question and has a very good range of sources though not in as much detail as to merit 12/12. The sources have a few errors (Jupiter and Juno). There is use of both prescribed and other sources.

The points made are just a little better than the detail offered. There is a counter-argument. Differences and similarities are covered.
Exemplar 3

8 marks

According to Seneca, the gods were similar to humans as they were passionate for violence and slaughter. Gods were also pleased by games such as gladiator fights and animal sacrifices as it was fun for them to watch just like with human people.

Gods such as Terminus were said to be music, just like humans, and loved art and culture. In certain circumstances, gods were also dressed to look like human adults, for example: Jupiter as a strong man or Venus as a beautiful woman.

But gods weren't exactly the same as humans. The Roman gods didn't like to fight in wars themselves, instead they would pick and call certain champions like with Achilles or when Ares was blessed by his mother, Aphrodite, the goddess of love. When Ares had the power to see gods, he could see them helping soldiers fight with against the Trojans to...
Examiner commentary

This response does have sources and differences and similarities are discussed. The answer mentions:

- Source F
- Artwork – with named examples. The point about Jupiter being strong is good.
- Literature: Aeneas (Achilles is acceptable)

However, the argument regarding Terminus is not so convincing. Hymns were sung but it is not clear whether he “loved” music and perhaps another god would have been a better choice. Also the argument regarding Achilles and Aeneas is weak. The final detail needs to be expanded with supporting detail.
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