



MARKING SCHEME

**LEVEL 1 & LEVEL 2 CERTIFICATES IN LATIN
LANGUAGE AND LATIN LANGUAGE & ROMAN
CIVILISATION**

SUMMER 2012

INTRODUCTION

The marking schemes which follow were those used by WJEC for the Summer 2012 examination in LEVEL 1 & LEVEL 2 CERTIFICATES IN LATIN LANGUAGE AND LATIN LANGUAGE & ROMAN CIVILISATION. They were finalised after detailed discussion at examiners' conferences by all the examiners involved in the assessment. The conferences were held shortly after the papers were 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 conferences was to ensure that the marking schemes were 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' conferences, teachers may have different views on certain matters of detail or interpretation.

WJEC regrets that it cannot enter into any discussion or correspondence about these marking schemes.

	Page
LATIN LANGUAGE LEVEL 1 - UNIT 9511	1
LATIN LANGUAGE LEVEL 2 - UNIT 9521	4
ROMAN CIVILISATION LEVEL 1 - UNIT 9512	10
ROMAN CIVILISATION LEVEL 2 - UNIT 9522	19
LATIN LANGUAGE LEVEL 1 - UNIT 9514	26
LATIN LANGUAGE LEVEL 2 - UNIT 9524	31

LEVEL 1 LATIN LANGUAGE

UNIT 9511

- Q.1** cruel / mean / nasty / spiteful (1) huge / very big / massive / enormous (1)
big / tall = 0 [2]
- Q.2** they were frightened (of him) / he frightened them / he was scary [1]
- Q.3** B,D,E [3]
- Q.4** (Sextus / he) stood (1) near / by / next to / outside the school (1)
wait(ing) for / expecting (1) friends (1) [4]
- Q.5** when / after / once / as soon as / whenever (1) he (had) caught sight of / saw
(1) (present = 0) them (1) he asked (1) (present = 0) surely not (1)
you want / wish / would like (1) to go (1) into / to school (1) (surely you
don't go to school = 3/4) ('him' after 'friend' in Q4 = 0) [8]
- Q.6** A [1]
- Q.7** the streets / roads (1) of / in the city / town (1)
are better / more fun / more exciting (1) than school (1) [4]
- Q.8** he was (bigger) (1) than them / the friends (1) [2]
- Q.9** (i) four [1]
(ii) shouting / calling (1)
loudly / with a big voice / with big voices / making a lot of noise (1) [2]
- Q.10** (i) *iratus* (1) angr(il)y / irritated / annoyed (1) [2]
(ii) because of the noise / they had woken him up / there were so many
boys / he didn't like children / they should be at school / etc. [1]
(iii) be quiet / be silent / shut up / don't make a noise [1]
(iv) D [1]
- Q.11** we (1) do (1) that / this (1) which / because (1) (what / as = 2)
we want / wish / like (1) replied Sextus (1) (said = 0)
now (1) go away / leave / depart / get lost (1) old man (1)
(we do it because we want to = 4/5) (we want to do this = 3/5) [9]

- Q.12** A [1]
- Q.13** his father (1) (should) beat him (1) (fathers should beat them = 1) [2]
- Q.14** (i) B,C,F,H [4]
(ii) *ridens* (1) laughing / smiling (1) (laugh / smile = 0)
(wrong word translated correctly = 1) [2]
- Q.15** Sextus is bigger (1) (by) much / a lot (than the old man) (1)
(Sextus was astonished but the old man wasn't = 0)
(younger / stronger = 0) [2]
- Q.16** enter / go in(side) / break into (1) the house / home (1) of the old man (1)
(his = 0) (and) tear it apart (1) [4]
- Q.17** (i) *amicos / pueri / tres amici* (allow nominatives but must be plural) [1]
(ii) hurry / hurried / ran (1) to the door / entrance / gate (1) (through = 0) [2]
(iii) no [1]
- Q.18** (i) remained / stayed / was left (1) (stood = 0)
in the (middle of the) street / road (1)
towering over the old man / him (1) [3]
(ii) C [1]
(iii) standing (1) without moving / motionless / still (1) [2]
- Q.19** (i) understand (this) (realise / know = 0)
(allow 'frighten the old man' here if not given in (ii)) [1]
(ii) he was the first / only one (1) not to fear (1) him / Sextus (1) [3]
- Q.20** B,C,F,H [4]
- Q.21** as soon as / when Sextus stood up (1) the old man threw him down (1)
the boy / Sextus lay (1) in the street / road (1) without moving (1) [5]
- Q.22** the old man (as subject) (1) who (1) stood / was standing (1)
near / by / next to (1) the boy (1) laughing / smiling / amused (1)
said / says / asked (1) surely (1) you recognise (1) me (1) [10]

- Q.23** (i) *optimus* (1)
the best / excellent / very good / very great / most
amazing (1)
(good / no superlative = 0) [2]
- (ii) beaten / bested / overcome / overpowered / defeated him [1]
- Q.24** he was terrified / very frightened / scared [1]
- Q.25** (i) they watched (1) people (1) fighting (1) through / from the door (1)
not ransacked the house (1) (any three) [3]
- (ii) (they) went out / left / departed / went away (1)
very (1) happ(il)y / pleased / delighted / joyful (1) [3]

Total mark: [100]

LEVEL 2 LATIN LANGUAGE

UNIT 9521

- Q.1**
- (a) (i) small / young (1) boy / child (1) [2]
(ii) Carthage / city [1]
- (b) (i) A,C,E,F [4]
(ii) mortal / mortuary / mortified / mortician / post mortem / immortal / etc
morgue / morbid = 0 [1]
- (c) (i) he died / perished / passed on (was killed = 0) [1]
(ii) a wound / he was wounded (wounds = 0) [1]
(iii) many (1) years after / later (1) (after many years = 2)
Hannibal was (a) young (man) / juvenile (1) (man = 0) [3]
- (d) they led / took / escorted Hannibal / him (1)
to the senators / senate (1) (senator = 0)
they begged / asked / pleaded with / prayed to (1) them (1) (him = 0)
to make / appoint him (1) (they begged for him to be = 2/3)
(they begged him to be = 1/3)
a commander / leader / officer / legate / legatus / general / to command the
army (1) (emperor / ambassador = 0) [6]
- (e) (i) B [1]
(ii) to lead / take / the army (1) (get / form / create / . = 0)
against / to attack the Romans / Rome (1)
(to lead the Roman army = 1/2) [2]
- (f) they had / kept there / in Spain (1) **very** many / most (1) soldiers (1)
(very many soldiers lived / were there = 2/3) (lots of / many / such a lot
of = 0) (a large army = 1; a very large army = 2) [3]

Total mark for Question 1: [25]

- Q.2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 [14]
in_*Hispania* milites gaudebant, quod optimum ducem iam habebant.
- 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 [15]
nemo enim erat in bello audacior quam_*Hannibal*, *nemo* fortior.
- 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 [15]
saepe inter_*milites* iacens in terra dormiebat, et cibum *similem* consumebat.
- 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 [11]
semper primus in_*proelium* ibat, *ultimusque* e_*proelio* exibat.
- 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 [10]
erat tamen vir crudelis, *nec* deos timebat.
- 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 [10]
Hannibal, postquam fratrem *Hasdrubalem* reliquit ut *Hispaniam* defenderet,
- 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 [12]
sexaginta milia *militum* cum multis *elephantis* trans montes in_*Galliam* duxit.
- 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 [9]
ibi statim principes *Gallorum* ad se vocavit.
- 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 [10]
‘in_*Italiam*,’ eis inquit, ‘iter facere volumus.
- 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 [5]
per_*Galliam* nobis procedendum est.
- 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 [15]
id difficile est sine auxilio *Gallorum*. nolite nobis resistere.’
- 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 [14]
Hannibal tot dona *principibus* obtulit ut *auxilium* ei libenter promitterent.

Total mark = [140]; use scaling chart to convert to a mark out of [40].

Total mark for Question 2: [40]

- Q.3** (a) (i) a very / -est (1) wide / broad (1) (high / deep = 0) river (1) [3]
- (ii) the **Gauls** built / made (1) ships (1)
to carry across (1) (result = OK) (to cross = OK)
men and elephants (1) [4]
- (b) they captured / took (1) (attacked / conquered = 0)
a Roman (1) camp (1) (plural = 0) [3]
- (c) he had to cross / it lay / was across (1) the Alps (1) it was winter (1)
(through = OK; crossing the Alps = 2) [3]
- (d) whether / if (1) to stay / wait (1) in Gaul (1) (staying in Gaul = 3) [3]
- (e) A,C,F [3]
- (f) (i) C [1]
- (ii) take the / wage / go to war (1) to / with / against the Romans (1)
(start / have = 0; battle = 0; Rome = 0) [2]
- (iii) to lead them / you (1) (help = 0; him = 0)
through the mountains / Alps (1) (up = 0) [2]
- (g) *difficillimum* (1) very / most / -est difficult / hard / tough (1) [2]
- (h) (i) (very) many / most of elephants (1)
many (1) thousands (1)
of men / humans / soldiers (1) [4]
- (ii) (so) much (1) ice (1) on the roads / ways / tracks (1)
Any two. [2]
- (i) (i) to resist / oppose / stop / repel (them; allow 'him') (they resisted = 0) [1]
- (ii) the Carthaginians beat them (1) easily (1) (allow passive)
(they were easily beaten = 2) [2]

Total mark for Question 3: [35]

9521 - WORD LIST FOR QUESTION 2

in_Hispania	in Spain = 1
milites gaudebant,	soldier = 1; subject plural = 1 ('army' as subject = 1/2) rejoice / be happy / be glad / be pleased = 1; 3 rd plural past simple / imperfect = 1
quod	because / for / since / as / that = 1
iam habebant	now / by now / already (in context) = 1 have / possess = 1; 3 rd plural past simple or imperfect = 1
optimum ducem.	good = 1; superlative (very good, excellent, best) = 1; agreement = 1 leader / general / commander / legatus = 1; singular object = 1
nemo enim	for / because / as / since (in context) = 1 no one / nobody = 1; singular subject = 1
erat audacior	be = 1; 3 rd singular past = 1 bold / audacious / daring = 1; (brave / courageous = 0) comparative = 1; agreement = 1
in bello	in = 1 (the) war + dependent on <i>in</i> = 1 (battle = 0)
quam_Hannibal,	than Hannibal as bold as Hannibal = 3/4
nemo fortior.	subject singular / or + link to <i>fortior</i> = 1 brave / strong / courageous = 1; comparative = 1; agreement = 1
saepe iacens	often / frequently = 1 (sometimes = 0) lie = 1; present participle = 1; agreement = 1 'laying' = OK; he was lying = 2/3 (unless followed by 'and')
inter_milites	among (soldiers) = 1 'between' = OK; 'with' = 0
in terra dormiebat,	sleep = 1; 3 rd singular past simple or imperfect = 1 on = 1 the ground / earth / floor + dependent on <i>in</i> = 1 (land = 0) he lay sleeping = 4/5; in the land = 1/2
et consumebat	and (in context) = 1 eat / consume = 1; 3 rd singular past simple or imperfect = 1 (if plural verb previously penalised, allow plural here)
cibum similem.	food = 1 (dinner / meal = 0); object singular = 1 agreement = 1

semper primus ibat	always = 1 first = 1; agreement + singular = 1 go = 1; 3 rd singular past simple or imperfect = 1 (was = 0) (was first to go = OK)
in_ <i>proelium</i> ,	into battle = 1
<i>ultimusque</i> exibat	and (in context) = 1 agreement + predicative = 1 go out / leave / depart from / exit = 1; 3 rd singular past simple or imperfect = 1
e_ <i>proelio</i> .	from battle = 1
<i>erat</i> tamen	he (was) = 1 however / but / nevertheless = 1
vir crudelis,	man = 1; singular complement = 1 cruel = 1; agreement with <i>vir</i> = 1 the man was cruel = OK
<i>nec</i> deos timebat.	god = 1; object plural = 1 fear / be afraid of / be frightened of / by = 1 (timid = 0); 3 rd singular past simple or imperfect = 1 was...and not frightened = OK; he was not feared of the gods = $\frac{3}{4}$ the gods did not frighten him = OK
<i>Hannibal</i> , postquam reliquit	subject singular = 1 after / when = 1 leave / leave behind = 1 (abandon = 0); 3 rd singular past simple or pluperfect = 1
fratrem <i>Hasdrubalem</i>	brother = 1; object singular = 1 apposition = 1 accusative ending retained = 0
ut <i>Hispaniam</i> defenderet,	to / in order to / so that he might / could = 1 (purpose only) 3 rd singular / infinitive = 1 object singular = 1
<i>sexaginta milia militum</i> duxit	thousand = 1; object plural / agreement with <i>milites</i> = 1 object / genitive plural = 1 (of his soldiers = OK) lead / take = 1; 3 rd singular past simple = 1
cum multis <i>elephantis</i>	with / and = 1 much / many = 1; agreement = 1 plural + dependent on <i>cum</i> = 1
trans montes	across / over / through = 1 mountains + dependent on <i>trans</i> = 1
in_ <i>Galliam</i> .	into / to Gaul / France = 1
ibi statim	there = 1 (where / here = 0) at once / immediately / straightaway = 1

principes <i>Gallorum</i>	leader / chief / prince = 1; object plural = 1 genitive plural = 1 Gallic chiefs = OK (the chiefs of Gaul = 2/3)
ad se vocavit.	to = 1 (in context) him / himself + dependent on <i>ad</i> = 1 call / summon / invite = 1; 3 rd singular past simple = 1 call out = 0
eis inquit,	to them = 1 say = 1; 3 rd singular past simple = 1
'iter facere volumus	journey = 1; object singular = 1 make = 1 (do = 0); infinitive = 1 wish / want = 1; 1 st plural present = 1 we wish to travel / go = OK
'in <i>Italiam</i> .'	into / to Italy in Italy = 0
per <i>Galliam</i>	through Gaul / France = 1
nobis procedendum est.	to / by us = 1 proceed / advance / go forwards = 1 must / necessary / need to = 1 we must proceed = 4; we proceed / we want to proceed = 2/4 we proceeded = 1/4; we needed to proceed = 3/4
id difficile est	it / this / that + subject = 1 be = 1; 3 rd singular present = 1 (would be = OK) difficult = 1 (very difficult = 0); agreement = 1
sine auxilio <i>Gallorum</i> .	without = 1 (help) dependent on <i>sine</i> = 1 genitive plural / from (the Gauls) = 1
nolite nobis resistere.'	be unwilling = 1; imperative / don't / you should not = 1 resist / oppose = 1; infinitive = 1 we / us = 1; plural object = 1
<i>Hannibal</i> obtulit <i>principibus</i>	subject singular = 1 offer = 1 (give / bring = 0); 3 rd singular past simple = 1 indirect object plural = 1
tot dona	so many = 1; agreement = 1 gift / present = 1; object plural = 1
ut libenter promitterent	that / with the result that = 1 (purpose = 0) willingly / gladly + in context = 1 (freely = 0) promise = 1; 3 rd plural past = 1
<i>auxilium</i> ei.	object singular = 1 (to help him = OK) to him = 1

LEVEL 1 ROMAN CIVILISATION

UNIT 9512

Topic 1: Daily Life in Roman Society

SECTION A

- Q.1** (a) statues
fountains
(fish) pond
seats/benches
sundial
it had a colonnade
- Accept any three valid answers [3]
- (b) (it had a colonnade for) shade / shelter
the family could enjoy sun / shade
they could entertain guests there
there was a cool fountain
there was a summer dining room
- Accept any two valid answers [2]
- Q.2** (a) he was a praetor
he owned a suite of baths
he was a master / he owned a lot of slaves [1]
- (b) he was cruel
slaves can act violently
- Accept any valid answer based on the passage [1]
- (c) (even if masters are kind), slaves act without reason / like animals / violently
slaves cannot be trusted (or similar).
- Accept any valid answer based on the passage [1]
- (d) they would work better
masters were often fond of them / treated them as one of the family
they were expensive to replace
they had valuable skills
some masters feared attack / needed to keep their slaves on side
- Accept any three valid answers [3]

- Q.3** (a) metal [1]
- (b) to raise it above the heat / charcoal
to boil/stew the contents
- Accept any valid answer [1]
- (c) it is made of stone
it has the fuel on top
it has no oven
it has charcoal
there was no gas / electricity
they could not adjust the temperature
- Accept any three valid answers [3]
- Q.4** (a) temple [1]
- (b) X should be in the central open space or a suitable area of the *macellum* [1]
- (c) to check that they were buying/selling the correct weight(or similar) [1]
- (d) to worship the gods
to do business
to shop
for elections
to meet friends / gossip / socialise
to visit the lawcourts
to read the public noticeboards
to visit the baths
- Accept any three valid answers [3]
- (e) keep the town quiet
supervise the police
in charge of markets
responsible for baths / water / sewage
supervise public entertainment / events
see that taxes spent wisely
- Accept any two valid answers [2]
- (f) 2 [1]
- (g) duties connected to the law courts [1]

[Section A: 26 marks]

SECTION B:

MARKING GRID to be used when marking Section B: Unit 9512 Roman Civilisation Topics. In using this grid equal weight should be given to AC2 (Knowledge) and AC4 (Personal Response).

Mark Range	Characteristics of performance
Band 4 10-12 marks	A very good range of relevant material. Candidates have generally met the demands of the question. Specialist terms are used with precision.
Band 3 7-9 marks	Most aspects of the question covered in detail. Material is generally relevant. Candidates use a good range of specialist terms.
Band 2 4-6 marks	Some aspects of the question covered with some detail. Material is not always relevant. Candidates use few specialist terms.
Band 1 0-3 marks	Little or no attempt to answer the question. Frequent mistakes in the use of specialist terms/none are used.

Q.5 **houses and streets**

unstable housing for the poor
spacious town houses for the rich
houses straight onto the street
noise/lack of noise from the street (depending on your accommodation)
wide main streets with shops
wheeled traffic can be a nuisance
dirt in the streets / stepping stones for pedestrians
water supply in street fountains

the forum and public buildings

forum a place to shop / meet friends etc.
several temples for worship
law courts
opportunity to do business / banking / visit guilds etc.
elections took place in the forum

social and public life

visits to the *palaestra*/baths
visits to the theatre
dinner parties at the homes of the rich
followed by entertainment.
opportunities to stand for election
advantages that follow if elected
access to the law courts

[12]

Q.6 your links with your ex-master

some obligations to him
to work on a fixed number of days a year
to help and support him e.g. in elections
often chance to become one of his clients
freedmen often took master's name(s)

your work and opportunities to take part in public life

could now vote
could hold some priesthoods
could work for the town council e.g. as secretaries or messengers
could be town clerk / town crier
could continue to do the same work as before
could become rich / important
could join the army

BUT could not stand for political office
could not become an army officer

social and home life

could live independently / had to find own accommodation
could attend dinner parties
could marry

BUT they did not always gain great respect.

[12]

Q.7 the dining room and arrangements for eating

indoor / summer dining room
3 couches and a small table
elegantly carved / decorated
frescoes on walls
mosaics on walls / floors
slaves cut up and serve food

the different courses of the meal

starter: eggs / fish / vegetables
main course: a variety of meats (chicken/lamb/rabbit etc.), fish, seafood
all beautifully presented
dessert: fruit (figs, nuts, pomegranates, cherries, apples)
wine served throughout the meal

the entertainment

a slave girl singing / dancing
acrobats / jugglers
a poetry recital / scene from a play
a philosopher.

[12]

Q.8 the design of the house and its position

built in a rectangle (with two parts)

house enclosed

few windows / high up

to keep out heat / dust / noise / cold

compluvium let in light / kept out heat

impluvium caught and stored rain water

the different rooms

atrium – little furniture / couches and chairs for family and guests

triclinium – comfortable dining on 3 couches and small table

bedrooms – curtains to keep them cool in summer / warm in winter

slaves' quarters and kitchen away from main living quarters

the garden

colonnade provided shade from heat

summer dining room

attractive features e.g. fountain (cool), seats.

[12]

[Section B: 24 marks]

[Total: 50 marks]

Topic 2: Roman Britain

SECTION A

- Q.1** (a) **A** gold – in south Wales
B iron – in Kent [2]
- (b) Noviomagus / Chichester [1]
- (c) providing a base for the army
Fishbourne had a harbour where ships could dock
providing information
providing guides
providing food / provisions
helping to maintain peace
helping to collect the taxes
- Accept any two valid answers [2]
- Q.2** (a) **A** is the temple - of Sulis Minerva / altar in front
B is the spring - with healing powers / hot spring / place for offerings / curse tablets
C is the large bath - full of warm water / for swimming
- One mark for identification and one for any valid detail about each feature [6]
- (b) the place was already sacred
the springs had healing powers / hot springs
it was a mysterious place
to impress the Britons
- Accept any valid answer [1]
- Q.3** (a) the **footing** gave a firm foundation to the road
the **ditch** took away the surface water
the **surface** was made smooth / level with flat stones / smaller flint stones
the **surface** was curved to allow water to run off
the **kerbstone** made the road stable
- Accept any 3 valid answers [3]
- (b) problems with robbers / bandits
lack of places to stay
the surface not always smooth / potholes
poor drainage in wet weather
inns dirty
inns full of thieves / dishonest innkeepers
- Accept any 2 valid points [2]

- Q.4** (a) *amphorae* [1]
- (b) clay [1]
- (c) easier to transport / stack / pour [1]
- (d) wine
fish sauce
oil
grain
- Accept any two valid answers [2]
- Q.5** (a) they had to be treated justly (or similar) [1]
- (b) they resented the corn levy
they resented the taxes
they resented the tribute
the fact that the Romans were making a profit
- Accept any valid answer based on the passage [1]
- (c) **fair** because he made the burdens more equal
wise because he learnt from the experiences of others
- Accept any valid point which is supported by an example from the passage. [2]

[Total for Section A: 26 marks]

SECTION B

For the **MARKING GRID** to be used when marking Section B: Topic 2, please see the marking Grid for Section B: Topic 1. In using this grid equal weight should be given to AC2 (knowledge) and AC4 (Personal Response).

Q.6 **Boudica's character and position in society**

she had great power
she inspired fear
she was a woman and ruled a tribe
she had equal rights with men
the Romans regarded her as dangerous

Boudica's reaction to Roman treatment of herself and her family

she had been flogged and her daughters raped
she felt insulted
she refused to let this treatment go unavenged
she raised a rebellion
and stirred up other tribes to join in

Boudica's military achievements and her failures

at the start she was successful against the Romans
she plundered and destroyed Colchester
she killed those who sheltered in the temple of Claudius
she burnt the temple
she destroyed St. Albans and London
she was finally defeated by the Romans who had superior training, weapons and tactics.
She was overconfident and this contributed to her final defeat. [12]

Q.7 **the baths**

hot springs are impressive / mysterious
a series of baths – 3 plunge baths with warm water
one large bath for swimming
a healthy place to live – water contained minerals
a cure for various illnesses
people can dedicate curse tablets and throw them into the spring

the temple

large and enclosed in a sacred precinct
a huge altar in front
soothsayers foretell the future
opportunities to pray to Sulis Minerva / ask her help/make offerings

people who visit the town

they come from all over Britain/from abroad / from Gaul
to seek a cure for illness
people come to worship Sulis
including Romans as their goddess Minerva is linked to Sulis
they buy good luck charms / jewellery
they come to curse an enemy
Roman soldiers come to bathe / find a cure. [12]

Q.8 the layout and decoration of the rooms

a very large palace with 4 wings - impressive
grand entrance hall
wall paintings in Italian style
plaster frieze
marble panels on walls and floor
marble / stone from quarries in Italy, Greece and Asia Minor
decorated by specialist craftsmen from Italy
fashionable mosaic floors – geometric and more complex designs

facilities for receiving visitors

it has an audience chamber
it has a wing for guests to stay
a suite of baths

the location of the palace

it is close to the tribal capital / Noviomagus
the palace overlooks the sea
it has its own harbour

[12]

Q.9 the duties of the bailiff

looks after the villa in the absence of the owner
and supervises slaves / their work
looks after buildings / tools
buys the food / goods not produced in the villa

work inside the house

secretarial work
accounting
cooking, spinning wool / weaving (done by women and slaves)
slaves serving food at dinner
operating the baths

looking after the animals and crops

tending the animals
looking after bees
ploughing / sowing crops
picking fruit
collecting / chopping wood for firewood/building
collecting water.

[12]

[Section B: 24 marks]

[Total: 50 marks]

LEVEL 2 ROMAN CIVILISATION

UNIT 9522

Topic 1: Daily Life in Roman Society

- Q.1** (a) clients greeting patron / patron receiving clients / *salutatio* [1]
- (b) he dislikes depending on his patron for handouts / he dislikes the crowds / the need to get up early / the small sum of money (for a lot of effort).
Accept any two valid answers. [2]
- (c) help his patron
work for his patron
accompany him to the forum
leave him money in his will
visit him regularly
Accept any valid answer. [1]
- (d) a siesta / visit to the baths / main meal (dinner/*cena*) / continue working (reading / studying)
Accept any two valid answers. [2]
- Q.2** (a) he acted
he read speeches / history / poetry
he played the lyre
he entertained after dinner
Accept any two valid answers. [2]
- (b) mutual affection / friendship
kindness towards his slaves
Zosimus was accomplished / honest
because he is ill / too sick to work
in recognition of long service
there was no need to feed / clothe / house a freedman
a master could still use the services of his freedman
Accept any two valid answers. [2]

- (c) they had to find own accommodation / food etc.
 or they could remain in ex-master's household
 could continue doing the same work as before
 many were skilled e.g. craftsman / teacher / musician / secretary / accountant
 they could be set up in business by ex-master
 could become his client (with various duties)
 could marry
 could own property
 a female slave could marry her master and bear his children
 they now had the protection of the law
 but freedman still had obligations to his ex-master and might have to become his client
 they could work in business and become very wealthy e.g. the Vettii brothers
 could become priests
 could become council secretaries / council messengers / town clerk or town crier
 they were now citizens, could vote and had three names
 they could not stand for office or become an army officer

Accept any valid answers, but must include an evaluation of the extent of the change for the highest marks.

Use the marking grid for 8 marks. [8]

Q.3 (a) 9 [1]

- (b) to enable guests to talk
 the food could be served / they could reach the food more easily from the small table

Accept any valid answer [1]

- (c) **comfort**
 they could find it rather cramped
 reclining on couches on one side not comfortable
 needed cushions
 eating with fingers from a small table

enjoyment
 wine throughout the meal
 waited on by slaves
 atmosphere of laughter / jokes
 conversation
 meal of 3 courses
 starter: eggs, fish, vegetables
 main course: elaborate / plenty of meat / many different sauces,
 host and cook put on a good display
 dessert: fruit / nuts / sweet pudding
 entertainment: singing / dancing etc.
 summer dining room in hot weather

Accept any valid answers, but must include the extent of comfort and enjoyment for the top marks.

Use marking grid for 8 marks. [8]

- Q.4** (a) a corridor for people to walk along
to avoid the sun
to shelter from rain
a place to shop
it enclosed the forum
a place to socialise
a place for school lessons
Accept any two valid answers. [2]
- (b) temples, lawcourts / *basilica*, food market, polling station, senate house /
council
chamber, municipal offices, baths, guildhall
Accept any three valid answers. [3]
- (c) both contained shops
they had bankers' stalls – we have banks in a modern centre
they had noticeboards – we have advertisements
they had temples – we have churches
both pedestrianised
Accept any two valid similarities or differences. [2]
- (d) **information about**
election candidates / results
shows in the theatre / amphitheatre / circus
processions
lost property
items for sale / advertisements
lovers' messages
how they found out
from noticeboards in the forum
from graffiti on the walls
from shop signs
from the town crier
from election speeches
from gossip
Accept any valid points, but must include both parts of the question for top marks.
Use the marking grid for 6 marks. [6]
- Q.5** (a) papyrus [1]
- (b) **pen** made of sharpened reeds / quills
ink made of soot and resin / gum paste
Accept any one valid detail about each. [2]
- (c) no desks / tables as in a modern classroom
no blackboard / whiteboard for teacher explanations
pupils sitting in high backed chairs
small class grouped around the teacher
a slave in attendance with books / for discipline
no computers / technology
no girls in this class.
Accept any valid answers which are based on the picture.
Use the marking grid for 6 marks. [6]

[Total: 50 marks]

Topic 2: Roman Britain

- Q.1** (a) their farmland was confiscated
the king's family were treated like slaves
they wanted their freedom
the area was made part of the Roman province/they lost their independence
- Accept any two valid answers. [2]
- (b) the Romans drove out the Britons
the Romans took over their land
the Romans were not local
- Accept any valid answer. [1]
- (c) she was a woman in charge of a huge army
she was in charge of / queen of a tribe
a woman had sacked Roman towns
and killed Roman soldiers and civilians
she was highly intelligent
her physical presence was arresting (she had long blond hair and a glint in her eyes)
she had a loud / raucous voice
her dress was unusual to Roman eyes
- Accept any valid points. Use the marking grid for 6 marks. [6]
- Q.2** (a) to visit the sacred spring
to worship the goddess Minerva
to put a curse on someone
to be cured of an illness
relaxation
to fulfil a vow
to bathe
- Accept any two valid answers. [2]
- (b) the baths
the temple
the theatre
- Accept any two valid answers. [2]
- (c) the Romans identified their goddess Minerva with the Celtic goddess Sulis (or similar)
- Accept any valid answer. [1]

- (d) Bath had some very impressive buildings, notably the baths complex around the hot springs
 inside the sacred precinct was a large temple for worship of Sulis Minerva
 in front of this stood a huge altar on which sacrifices could be made
 the stone base of a statue to Sulis tells us there was a soothsayer in residence
 Memor (details of his job may be given here)
 tombstones tell us that people travelled from as far afield as Gaul (men and women) as well as from other parts of Britain, perhaps hoping for a cure
 lead pipes and hypocaust systems tell us about the bathing complex
 good luck charms, jewellery, carved gem stones and coins found show that it was a pilgrimage/tourist centre
 curse tablets found in the water
 also pewter bowls possibly for drinking the water
 details of shops / crafts etc.
 there was a theatre for entertainment

Accept any valid answers, but the evidence must be linked to life in Bath for the highest marks.

Use the marking grid for 8 marks. **[8]**

- Q.3** (a) it was carefully laid out / in formal style
 the owner wanted it to look Roman / Italian

Accept any valid answer. **[1]**

- (b) fountains
 statues / busts
 trellises
 colonnades

Accept any two valid answers. **[2]**

- (c) fountains – underground water pipes
 statues – alcoves in the hedges
 – statue bases / head of a child in white Italian marble
 trellises – post holes in the ground
 colonnades – 3 columns / pieces of capitals and bases

Accept any valid answer **[1]**

- (d) it was close to a tribal capital / Noviomagus
 a large palace with many rooms
 larger than any other villa in Roman Britain
 it had four wings
 a very impressive entrance and public rooms – hall, audience chamber
 it had suites of guest rooms
 specialist craftsmen from Italy worked on the decoration (details of frescoes, mosaic and plaster frieze)
 marble / coloured stone from Greece, Italy, Asia Minor
 large formal gardens
 a suite of baths

Accept any valid points. Use the marking grid for 6 marks. **[6]**

- Q.4** (a) a large villa / large number of rooms
a large bath suite / two bath suites
(two) dining rooms
(two) kitchens
many rooms with mosaics

Accept any three valid points. [3]

- (b) near a spring – for fresh water
on raised ground – to avoid flooding
pasture – for animals
near a wood – for timber (building and fuel)
near a town – for markets
near roads – for access / travel

Accept any two valid answers. Give one mark for the amenity and one mark for an appropriate reason. [4]

- (c) the bailiff or head slave [1]

- (d) supervise the slaves' work on the farm
maintain farm buildings
look after the tools
sell surplus produce
buy in supplies

Accept any two valid answers. [2]

Q.5 Advantages

he helped communities to build temples
Britons could still worship Celtic gods as they were linked to Roman gods
roads meant they could transport goods / increased opportunities for trade
towns gave them markets, baths, entertainment (theatres and amphitheatres)
houses with central heating
Agricola gave them education and taught the sons of chiefs Latin
the Britons did have peace after 60 AD

Disadvantages

there was a price to pay – taxes and loss of independence
the Romans seized land – some Britons reduced to slaves

Accept any valid answers, but must evaluate both advantages and disadvantages for the highest marks.

Use the marking grid for 8 marks. [8]

[Total: 50 marks]

MARKING GRID to be used when marking Unit 9522: Roman Civilisation.

6 mark questions

Mark range	Characteristics of performance
Band 4 5-6 marks	Most important aspects of the question covered in detail. Candidates employ a wide-ranging selection of facts. Spelling, punctuation and grammar are almost faultless and specialist terms are used with precision.
Band 3 3-4 marks	Some aspects of the question covered with adequate detail. The candidate has used relevant facts. Candidates spell, punctuate and use the rules of grammar with reasonable accuracy. They use a limited range of specialist terms.
Band 2 1-2 marks	Very few aspects of the question covered. Facts not always relevant. Spelling, punctuation and use of grammar frequently inaccurate.
Band 1 0 marks	Little or no attempt to answer the question. Spelling, punctuation and grammar consistently inaccurate.

8 mark questions

Mark range	Characteristics of performance
Band 5 7-8 marks	A very good range of relevant facts. Candidates have met the demands of the question. Spelling, punctuation and grammar are almost faultless and specialist terms are used with precision.
Band 4 5-6 marks	Most important aspects of the question covered in detail. Spelling, punctuation and the rules of grammar used with considerable accuracy. Candidates use a good range of specialist terms.
Band 3 3-4 marks	Some aspects of the question covered with some detail. Spelling, punctuation and the rules of grammar are used with reasonable accuracy. Candidates use a limited range of specialist terms. Most facts are relevant.
Band 2 1-2 marks	Very few aspects of the question covered. Facts not always relevant. Spelling, punctuation and grammar frequently inaccurate.
Band 1 0 marks	Little or no attempt to answer the question. Spelling, punctuation and grammar consistently inaccurate. Frequent loss of sense.

LEVEL 1 LATIN LANGUAGE

UNIT 9514

- 1 1 1 11 1 1 [7]
Flavius per vias urbis ambulabat.
- 1 11 1 1 1 1 1 1 [9]
 subito duo homines ingentes eum *rapuerunt*.
- 11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 [12]
 unus *homo Flavius* ferociter *pulsavit*; *alter saccum*, quem portabat, *abstulit*.
- 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 [8]
 in *sacco Flavius* multam pecuniam posuerat.
- 1 11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 [10]
Postumus erat amicus *Flavii*. *Postumus* quoque per *urbem* ibat.
- 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 [7]
Flavius in *via* iacentem conspexit et eum *adiuvit*.
- 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 [10]
Flavius amico narravit id quod *acciderat*. *amicus* erat iratus.
- 1 11 1 11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 [13]
 ‘heri,’ inquit, ‘*duo viri* me *quoque oppugnaverunt pecuniamque* meam *abstulerunt*.’
- 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 [7]
 ‘quid facere possumus?’ rogavit *Flavius*.
- 1 1 1 11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 [13]
 ‘nihil,’ *amicus tristis* dixit. ‘difficile est nobis *pecuniam* nostram *recipere*.’
- 1 1 1 1 1 1 [6]
 subito magnum *clamorem* audiverunt.
- 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 [8]
 in *viam* cucurrerunt illi *duo homines*, qui *amicos oppugnaverant*.
- 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 [14]
post eos festinavit *multitudo* civium clamantium, ‘*illi homines* sunt *fures*: *sistite* eos.’
- 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 [7]
Flavius et Postumus, ubi *fures* appropinquaverunt, *eis obstiterunt*.
- 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 [8]
 quamquam *fures* pugnaverunt, effugere non *poterant*,
- 1 1 1 1 1 [5]
 quod *cives* iam eos *circumstabant*.
- 1 1 1 1 1 1 [5]
 ‘*ecce saccus meus*,’ clamavit *Flavius* laetus.
- 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 [11]
 ubi omnem *pecuniam* in *sacco* vidit, etiam *laetior* erat.

Total mark: 160; use scaling grid to produce final mark out of 50.

9514 WORD LIST

<i>Flavius ambulabat</i>	singular subject of <i>ambulabat</i> = 1 walk = 1; was ... ing = 1 walked = 1/2
<i>per vias urbis.</i>	through / along / down = 1 streets + dependent on <i>per</i> = 1 city / town = 1; gen.sing. = 1 through the city streets = OK
<i>subito</i>	suddenly = 1
<i>duo homines ingentes</i>	two = 1; agreement = 1 man = 1; subject plural of <i>rapuerunt</i> = 1 huge / enormous / giant / gigantic / very large = 1; agreement = 1 big / large / great = 0
<i>eum rapuerunt.</i>	him + object of <i>rapuerunt</i> = 1 (her = 0, but don't penalise repeats) 3 rd plural past simple = 1
<i>unus homo</i>	one = 1; agreement = 1 subject singular of <i>pulsavit</i> = 1 one of the men = OK
<i>Flavium ferociter pulsavit;</i>	singular object of <i>pulsavit</i> = 1 fiercely / ferociously = 1 3 rd singular past simple = 1
<i>alter saccum abstulit</i>	singular subject of <i>abstulit</i> = 1 singular object of <i>abstulit</i> = 1 3 rd singular past simple = 1
<i>quem portabat.</i>	which + object of <i>portabat</i> = 1 (allow correct omission) carry / bear = 1 (hold = 0); 3 rd singular imperfect or past simple = 1
<i>in_sacco</i>	in / into (the bag) = 1
<i>Flavius posuerat</i>	singular subject of <i>posuerat</i> = 1 place / put = 1; 3 rd singular pluperfect = 1
<i>multam pecuniam.</i>	much / a lot of = 1; agreement = 1 money / cash = 1; singular object of <i>posuerat</i> = 1
<i>Postumus erat</i>	singular subject of <i>erat</i> = 1 be = 1; 3 rd singular past = 1

amicus <i>Flavii</i> .	friend / pal = 1; singular complement = 1 genitive singular = 1 (Flavii = 0)
<i>Postumus quoque</i>	also / too / as well = 1
per <i>urbem</i> ibat.	through + acc. singular = 1 go / walk = 1 (come = 0); 3 rd singular imperfect = 1
<i>Flavium</i> conspexit	singular object of <i>conspexit</i> = 1 (Flavium = 0) see / catch sight of / notice = 1; 3 rd singular past simple = 1
in <i>via</i> iacentem	in + singular noun = 1 (into = 0) present participle + agreement = 1
et eum <i>adiuvit</i> .	him + object of <i>adiuvit</i> = 1 singular past simple = 1
<i>Flavius amico</i> narravit	singular subject of <i>narravit</i> = 1 singular indirect object = 1 tell / relate / recount / narrate = 1; singular past simple = 1
id quod <i>acciderat</i> .	that / that / it + singular object = 1 which + singular subject = 1 (what = 2) (why this = 1) (because = 0) 3 rd singular pluperfect = 1
<i>amicus</i> erat iratus.	singular subject of <i>erat</i> = 1 was = 1 angry / annoyed / irritated = 1; agreement = 1
'heri,' inquit,	yesterday = 1 say = 1; 3 rd singular past simple = 1
' <i>duo viri</i>	agreement = 1 man = 1; subject plural of <i>oppugnaverunt</i> = 1
me <i>quoque</i> <i>oppugnaverunt</i>	me + object of <i>oppugnaverunt</i> = 1 3 rd plural past simple = 1
<i>pecuniamque</i> meam <i>abstulerunt.</i> '	and (in context) = 1 singular object of <i>abstulerunt</i> = 1 3 rd plural past simple = 1
'quid facere possumus?'	what = 1 do = 1; infinitive = 1 (make = 0) be able / can = 1; 1 st plural present = 1

rogavit <i>Flavius</i> .	ask = 1; 3 rd singular past simple = 1
'nihil,'	nothing = 1
<i>amicus tristis</i> dixit.	singular subject of <i>dixit</i> = 1 agreement = 1 (allow adverb) say = 1; 3 rd singular past simple = 1
'difficile est nobis	difficult = 1; neuter singular = 1 is / will be = 1 for us = 1 (to us = 0)
<i>pecuniam</i> nostram <i>recipere</i> .'	singular object of <i>recipere</i> = 1 our = 1; agreement = 1 infinitive = 1
subito audiverunt	suddenly = 1 hear / listen to = 1; 3 rd plural past simple = 1
magnum <i>clamorem</i> .	great / large / big / loud / lots of / huge = 1; agreement = 1 singular object of <i>audiverunt</i> = 1
in <i>viam</i> cucurrerunt	into + singular = 1 (in = 0) run / rush / dash / hurry / charge = 1
illi <i>duo homines</i> ,	those / the + agreement = 1 (these = 0) plural subject of <i>cucurrerunt</i> = 1
qui <i>amicos</i> <i>oppugnaverant</i> .	who / that / which + subject of <i>oppugnaverant</i> = 1 plural object of <i>oppugnaverant</i> = 1 3 rd plural pluperfect = 1
<i>post eos</i>	after / behind them = 1
festinavit <i>multitudo</i>	hurry / hasten / rush = 1; 3 rd singular past simple = 1 singular subject of <i>festinavit</i> = 1
<i>civium clamantium</i> ,	citizen = 1 (civilian / people = 0); genitive plural = 1 shout / call / cry = 1; present participle + agreement = 1 of citizens who were shouting = OK
'illi <i>homines sunt fures</i> :	agreement = 1 (so allow 'these') plural subject of <i>sunt</i> = 1 are = 1 plural complement = 1 they are the men who are thieves = OK

<i>sistite eos.</i>	plural imperative = 1 them = 1
<i>Flavius et Postumus,</i>	subjects of <i>obstiterunt</i> = 1
<i>ubi fures appropinquaverunt,</i>	when / as = 1 (where = 0) plural subject of <i>appropinquaverunt</i> = 1 approach / draw near / come up = 1 (arrive = 0); 3 rd plural past simple / pluperfect = 1
<i>eis obstiterunt.</i>	object of <i>obstiterunt</i> = 1 3 rd plural past simple = 1 (allow 'stood in the way of the thieves when they ...')
<i>quamquam fures pugnauerunt,</i>	(al)though = 1 plural subject of <i>pugnauerunt</i> = 1 fight = 1; 3 rd plural past simple = 1 (attack = 0)
<i>effugere non poterant,</i> 	escape / run away / flee / get away = 1 (run = 0); infinitive = 1 not (in context) = 1 3 rd plural past simple = 1
<i>quod cives</i>	because / as / since = 1 plural subject of <i>circumstabant</i> = 1
<i>iam eos circumstabant.</i> 	now / already / by now = 1 them = 1 3 rd plural imperfect / past simple = 1
<i>'ecce saccus meus,'</i>	singular = 1 agreement = 1
<i>clamavit Flavius laetus.</i> 	3 rd singular past simple = 1 singular subject of <i>clamavit</i> = 1 happy / glad / joyful / pleased = 1; agreement = 1 (happily = 2)
<i>ubi vidit</i>	when / after = 1 see = 1; 3 rd singular past simple = 1
<i>omnem pecuniam</i>	all = 1; agreement = 1 singular object of <i>vidit</i> = 1
<i>in_sacco,</i>	in + singular noun = 1 (into = 0)
<i>etiam laetior erat.</i>	even / also = 1 comparative = 1; agreement = 1 he was = 1

LEVEL 2 LATIN LANGUAGE

UNIT 9524

- Q.1**
- (a) (i) leading / taking (1) (his) legions (1) through Italy (1) [3]
(ii) he wanted (1) to attack Pompey (1) (fight / ambush / crush= 0) [2]
- (b) B,C,E [3]
- (c) (i) he followed him (went to the port = 0) [1]
(ii) he arrived / was too late [1]
- (d) he ordered (1) his men / legions / soldiers (1) (them = 0)
to build (1) many ships (1)
(he ordered many ships to be built = 3/4; he built many ships = 2/4;) [4]
- (e) A (i, iv, vi) [1]
- (f) (i) he learned / knew / discovered (1) the ships (1)
were / to be ready / prepared (1) [3]
(ii) he hurried / marched (1) to the harbour / port (1) (went / ran = 0) [2]

Total mark for Question 1: [20]

9524 WORD LIST

Caesar, simulatque	singular subject of <i>transportavit</i> = 1 as soon as = 1 (at the same time as = 0)
ad portum pervenit,	to +1 (in context); the harbour / port = 1 (gate = 0) arrive / reach / come to = 1; 3 rd singular past simple / pluperfect = 1
copias celerrime transportavit	force(s) / troops / army / men / soldiers = 1; object of <i>transportavit</i> = 1 quickly = 1; superlative = 1 (as quickly as possible = 1/2) transport / carry across = 1; 3 rd singular past simple = 1
in novis navibus,	in / on = 1 (into / onto = 0) new = 1; agreement = 1 ships + dependent on <i>in</i> = 1
ne Pompeius cognosceret	lest / so that ... not (purpose only) = 1 singular subject of <i>cognosceret</i> = 1 learn / find out / discover / get to know / realise / know = 1 (understand = 0); 3 rd singular = 1
quid faceret.	what + object of <i>faceret</i> = 1 do = 1 (make = 0); 3 rd singular imperfect = 1 (what to do = 2/3)
Caesar enim timebat	for (in context) = 1 fear / be afraid / be frightened / be terrified = 1 (be anxious / worried = 0); 3 rd singular past = 1
ne copiae suae,	lest / that ... not = 1 plural subject of <i>oppugnarentur</i> = 1 his / his own + agreement = 1
e_navibus egredientes,	out of / from + plural noun = 1 go out / leave / depart / disembark = 1; present participle + agreement = 1 (perfect participle = 0)
oppugnarentur	attack / assault / assail = 1 (fight = 0); 3 rd plural passive = 1
priusquam instrui possent.	before = 1 passive infinitive = 1 be able / can = 1; 3 rd plural past = 1 (allow ')
legionibus paratis,	legions = 1 (army / troops = 0); abl.abs = 1 prepare / get ready = 1; ppp + agreement = 1 (expect good candidates to improve on literal) (ready agreement = 2)
statim valde cupiebat	at once / straightaway / immediately = 1 very / very much / greatly / strongly = 1 desire / wish / want = 1; 3 rd singular past = 1

pugnare, sed	fight = 1 (attack = 0); infinitive = 1 but (in context) = 1
Pompeius, quamquam	singular subject of <i>nolebat</i> = 1 (al)though = 1
plures legiones habebat	more = 1 (many = 0); agreement = 1 plural object of <i>habebat</i> = 1 have / possess = 1; 3 rd singular past simple = 1
quam_Caesar,	than + name = 1
primo pugnare nolebat; 	at first / to begin with / firstly = 1 (first = 0 unless sense OK) infinitive = 1 not want / not wish / be unwilling = 1; 3 rd singular past simple = 1
intellegebat enim	understand / realise / know = 1; 3 rd singular past simple = 1
milites Caesaris	soldier / man / troops = 1; plural object of <i>intellegebat</i> = 1 genitive singular = 1 (of Caesaris = 0)
multo meliores esse	much / a lot (adverb only) = 1 good = 1; comparative = 1; agreement = 1 be = 1; infinitive / 3 rd singular = 1 (allow the literal 'to be') NB 'that' may be omitted.
quam suos.	than = 1 his + dependent on <i>quam</i> = 1
tandem pauci senatores,	at last / finally = 1 (a) few = 1; agreement = 1 senator = 1; plural subject of <i>persuaserunt</i> = 1
qui Roma discesserant	who + subject of <i>discesserant</i> = 1 Rome / Roma = 1; from / object of 'leave' = 1 depart / leave = 1; 3 rd plural pluperfect = 1
ut Pompeio	to / in order to / so that / that (purpose only) = 1 indirect object = 1 (to Pompeio = 0)
auxilium ferrent,	help / aid = 1; singular object of <i>ferrent</i> = 1 bring / carry / bear / take = 1 (give = 0); 3 rd plural past / infinitive = 1 to help Pompey = 6/6

ei persuaserunt	him + object of <i>persuaserunt</i> = 1 persuade = 1; 3 rd plural past simple = 1
ut <i>pugnaret</i> .	to + verb = 1 (indirect command only; purpose = 0) (so that he might / would fight = 0)
<i>milites Caesaris</i>	plural subject of <i>pugnaverunt</i> = 1 genitive singular = 1
tam ferociter <i>pugnaverunt</i>	so = 1 fiercely / ferociously = 1 3 rd plural past simple = 1
ut <i>Pompeius</i> ,	that (result only) singular subject of <i>cogeretur</i> = 1
exercitu victo,	army = 1 (troops / soldiers / legions = 0); ablative absolute = 1 conquer / defeat = 1 (destroy = 0); ppp + agreement = 1
in <i>Aegyptum</i>	to / into + name = 1 (in = 0)
fugere cogeretur.	flee / run away = 1 (escape = 0); infinitive = 1 compel / force = 1; 3 rd singular past passive = 1 (he had to = OK)



WJEC
245 Western Avenue
Cardiff CF5 2YX
Tel No 029 2026 5000
Fax 029 2057 5994
E-mail: exams@wjec.co.uk
website: www.wjec.co.uk