



MARKING SCHEME

SUMMER 2016

**LEVEL 2 CERTIFICATE IN LATIN LANGUAGE
AND ROMAN CIVILISATION UNIT 9522/01
(Roman Civilisation Topics)**

INTRODUCTION

This marking scheme was used by WJEC for the 2016 examination. It was finalised after detailed discussion at examiners' conferences by all the examiners involved in the assessment. The conference was held shortly after the paper was taken so that reference could be made to the full range of candidates' responses, with photocopied scripts forming the basis of discussion. The aim of the conference was to ensure that the marking scheme was interpreted and applied in the same way by all examiners.

It is hoped that this information will be of assistance to centres but it is recognised at the same time that, without the benefit of participation in the examiners' conference, teachers may have different views on certain matters of detail or interpretation.

WJEC regrets that it cannot enter into any discussion or correspondence about this marking scheme.

LEVEL 2 ROMAN CIVILISATION

UNIT 9522

TOPIC 1: DAILY LIFE IN ROMAN SOCIETY

- Q.1** (a) bronze, iron, bone, ivory, wood, metal
Accept any **two**. [2]
- (b) the sharp point was used for writing in the wax
the blunt end was used for erasing writing
Accept any **two** valid answers. [2]
- (c) they wrote on papyrus
using a quill
with ink made from soot and resin
paint and brush were used for graffiti
chisels were used for inscriptions in stone
Accept any **two** valid details. [2]
- (d) permanent school buildings today – Roman schools were generally under
colonnades/out of doors
our schools are mixed – few girls in Roman schools
Roman education not compulsory/fee-paying – education compulsory today
Roman schools had no desks/tables as in a modern classroom
Romans had slaves to attend pupils – today pupils are unaccompanied
Roman classes were smaller than many modern classes
we have computers/technology – the Romans wrote/accounted manually
we have different subjects – give examples
we have blackboards/whiteboards – the Romans listened to the teacher or
used books/wax tablets
they had corporal punishment – today it is illegal
Accept any valid points but must mention Roman schools **and** modern
schools for the top band. Use the marking grid for 8 marks. [8]
- [Total for Question 1: 14 marks]**
- Q.2** (a) a husband and wife wished to be buried with their freedmen and women
they also included their own descendants/those of their freedmen
a master freed his slave woman to marry her
he put up a tombstone in her memory
he called her well-deserving.
Accept any **three** valid answers. [3]
- (b) freedmen could marry
a female slave could marry her master and bear his children
freedmen could own property
they were now citizens, could vote and have 3 names.
their children would be Roman citizens with full rights
they had the full protection of the law
many were skilled e.g. as craftsmen and could be set up in business by their
ex-master. They could become very wealthy e.g. the Vettii brothers
they could become priests
they could become council secretaries/council messengers/town clerk or town
crier

But

they now had to find their own accommodation/food (or they could remain in their ex-master's household)
they might have to continue to do the same work as before
they might have to become their master's client and would have obligations to him/would have to perform various duties for him
they could not stand for political office
they could not become an army officer
the stigma of being an ex-slave

Accept any valid points but must include an evaluation of the extent to which their lives changed for the top band. Use the marking grid for 6 marks. [6]

[Total for Question 2: 9 marks]

Q.3 (a) A is the *impluvium*/ornamental pool [1]

- (b) used for important family occasions
used for receiving visitors
master met clients here/*salutatio*
master conducted business here
used for family worship

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

- (c) decorated with paintings/frescoes
with stories from well-known myths
or pictures of still life
the colours were bright/red/orange/blue
mosaics also decorated the walls
these depicted similar scenes to those in the frescoes

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

- (d) Roman houses were designed for a hot climate
they had few windows – to keep out the heat in summer, but retain heat in winter – modern houses have some form of heating
the main room of a Roman house had a hole in the roof to let in the light – modern houses have large windows and electricity
many had only one storey – modern houses usually have two or more
Roman houses were built in a rectangle enclosing house and garden – modern houses have separate gardens.
Roman houses opened directly onto the street – modern houses generally have front gardens
some Roman houses had shops at the front – few modern houses do.
the garden of a Roman house was surrounded by a colonnade for shade – we have patios and sun shades

Accept any valid answers but must include both Roman and modern houses for the top band. Use the marking grid for 6 marks. [6]

[Total for Question 3: 11 marks]

Q.4 (a) two [1]

- (b) to supervise the police
to supervise public entertainment
they were responsible for the baths
they were in charge of the markets
they saw that taxes were spent wisely
looked after water supply
and sewers
responsible for noise control
maintained/repaired public buildings

Accept any **three** valid answers. [3]

- (c) prestige/respect/power/status/popularity
to serve his town
construct buildings bearing his name
to be awarded a statue of himself
to receive front seats at shows/the theatre
to receive invitations to dinner

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

[Total for Question 4: 6 marks]

Q.5 (a) to fill the wine jars
to pour wine for the guests
to cut up the food for the guests
to provide entertainment for the guests
cook the food/prepare the dinner
Accept any **two** valid answers. [2]

- (b) **enjoyment**
guests were waited on by slaves
wine was drunk throughout the meal
it was a meal of 3 courses (starter: eggs/fish/veg. main course: dishes of meat with different sauces. dessert: fruit/nuts/sweet pudding)
an extravagant meal when the host and cook showed off their wealth/skills
there was entertainment – singing and dancing
a lively atmosphere with jokes/laughter/conversation
but
it could be cramped – 3 to a couch
reclining on couches might not always have been comfortable – needed cushions
eating with fingers at a small table would not have been easy
in hot weather guests perspired
unpleasant fellow diners
the host might have been mean – not serving the best wine and food

Accept any valid answers, but must include some reference to lack of enjoyment for the top band. Use the marking grid for 8 marks. [8]

[Total for Question 5: 10 marks]

TOPIC 2: ROMAN BRITAIN

- Q.1** (a) **differences**
its surface was made up of large flat stones not tarmac/or smooth like a modern road
there were no lanes on a Roman road
Roman roads were generally narrower than modern roads
Roman roads had a camber/curved surface to allow the water to run off
traffic is heavier on a modern road
there are restrictions on a modern road – speed limits/no animals/no pedestrians
- Accept any **two** valid points. [2]
- (b) **similarities**
Roman roads had places where travellers could change horses/stay overnight/obtain refreshments – like motorway service stations.
they both generally take the shortest route between places.
- Accept any valid point. [1]
- (c) they were important for moving soldiers between forts
also for tackling any enemy uprisings
they were important for transporting food and other supplies/trade
they were needed for the *cursus publicus*/government officials
- Accept any **two** valid answers. [2]
- (d) **travel by cart/carriage/on foot**
the road surface not always smooth
poor drainage in wet weather
narrow road/single track
difficult to pass
risk of crashes on narrow roads
travel slow
lack of places to stay
inns dirty
problems with robbers on the road
thieves in wayside inns
dishonest innkeepers
- travel by water**
few good harbours
not all rivers navigable
difficulty of transporting goods on/off boats
- But** travel was quicker than before the Romans
rivers were often bridged
roads generally avoided marshy ground.
- Accept any valid points but must include some evaluation of both dangers and difficulties for the top band. Use the marking grid for 6 marks. [6]
- [Total for Question 1: 11 marks]**
- Q.2** (a) Cogidubnus [1]
- (b) he hoped for a reward for his loyalty/knew the benefits of Roman rule
he could remain king of his tribe in Britain
he would have the support of Rome in any internal struggles
he was aware of the military power of Rome
- Accept any **two** valid answers. [2]

- (c) they did have peace after 60 AD
 they had access to a good road system
 roads increased opportunities for trade
 towns gave them markets/baths/entertainment
 the Romans built stone villas with heating and baths
 they had access to a legal system
 the ruling class had access to education
 they brought new farming techniques
 they brought new crops

But

few Britons lived in the new style of villa
 they had to pay taxes
 their crops were seized
 the Romans confiscated their land
 they lost their independence
 some Britons were reduced to (agricultural) slaves
 brutal treatment for some Britons.

Accept any valid points but must include mention of disadvantages as well as benefits for the top band. Use the marking grid for 8 marks. **[8]**

[Total for Question 2: 11 marks]

- Q.3** (a) A is the entrance to the palace (top right box)
 B is the guest wing (top left box)
 C is the baths (bottom right box) **[3]**

- (b) archaeologists have uncovered **buildings**:
 a palace with 4 wings
 a large number of rooms
 an audience chamber
 a suite of guest rooms
 grand entrance for owner to receive visitors or subjects
 the size of the palace indicates a very important owner

excavations in the **garden**
 have revealed a formal garden laid out in Italian style
 engineers built underground pipes to bring water to the fountains
 the size of the garden and the water system indicate a wealthy owner with slaves
 the garden shows that the owner wanted the latest in garden design

the materials used in the decoration of the palace

craftsmen had come from abroad to work on the palace
 plaster friezes were found
 there were mosaics — black and white and polychrome, depicting legends
 wall paintings found of the same style/quality as those in Pompeii
 marble was imported from Italy and Greece
 the decoration shows the owner was very wealthy and wanted to copy the most fashionable mosaics and paintings

Accept any valid points but must include reference to archaeological finds/evidence, and explain what these tell us about the owner and the palace for the top band. Use the marking grid for 8 marks. **[8]**

[Total for Question 3: 11 marks]

- Q.4** (a) clay/pottery [1]
(b) wine, oil, fish sauce, grain

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

- (c) they could be stacked easily when transported
they were narrow so took up less space
they had a narrow neck for pouring easily
they had 2 handles for easy transportation
were large – could hold a large amount

But

they could not stand independently
heavy and difficult to handle

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

[Total for Question 4: 5 marks]

- Q.5** (a) for washing/for use in a suite of baths
for cooking
for watering the crops
for use in religious observance/the worship of local gods

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

- (b) raised ground – to avoid flooding
pasture/fields – for the animals to feed on
a wood close by – for timber/fuel
near a quarry for stone for building
a town within reach – for markets
within reach of a road – for access/travel

Accept any two valid answers with a reason for the importance of each. [4]

- (c) the owner might not have been in residence all the time and this could have caused problems. He needed reliable slaves.

in the villa he would have needed a secretary/accountant to help with his correspondence and organising the running of the villa
he needed a cook to ensure the household was fed.

on the farm the owner would rely heavily on his head slave/bailiff.
if the bailiff was good at his job, many of the daily problems would disappear.
the bailiff had to ensure either that the villa produced enough food for the occupants or he had to buy in food and other supplies.

the health of the slaves could have been a problem and the bailiff had to keep them in good health and fit for work.

animals and crops needed constant attention

the weather would play a large part in determining the success of the crops, but little could be done about this apart from good storage facilities.

The bailiff had to keep buildings and equipment in good order and this might have helped when the weather was bad – barns to store crops/food for the animals.

Accept any valid answers but must include some reference to problems as well as some of the solutions for the top band. Use the marking grid for 6 marks. [6]

[Total for Question 5: 12 marks]

[Total: 50 marks]

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

The following procedure should be followed when marking using the grid.

- Read the answer as a whole
- Work down through the bands to find the one that fits best
- When there is more than one mark available, determine the correct mark by judging whether the answer is closer to the band above or the one below. Examiners should not require every element of the descriptor to be there.

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 and specialist terms are used with precision.
Band 3 3-4 marks	Some aspects of the question covered with adequate detail. Candidates have used relevant facts. They use a limited range of specialist terms.
Band 2 1-2 marks	Very few aspects of the question covered. Facts not always relevant.
Band 1 0 marks	Little or no attempt to answer the question.

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 and specialist terms are used with precision.
Band 4 5-6 marks	Most important aspects of the question covered in detail. Candidates use a good range of specialist terms.
Band 3 3-4 marks	Some aspects of the question covered with some detail. 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.
Band 1 0 marks	Little or no attempt to answer the question. Frequent loss of sense.