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# **MARKING SCHEME**

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**SUMMER 2016**

**LEVEL 1 CERTIFICATE IN LATIN LANGUAGE  
AND ROMAN CIVILISATION UNIT 9512/01  
(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 1 ROMAN CIVILISATION

### UNIT 9512

#### TOPIC 1: DAILY LIFE IN ROMAN SOCIETY

##### SECTION A

- Q.1**
- (a) bar/*thermopolium*/shop/inn/pub [1]
  - (b) *amphora(e)* [1]
  - (c) Wine/olives/fish sauce/liquamen/oil [1]
  - (d) to hold drinks/food/contained a basin [1]
  - (e) limited facilities to cook at home/could meet friends/play dice/food available during the day/served quickly

Accept any **two**. [2]

[Total for Question 1: 6 marks]

- Q.2**
- (a) blocks of flats/*insula* [1]
  - (b) likely to collapse/flimsy/cheaply repaired/unstable [1]
  - (c) risk of fire  
could collapse  
sudden alarms in the night  
very crowded – lots of families crammed into small space  
noisy  
no sanitation  
no running water  
vermin – pigeons in the roof space

Accept any **three**. [3]

[Total for Question 2: 5 marks]

- Q.3**
- (a) A = schoolteacher  
B = pupil [2]
  - (b) (Papyrus) scroll [1]
  - (c) No desks/high back chairs/pupils have scrolls instead of exercise books/small class/no whiteboard, computers etc./only boys present/slave to carry books
- Accept any **four** points, based on picture. [4]

[Total for Question 3: 7 marks]

- Q.4**
- (a) clients [1]
  - (b) visited temples/met friends/shopping/election speeches/voting/visited law court/read noticeboard/admired statues/baths/for business
- Accept any **two**. [2]
- (c) found shade/socialised with friends/visited stalls [2]
  - (d) wrestling/fencing/ball games/weights/discus/swimming/running

Accept any **three**. [3]

[Total for Question 4: 8 marks]

[Total for 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	Many 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 1-3 marks	Little attempt to answer the question. Frequent mistakes in the use of specialist terms/none are used.
0	No attempt to answer the question

### Q.5 Its location

in the town, rather than in the country – good accessibility to forum for business  
entrance straight from street – easily accessible  
house enclosed for privacy

#### The design and layout of the house

few windows / high up  
impressive front door  
seats outside for clients  
slaves' quarters and kitchen away from main living quarters  
bedrooms – hidden by curtains  
rich family might have own baths/piped water supply  
BUT family living mixed with business  
*compluvium* let in light / kept out heat  
*impluvium* caught and stored rain water, reflected light  
However, family living mixed with business

#### The different rooms and features of the house

shops at front  
*atrium* – impressive room to receive clients and guests  
*triclinium* – comfortable dining on 3 couches to accommodate guests  
*tablinum* – study to do work as no office blocks – looks out onto garden  
summer dining room  
garden with attractive features e.g. fountain, seats, plants  
lavish decoration to show wealth & status – statues, mosaics, paintings

*Candidates must mention both the positive **and** negative aspects of the house for top marks. Some reference to business needed for full marks.* [12]

## **Q.6 Appearance and layout**

large open space  
paved area to keep feet dry  
pedestrianised area for safety  
colonnade on three sides for shade and shelter  
grand buildings overlooked central area  
stalls set up in centre by tradesmen

### **Variety of buildings**

lawcourts/basilica  
temples to different gods (Apollo/Jupiter etc)  
public toilets  
baths nearby  
*macellum* – large food market

### **Activities**

weights and measures table  
voting hall  
auctions of slaves  
candidates making speeches  
public noticeboard to find out information  
colonnade to meet friends  
schoolteachers in colonnades

But very crowded/could be noisy/danger of pickpockets/opposing supporters at election time.

*Candidates must mention both the positive **and** negative aspects of the forum for top marks.* **[12]**

## **Q.7 Links with your previous master**

still had 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  
but had to attend *salutatio* or do tiresome tasks  
freedman often took master's name(s)  
freedwoman might marry former master and bear his children

### **New opportunities for work and involvement in public life**

might be set up in business by previous master  
could earn his own money  
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 now join the army  
BUT could not stand for political office or become an army officer

### **Home and social life as a freedman/freedwoman**

could live independently but might have to find own accommodation  
could legally marry/raise a family  
children would not be slaves  
could attend dinner parties  
could become rich / important  
BUT could still be regarded as of low status/stigmatised.

*Candidates must mention both the positive **and** negative aspects of being set free for top marks.* **[12]**

**Q.8 The furniture and decoration of the dining room**

3 couches and a small table  
elegantly carved / decorated  
beautiful frescoes on walls  
fine mosaics on walls / floors  
summer dining room available in good weather  
BUT difficulty of seating – three people to a couch so squashed  
position reflects status so might offend

**The food and drink served**

starter: eggs / fish / vegetables  
main course: a variety of meats (chicken/lamb/rabbit/peacock etc.), fish, seafood  
all beautifully presented  
chance for cook to show skill  
dessert: fruit (figs, nuts, pomegranates, cherries, apples)  
wine served throughout the meal  
slaves cut up and serve food

**The entertainment available**

dancing girls  
singers and musicians  
BUT these might be too ordinary so...  
acrobats / jugglers  
a poetry recital / scene from a play  
a philosopher – might be too highbrow  
Guests may be drunk and not appreciate the effort of the hostess.

*Candidates must mention both the enjoyable features of a dinner party **and** the worries a hostess might experience for top marks.* [12]

[Total for Section B: 24 marks]

[Total: 50 marks]

## TOPIC 2: ROMAN BRITAIN

### SECTION A

- Q.1** (a) (water) pipes [1]  
(b) lead [1]  
(c) he was governor of Britain [1]

[Total for Question 1: 3 marks]

- Q.2** (a) a spring/a well/rainwater [2]  
(b) woke the slaves up  
allocated work to the slaves  
supervised them/made sure they worked hard  
looked after the buildings  
and tools  
made sure there was enough food  
checked spinning/weaving to make sure there was enough clothing for  
the slaves  
kept an eye on the finances  
looked after the animals

Accept any **three** points. [3]

[Total for Question 2: 5 marks]

- Q.3** (a) Neptune (1) Minerva (1) [2]  
(b) has three names/has the emperor's names in his name [1]  
(c) a very large palace with 4 wings  
impressive grand entrance hall  
audience chamber  
wall paintings in Italian style  
marble panels on walls and floor  
marble / stone from quarries in Italy, Greece and Asia Minor  
decorated by specialist craftsmen from Italy  
expensive mosaic floors  
high-quality decoration/materials  
suite of baths  
Italian-style gardens

Accept any **three** points. [3]

[Total for Question 3: 6 marks]

- Q.4** (a) Colchester [1]
- (b) it was a permanent reminder of Roman tyranny  
built in honour of the emperor Claudius  
it showed they had been defeated by the Romans  
native Britons had to be priests  
they had to provide money
- Accept any **two** points. [2]
- (c) Boudica/Queen of the Iceni [1]
- (d) Boudica and Britons finally defeated by the Romans  
superior battle tactics of Romans resulted in victory  
many thousands of Britons died  
Boudica killed herself
- Accept any **two** points. [2]

[Total for Question 4: 6 marks]

- Q.5** (a) 25-30 miles (accept any number within these limits) [1]
- (b) walking/horses/mules/chariots/barges/boats/goods wagons/litter [1]
- (c) curved surface – allowed rainwater to run off  
drainage ditches on each side – to collect surplus water  
large stones in the footing – provided firm foundation  
layer of hard-core – made it strong and long-lasting  
large flat stones for top surface – made it smooth and level  
straight – could travel further/faster  
kerbstone – kept the carriage on the road
- Two** features plus an explanation for each. [4]

[Total for Question 5: 6 marks]

[Total for Section A: 26 marks]



## Section B:

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### Q.6 The temple complex

dedicated to Sulis Minerva  
large precinct  
statue of Sulis Minerva  
could pray to the goddess  
might see soothsayer foretelling the future  
opportunity to watch a sacrifice on the huge altar  
BUT might find animal sacrifice distasteful

#### The baths and items found there

huge baths complex with many different rooms  
large bath for swimming  
fellow visitors e.g. soldiers, people from places abroad/other parts of Britain, people seeking cures  
people selling souvenirs/charms  
curse tablets  
BUT might be distressing to see invalids

#### The natural spring

provided constant hot water  
water has healing properties – natural minerals  
steam creates mysterious atmosphere/holy place  
could make offerings to the gods  
people threw curse tablets into the spring  
some asked for violent punishments – malevolent side of religion  
thieves present  
crowds

*Candidates must mention both the positive **and** negative aspects of life in Aquae Sulis for top marks.*

**[12]**

**Q.7 Goods and resources available in Britain**

eg wine/pottery/farm produce/metals or minerals  
slaves shipped back to Rome  
very good hunting dogs  
need wagon/cart/fresh horses

**Main road network and your travels**

good main roads - e.g. Watling Street/Fosse Way  
links main towns  
good road surface & drainage  
time of year/weather affecting conditions  
robbers  
drunks, thieves etc.

**Attitude of the Britons towards you**

other travellers e.g. merchants/farmers  
travellers causing obstructions/crashes  
soldiers  
overnight stays in inns - dishonest landlords  
language problems

*Candidate must mention both the success **and** problems for top marks.*

**[12]**

**Q.8 Living conditions in the town**

towns provide local people with access to housing and markets  
the towns are laid out in a grid pattern with walls for safety  
access to courts and other public buildings  
entertainment in the theatre and amphitheatre  
fora create a focal point for business and socialising  
clean water brought in by aqueducts and there are baths.

**How the Britons are governed and treated by the Romans**

the Britons have lost their independence  
they have to obey Roman laws  
they have to pay taxes  
some Britons have been enslaved by the Romans  
they treat them harshly  
land confiscated for veteran soldiers  
they exploit mines for minerals  
they planted a colony at Colchester  
**BUT** the Romans have kept the peace.

**New things the Romans have introduced into Britain**

opportunities for education for the ruling families  
their sons can learn Latin  
the Romans have built roads  
this has increased opportunities for trade & distribution of imported goods  
exporting local goods becomes easier  
road building has increased access to markets for local people  
different crops  
new farming techniques

*Candidate must mention both the positive **and** negative aspects of Roman rule for top marks.*

**[12]**

**Q.9 Location and layout of the villa**

near water supply  
close to main road for access to towns/markets  
river for navigation  
built in Roman style, rather than the round house model of ancient Britons  
stone walls – strongly built and warm in winter  
a roof of tile/stone, instead of thatch  
glass in some windows  
hypocaust for heating  
running water  
gardens and covered walkways/colonnades

**The rooms and decoration**

spacious accommodation for living  
dining room(s)  
kitchen  
bedrooms for family and slaves  
baths with several rooms  
mosaic floors in the important rooms such as the dining room and baths  
frescoes/paintings on the walls in the main rooms  
marble/stone floors

**Managing the farm and slaves**

need granaries to store grain for villa's use and market  
animals for food, milk and leather  
need reliable bailiff  
slaves need to be hardworking/reliable/not rebellious  
weather might affect crops/flooding  
picking fruit  
need wood for firewood/building  
need wells for water

**and** the worries of living in a country villa  
for top marks.

*Candidate must mention both the comfort*

**[12]**

**[Total for Section B: 24 marks]**

**[Total: 50 marks]**