



Latin

General Certificate of Secondary Education

Unit A405/01: Sources for Latin (Foundation Tier)

Mark Scheme for June 2011

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All Examiners are instructed that alternative correct answers and unexpected approaches in candidates' scripts must be given marks that fairly reflect the relevant knowledge and skills demonstrated.

Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the published question papers and the Report on the Examination.

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| Question Number | Answer | Max Mark |
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| 1 | Study source A. What can you see in the photograph, apart from pillars, which tells you that this is the garden of a Roman house? Suggest one thing. Accept any relevant items which may include: • statues | [1] |
| | small tree/shrub frescoes no grass accept bird bath. One of the above. Not doors/style of roof/open roof | |
| 2 | Why do you think pillars surround part of the garden? Give one reason. Answers might include: • supported a covered walkway/ hold up roof • provided a place to keep out of sun/rain • a place for women to work. One of the above. Not to let light in/keep house up/impressive | [1] |
| 3 (a) | Juvenal wants his readers to think that some buildings in Rome are dangerous. Give three examples from source B that show that the buildings are dangerous. Accept any three relevant points. Answers may include: buildings propped up with matchsticks papering over the cracks danger of fires buildings are high danger increases the higher up you live Not reference to landlord or people without reference to buildings | [3] |

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| (b) | Why do you think it was more dangerous to live at the top of the house? Give one reason. | [1] |
| | Answer might include: | |
| | any link with fire | |
| | cannot hear alarm being raised | |
| | | |
| 4 (a) | Read Source C. | [1] |
| | (a) Who is Paulus? Tick [✓] one box. | |
| | C a patron. | |
| (b) | Why do you think that Martial went to see Paulus? | [1] |
| | Paulus has a duty to visit his patron | |
| | Martial has to greet Paulus in the morning | |
| | accept reference to salutatio; | |
| | Martial is his client | |
| | Gifts of food and money | |
| | specific task associated with clients (sign documents/ witness etc) | |
| | do business | |
| | Not "to do a job" /news | |
| | Why is it difficult for Martial to make his journey? | F01 |
| (c) | Mark using 6 mark grid. | [6] |
| | Points may include: | |
| | he has to struggle up a path | |
| | it is exhausting be here to page through the Subure | |
| | he has to pass through the Subura the stones are dirty | |
| | the stones are unity the steps are wet | |
| | the weather is hot/rainy as his toga gets soaked | |
| | it is crowded with long droves of mules. | |
| | Credit analysis of why – consider Level 4 | |

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| (d) | What sort of decoration would Martial have seen inside a rich man's house? Suggest two different things. mosaics wall paintings works of art/statues/paintings. Reference to elaborate furniture/ furnishings (purple) Accept pictures of ancestors; shrine. Not garden/fountains Not rooms/colonnade/banquets | [2] |
| 5 | Use examples from sources B and C to answer this question. Apart from housing, what details about life in ancient Rome do these sources provide evidence for? Suggest three things. Answers might include: Religion/gods Clothing - toga Patronage rich/poor Subura/location/travel E.g.s of life in Rome provided not repeat and not related to housing Accept any relevant example – at least one from B and one from C No overlap of ideas Not "work" /" life" without supporting details | [3] |

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| 6 (a) | Study source D. What type of building is shown in the photograph? Tick [√] one box. | [1] |
| | A. amphitheatre | |
| (b) | Suggest TWO features of the Colosseum building which made it a good place to watch gladiator fights? Explain your answer. | [4] |
| | Answers might include: large building – could hold large crowds so good atmosphere tiered seating – good view | |
| | arena large – good visibility of action/room for several fights | |
| | safe – many entrances and exits purpose built for gladiator fights. | |
| | Accept candidates' own knowledge of the building which may not be visible from the image. arena could be flooded high sides to stop gladiators running away. | |
| | 2 marks for bare answers without explanation. | |
| 7 (a) | Apart from buildings like the one shown in source D, where else did gladiator fights take place? Name two places. Circus Forum. | [2] |
| (b) | In addition to shows of fighters, what other type of show did Augustus put on for the people? | [1] |
| | Hunts (of African beasts). | |
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| (c) | Why do you think Augustus put on gladiator shows? Suggest one reason. | [1] |
| | Answers might include: | |
| | To show off his wealth – size of games To show how powerful he was. He could get gladiators from all places To keep the people happy To remind the people he was emperor To emphasise the ruling family's power. To honour Mars/the gods To entertain the people To impress the senate/people | |

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| 8 (a) | Read source F How could you use source F to show that gladiator fights were violent? | [2] |
| | Give two examples. | |
| | The sources tells us about: | |
| | The blows they endure | |
| | there is pain death | |
| | death sword at the neck | |
| | finished off with wounds. | |
| | Not cruel and inhuman | |
| (b) | Suggest one reason why good training was important for a gladiator. | [1] |
| | Answers might include: | |
| | they would not bring shame on themselves or trainer | |
| | they prefer to receive blows. | |
| | Accept reasons not based on Source F. | |
| (c) | Suggest one thing Cicero liked about gladiator fights and one thing Cicero disliked about gladiator fights. Explain your answer, using source F. | [4] |
| | liked | |
| | gladiators are brave – they do not groan/blows/wounds | |
| | • well trained – put up with blows, mentions importance of training – they don't act shamefully | |
| | admires them – what blows they endure | |
| | they please their owners – send to ask what they want | |
| | They will die for their owners – willing to fall | |
| | disliked because: | |
| | desperate men – they have nothing to lose | |
| | foreigners – not Romans be the weekt the surgery violant – finished off weeks de heaving needs out | |
| | he thought they were violent – finished off wounds, having neck cut he does not ensure to rate them highly – they just went to please the ground | |
| | He does not seem to rate them highly – they just want to please the crowd. Accept Cruel and inhuman | |
| | 2 marks for bare answers | |

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| 9 (a) | Write down the Latin word for "light-armed gladiator" | [1] |
| | Secutor(i)/ (accept spelling secutorus) | |
| (b) | Describe one other type of gladiator. Study of the sources mention: Thracian- Heavily armed gladiator; Samnite; Others might include: Beast fighter; For two marks there must be some detailed recognisable description. beast fighters: originally armed with a spear or knife, these gladiators were condemned to fight beasts with a high probability of death. In later times, the Bestiarii were highly trained, specializing in various types of exotic, imported beasts. Murmillo: Wore a helmet with a stylized fish on the crest (the mormylos or sea fish), as well as an arm guard (manica). They carried a gladius and an oblong shield in the Gallic style. They were paired with Hoplomachi or Thraces. Retiarius: Carried a trident, a dagger, and a net, a larger manica extending to the shoulder and left side of the chest. They commonly fought murmillones. Occasionally a metal shoulder shield, or galerus, was added to protect the neck and lower face. Hoplomachus (heavily armed) or Samnite: Fully armoured, and based on Greek hoplites. They wore a helmet with a stylized griffin on the crest, woollen quilted leg wrappings, and shin-guards. They carried a spear in the Hoplite style with a small round shield. They were paired against Murmillones or Thraces. | [2] |
| | Thraces: The Thracian was equipped with a broad-rimmed helmet that enclosed the entire head, a small round or square-shaped shield, and two thigh-length greaves. His weapon was the Thracian curved sword, or the sica. They commonly fought murmillones or Hoplomachi. | |

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| 10 | You have been asked to make a television programme on the life of a gladiator. Explain briefly which of sources D, E and F you find most useful. Suggest what other information about gladiators you could use in the programme. | [12] |
| | This should be marked using the 12 mark grid. Look for a range of information and discussion of sources. | |
| | Source D: Useful to show where gladiators fought but not about their life. Source E: Could show us the types of gladiator shows and the great numbers involved Source F may be regarded the most useful as it describes the attitudes of gladiators particularly at the moment of defeat. | |
| | Candidates have the opportunity to draw on their knowledge of gladiators which may be taken from their own study or from the sources booklet: nos: 2;20;27;29 Accept comment on the inscription. | |
| | For Level 4 consider reference to information beyond the printed sources. | |

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