

SPECIMEN

General Certification of Secondary Education

Latin

Latin Prose Literature (Foundation Tier)

Specimen Paper



A403

Time: 1 hour

Candidates answer on the question paper.

Additional materials:

None

Candidate Forename	Candidate Surname	
Centre Number	Candidate Number	

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- You should answer this paper only if you have entered for the Foundation Tier.
- Write your name in capital letters, your Centre Number and Candidate Number in the boxes above.
- Use black ink. Pencil may be used for graphs and diagrams only.
- Read each question carefully and make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Answer either Section A or Section B.
- Do not write in the bar codes.
- Do not write outside the box bordering each page.
- Write your answer to each question in the space provided.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

- The number of marks for each question is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.
- The total number of marks for this paper is 50.

Answer either Section A or Section B.

Section A: Pliny

Answer all the questions.

Passage 1

properat illuc unde alii fugiunt, rectumque cursum recta gubernacula in periculum tenet adeo solutus metu, ut omnes illius mali motus omnes figuras ut deprenderat oculis dictaret enotaretque.

Letter 6.16 section 10

			Letter 0.10 Sect	IOTI TO	
1	properat illuc: what ever	nt ha	d caused the elder Pliny to set out on	this journey?	
				[1]	
2	Where was he heading	for?			
3	rectum cursum recta gu courage? Give two deta	ails.	nacula in periculum tenet: what did the	e elder Pliny do that showed	
4		ne	of the following best describes the		
F	Put a tick (✓) in the correc	t box	ζ.		
	,	4	terrified		
	E	3	fearless		
		C	dissolute		
	[)	excited		
				[1]	
5	ut omnes illius mali mot things did the elder Plin		mnes figuras ut deprenderat oculis dic nt to do?	taret enotaretque: what two	

iam navibus cinis incidebat, quo propius accederent, calidior et densior; iam pumices etiam nigrique et ambusti et fracti igne lapides; iam vadum subitum ruinaque montis litora obstantia. cunctatus paulum an retro flecteret, mox gubernatori ut ita faceret monenti 'fortes' inquit ' fortuna iuvat: Pomponianum pete.'

Now the ash was falling hotter and thicker on the ships, the nearer they approached; now there were also bits of pumice and black and charred stones, broken by the fire; now suddenly there was shallow water and the shore was blocking the way with the debris from the mountain. After hesitating a little over whether to turn back, he soon told the helmsman, who was urging him to do so: 'fortune favours the brave: make for Pomponianus.'

Letter 6.16 section 11

[Turn over

6 How does Pliny make this a vivid and dramatic passage?

In your answer you must refer to the **Latin** and discuss Pliny's choice and position of words and any other stylistic features. Your answer should cover the following points:

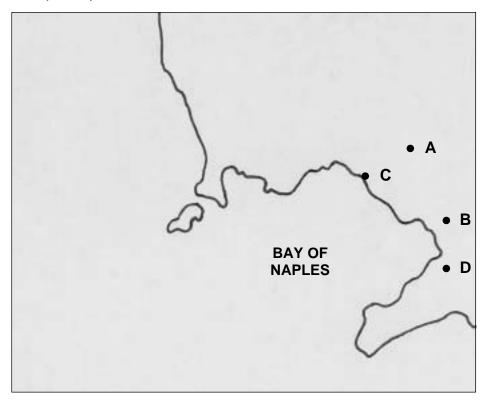
- the dangers threatening them;
- the elder Pliny's plans;
- his determination.

Marks are awarded for the quality of written communication of your answer.
[10]

Stabiis erat diremptus sinu medio (nam sensim circumactis curvatisque litoribus mare infunditur); ibi quamquam nondum periculo adpropinquante, conspicuo tamen et cum cresceret proximo, sarcinas contulerat in naves, certus fugae si contrarius ventus resedisset.

Letter 6.16 section 12

7 The map below shows the Bay of Naples. Name the places marked A, B, C and D. Write the names in the spaces provided.



	Herculaneum	Pompeii		
	Stabiae	Vesuvius		
A			 	
В				
C				
D			 	

[4]

Put a tick (✓) i	n the correct	box.		
	Α	it was very close		
	В	it was approaching		
	С	it was not yet approaching		
	D	it was becoming more distant		
				[
Describe and exp	olain the prep	parations that Pomponianus had r	made. Make three points.	
				[

Passage 4

conso	latur hortatur, ι	meus secundissimo invectus, com utque timorem eius sua securitate	•
baline	um iubet.	Letter 6.16	section 12
10 quo tunc avi secundissimo		secundissimo invectus: why do	es Pliny describe the wind as
Put a tick (✓)	in the correct b	OOX.	
Α	Pomponianu	us was able to escape from Stabia	e more quickly.
В	Pliny was ab	ole to reach Stabiae more quickly.	
С	Neither man	could sail away.	
D	Both men co	ould escape more quickly.	_[1]
11 complectitur intentions?	trepidantem co	onsolatur hortatur: which of the	following best describes Pliny's
Put a tick (✓)	in the correct b	OOX.	
	He was trying	g to:	
	Α	terrify Pomonianus.	
	В	amuse Pomponianus.	
	С	comfort Pomponianus.	
	D	annoy Pomponianus.	[1]
12 trepidantem: \	which is the co	rrect statement?	[1]
Put a tick (✓)	in the correct b	OOX.	
()	Α	Pomponianus was fearful.	
	В	Pliny was fearful.	
	С	Neither was fearful.	
	D	Both were fearful.	[1]

Put a tick (✓)	n the cor	rect box.			
		e was:			
	110	A	fearful		
		В	calm		
		С	eager		
		D	sad		[1]
4 deferri in balir	neum: wh	at orders	did Pliny give?		
Put a tick ()</td <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>					
Tutation (V)	A		should all be taken	to the baths	
	В			taken to the baths	
	С	He hin	nself should be tak	en to the baths	
	D	the ba	ths should be avoi	ded	
					[1]

intuenti mihi et fortunae tuae et animi magnitudinem convenientissimum videtur demonstrari opera non minus aeternitate tua quam gloria digna, quantumque pulchritudinis tantum utilitatis habitura.

As I observe the greatness of both your good fortune and your character, it seems to me most appropriate that projects be brought to your attention that are no less worthy of your eternal name than of your glory, and which will have as much usefulness as beauty.

				Lette	r 10.41 sect	ion 1	
How does Plin	y try to win the fa	avour of Trajar	? Give thre	e details. Y	ou must refe	er to the La	tin.
					•••••		
							[3

est in Nicomedensium finibus amplissimus lacus. per hunc marmora fructus ligna materiae et sumptu modico et labore usque ad viam navibus, inde magno labore maiore impendio vehiculis ad mare devehuntur.

Letter 10.41 section 2

16 Tick the **five** true statements.

Put a tick (✓) in each correct box.

A	There is a very small lake in Nicomedia.	
В	Marble is taken across this lake.	
C	Wood is not transported across the lake.	
D	Lake transport is expensive.	
E	It takes little effort to transport materials on the lake.	
F	The materials are carried on floats.	
G	Materials can be shipped to the road.	
Н	Road transport is labour-intensive.	
	Road transport is cheap.	
J	Goods are taken by cart to the sea.	

[5]

[Turn over

hoc opus multas manus poscit. at eae porro non desunt. nam et in agris magna copia est hominum et maxima in civitate, certaque spes omnes libentissime adgressuros opus omnibus fructuosum. superest ut tu libratorem vel architectum si tibi videbitur mittas, qui diligenter exploret, sitne lacus altior mari, quem artifices regionis huius quadraginta cubitis altiorem esse contendunt.

This work demands many hands. But then there is no lack of these. For both in the country and especially in the city there is a great abundance of men, and there is a sure hope that everyone will most willingly undertake a task profitable for all. It remains for you to send a surveyor or an architect if you agree, to make a careful survey to see if the lake is higher than the sea; the experts of this region maintain that it is higher by 40 cubits.

Letter 10.41 sections 2-3

17 Show how Pliny uses forceful language to persuade Trajan that he should support the proposed project.

In your answer you must refer to the **Latin** and discuss Pliny's choice and position of words and any other stylistic features. Your answer should cover the following points:

- the availability of workers;
- the benefit of the task;
- the need for surveying.

Marks are awarded for the quality of written communication of your answer.
[11]

 [2]
Section A Total [50
FT
[Turn over

Do **not** answer Section B if you have already answered Section A.

Section B: Livy and Caesar

Answer all the questions.

Passage 1

tum vero simul ab hostibus, simul ab iniquitate locorum Poeni oppugnabantur, plusque inter ipsos, sibi quoque tendente ut periculo prius evaderet, quam cum hostibus certaminis erat.

Livy 21.33

19	ab hostibus: who were the	he e	nemy?	,
				[1]
20	What were the Carthagir			
21	Carthaginians?		what else, besides the enemy, was	-
22	plusque inter ipsos qua groups were the Carthag		cum hostibus certaminis erat: accordins having to fight?	ng to Livy, with which two
				[2]
23	ut periculo prius evadere	e <i>t:</i> fo	r what was each man fighting?	
	Put a tick (✓) in the corre	ect b		
	Α	1	to be the first to escape from danger	
	В	3	to make it dangerous for the enemy	
	С	;	to avoid death	
	D)	to make a dangerous escape	

et equi maxime infestum agmen faciebant, qui et clamoribus dissonis, quos nemora etiam repercussaeque valles augebant, territi trepidabant, et icti forte aut vulnerati adeo consternabantur, ut stragem ingentem simul hominum ac sarcinarum omnis generis facerent; multosque turba, cum praecipites utrimque angustiae essent, in immensum altitudinis deiecit; et iumenta cum oneribus devolvebantur.

And the horses were making the column particularly dangerous: terrified by the raucous shouts, which even the groves and echoing valleys amplified, they panicked, and when they were by chance hit or wounded, they were so crazed that they caused huge destruction of both men and baggage of all kinds. And the confusion, since the pass was steep and narrow on both sides, cast many down to an immense depth; and baggage animals went tumbling down with their burdens.

Livy 21.33

24 How does Livy make this a vivid and dramatic passage?

In your answer you must refer to the **Latin** and discuss Livy's choice and position of words and any other stylistic features. Your answer should cover the following points:

- the fear of the horses;
- the effects of the location;
- · the destruction caused.

Marks are awarded for the quality of written communication of your answer.
[10]

[Turn over

Passage 3	3
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tumultum ac trepidation	a visu erant, stetit parumper tamen Hannibal ac suos contin nem augeret; deinde, postquam interrumpi agmen vidit, dec	
superiore loco.	Livy 21.33	
25 Livy describes the chaotic figh	nting as foeda visu: what does this tell us about it?	
Put a tick (✓) in the correct bo	nx.	
The fighting	,	
Ä	created a terrible din.	
В	obscured the soldiers' vision.	
С	provided a terrible spectacle.	
D	seemed fierce.	
		[1]
26 stetit parumper tamen Hanniba	val: how long did Hannibal halt for?	
Put a tick (✓) in the correct box	x.	
	A a long time	
	B no time at all	
	C until daybreak	
	D a short time	
		[1]
27 ne tumultum ac trepidationem for halting?	a augeret: which one of the following best summarises his re	eason
Put a tick (✓) in the correct box	x.	
A H	He wanted to flee the chaotic scene.	
В Н	He wanted to deceive the enemy.	
C H	He was too afraid to advance.	
D H	He didn't want to add to the chaos.	
		[1]

28 postquam interrumi	oi agmen vidit: what was his reason for	finally advancing?
Put a tick (✓) in the	-	,
A	He saw the Carthaginians' battle col	umn break up.
В	He saw the enemies' battle column to	oreak up.
С	He saw an interruption in the battle.	
D	He saw the enemies' reinforcements	s arriving.
29 ex superiore loco: w	here did he attack from?	ניז
Put a tick (✓) in the	correct box.	
A	a higher place	
В	a lower place	
С	a ditch	
D	the location of his headquarters	
	·	[1]
Passage 4		
navi desilue	ohortati inter se ne tantum dedecus ad runt. hos item ex proximis navibus cum ostibus appropinquarunt. Caesar	
30 tantum dedecus: wh	nat was this disgrace that the Romans	wanted to avoid?
31 universi ex navi des	iluerunt: what did all the Romans do?	[1]
	eir action have on the rest of the Roma	ns? You should make three points.
		[3]
		[Turn over

pugnatum est ab utrisque acriter. nostri tamen, quod neque ordines servare neque firmiter insistere neque signa subsequi poterant atque alius alia ex navi quibuscumque signis occurrerat se aggregabat, magnopere perturbabantur.

The fighting was fierce on both sides. Our men, however, because they could neither maintain their ranks nor keep their footing nor follow the standards, and because different men from different ships attached themselves to whatever standards they met, were thrown into great confusion.

Caesar de Bello Gallico 4.26

33	Describe and explain the problems that Caesar's men faced. Make five points. You must refer to the Latin.
	[5]

hostes vero, notis omnibus vadis, ubi ex litore aliquos singulares ex navi egredientes conspexerant, incitatis equis impeditos adoriebantur, plures paucos circumsistebant, alii ab latere aperto in universos tela coniciebant.

Caesar de Bello Gallico 4.26

34 Tick the **five** true statements.

Put a tick (✓) in each correct box.

D

Some of the Romans were disembarking one by one.	
The Romans were on the shore.	
The enemy had watched the Romans.	
	The Romans were on the shore.

The enemy spurred on their horses.

E The Roman cavalry attacked the enemy.

F The enemy were weighed down.

G More enemy were surrounded.

H A few Romans were surrounded by a greater number of the enemy.

Some enemy soldiers threw spears at the Romans.

J The Romans were all killed.

[5]

[Turn over

quod cum animadvertisset Caesar, scaphas longarum navium, item speculatoria navigia militibus compleri iussit et, quos laborantes conspexerat, his subsidia summittebat. nostri, simul in arido constiterant, suis omnibus consecutis, in hostes impetum fecerunt atque eos in fugam dederunt; neque longius prosequi potuerunt, quod equites cursum tenere atque insulam capere non potuerant. hoc unum ad pristinam fortunam Caesari defuit.

When Caesar noticed this, he ordered the dinghies from the warships, and likewise the scouting boats, to be filled with men and he sent help to those whom he had seen struggling. Our men, as soon as they stood on dry land, when all their comrades had followed, attacked the enemy and put them to flight; but they were unable to pursue them further, because the cavalry had not been able to hold their course and reach the island. This alone was missing from Caesar's accustomed fortune.

Caesar de Bello Gallico 4.26

35 How does Caesar show his leadership qualities?

In your answer you must refer to the **Latin** and discuss Caesar's choice and position of words and any other stylistic features. Your answer should cover the following points:

- his prompt action to protect his men;
- how his men achieved victory;
- the lack of cavalry.

Marks are awarded for the quality of written communication of your answer.
[10]

				[3]
 	 	•••••		[0]
			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
		5	Section B Tota	ii [50]
			Paper Tota	ıl [50]

Copyright Acknowledgements:

Sources

Section A

Selections from Pliny's Letters, MB Fisher & MR Griffin, Cambridge Latin Texts CUP, ISBN 0521202981 p. 28 & 58 Pliny Letter 6.16 Pliny Letter 10.41

Section B

Livy from *Oxford Latin Reader* Oxford University Press ISBN 0195212096 p. 178 Livy 21.33 Caesar from *Oxford Latin Reader* p. 62 Caesar *de Bello Gallico* 4.25-26

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OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS

General Certificate of Secondary Education

LATIN A403

Unit A403: Latin Prose Literature (Foundation Tier)

Specimen Mark Scheme

The maximum mark for this paper is 50.

Section A:	Pliny	
Question Number	Answer	Max Mark
1	<pre>properat illuc: what event had caused the elder Pliny to set out on this journey? the eruption of Vesuvius</pre>	[1]
2	Where was he heading for? the foot of the mountain or Herculaneum or Pompeii or the house of Tascius or Rectina. Any one of these.	[1]
3	rectum cursum recta gubernacula in periculum tenet: what did the elder Pliny do that showed courage? Give two details. he sailed directly (1) into the danger (1) or he maintained a direct course (1) and a straight helm (1) Any two of these.	[2]
4	solutus metu: which one of the following best describes the elder Pliny's mood as he approached the scene? B - fearless	[1]
5	ut omnes illius mali motus omnes figuras ut deprenderat oculis dictaret enotaretque: what two things did the elder Pliny want to do? dictate (1) make notes (1)	[2]
6	How does Pliny make this a vivid and dramatic passage? • the dangers threatening them cinis incidebat – ash was falling calidior et densior – hotter and thicker propius calidior, densior – use of comparatives iam iam – anaphora of 'now' nigri et ambusti et fracti igne – ascending tricolon - descriptive lapides – deferred subject vadum subitum – sudden shallows ellipsis of verb – stark language ruina montis – ruin of the mountain – hyperbole	[10]

Section A:	Pliny	
Question Number	Answer	Max Mark
6 Cont'd	 the elder Pliny's plans cunctatus – hesitated paulum – only briefly Pomponianum pete – make for Pomponianus – alliteration his determination gubernatori monenti – gave orders to advance despite helmsman fortes fortuna iuvat – fortune favours the brave. The points given above are indicative and offer question specific guidance. Any other acceptable points must be rewarded. Answers must be marked using the level descriptors in the 10-mark marking grid at the end of the mark scheme, taking into account QWC when placing the answer within the band. 	
7	The map below shows the Bay of Naples. Name the places marked A, B, C and D. Write the names in the spaces provided. A - Vesuvius B - Pompeii C - Herculaneum D - Stabiae	[4]
8	quamquam nondum periculo appropiquante: what does this phrase tell us about the proximity of the hazard to Pomponianus? C – it was not yet approaching	[1]
9	Describe and explain the preparations that Pomponianus had made. Make three points. he had loaded bags onto the ships (1) because of the growing danger (1) to ensure escape (1) if the wind turned (1) Any three points.	[3]
10	quo tunc avunculus meus secundissimo invectus: why does Pliny describe the wind as secundissimo? B – Pliny was able to reach Stabiae more quickly.	[1]

Question Number	Answer	Max Mark
11	complectitur trepidantem consolatur hortatur: which of the following best describes Pliny's intentions?	[1]
	C – comfort Pomponianus	
12	trepidantem: which is the correct statement?	[1]
	A – Pomponianus was fearful	
13	utque timorem eius sua securitate leniret: what does this phrase tell us about Pliny's state of mind? B - He was calm	[1]
14	deferri in balineum: what orders did Pliny give? C – He himself should be taken to the baths	[1]
15	How does Pliny try to win the favour of Trajan? Give three details. you must refer to the Latin.	[3]
	he flatters him (1) he praises his good fortune (1)	
	he praises his greatness of mind (1)	
	he says his name is eternal (1)	
	the project is worthy of his name (1) the emperor has glory (1)	
	he stresses both utility and beauty of the work (1)	
	Accept any three points - answers must refer to the Latin.	
16	Tick the five true statements.	[5]
-	B - Marble is taken across this lake.	,
	E - It takes little effort to transport materials on the lake.	
	G - Materials can be shipped to the road.	
	H - Road transport is labour-intensive. J - Goods are taken by cart to the sea.	

	Section A: Pliny Question Answer Max			
Question Number				
17	Show how Pliny uses forceful language to persuade Trajan that he should support the proposed project.			
	the availability of workers			
	at – strong contrast			
	non desunt – litotes			
	magna copia – great abundance			
	magna maxima – crescendo			
	maxima (copia) – very great abundance - superlative			
	libentissime – superlative			
	libentissime – they will be willing			
	the benefit of the task			
	omnibus fructuosum – profitable for all			
	omnes omnibus – anaphora			
	the need for surveying			
	libratorem vel architectum – surveyor or architect			
	diligenter – carefully			
	sitne lacus altior mari – relative height of the lake			
	quadraginta cubitis – a large height difference			
	contendunt - they are confident			
	The points given above are indicative and offer question specific guidance. Any other acceptable points must be rewarded. Answers must be marked using the level descriptors in the 10-mark marking grid at the end of the mark scheme, taking into account QWC when placing the answer within the band.			
18	To what extent did Trajan accept Pliny's recommendations?	[2]		
	he is interested in the link (1)			
	he stresses the need for surveying (1)			
	the quantity and source of the water (1)			
	lest the lake drain out (1)			
	he tells Pliny to get a surveyor from the governor (1)			
	he will send a skilled architect (1)			
	Accept any two points.			
	Section A Total	[50]		

Question Number	Answer ab hostibus: who were the enemy? the Gauls or mountain people			
19				
20	What were the Carthaginians trying to do? cross the Alps or cross the Alpine pass			
21	According to the passage, what else, besides the enemy, was causing difficulties for the Carthaginians? the unevenness of the ground			
22	plusque inter ipsos quam cum hostibus certaminis erat: according to Livy, with which two groups were the Carthaginians having to fight? Themselves/each other (1) the enemy (1)			
23	ut periculo prius evaderet: for what was each man fighting? A – to be the first to escape from danger			
24	How does Livy make this a vivid and dramatic passage? • the fear of the horses maxime infestum agmen faciebant – they made the column particularly dangerous clamoribus dissonis territi – terrified by the raucous shouts territi trepidabant – alliteration trepidabant – they panicked icti aut vulnerati – injured consternabantur – they were crazed • the effects of the location repercussae valles – echoing valleys augebant – the valleys amplified the sound praecipites – steep utrimque angustiae – narrow on both sides	[10]		

Section B: Livy and Caesar			
Question Number	Δηςωργ		
24 Cont'd	the destruction caused stragem ingentem – huge destruction multos turba deiecit – the confusion cast down many multos – emphatic position iumenta devolvebantur – baggage animals went tumbling down		
	cum oneribus – along with their burdens The points given above are indicative and offer question specific guidance. Any other acceptable points must be rewarded. Answers must be marked using the level descriptors in the 10-mark marking grid at the end of the mark scheme, taking into account QWC when placing the answer within the band.		
25	Livy describes the chaotic fighting as foeda visu: what does this tell us about it? C - the fighting provided a terrible spectacle	[1]	
26	stetit parumper tamen Hannibal: how long did Hannibal halt for? D - a short time		
27	ne tumultum ac trepidationem augeret: which one of the following best summarises his reason for halting? D - He didn't want to add to the chaos		
28	postquam interrumpi agmen vidit: what was his reason for finally advancing? A - He saw the Carthaginians' battle column break up		
29	ex superiore loco: where did he attack from? A – a higher place.		
30	tantum dedecus: what was this disgrace that the Romans wanted to avoid? losing the standard		

Section B: Livy and Caesar			
Question Number			
31	universi ex navi desiluerunt: what did all the Romans do? leapt down (1) from the ship (1)		
32	What effects did their action have on the rest of the Romans? they followed (1) from the neighbouring ships (1) they approached the enemy (1)		
33	Describe and explain the problems that Caesar's men faced. Make five points. the Britons fought fiercely (1) because the Romans could not keep ranks (1) and could not keep their footing (1) and could not follow the standards (1) they became mixed up (1) they were thrown into confusion (1)	[5]	
34	Accept any five points. Tick the five true statements.	[5]	
	 A - Some of the Romans were disembarking one by one. C - The enemy had watched the Romans. D - The enemy spurred on their horses. H - A few Romans were surrounded by a greater number of the enemy. I - Some enemy soldiers threw spears at the Romans. 		
35	How does Caesar show his leadership qualities? • his prompt action to protect his men scaphas compleri iussit – ordered the dinghies to be filled item speculatoria navigia – also the scouting boats subsidia summittebat – sent help subsidia summittebat – alliteration • how his men achieved victory simul – prompt action suis omnibus consecutis – all followed impetum fecerunt – attacked eos in fugam dederunt – routed them	[10]	

Question Number	Answer	
35	the lack of cavalry	
Cont'd	neque longius prosequi potuerunt – no further pursuit	
	prosequi potuerunt - alliteration	
	equites potuerant – cavalry not arrived	
	hoc unum defuit – this alone missing	
	pristinam fortunam Caesari – Caesar's accustomed fortune	
	The points given above are indicative and offer question specific guidance. Any other acceptable points must be rewarded. Answers must be marked using the level descriptors in the 10-mark marking grid at the end of the mark scheme, taking into account QWC when placing the answer within the band.	
36	What were the results of Caesar's victory? Make three points.	[3]
	the enemy sent ambassadors (1)	
	they wanted peace (1)	
	they promised hostages (1)	
	they promised to obey Caesar (1)	
	they returned Commius to Caesar (1)	
	Caesar pardoned them (1)	
	Caesar took hostages (1)	
	chiefs surrendered their states to Caesar (1)	
	peace was made (1)	
	Accept any three points.	
	Section B Total	[50]
	Paper Total	[50]

Marking grid for 10-mark questions (Foundation Tier)

Level	evel Mark Characteristics of performance	
	ranges	Silver Si
		Coverage of the bullet points in the question;
		Choice and use of evidence;
		Understanding and appreciation of the set text;
		Accuracy of writing;
		Control of appropriate form and style;
		Organisation of answer.
4	9-10	All three bullet points covered, at least one in some detail;
		Some accurate Latin quotation with some relevant discussion;
		Sound understanding and appreciation of the set text;
		Legible, fluent and technically very accurate writing;
		Sustained control of appropriate form and register;
		Very well structured and organised argument.
3	6-8	Two bullet points covered, at least one in some detail;
		 Limited Latin quotation, discussion may lack detail; or candidate might not always refer to the Latin but makes relevant and accurate points;
		A more limited understanding and appreciation of the set text;
		Legible and generally accurate writing, conveying meaning clearly;
		Limited control of appropriate form and register;
		Argument is organised.
2	3-5	 One bullet point covered in some detail, or two or three bullet points covered sketchily;
		 Very little or no Latin quotation or discussion contains inaccuracies and may not always be relevant;
		A basic understanding and appreciation of the set text;
		Legible and generally accurate writing, clarity not obscured;
		Very limited control of form and register;
		Argument coherent even if cumbersome or underdeveloped.
1	0-2	One bullet point covered sketchily, or two or three bullet points hardly covered at all;
		Little or no evidence of relevance to the question or some random Latin quotation made with no relevant discussion;
		Very little understanding or appreciation of the set text;
		Writing may be illegible and/or contain many errors of spelling, punctuation and grammar;
		Little control of form and register;
		Argument difficult to discern.

Quality of Written Communication (QWC): the QCA guidance stipulates that all three strands of QWC must be explicitly addressed - hence in the marking grid the presence of bullet points 4-6. In assigning a mark, examiners must first focus on bullet points 1-3 to decide the appropriate Level using the Indicative mark scheme to inform their judgement. They should then consider the evidence of QWC to help them decide where, within the Level, it is best to locate the candidate's mark.

Assessment Objectives Grid (includes QWC)

Question	AO2	Total
1-36	50	50
Total	50	50