

SPECIMEN

General Certification of Secondary Education Latin

Latin Verse Literature (Foundation Tier)

Specimen Paper



A404

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.

This document consists of 18 printed pages and 2 blank pages.

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[Turn over

Answer either Section A or Section B.

Section A: Virgil

Answer all the questions.

Passage 1

corripit hic subita trepidus formidine ferrum Aeneas strictamque aciem venientibus offert, et ni docta comes tenues sine corpore vitas admoneat volitare cava sub imagine formae, inruat et frustra ferro diverberet umbras.

Aeneid VI lines 290-294

1 Aeneas is described as *trepidus*. What does this word tell us about his mood at this point? Put a tick (\checkmark) in the correct box.

Pu	t a tick (🗸) in the correct box.				
	He i	s:			
		Α	joyful		
		В	uncertain		
		С	alarmed		
		D	fearless		
					[1]
2	What has made Aeneas feel like			ails.	
3	What did Aeneas intend to use h				
				us who stopped him from doing this.	
					[2]
5	Why would Aeneas' sword have	been	useless? Mal	ke two points.	
6	Which Latin word tells us his swe	ord wo	uld have bee	n useless?	
					[1]

turbidus hic caeno vastaque voragine gurges aestuat atque omnem Cocyto eructat harenam. portitor has horrendus aquas et flumina servat terribili squalore Charon, cui plurima mento canities inculta iacet, stant lumina flamma, sordidus ex umeris nodo dependet amictus. ipse ratem conto subigit velisque ministrat et ferruginea subvectat corpora cumba, iam senior, sed cruda deo viridisque senectus.

This flood, thick with mud and a huge chasm, boils and spews out all its sand into the Cocytus. The dreadful ferryman, Charon, guards these waters and rivers in dreadful squalor; a thatch of grey hair lies unkempt on his chin, his eyes stare with flames, a dirty cloak hangs in a knot from his shoulders. He himself pushes along his boat with a pole and sees to the sails, and carries the bodies in his rusty boat, now elderly but his old age is vigorous and lively for a god.

[Turn over

Aeneid VI lines 296-304

7 How does Virgil make this a vivid and dramatic passage?

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

- the power of the river Acheron;
- the appearance of Charon;
- the description of his boat.

Marks are awarded for the quality of written communication of your answer.	
[40]	
[10]	

huc omnis turba ad ripas effusa ruebat, matres atque viri defunctaque corpora vita magnanimum heroum, pueri innuptaeque puellae, impositique rogis iuvenes ante ora parentum.

Aeneid VI lines 305-308

8	What was the crowd	d doing	?	
	Put a tick (✓) in the o	correct	box.	
		Α	The crowd was rushing into the river.	
		В	The crowd was rushing to the river banks.	
		С	The crowd was pouring out over the shore.	
		D	The crowd was rushing about in confusion.	
				[1]
9 (defunctaque corpora	<i>vita:</i> to	whom did these bodies belong?	
				[2]
10	Write down and trans	slate th	ne word that describes the girls (puellae).	
				[2]
11	What had happened	to the	young men (iuvenes)?	
				[2]

quam multa in silvis autumni frigore primo lapsa cadunt folia, aut ad terram gurgite ab alto quam multae glomerantur aves, ubi frigidus annus trans pontum fugat et terris immittit apricis. As many as the leaves that slip and fall in the woods in the first frost of autumn, or as many as the birds that flock to the land from the deep ocean, when the cold time of year chases them across the sea and sends them to sunny lands.

Aeneid VI lines 309-312

 	 	 	[4
			•
			[Turn ove
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Passage 4	4
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	antes primi transm que manus ripae u	ılterioris amore.	I lines 313-314	
13 stabant orantes: tick	(✓) the two staten	nents that describe wha	t the souls were do	oing.
	A B C D	They were sitting. They were lying. They were running. They were standing. They were begging		[2]
14 transmittere curs Put a tick (✓) in the c They were beg A B C	correct box. gging that: they should be a Aeneas should b they might be ab	e first souls praying for? Ilowed to make the crost the allowed to cross the relation to curse Aeneas the able to save them	ssing of the river	

[1]

Put a tick (✓) in the	he corr	ect box.					
	Α	They war	nted Aen	eas to help	them.		
	В	They war	nted to ki	ill Aeneas.			
	С	They war	nted to re	each the oth	er shore.		
	D	They war	nted noth	ning more to	do with the sh	ore.	
							[41]
							[1]
16 Which of the			describe	es the souls	?		
Put a tick (✓) in the	he corr	ect box.					
			_				
			A	anxious			
			В	happy			
			С	hateful			
			D	thirsty			
							[1]
							FT
							[Turn ove

quae contra breviter fata est Amphrysia vates: 'nullae hic insidiae tales (absiste moveri), nec vim tela ferunt; licet ingens ianitor antro aeternum latrans exsangues terreat umbras, casta licet patrui servet Proserpina limen.'

Aeneid VI lines 398-402

17 Tick the five true statements.

Put a tick (✓) in each correct box.

Α	The name of Amphrysia vates was Venus.	
В	She was speaking to Charon.	
С	She said surprise attacks were planned against them.	
D	She told him to get moving.	
E	She said their weapons had no power there.	
F	Cerberus was the name of ingens ianitor.	
G	She said Cerberus barked constantly.	
Н	Proserpina is described as 'pure'.	
I	Proserpina was the goddess of Love.	
J	patrui refers to Charon.	

'Troius Aeneas, pietate insignis et armis, ad genitorem imas Erebi descendit ad umbras. si te nulla movet tantae pietatis imago, at ramum hunc' (aperit ramum qui veste latebat) 'agnoscas.' tumida ex ira tum corda residunt; nec plura his. ille admirans venerabile donum fatalis virgae longo post tempore visum caeruleam advertit puppim ripaeque propinquat.

'Trojan Aeneas, famous for his devotion and skill at arms, is going down to the deepest shades of Erebus to see his father. If no image of such great devotion moves you, you should yet recognise this bough' (she revealed the bough, which was hidden in her clothing). Then his heart, swelling from anger, subsided; it took no more than this. He, wondering at the awesome gift of the fateful branch, seen after a long time, turned the dark boat and approached the bank.

Aeneid VI lines 403-410

18 How does Virgil make this a dramatic confrontation between the Sibyl and Charon?

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

- the force of the Sibyl's arguments;
- how she presents Aeneas;
- the way Charon reacts.

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

Section A Total [50]

[Turn over

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

Section B: Catullus and Ovid

Answer all the questions.

quaeris, quot mihi basiationes tuae, Lesbia, sint satis superque. Catullus 7, lines 1-2 What question does Lesbia ask Catullus?			7113	wer all the que	,011011	10.
tuae, Lesbia, sint satis superque. Catullus 7, lines 1-2 What question does Lesbia ask Catullus? [2] assage 2 quam magnus numerus Libyssae harenae lasarpiciferis iacet Cyrenis oraclum lovis inter aestuosi et Batti veteris sacrum sepulcrum. Catullus 7, lines 3-6 20 Which continent is Catullus referring to? Put a tick (<) in the correct box. A Asia B Africa C Europe D North America [1] 21 Why does Catullus mention these places?	assage 1					
assage 2 quam magnus numerus Libyssae harenae lasarpiciferis iacet Cyrenis oraclum lovis inter aestuosi et Batti veteris sacrum sepulcrum. Catullus 7, lines 3-6 20 Which continent is Catullus referring to? Put a tick (<) in the correct box. A Asia					atullus	us 7, lines 1-2
quam magnus numerus Libyssae harenae lasarpiciferis iacet Cyrenis oraclum lovis inter aestuosi et Batti veteris sacrum sepulcrum. Catullus 7, lines 3-6 20 Which continent is Catullus referring to? Put a tick (<) in the correct box. A Asia	What qu	uestion does Lesbia ask	Catullus			
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Catullus 7, lines 3-6 20 Which continent is Catullus referring to? Put a tick (×) in the correct box. A Asia		lasarpiciferis iacet Cyr oraclum lovis inter aes	enis stuosi			
Put a tick (<) in the correct box. A Asia			·		atullus	us 7, lines 3-6
A Asia	20 Which	ch continent is Catullus	referring	to?		
B Africa	Put a tic	k (✓) in the correct box.				
B Africa						
C Europe D North America [1] 21 Why does Catullus mention these places?			Α	Asia		
D North America [1] 21 Why does Catullus mention these places?			В	Africa		
[1] 21 Why does Catullus mention these places?			С	Europe		
21 Why does Catullus mention these places?			D	North Americ	ca	
21 Why does Catullus mention these places?						
21 Why does Catullus mention these places?						F41
	04.140			•		. .
[2]	21 Why	does Catullus mention	these pla	aces?		
[2]						
						[2
						-

tam te basia multa basiare vesano satis et super Catullo est, quae nec pernumerare curiosi possint nec mala fascinare lingua.

	possint nec mala fascinare lingua. Catullus 7, lines 9-12
22	Catullus describes himself as vesanus (mad). Why does he describe himself in this way?
	[1]
23	What is Catullus afraid of in the last two lines?
	[2]

[Turn over

miser Catulle, desinas ineptire, et quod vides perisse perditum ducas. fulsere quondam candidi tibi soles, cum ventitabas quo puella ducebat amata nobis quantum amabitur nulla; ibi illa multa cum iocosa fiebant, quae tu volebas nec puella nolebat, fulsere vere candidi tibi soles. Poor Catullus, stop being a fool, and accept that what you see as lost is lost. Once bright suns shone for you, when you were always following wherever your girl led, loved by us like no other girl will be loved. Then, when all those pleasant things were done, which you wanted and your girl did not refuse, bright suns truly shone for you.

Catullus 8, lines 1-8

24 How does Catullus show the depth of his emotions in these lines?

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

- the emotions Catullus shows;
- his use of imagery;
- the change in the relationship.

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

13
Passage 5
cenabis bene, mi Fabulle, apud me paucis, si tibi di favent, diebus, si tecum attuleris bonam atque magnam cenam, non sine candida puella et vino et sale et omnibus cachinnis. Catullus 13, lines 1-5
25 What invitation is Catullus giving to Fabullus here?
[1]
26 Write down and translate the Latin words that indicate the date of the invitation.
[2]
27 Which one of the following best captures the mood of the phrase si tibi di favent?
Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.
A if you're unlucky
B if you're lucky
C if you're religious
D whatever the gods might do
[1]
28 What does the adjective candida tell us about the puella?
[1]
29 What is surprising about the invitation? Give three details.
[3]

[Turn over

sed tu praecipue curvis venare theatris;
haec loca sunt voto fertiliora tuo.
illic invenies quod ames, quod ludere possis,
quodque semel tangas, quodque tenere velis.

Ovid, *Ars Amatoria* 1.

quodque semel tanga		que tenere veli	s. d, <i>Ars Amatoria</i> 1.89-92	
30 Explain why the theatres are de	scribed	as <i>curvi</i> s.		
				 [1]
31 venare: to what activity does thi	s word r	efer?		
	Α	gambling		
	В	running		
	С	hunting		
	D	travelling		
				[1]
32 <i>voto fertiliora tuo:</i> what is it that	forms th	ne object of the	reader's <i>voto</i> ?	
Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.		•		
(,				
	Α	money		
	В	girls		
	С	animals		
	D	good health		
				[1]
33 quodque semel tangas, quodqu here?	ie tenere	e velis: what tw	types of relationship is Ovid describing	ng

ut redit itque frequens longum formica per agmen, granifero solitum cum vehit ore cibum, aut ut apes saltusque suos et olentia nactae pascua per flores et thyma summa volant, sic ruit ad celebres cultissima femina ludos.

As many an ant hurries to and fro in a long column, when they carry their usual food in their grain-carrying mouths, or as bees, having reached their glades and fragrant pastures, fly through the flowers and the tops of the thyme, in the same way the most fashionable ladies rush to the crowded shows.

[Turn over

Ovid, Ars Amatoria 1.93-97

Pick out tw	o details of this	simile, and ex	plain how ea	ch relates to	the theme o	f Ovid's poem.	
							••••
							[·

copia iudicium saepe morata meum est. spectatum veniunt, veniunt spectentur ut ipsae; ille locus casti damna pudoris habet.

Ovid, Ars Amatoria 1.98-100

35 Tick the **five** true statements.

Put a tick (✓) in each correct box.

Α	There is an abundance of women.	
В	There are many deaths in the theatre.	
С	Ovid can't make up his mind.	
D	This has often happened.	
E	The spectators come.	
F	The women don't come there.	
G	The women want to be watched.	
Н	The place was damned.	
I	The place is modest.	
J	The place destroys society's modesty.	

protinus exsiliunt, animum clamore fatentes virginibus cupidas iniciuntque manus; ut fugiunt aquilas, timidissima turba, columbae utque fugit visos agna novella lupos, sic illae timuere viros sine lege ruentes; constitis in nulla qui fuit ante color.

They leapt up at once, declaring their love with a shout, and threw their greedy hands on the maidens; as a very timid flock of doves flees from eagles, and as the new-born lamb flees from the hated wolves, so the women feared the men rushing wildly; the colour that they had before remained in none.

Ovid, Ars Amatoria 1.115-120

36 Here Romulus gives the signal to his men to grab hold of the Sabine women. How does Ovid make this a vivid and dramatic passage?

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

- the violence of the men
- his use of the simile
- the reactions of the women.

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

Section B Total [50] Paper Total [50]

Copyright Acknowledgements:

Sources

Section A

Virgil Aeneid VI, Virgil Oxford Classical Texts *P. Vergili Maronis Opera* ed RAB Mynors Oxford University Press ISBN 0198146531, lines 290-294. By permission of Oxford University Press. www.oup.com lbid. Virgil *Aeneid VI* lines 296-314 lbid. Virgil *Aeneid VI* lines 398-410

Section B

Catullus poem 7 lines 1-12, from Oxford Classical texts *Catullus: Carmina* ed RAB Mynors Oxford University Press. By permission of Oxford University Press. www.oup.com

Catullus poem 8 from *Oxford Latin Reader* Oxford University Press ISBN 0195212096 p. 122, lines 1-8 Catullus poem 13 from *Oxford Latin Reader* p.110, lines 1-5

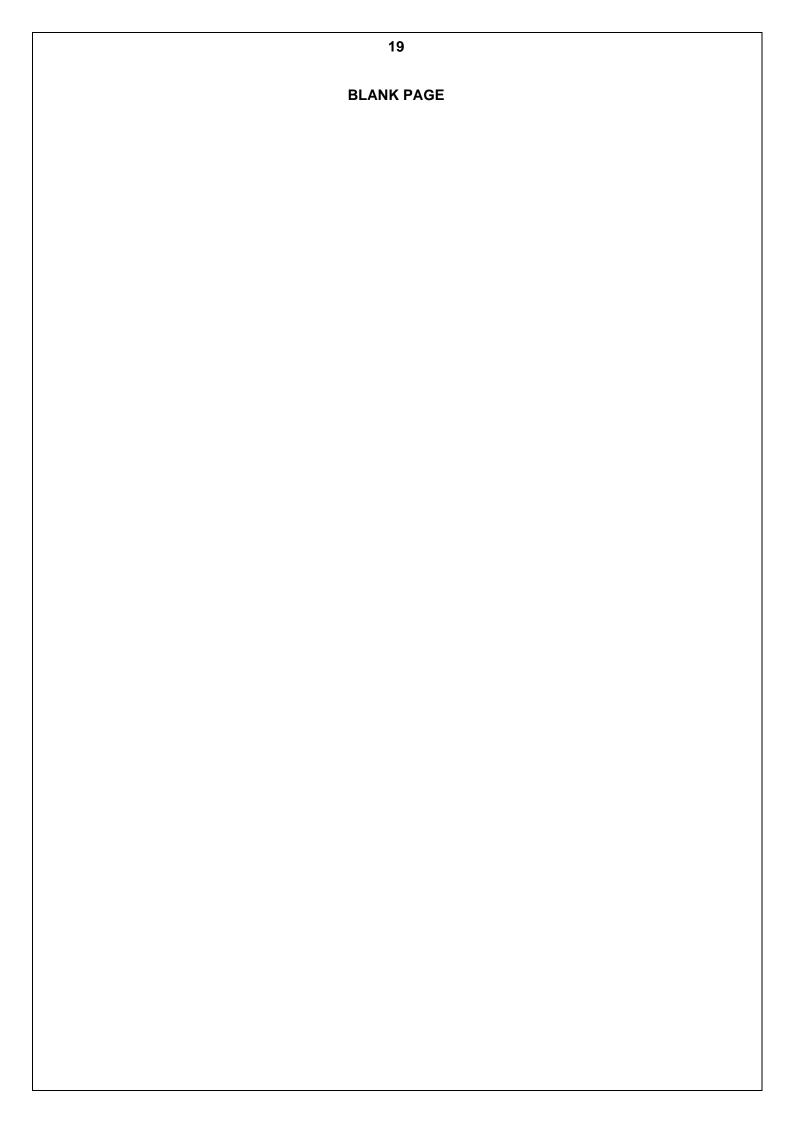
Ovid, Ars Amatoria 1 from Oxford Latin Reader p. 204, lines 89-100

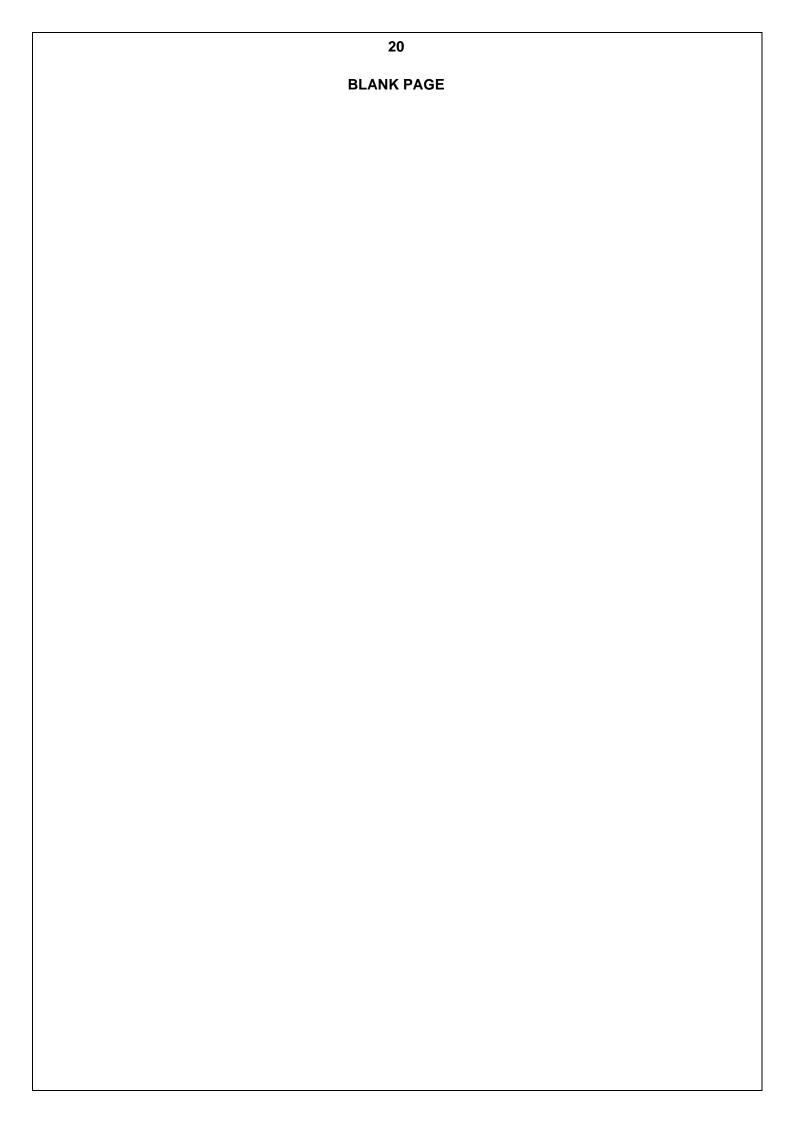
Ibid. Ovid, Ars Amatoria 1 lines 115-120

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OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS

General Certificate of Secondary Education

LATIN A404

Unit A404: Latin Verse Literature (Foundation Tier)

Specimen Mark Scheme

The maximum mark for this paper is 50.

Section A:	Virgil	
Question Number	Answer	Max Mark
1	Aeneas is described as <i>trepidus</i> . What does this word tell us about his mood at this point? C - He is alarmed	[1]
2	What has made Aeneas feel like this? Give two details. Various monsters appeared to threaten him (1) One specific example (1) Alternatively, 1 mark for each of two examples.	[2]
3	What did Aeneas intend to use his sword for? to defend himself (1) strike the ghosts (1) Any one of these.	[1]
4	Write down and translate the Latin phrase that tells us who stopped him from doing this. docta comes (1) his learned companion (1) comes + companion = 1	[2]
5	Why would Aeneas' sword have been useless? Make two points. the monsters were insubstantial lives (1) without bodies (1) they only had the hollow semblance of form (1) Any two of these.	[2]
6	Which Latin word tells us his sword would have been useless? frustra	[1]
7	How does Virgil make this a vivid and dramatic passage? • the power of the river Acheron the river is turbidus - confused, thick it is called gurges - flood it has a vasta voragine - huge chasm vasta voragine - alliteration turbidus gurges - stong words at beginning and end of line aestuat - boils aestuat - strong word at beginning eructat - spews	[10]

Section A:	virgii	•
Question Number	Answer	Max Mark
7	the appearance of Charon	
Cont'd	horrendus - deadful	
	terribili squalore - dreadful squalor	
	plurima canities - a thatch of grey hair	
	inculta - hair was unkempt	
	stant lumina flamma - his eyes stare with flames	
	sordidus amictus - dirty cloak	
	senior - elderly	
	cruda viridisque - vigorous and lively	
	the description of his boat	
	ferruginaea - rusty	
	corpora cumba - alliteration	
	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.	
8	What was the crowd doing? B - The crowd was rushing to the banks.	[1]
9	defunctaque corpora vita: to whom did these bodies belong? great-hearted (1) heroes (1)	[2]
10	Write down and translate the word that describes the girls (puellae). innuptae (1) unmarried (1)	[2]
11	What had happened to the young men (iuvenes)? They were placed on pyres (1) before the faces of their parents (1).	[2]
12	Pick out two details of this simile, and explain how they relate to what Aeneas sees. The souls are as numerous (1) as the leaves that fall in autumn (1) or as the birds (1) forced by cold weather to migrate (1).	[4]

Section A: Virgil				
Question Number	Answer	Max Mark		
12 Cont'd	Migrating birds (1) = Migrating souls from life to death (1) or migrating			
	from cold of banks to warmth of Elysium (1) Candidates may express this in a variety of ways, credit must be given for any valid explanation - one point for each detail and one point for each explanation.			
13	stabant orantes: tick (✓) the two statements that describe what the souls were doing. D - They were standing E - They were begging	[2]		
14	transmittere cursum: what were the first souls praying for? A - to make the crossing	[1]		
15	ripae ulterioris amore: what were they stretching out their hands for? C - They wanted to reach the other shore.	[1]		
16	Which of the words below best describes the souls? A - anxious	[1]		
17	Tick the five true statements. B - E - F - G - H	[5]		
18	How does Virgil make this a dramatic confrontation between the Sibyl and Charon? • the force of the Sibyl's arguments ad genitorem - to his father: first in line tantae pietatis - such great devotion at - but: strong contrast	[10]		
	 agnoscas - enjambement how she presents Aeneas Troius - first word insignis - famous 			

Section A: Question Number	Answer	Max Mark
Humber		Wark
18	pietate - his famous devotion	
Cont'd	armis - fighting skills	
	the way Charon reacts	
	residunt - subsides	
	residunt - last word in line	
	ira - anger	
	nec plura his - easily persuaded	
	admirans - wondering at	
	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.	
	Section A Total	[50]

Section B: Catullus and Ovid				
Question Number	Answer	Max Mark		
19	What question does Lesbia ask Catullus? How many kisses (1) will satisfy him (1)?	[2]		
20	Which continent is Catullus referring to? B - Africa	[1]		
21	Why does Catullus mention these places? To show off his knowledge To impress Lesbia To exaggerate To show the extent of his love Any two of these or similar points	[2]		
22	Catullus describes himself as <i>vesanus</i> (mad). Why does he describe himself this way? He is madly in love. Craziness of his exaggeration of how many kisses he needs.	[1]		
23	What is Catullus afraid of in the last two lines? that curious people might put a curse on them (1) through knowing precise information about them (1)	[2]		
24	How does Catullus show the depth of his emotions in these lines? • the emotions Catullus shows miser - wretched ineptire - he feels a fool amata nobis - he loved her iocosa - pleasant times tu volebas - you wanted her then • his use of imagery candidi soles - bright suns fulsere tibi - shone for you repetition of the line	[10]		

Section B: Catullus and Ovid				
Question Number	Answer	Max Mark		
24 Cont'd	the change in the relationship quod vides perisse - their relationship is lost fulsere soles - they had good times in the past puella ducebat - Lesbia led him on			
	amata - he loved her 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	What invitation is Catullus giving to Fabullus here? dinner	[1]		
26	Write down and translate the Latin words that indicate the date of the invitation. paucis diebus (1) in a few days (1)	[2]		
27	Which one of the following best captures the mood of the phrase si tibi di favent? B - if you're lucky	[1]		
28	What does the adjective candida tell us about the puella? She is beautiful	[1]		
29	What is surprising about the invitation? Give three details. Fabullus must bring a large or good dinner (1) also a beautiful girl (1) also wine or salt/wit or all sorts of laughter (1)	[3]		
30	Explain why the theatres are described as curvis. They are semi-circular.	[1]		

Section B: Catullus and Ovid					
Question Number	Answer				
31	venare: to what activity does this word refer? C- hunting				
32	oto fertiliora tuo: what is it that forms the object of the reader's oto? - girls				
33	quodque semel tangas, quodque tenere velis: what two types of relationship is Ovid describing here? a one-night stand (1) a long affair/marriage (1)				
34	Pick out two details of this simile, and explain how each relates to the theme of Ovid's poem. women are like ants (1) women are like bees (1) the ants hurry with the food (1) like the women hurry to the theatre (1) there are many ants (1) the shows are crowded (1) Any four of these or similar points	[4]			
35	Tick the five true statements. A - C - D - G - J	[5]			
36	Here Romulus gives the signal for his men to grab hold of the Sabine women. How does Ovid make this a vivid and dramatic passage? • the violence of the men protinus exsiliunt - they leap up at once clamore - they shout iniciunt manus - they grab the women cupidas - their hands are lustful	[10]			
	 sine lege ruentes - rushing pell-mell the use of the simile the women are like doves the men are like eagles the doves are very fearful, like the women the women are like lambs 				

Question Number	: Catullus and Ovid Answer		
36	the men are like wolves		
Cont'd			
	the reactions of the women		
	timuere - they were afraid		
	in nulla fuit color - they paled		
	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.		
	Section B Total	[50]	
	Paper Total	[50]	

Marking grid for 10-mark questions (Foundation Tier)

Level	Mark	Characteristics of performance		
	ranges	p		
		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