



GCSE (9–1)

Latin

J282/06: Literature and Culture

General Certificate of Secondary Education

Mark Scheme for June 2019

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This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and students, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which marks were awarded by examiners. It does not indicate the details of the discussions which took place at an examiners' meeting before marking commenced.

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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Annotations

Annotation	Meaning
	Unclear (use rarely, possibly in case of illegibility)
	Benefit of doubt (may be used, but sparingly)
	Cross (use very sparingly, to indicate something to which you are not giving credit)
	Extendable horizontal line (more serious error in translation questions)
	Extendable horizontal wavy line (inconsequential error in translation questions)
	Tick (use as appropriate to show where marks have been awarded or points are being credited in the longer answer)
	Tick plus (A strong point in Q 4)
	Tick query (An incomplete point in Q4)
	Harmful addition
	Repeated or consequential error
	Omission mark (use in translation questions and elsewhere if desired)
	Use on an extra page or in white space to show that candidate material has been seen and considered
	Blank Page: mark any page that is blank

Question		Answer	Mark	Guidance
1		<p>Using source A, suggest three ways in which the design of the Circus Maximus made chariot racing an exciting event to watch.</p> <p>Answers might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Starting gates–horses and riders spring out • Large Track could hold a lot of horses/charioteers • Turning posts–excitement as riders have to get as close as possible. • Tiered seating– good view of races • spina not everyone can see the whole track so surprise as to who will emerge from back straight. 	AO3 3	Any three reasons related to design
2		<p>Source B shows a triclinium (dining room) in the Villa Poppaea at Oplontis in Italy. What furniture did a typical triclinium contain and how was it arranged?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three • Couches/beds/sofas (idea of lying) • Small, round/square/ table(s)/portable tables • Arranged in horseshoe/u shape/one open end • Arranged around small tables 	AO2 3	Accept diagram Must have furniture and arrangement for 3 marks. Not chairs Credit knowledge of <i>imus, medius, summus</i> .
3		<p>Why does Vitruvius place such importance on the sun when designing a triclinium? Give two reasons.</p> <p>Answers might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It could be hot in the summer so facing them north kept them cool • It is needed in the evening to give light/heat • It allows the dining room to be used in spring and autumn making them temperate 	AO2 2	Accept other reasons if linked to Source. e.g <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Romans did not have electricity so needed the suns light in the evening

4	<p>Explain how the Romans designed their dining rooms in order to impress visitors. Use Source B, Source C and any other sources you have studied.</p> <p>Answers might include:</p> <p>Source B:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • elaborate wall paintings • Rich colours • Gold paint <p>Source C</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effort in placing room to maximise the sun • Implication that there were dining rooms for different seasons. Having more than one dining room might be impressive. <p>Elsewhere:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reference to specific mosaics- colour and design • Vistas/views such as of gardens House of Stags overlooking bay of Naples, Herculaneum/Octavius Quartio Pompeii • Subject matter of paintings give impression of education such as Trojan War themes, Hercules. • Space for entertainment (Pliny) • Movable ceiling (Prescribed source: Petronius) • Luxurious furnishings (Town Mouse/County Mouse) 	AO3 6	<p>Candidates may refer to different styles of painting. Fourth style was in fashion at the eruption of Vesuvius.</p>
5	<p>'Entertainment in the home was just as important to the Romans as public entertainment.' How far do you agree with this statement?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • you should include references to a range of ancient sources; • you may make limited use of the sources in the insert; • you may wish to include references to 	AO2 6 AO3 6	<p>Any other accurate points will be credited in line with the marking grids.</p> <p>An AO2 heavy response may focus on details from the ancient sources but not draw many valid conclusions. This will limit the level at which this work can be rewarded at, as detailed in the 'Guidance on applying the marking grids' section above.</p>

		<p>both artwork and literature.</p> <p>Private entertainment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Source B and Source C may be credited with discussion of the surroundings of the triclinium. • Candidates may offer details of entertainment such as from Petronius or Pliny or Martial <p><i>Important or not</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The assessment of private entertainment should be at the candidates preference <p>Public Entertainment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Source A shows the enthusiasm of the crowd for Chariot racing. • Candidates may offer details from the amphitheatre and/or gladiators as set out in the OCR Booklet: <p><i>Important or not</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People in the relief of the Circus Maximus (B3i) are waving their hands, there are crowds, people are standing on the spina, people in the boxes are engrossed.. • The amphitheatre had live execution, killing of both man and animals, an important message to the people. 		<p>Candidates may offer any relevant evidence from outside the sources booklet to support their argument</p> <p>Credit arguments using archaeological evidence.</p>
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Question		Answer	Mark	Guidance
6		<p>Where was the temple of Jupiter located in Pompeii?</p> <p>A: Forum</p>	AO2 1	
7		<p>Why did the people of Pompeii go to the temple of Jupiter? Give two reasons.</p> <p>Answers might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To watch a sacrifice • To see a political speech • To bring (votive) offerings • To admire the cult statue of Jupiter/Juno/Minerva 	AO2 2	Any two different reasons.
8	a b	<p>The temple of Jupiter in Pompeii was also dedicated to Jupiter's wife and the goddess of wisdom.</p> <p>Who was the wife of Jupiter?</p> <p>A: Juno</p> <p>Who was the goddess of wisdom?</p> <p>A Minerva/ Athena</p>	AO2 1 AO2 1	
9		<p>In Source E, how does Cato make sure that his prayer will win the support of Mars?</p> <p>In your answer you should include discussion of</p>	AO3 6	<i>Suovetaurilia</i> : pig-sheep-bull offering.

		<p>Cato's instructions and his use of language.</p> <p>Answer might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The farmer must make an offering of a pig-sheep-bull to Mars which is costly to the farmer.• The animals have to be led in procession and slaughtered, so a show of devotion should please Mars.• The process has to be repeated if necessary showing that Mars needs the ceremony to be correct• He is insistent that certain words must be said/he words are formulaic• Additional offering of cakes <p>Cato's language:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Phrases in threes/ <i>trimembra</i>: stop ward off and turn away; me, my house and my family;• Religious phrases/reverent language: I pray and entreat• Repetition of phrases to emphasise importance• Direct address to Father Mars• Asks Mars to be honoured.	
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Question		Answer	Mark	Guidance
10	a	Name the Vestal Virgin who gave birth to twin boys. Rhea Silvia	AO2 1	Accept near spelling
10	b	How does Livy suggest that Mars was not the father of Romulus and Remus? Use source F to explain your answer. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • She declared: implies that it is just the word of Rhea Silvia • Perhaps she believed it: perhaps implies Livy's doubt • Whatever the truth: Livy does not accept wholly the divine. 	AO2 2	
11		Livy also describes how Aeneas and the Trojans overcame Turnus and the Rutuli and joined the two peoples sharing a common. What does Livy tell us about how Aeneas eventually died? Answer might include from 4.vi of the OCR booklet <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Made an active move • against the Etruscans • Marched out to meet the enemy • Refused to act on the defensive • The battle was his last battle • He lies buried on the river Numicus. 	AO2 2	Any two based on Livy's account. Credit deification as Jupiter Indiges /Local Jove Credit doubt about the account (1)
12		'For the Romans, a religious ceremony was just	AO2 4	This is an opportunity for candidates to show their knowledge and understanding of visual material which

<p>an opportunity to put on a good show.' How far do you agree with this opinion?</p> <p>Use Sources D and E as a starting point and include other sources in your answer.</p> <p>The temple, Source D reflected the status of a god so the Temple of Jupiter in the Forum at Pompeii is in a prime position. It is on a raised podium and all could see ceremonies there.</p> <p>Source E describes the farmer and the very expensive sacrifice. He needs to show everyone the expense and effort with the animals and cakes.</p> <p>Other Sources:</p> <p>Ovid at the races describes the elaborate procession of gods before the racing and is part of the good show.. "Minerva welcome the applause of craftsmen" "Soldiers clap Mars.</p> <p>Marcus Aurelius. The relief shows the emperor making a sacrifice. This is important for him to show he is devout and a good Pontifex Maximus.</p> <p><i>However, as Cato points out in Source E, The words were just as important and if a priest stumbled over the words the ceremony had to be repeated.</i></p> <p>Ovid is not very impressed by the show as he is not interested in many of the gods (such as Mars)</p>	AO3 4	<p>should be credited.</p> <p>Accept references to Parentalia</p>
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