WJEC Eduqas GCSE (9-1) in LATIN

SPECIFICATION

Teaching from 2016
For award from 2018

Version 4 May 2022
## SUMMARY OF AMENDMENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Page number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>'Making entries’ section has been amended to clarify resit rules.</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Component 2 – themes for assessment in 2021, 2022 and 2023 have been added. Component 3A – Ovid and Tacitus narratives for assessment in 2022 and 2023 have been added. Component 3B – topics for assessment up to 2020 have been removed. Appendix C – Component 3B topics for assessment up to 2020 have been removed.</td>
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<td></td>
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# WJEC Eduqas GCSE (9-1) in LATIN

For teaching from 2016
For award from 2018

## Summary of assessment

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## Appendices

- **Appendix A**: Defined vocabulary lists for Component 1
- **Appendix B**: Accidence and syntax for Component 1
- **Appendix C**: Topics and areas of study for Component 3B
GCSE LATIN

SUMMARY OF ASSESSMENT

Component 1: Latin Language
Written examination: 1 hour 30 minutes
50% of qualification

This paper will be in two sections.

Section A
A range of short comprehension questions testing understanding of the storyline (55% of the marks for this component).

Translation of a passage from Latin into English, with a gradation of difficulty (35% of the marks for this component).

Section B
Either Translation from English into Latin or the permitted alternative, i.e. recognise, analyse and explain items of syntax and accidence (10% of the marks for this component).

Component 2: Latin Literature and Sources (Themes)
Written examination: 1 hour 15 minutes
30% of qualification

A prescription of Latin literature, both prose and verse, on a theme together with prescribed ancient source materials on the same theme.

A choice of one of two themes is offered.

This is an open-book assessment.

EITHER Component 3A: Latin Literature (Narratives) OR Component 3B: Roman Civilisation
Written examination: 1 hour
20% of qualification

EITHER

3A: A prescription of Latin literature forming a narrative, accompanied by adjacent passage(s) in English.

A choice of one of two narratives (one verse, one prose) is offered.

This is an open-book assessment.

OR

3B: A prescribed topic of Roman Civilisation

A choice of one of two topics is offered.

This linear qualification will be available in the summer series each year. It will be awarded for the first time in summer 2018.

Qualification Number listed on The Register: 601/7811/5

Qualifications Wales Approval Number listed on QiW: C00/0792/1
GCSE LATIN

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Aims and objectives

The WJEC Eduqas GCSE in Latin aims to provide a foundation in linguistic and cultural competence, enabling learners to gain knowledge and understanding of the Roman world through reading and responding to its language and literature. In particular, this specification enables learners to:

- develop and deploy their knowledge of vocabulary, morphology and syntax in order to read, understand and interpret straightforward Latin
- develop their knowledge and understanding of Latin literature and its associated values and society through the study of original texts, adapted and abridged as appropriate
- select, analyse and evaluate evidence to draw informed conclusions from the literature studied to
- demonstrate knowledge and understanding of the historical, literary and cultural context of a text and
- identify and appreciate its literary form and impact on the reader
- develop and apply their critical, analytical and reflective skills to evaluate evidence from a range of sources
- develop insights into the relevance of the Latin language, its literature and Roman culture to the modern world.

It also encourages learners to:

- deploy their knowledge and understanding of the ancient language to deepen their understanding of English and other languages
- relate their knowledge and understanding of the ancient world to other disciplines
- develop research and analytical skills which will empower them to become independent students and enquirers, equipping them for further study in arts, humanities and sciences.

This specification recognises that learners reach the GCSE standard in Latin through many different routes and amounts of access to learning and teaching time. It therefore aims to allow centres and learners as many opportunities as possible to design courses which most appropriately suit their needs and interests. As this is a non-tiered assessment, WJEC is aware of the need to satisfy the interests of the whole ability range.
1.2 Prior learning and progression

This specification builds on subject content which might be taught at key stage 3. However there are no prior learning requirements for this specification. Any requirements set for entry to a course based on this specification are at the school/college’s discretion.

It provides a suitable foundation for the study of Latin at AS, A level, IB or Pre-U. In addition, the specification provides a coherent, satisfying and worthwhile course of study for learners who do not progress to further study in this subject.

1.3 Equality and fair access

This specification may be followed by any learner, irrespective of gender, ethnic, religious or cultural background. It has been designed to avoid, where possible, features that could, without justification, make it more difficult for a learner to achieve because they have a particular protected characteristic.

The protected characteristics under the Equality Act 2010 are age, disability, gender reassignment, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex and sexual orientation.

The specification has been discussed with groups who represent the interests of a diverse range of learners, and the specification will be kept under review.

Reasonable adjustments are made for certain learners in order to enable them to access the assessments (e.g. candidates are allowed access to a Sign Language Interpreter, using British Sign Language). Information on reasonable adjustments is found in the following document from the Joint Council for Qualifications (JCQ): Access Arrangements, Reasonable Adjustments and Special Consideration: General and Vocational Qualifications.

This document is available on the JCQ website (www.jcq.org.uk). As a consequence of provision for reasonable adjustments, very few learners will have a complete barrier to any part of the assessment.
2 SUBJECT CONTENT

This qualification is devised in accordance with the subject content laid down by the Department for Education and the technical guidance from Ofqual. It consists of two compulsory components (Components 1 and 2) and one further component from a choice of two (Components 3A and 3B).

2.1 Component 1

Latin Language
Written examination: 1 hour 30 minutes
50% of the qualification
100 marks

In this component learners should be able to:
- recognise and use the accidence and syntax listed in Appendix B
- show knowledge of and make accurate use of the vocabulary in the Latin-English Defined Vocabulary List (DVL)
- translate a passage of Latin prose (confected or adapted) into English accurately
- comprehend a passage of Latin and answer questions in English on it
- demonstrate knowledge of the derivation links between Latin and English
- translate short sentences from English into Latin using the prescribed DVL and the prescribed syntax and accidence

OR
- recognise, analyse and explain the prescribed syntax and accidence (as listed in Appendix B) within a short passage of Latin.

This component consists of two compulsory sections, in which learners respond to unseen material.

Section A: this takes the form of a momentum test consisting of a narrative in Latin divided into three passages. There are comprehension questions on parts one and three (totalling 55% of the marks for this paper), and the middle part is to be translated into English (35%). There is an incline of difficulty between parts one and three and within the passage to be translated.

There is a Defined Vocabulary List of 440 words in Appendix A. Any other words appearing in the narrative will be glossed. A set of grammatical structures with which learners are expected to be familiar is given in Appendix B.

Section A accounts for 90% of the marks in this component.

Section B: this offers the choice between:
- a translation from English into Latin of a small number of simple (single-clause) sentences. The vocabulary and accidence required for this option are given in Appendix A and Appendix B.
- the recognition, analysis and explanation of syntax and accidence within a short passage of Latin. The grammatical structures required for this option are given in Appendix B.

Section B accounts for 10% of the marks in this component.
2.2 Component 2

**Latin Literature and Sources (Themes)**

Written examination: 1 hour 15 minutes  
30% of the qualification  
60 marks

In this component learners should be able to:

- demonstrate knowledge of the prescribed passages and accompanying source material
- select, analyse and respond to aspects of literary style including such elements as:
  - choice of words and word order
  - sound effects
  - rhythm in verse passages
  - common literary devices (such as simile, metaphor, alliteration, assonance, asyndeton and chiasmus)
- show awareness of the cultural and social context of the prescribed material.
- select and evaluate evidence from throughout the theme to respond to an extended evaluative question.

Each theme, comprising both prose and verse, is accompanied by a selection of prescribed ancient source materials (e.g. paintings, mosaics, sculptures, buildings, graffiti) on which one or more questions will be asked.

There will be a choice of two themes in any session.

- Themes to be examined in 2021, 2022 and 2023 are *Travel by Land and Sea* and *Superstition and Magic*.
- Themes to be examined in 2024, 2025 and 2026 are *Romans in the Countryside* and *Love and Marriage*.

Each theme will be examined for three sessions. A resources booklet which contains all the prescribed material can be found on the WJEC Eduqas website.

This is an open-book examination (i.e. in the examination room learners will be provided with a clean copy of the resource booklet by WJEC).

At least one question demands an extended evaluative response using material from across the chosen theme. In their extended responses, learners should demonstrate their ability to construct and develop a sustained line of reasoning which is coherent and logically constructed, containing relevant evidence from across the whole theme.
2.3 Component 3

**EITHER 3A: Latin Literature (Narratives)**
**OR 3B: Roman Civilisation**

Written examination: 1 hour
20% of the qualification
40 marks

In **Component 3A** learners are assessed on their ability to understand, analyse and evaluate a passage or passages of Latin literature which form a narrative, together with a passage or passages of narrative in English which extend the storyline.

- demonstrate knowledge of the prescribed passages in Latin and English
- select, analyse and respond to aspects of literary style including such elements as:
  - choice of words and word order
  - sound effects
  - rhythm in verse passages
  - common literary devices (such as simile, metaphor, alliteration, assonance, asyndeton and chiasmus)
- show awareness of the cultural and social context of the prescribed material.
- select and evaluate evidence from throughout the narrative to respond to an extended evaluative question.

There will be a choice of two narratives, one prose and one verse. Each narrative contains a continuous passage of Latin and approximately the same amount in an English translation.

- Authors to be examined in 2022 and 2023 are Ovid (*Ceyx and Alcyone*, in Latin and English) and Tacitus (*Boudica*, in Latin and English).
- Authors to be examined in 2024 and 2025 are Suetonius (*Nero*, in Latin and English) and Ovid (*The Adventures of Perseus*, in Latin and English).

Each prescription will be examined for two sessions. A resources booklet which contains all the prescribed material can be found on the WJEC Eduqas website.

This is an open-book examination (i.e. in the examination room learners will be provided with a clean copy of the resource booklet by WJEC).

At least one question demands an extended evaluative response using material from across the chosen narrative. In their extended response, learners should demonstrate their ability to construct and develop a sustained line of reasoning which is coherent and logically constructed, containing relevant evidence from across the whole narrative (Latin and English).
In Component 3B learners should be able to:
- demonstrate knowledge of an aspect of Roman civilisation
- analyse and respond to ancient source material
- evaluate evidence from throughout the topic to respond to an extended evaluative question.

In each session two aspects of Roman civilisation are prescribed with five guided areas of study with further detail. No specific ancient source materials are prescribed but a wide range of such materials is available on the WJEC Eduqas and Cambridge School Classics Project websites. Examiners will draw on both this material and other similar source materials in setting questions. Topics for the sessions in 2021, 2022 and 2023 are Daily Life in a Roman Town and Roman Britain. Each topic will be examined for three sessions. Details of the topics and their areas of study are given in Appendix C.

At least one question demands an extended evaluative response using material from across the chosen topic. In their extended responses, learners should demonstrate their ability to construct and develop a sustained line of reasoning which is coherent and logically constructed, containing relevant evidence from across the whole topic.
3 ASSESSMENT

3.1 Assessment objectives and weightings

Below are the assessment objectives for this specification. Learners must demonstrate their ability to:

AO1
Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of the Latin language

AO2
Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of Latin literature and/or other ancient sources

AO3
Analyse, evaluate and respond to Latin literature and/or other ancient sources

The table below shows the weighting of each assessment objective for each component and for the qualification as a whole.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>AO1</th>
<th>AO2</th>
<th>AO3</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Component 1</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Component 2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Component 3A/3B</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overall weighting</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10% of AO1 is attributed to translation into Latin or the permitted alternative.
4 TECHNICAL INFORMATION

4.1 Making entries

This is a linear qualification in which all assessments must be taken at the end of the course. Assessment opportunities will be available in the summer series each year, until the end of the life of this specification. Summer 2018 will be the first assessment opportunity.

A qualification may be taken more than once. Candidates must resit all examination components in the same series.

The entry codes appear below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Qualification title</th>
<th>Route</th>
<th>Entry codes</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WJEC Eduqas GCSE Latin</td>
<td>Route A - including Component 3A: Latin Literature (Narratives)</td>
<td>C990PA</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Route B - including Component 3B: Roman Civilisation</td>
<td>C990PB</td>
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</table>

The current edition of our *Entry Procedures and Coding Information* gives up-to-date entry procedures.

4.2 Grading, awarding and reporting

GCSE qualifications are reported on a nine point scale from 1 to 9, where 9 is the highest grade. Results not attaining the minimum standard for the award will be reported as U (unclassified).
APPENDIX A

Defined Vocabulary List for Component 1 (Section A)

General
Learners are expected to be familiar with all the words in the Defined Vocabulary List (DVL). Words used in the Momentum Test (Section A of the paper) will be glossed if they do not appear in the DVL. In addition, if a word is used with a meaning not given in the DVL, it will be glossed. For Section B, in the translation question, all the English words will be taken from the dedicated English-Latin DVL (Appendix A). For Section B, in the grammar question, all the words will be taken from the DVL.

Compound verbs
Learners are expected to be familiar with common compounds of simple verbs given in the DVL which are formed by adding one of the prefixes included in the DVL, and where the basic meanings of the prefix and stem are retained. This includes regular vowel changes in the verb stem and consonantal changes in the prefix.

Adjectives
Learners are expected to be familiar with the comparative and superlative forms of all adjectives included in the DVL.

Adverbs
Learners are expected to be familiar with the regular formation of adverbs from any of the adjectives which appear in the DVL, including regular superlative forms.

Numbers
Those included in the DVL are expected to be known: all others will be glossed on the examination paper.

List of abbreviations used

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>abl</td>
<td>ablative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>acc</td>
<td>accusative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dat</td>
<td>dative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f.</td>
<td>feminine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>indecl.</td>
<td>inclinable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m.</td>
<td>masculine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n.</td>
<td>neuter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pl.</td>
<td>plural</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
a, ab + abl (also used as prefix with verbs)
absum, abesse
ac, atque (indecl.)
accido, accidere, accidi
accipio, accipere, accepi, acceptus
ad + acc (also used as prefix with verbs)
adeo (indecl.)
adiuvo, adiuvare, adiuvii, adiutus
adsim, adesse
advenio, advenire, adveni
ago, agere, egi, actus
aliquis, aliquum
alii, alia, aliud
alter, altera, alterum
altus, alta, altum
ambulo, ambulare, ambulavi
amicus, amici, m.
amo, amare, amavi, amatus
amor, amoris, m.
anxia, ancillae, f.
amimus, ani, m.
annus, anni, m.
ante + acc
antea (indecl.)
aprio, aprire, aperui, apertus
appareo, apparere, apparui
approprio, appropriare, appropriavi + dat
apud + acc
aqua, aquae, f.
audax, audacis
audio, audire, audivi, auditus
aufero, auferre, abstuli, ablatus
aut ... aut (indecl.)
bellum, beli, n.
bene (indecl.)
benignus, benigna, benignum
bibo, bibere, bibi
bonus, bona, bonum
brevis, breve
cado, cadere, cecidi, casus
caelum, caeli, n.
canis, canis, m.
capio, capere, cepi, captus
caput, capitatis, n.
carus, cara, carum
celer, celere
celo, cellare, celavi, celatus
cena, cenae, f.
centum (indecl.)
ceteri, ceterae, cetera
cibus, cibi, m.
circum + acc (also used as prefix with verbs)
civis, civis, m.
clamo, clamare, clamavi, clamatus
clamor, clamoris, m.
coepi, coepisse, coeptus
from, by (as prefix = away)
be out, be absent, be away
and
happen
accept, take in, receive
to, towards, at
so much, so greatly
help
be here, be present
arrive
do, act, drive
someone, something
other, another, else
the other, another, the second of two
high, deep
walk
friend
love, like
love
slave-girl, maid
spirit, soul, mind
year
before, in front of
before
open
appear
approach, come near to
among, with, at the house of
water
bold, daring
hear, listen to
take away, carry off, steal
either ... or
war
well
kind, generous
drink
good
short, brief
fall
sky, heaven
dog
take, catch, capture, adopt (a plan)
head
dear
quick, fast
hide
dinner, meal
a hundred
the rest, the others
food
around
citizen
shout
shout, shouting, noise
began (past tenses only)
cogito, cogitare, cogitavi, cogitatus
think, consider
cognosco, cognoscere, cognovi, cognitus
get to know, find out, learn
cogo, cogere, coegi, coactus
force, compel
comes, comitis, m.f.
comrade, companion
conficio, conficere, confeci, confectus
finish, wear out, exhaust
constituo, constituere, constitui, constitutus
decide
consumo, consumere, consumpsi, consumptus
eat
contra + acc
try
corpus, corporis, n.
cum + abl (as prefix col- / com- / con- / cor-)
with (as prefix = together)
credo, credere, credidi, creditus + dat
believe, trust, have faith in
cruelis, crudele
cum (indecl.)
when, since
cupo, cupere, cupivi
want, desire
cura, curae, f.
care, worry
curo, curare, curavi, curatus
look after, care for, supervise
custos, custodis, m.f.
guard
de + abl (also used as prefix with verbs)
from, down from, about (as prefix = down)
goddess
deba, deae, f.
owe, ought, should, must
decem (indecl.)
ten
deinde (indecl.)
then
deleo, deleere, delevi, deletus
destroy
despero, desperare, desperavi, desperatus
despair
deus, dei, m.
god
dico, dicere, dixi, dictus
say
dies, diei, m.
difficilis, difficile
difficult
dirus, dira, dirum
dreadful
discendo, discedere, discessi
depart, leave
diu (indecl.)
for a long time
dives, divitis
rich
do, dare, dedi, datus
give
domina, dominae, f.
mistress
dominus, domini, m.
master
domus, domus, f. (domi = at home)
house, house
donum, doni, n.
gift, present
dormio, dormire, dormivi
sleep
duco, ducere, duxi, ductus
lead, take
dum
while
duo, duae, duo
hard, harsh
durus, dura, durum
leader
e, ex +abl (also used as prefix with verbs)
from, out of (as prefix = out, away)
effugio, effugere, effugi
escape
ego, mei
l, me
egressus sum
emerges from
emho, emere, emi, emptus
buy
epi, epistulae, f.
go
equus, equi, m.
letter
et (indecl.)
and
etiam (indecl.)
exspecto, exspectare, exspectavi, exspectatus
facilis, facile
facio, facere, feci, factus
femina, feminae, f.
fero, ferre, tuli, latus
ferox, ferocis
festino, festinare, festinavi
fidelis, fidele
filia, filiae, f.
filius, filii, m.
flumen, fluminis, n.
forte (indecl.)
fortis, forte
forum, fori, n.
frango, frangere, fregi, fractus
frater, fratris, m.
frustra (indecl.)
fugio, fugere, fugi
ger, gerere, gessi, gestus
gladius, gladii, m.
gravis, grave
habeo, habere, habui, habitus
habito, habitare, habitavi, habitatus
heri (indecl.)
hic (indecl.)
hic, haec, hoc
hodie (indecl.)
homo, hominis, m.
hora, horae, f.
hortus, horti, m.
hostis, hostis, m.
iaceo, iacere, iacui
iacio, iacere, ieci, iactus
iam (indecl.)
ianua, ianuae, f.
ibi (indecl.)
igitur (indecl.)
ignis, ignis, m.
ille, illa, illud
imperador, imperatoris, m.
imperium, imperi, n.
impero, imperare, imperavi, imperatus + dat
in + acc (also used as prefix with verbs)
in + abl (also used as prefix with verbs)
incendo, incendere, incendi, incensus
infelix, infelicis
ingens, ingentis
ingredior, ingredi, ingressus sum
inquit
insula, insulae, f.
intellego, intellegere, intellexi, intellectus
inter + acc
interea (indecl.)
intro, intrare, intravi, intratus
invenio, invenire, inveni, inventus
ira, irae, f.
iratus, irata, iratum
is, ea, id
also, even
wait for
easy
make, do
woman
bring, carry, bear
fierce, ferocious
hurry
faithful, loyal
daughter
son
river
by chance
brave
forum, market place
break
brother
in vain
run away, flee
wear (clothes), wage (war)
sword
heavy, serious
have
live
yesterday
here
this
today
man, human being, person
hour
garden
enemy
lie (positional)
throw
now, already
doors
there
therefore, and so
fire
that, he, she, it
emperor, commander, general
empire, power, command
order, command
into, onto
in, on
burn, set on fire
unlucky, unhappy
huge
enter
say, said
island, block of flats
understand, realise
among, between
meanwhile
enter
find
anger
angry
this, that, he, she, it, them
ita (indecl.)
ita vero (indecl.)
itaque (indecl.)
iter, itineris, n.
itern (indecl.)
iubeo, iubere, iussi, iussus
iuvenis, iuvenis, m.
labor, laboris, m.
laboro, laborare, laboravi
lacrimo, lacrimare, lacrimavi
laetus, laeta, laetum
latus, lata, latum
laudo, laudare, laudavi, laudatus
legatus, legati, m.
legio, legionis, f.
lego, legere, legi, lectus
lente (indecl.)
libenter (indecl.)
liber, liberorum, m. pl.
lbero, liberare, liberavi, liberatus
libertas, liberti, m.
locus, loci, m.
longus, longa, longum
loquor, loqui, locutus sum
lux, lucis, f.
magnopere (indecl.)
magnus, magna, magnum
maior, maius (irregular comparative)
malus, mala, malum
maneo, manere, mansi
manus, manus, f.
mare, maris, n.
maritus, mariti, m.
mater, matris, f.
mensus, maxima, maximum
medius, media, medium
melior, melius (irregular comparative)
meus, mea, meum
miles, militis, m.
mille, pl. milia
minor, minus (irregular comparative)
mimine (indecl.)
mimum, minima, minimum
miser, misera, miserum
mitto, mittere, misi, missus
modus, modi, m.
mons, montis, m.
morior, mori, mortuus sum
mors, mortis, f.
mox (indecl.)
multo, multum (indecl.)
multus, multa, multum
murus, muri, m.
nam (indecl.)
narro, narrare, narravi, narratus
nauta, nautae, m.
navigo, navigare, navigavi
navis, navis, f.
in this way, so
yes
and so, therefore
journey, route, way
again
order
young, young man
work
work
weep, cry
happy
wide
praise
commander
legion
read, choose
slowly
willingly, gladly
children
free, set free
freedman, ex-slave
place
long
speak
light, daylight
greatly, very much
big, large, great
bigger, larger, greater
evil, bad
remain, stay
hand, group of people
sea
husband
mother
the biggest, the greatest, very big,
very great
middle, middle of
better
my
soldier
thousand
smaller, less
very little, least, no
very little, very small
miserable, wretched, sad
send
manner, way, kind
mountain
die
death
soon
much
much, many
wall
for
tell, relate
sailor
sail
ship
ne (indecl.)
-ne (indecl.) (added to end of a word)
ne (indecl.) (added to end of a word)
nec ... nec, neque ... neque (indecl.)
necesse (indecl.)
neco, necare, necavi, necatus
nemo, neminis
nescio, nescire, nescivi
nihil (indecl.)
nolo, nolle, nolui
nomen, nominis, n.
non (indecl.)
nonne? (indecl.)
os, nostrum
noster, nostra, nostrum
novem (indecl.)
novus, nova, novum
nox, noctis, f.
nullus, nulla, nullum
num (indecl.)
num? (indecl.)
numquam (indecl.)
nunc (indecl.)
nuntio, nuntiare, nuntiavi, nuntiatus
nuntius, nuntii, m.
occido, occidere, occidi, occisus
ceto (indecl.)
offero, offere, obtuli, oblatus
olim (indecl.)
omnis, omne
oppugno, oppugnare, oppugnavi, oppugnatus
optimus, optima, optimum
oro, orare, oravi, oratus
ostendo, ostendere, ostendi, ostentus
paene (indecl.)
pareo, parere, parui + dat
paro, parare, paravi, paratus
pars, partis, f.
parvos, parva, parvum
pater, patris, m.
pauca, paucae, paeca
pax, pacis, f.
pecunia, pecuniae, f.
peior, peius (irregular comparative)
per + acc (also used as prefix with verbs)
peror, perire, peri
periculum, periculi, n.
persuadeo, persuadere, persuasi + dat
perterritus, perterrita, perterritum
pes, pedis, m.
pessimus, pessima, pessimum
pero, perire, peri
plano, placere, placui + dat
plenus, plena, plenum
plus, pluris (irregular comparative)
poea, poenae, f.
poeas do, dare, dedi, datus
pono, ponere, posui, positus
porta, portae, f.
porto, portare, portavi, portatus
possum, posse
post + acc
postea (indecl.)
postquam (indecl.)
potestie (indecl.)
postulo, postulare, postulavi, postulatus
praebeo, praebere, praebei, praebeat
praemium, praemii, n.
primus, prima, primum
princeps, principis, m.
pro + abl (also used as prefix with verbs)
procedo, procedere, processi
progredior, progredi, progressus sum
promitto, promittere, promisi, promissus
prope + acc
propter + acc
proximus, proxima, proximum
puella, puellae, f.
puer, pueri, m.
pugno, pugnare, pugnavi
pulcher, pulchra, pulchrum
puro, putare, putavi, putatus
quaero, quaerere, quaesivi, quaesitus
qualis, quale?
quam (indecl.)
quamquam (indecl.)
quantus, quanta, quantum?
quattuor (indecl.)
-que (indecl.) (added to end of a word)
qui, quae, quod
quisque (indecl.)
quid?
quo? (indecl.)
quod (indecl.)
quod modo? (indecl.)
quoque (indecl.)
quit? (indecl.)
rapiro, rapere, rapui, raptus
re- (prefix used with verbs)
reddo, reddere, reddidi, redditus
redeo, redire, redii
refero, referre, rettuli, relatus
regina, reginae, f.
regredior, regredi, regressus sum
relinquo, relinquire, reliqui, relictus
res, rei, f.
restito, resistere, restiti + dat
respondeo, respondere, respondi, responsus
rex, regis, m.
rideo, ridere, risi
rogo, rogare, rogavi, rogatus
Roma, Romae, f. (Romae: at/in Rome)
Romanus, Romana, Romanum
sacer, sacra, sacrum
saepe (indecl.)
saevus, saeva, saevum
saluto, salutare, salutavi, salutatus
sanguis, sanguinis, m.
scio, scire, scivi, scitus

after, behind
afterwards
after, when
on the next day
demand
provide
prize, reward, profit
first
chief, chieftain, emperor
in front of, for, in return for (as prefix = forwards)
advance, proceed
advance
promise
near
because of
nearest, next to
girl
boy
fight
beautiful, handsome
think
search for, look for, ask
what sort of?
than, how ...? how ...!
although
how big? how much?
four
and
who, which
five
who? what?
where to?
because
how? in what way?
also, too
how many?
seize, grab
back
give back, restore
go back, come back, return
bring/carry back, report, tell
queen
go back, return
leave, leave behind
thing, business, matter
resist
reply
king
laugh, smile
ask, ask for
Rome
Roman
sacred
often
savage, cruel
greet
blood
know
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Latin Word</th>
<th>English Meaning</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>scribo</td>
<td>write</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scribere</td>
<td>write</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scripsi</td>
<td>write</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scriptus</td>
<td>write</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>se</td>
<td>himself, herself, itself, themselves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sui</td>
<td>but</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sed</td>
<td>sit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sed (indecl.)</td>
<td>always</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sedeo</td>
<td>senator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sedere</td>
<td>old, old man</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sedi</td>
<td>feel, notice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>semper</td>
<td>seven</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>senex</td>
<td>follow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>senis</td>
<td>slave</td>
</tr>
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<td>sentio</td>
<td>six</td>
</tr>
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<td>sentire</td>
<td>six</td>
</tr>
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<td>sensi</td>
<td>six</td>
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<td>sensus</td>
<td>six</td>
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<td>septem</td>
<td>six</td>
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<td>sequor</td>
<td>six</td>
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<td>sequi</td>
<td>six</td>
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<td>secutus sum</td>
<td>six</td>
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<td>servo</td>
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<td>six</td>
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<td>servi</td>
<td>six</td>
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<td>sex (indecl.)</td>
<td>six</td>
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<tr>
<td>si (indecl.)</td>
<td>six</td>
</tr>
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<td>sic (indecl.)</td>
<td>six</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sicut (indecl.)</td>
<td>six</td>
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<td>signum</td>
<td>wood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>signi</td>
<td>wood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>silva</td>
<td>wood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>silvae</td>
<td>wood</td>
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<td>simulac</td>
<td>wood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>simulatque</td>
<td>wood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sine + abl</td>
<td>wood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>solus</td>
<td>alone, lonely, only, on one's own</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sola</td>
<td>sister</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>solum</td>
<td>sister</td>
</tr>
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<td>soror</td>
<td>sister</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sororis</td>
<td>sister</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>specto</td>
<td>look at, watch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spectare</td>
<td>look at, watch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spectavi</td>
<td>look at, watch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spectatus</td>
<td>look at, watch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spes</td>
<td>hope</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spei</td>
<td>hope</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>statim</td>
<td>at once, immediately</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sto</td>
<td>stand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stare</td>
<td>stand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>steti</td>
<td>stand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stultus</td>
<td>stupid, foolish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stulta</td>
<td>under (as prefix = under, up to)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stultum</td>
<td>suddenly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sub + acc/abl (also used as prefix with verbs)</td>
<td>suddenly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>subito (indecl.)</td>
<td>be</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sum</td>
<td>be</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>esse</td>
<td>be</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fui</td>
<td>be</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>summus</td>
<td>be</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>summa</td>
<td>be</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>summum</td>
<td>be</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>supero</td>
<td>overcome, overpower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>superare</td>
<td>get up, stand up, rise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>superavi</td>
<td>his, her, its, their (own)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>superatus</td>
<td>shop, inn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>surgo</td>
<td>be silent, be quiet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>surgere</td>
<td>be silent, be quiet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>surrexi</td>
<td>be silent, be quiet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>suus</td>
<td>such</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sua</td>
<td>so</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>suum</td>
<td>so</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tam (indecl.)</td>
<td>so</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tamen</td>
<td>so</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tandem (indecl.)</td>
<td>so</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tantus</td>
<td>so</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tanta</td>
<td>so</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tantum</td>
<td>so</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>templum</td>
<td>temple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>templi</td>
<td>temple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tempus</td>
<td>time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>temporis</td>
<td>time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>teneo</td>
<td>time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tenere</td>
<td>time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tenui</td>
<td>rise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tentus</td>
<td>rise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>terra</td>
<td>hold, keep, possess</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>terrae</td>
<td>ground, land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>terreo</td>
<td>frighten</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>terrere</td>
<td>fear, be afraid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>terrui</td>
<td>raise, lift up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>territus</td>
<td>so many</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>timeo</td>
<td>whole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>timere</td>
<td>whole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>timui</td>
<td>whole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tollo</td>
<td>hand over</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tollere</td>
<td>hand over</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sustuli</td>
<td>drag, draw, pull</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sublatus</td>
<td>across</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tot (indecl.)</td>
<td>three</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>totus</td>
<td>three</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tota</td>
<td>three</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>totum</td>
<td>three</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trado</td>
<td>three</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tradere</td>
<td>three</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tradidi</td>
<td>three</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>traditus</td>
<td>three</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>traho</td>
<td>sad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trahere</td>
<td>you (singular)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>traxi</td>
<td>then</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tractus</td>
<td>then</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trans + acc (also used as prefix with verbs)</td>
<td>crowd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tres</td>
<td>crowd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tria</td>
<td>crowd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tristis</td>
<td>crowd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>triste</td>
<td>crowd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tu</td>
<td>crowd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tui</td>
<td>crowd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tum (indecl.)</td>
<td>crowd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>turbare</td>
<td>crowd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>turbae</td>
<td>crowd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f.</td>
<td>crowd</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
tutus, tuta, tutum

tuus, tua, tuum

ubi (indecl.)

umquam (indecl.)

unde (indecl.)

unus, una, unum

urbs, urbis, f.

ut (indecl.) + subjunc.

ut (indecl.) + indic.

uxor, uxoris, f.

vehementer (indecl.)

vendo, vendere, vendidi, venditus

venio, venire, veni

verbum, verbi, n.

verus, vera, verum

vester, vestra, vestrum

vestimenta, vestimentorum, n. pl.

via, viae, f.

video, videre, vidi, visus

villa, villae, f.

vinco, vincere, vici, victus

vinum, vini, n.

vir, viri, m.

vita, vitae, f.

vivo, vivere, vixi

vivus, viva, vivum

vix (indecl.)

voco, vocare, vocavi, vocatus

volo, velle, volui

vos, vestrum

vox, vocis, f.

vulnus, vulneris, n.

vultus, vultus, m.

safe

your (singular), yours

where, when, where?

ever

from where

one

city

that, so that, in order that

as

wife

violently, loudly, strongly

sell

come

word

true, real

your (plural), yours

clothes

street, road, way

see

house, country house

conquer, win, be victorious

wine

man

life

live, be alive

alive, living

scarcely, hardly, with difficulty

call

want

you (plural)

voice, shout

wound

expression, face
Defined Vocabulary List for Component 1
(Section B: English into Latin Translation)

across  | trans + accusative
against | contra + accusative
alive   | vivus
alone   | solus
angry   | iratus
announce| nuntio
ask for | rogo
attack  | oppugno
bad     | malus
beautiful| pulcher
between | inter + accusative
big     | magnus
call    | voco
carry   | porto
children| liberi
commander| legatus
crowd   | turba
cruel   | saevus
cry     | lacrimo
daughter| filia
dear    | carus
demand  | postulo
despair | despero
dinner  | cena
dreadful| dirus
empire  | imperium
enter   | intro
few     | pauci, paucæ, paucá
fight   | pugno
first   | primus
food    | cibus
forum   | forum
friend  | amicus
garden  | hortus
gate   | porta
gift   | donum
girl   | puella
give   | do
god    | deus
goddess| dea
good   | bonus
greet  | saluto
happy  | laetus
hard   | durus
help   | adiuvo
hide   | celo
high   | altus
house  | villa
hurry  | festino
husband| maritus
into   | in + accusative
kill   | neco
kind   | benignus
land   | terra
life   | vita
long   | longus
look after  curo
look at   specto
love      amo
man       vir
many      multi, multae, multa
master    dominus
messenger nuntius
mistress  domina
money     pecunia
my        meus
near      prope + accusative
new       novus
no        nullus
praise    laudo
prepare   paro
prize     praemium
real      verus
relate    narro
Roman     Romanus
sad       miser
safe      tutus
save      servo
shop      taberna
shout     clamo
signal    signum
slave     servus
slave-girl ancilla
small     parvus
son       filius
stand     sto
story     fabula
street    via
stupid    stultus
temple    templum
terrified perterritus
through   per + accusative
to        ad + accusative
wait for  exspecto
walk      ambulo
wall      murus
wide      latus
woman    femina
word      verbum
work      laboro
your      tuus
APPENDIX B

Accidence and Syntax for Component 1

Translation and comprehension of Latin (Section A)

Accidence

Regular nouns of all five declensions
The forms of the irregular nouns listed in the Defined Vocabulary List
Regular verbs of all four conjugations:
- present, future, imperfect, perfect and pluperfect indicative active
- present, imperfect and perfect indicative passive and deponent, 3rd person singular and plural
- imperfect and pluperfect subjunctive active
- present infinitive active
- present and perfect participles
- imperative active: singular and plural

Irregular verbs
1. *sum, possum*:
   - present and imperfect indicative
   - present infinitive
   - imperfect subjunctive

2. *eo, fero, volo, nolo*:
   - present, imperfect, perfect and pluperfect indicative active
   - imperfect and pluperfect subjunctive active
   - present infinitive active
   - present participle
   - imperative active: singular and plural

Regular adjectives of all the standard types
Comparative and superlative forms of all the adjectives listed in the Defined Vocabulary List
Regular adverbs, including superlative forms but excluding comparatives
The forms of the pronouns and pronominal adjectives listed in the Defined Vocabulary List

Syntax

Standard uses of all cases
Expressions of time
The use of all prepositions listed in the Defined Vocabulary List
The use of the dative taken by verbs listed in the Defined Vocabulary List
Direct statements, questions and commands
Prohibitions with *noli/nolite*
Indirect statements, questions and commands
Uses of the present active participle and perfect passive and deponent participles, excluding the ablative absolute
Conditional sentences (present and past open only)
Relative clauses with the indicative
Purpose clauses introduced by *ut/ne*
Result clauses
Temporal clauses introduced by the conjunctions listed in the Defined Vocabulary List
Causal clauses introduced by *quod and cum*
Concessive clauses introduced by *quamquam*
Translation into Latin (Section B)

Present, imperfect and perfect indicative active, 3rd person singular and plural only, first conjugation only
Regular nouns of the first and second declensions only, nominative and accusative, singular and plural
Adjectives of the first and second declensions only, excluding comparatives and superlatives
Uses of common prepositions

Grammar and Syntax (Section B)

Words listed in the Defined Vocabulary List for Section A
Present, imperfect and perfect indicative active, 3rd person singular and plural, and present active infinitive only
Regular nouns and adjectives of the first three declensions only
Positive and superlative adjectives but not comparatives
All cases, singular and plural (but questions will be asked about the nominative and accusative cases only)
Prepositions listed in the Defined Vocabulary List for Section A
The pronouns *hic* and *ille*
Causal clauses introduced by *quod*
Temporal clauses introduced by *ubi*

*These features may appear in the passage, but they will not be tested.
APPENDIX C

Topics and areas of study for Component 3B

Component 3B: Roman Civilisation

The following are the areas of study within each topic on which learners will be assessed. Learners answer on one topic from a choice of two.

No specific sources are prescribed for study. An extensive range of source material is available on the WJEC Eduqas and Cambridge School Classics Project websites to help teachers and learners. In setting question papers examiners may, at their discretion, draw on both this selection and other related source material.

Topics 3 & 4 for examination in 2021, 2022 and 2023

Topic 3: Daily Life in a Roman Town

- Houses and Flats
  - Design and features of a typical town house
  - Design and features of a typical block of flats (*insula*)
  - Occupiers’ experience

- Daily routine for Roman citizens and their wives
  - Work and leisure
  - Pattern of a typical day

- Slaves, freed slaves and patronage
  - Typical jobs (for both sexes)
  - The system of patrons and clients

- The forum
  - Typical buildings
  - Typical activities

- Shops, businesses and streets
  - Typical features of streets
  - Types of shops and businesses
  - Appearance of shops (including *thermopolia*)
Topic 4: Roman Britain

- The legionary fortress at Chester (Deva)
  - Design
  - Purposes
  - Organisation

- Aquae Sulis
  - Layout of the baths complex
  - The sacred spring
  - Religious beliefs
  - The visitors’ experience

- The Roman ‘Palace’ at Fishbourne
  - Layout of the building and garden
  - Internal decorative features
  - The likely ownership and the relationship with the Romans

- Country villas and farming
  - The design of a typical villa
  - The spread of villa locations
  - Organisation of workers and equipment
  - Typical products

- Roman Roads
  - Construction
  - Typical features
  - Purposes
  - The travellers’ experience
Topics 5 & 6 for examination in 2024, 2025 and 2026

Topic 5: Roman family life

- Men and women
  - The paterfamilias, role and responsibility
  - Women's role in the household
  - Slaves and freedmen in the household

- Children
  - Birth and death
  - Coming of age rituals
  - Attitudes towards children

- Education
  - Girls' and boys' education
  - Different stages
  - Pupils' experience

- Marriage
  - Different forms of marriage
  - Implications for women
  - Divorce

- Family religion
  - Worship in the home
  - Lares and penates
  - Tombs and ancestors

Topic 6: The City of Rome

- The beginnings of the city
  - Foundation myths (Aeneas, Romulus and Remus)
  - Location and growth of the city
  - The Great fire of AD64 and subsequent rebuilding

- A city of contrasts
  - Different areas of the city and their features (Subura, Palatine, Capitoline)
  - The port of Ostia, features and importance
  - The rich and the poor

- Life in the city of Rome
  - Houses, apartment blocks and the domus aurea
  - Food and water supply
  - The inhabitants' experience

- Buildings and monuments – design, construction and purpose
  - Arches, aqueducts and the Cloaca Maxima
  - The Pantheon
  - The Circus Maximus

- The fora
  - The forum Romanum – buildings, features and importance
  - The forum Boarium & Trajan's forum
  - Reasons for construction of fora and their impact on the city of Rome