# SUMMARY OF AMENDMENTS

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<th>Description</th>
<th>Page number</th>
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<td>2</td>
<td>'Making entries' section has been amended to clarify resit rules.</td>
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## WJEC Eduqas GCSE (9-1) in LATIN

For teaching from 2016
For award from 2018

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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 (totaling 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 2018, 2019 and 2020 are Youth and Education and A Day at the Races. Future themes envisaged are The Countryside, Love and Marriage and Rich and Poor. 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 2018 and 2019 are Ovid (*Echo and Narcissus*, in Latin and English) and Tacitus (*Germanicus and Piso*, 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 2018, 2019 and 2020 are Roman Entertainment and Leisure and Religion in the Roman World. Future topics will include 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>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Route B - including Component 3B: Roman Civilisation</td>
<td>C990PB</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</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 consonant 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>Description</th>
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</thead>
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<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>indeclinable</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.)
adjuvo, adiuvare, adiuvii, aditus
adsum, adesse
advenio, advenire, adveni
ago, agere, egi, actus
aliquis, aliquid
alius, alia, aliud
alter, altera, alterum
altus, alta, altum
ambulo, ambulare, ambulavi
amicus, amici, m.
amo, amare, amavi, amatus
amor, amoris, m.
ancilla, ancillae, f.
aminus, animi, m.
nunus, anni, m.
ant + acc
antea (indecl.)
apereo, aperire, aperi, apertus
appareo, apparere, apparui
appropinquuo, appropinquare, appropinquavi + dat
apud + acc
aqua, aquae, f.
audax, audacis
audio, audire, audivi, auditus
aufero, auferre, abstuli, ablatus
aut ... aut (indecl.)
bellum, belli, 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, celare, cecidi, casus
cena, cenae, f.
centum (indecl.)
ceteri, ceterae, cetera
cibus, cibi, m.
circum + acc (also used as prefix with verbs)
civis, civis, m.f.
clamo, clamare, clamavi, clamatus
clamor, clamoris, m.
coepti, coepisse, ceptus
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
conor, conari, conatus sum
try
consilium, consilii, n.
plan, idea, advice
consipicio, conspicerere, conspexi, conspectus
catch sight of, notice
constituo, constituere, constitui, constitutus
decide
consumo, consumere, consumpsu, consumptus
eat
contra + acc
against
corpus, corporis, n.
body
credo, credere, credidu, creditus + dat
believe, trust, have faith in
cruelis, crudele
cruel
cum + abl (as prefix col- / com- / cor-)
with (as prefix = together)
cum (indecl.)
when, since
cupio, cupere, cupivi
want, desire
cura, curae, f.
care, worry
curo, curare, curavi, curatus
look after, care for, supervise
custos, custodis, m.f.
run
de + abl (also used as prefix with verbs)
guard
dea, deae, f.
goddess
debo, debere, debui, debitus
owe, ought, should, must
decem (indecl.)
ten
deinde (indecl.)
then
deleo, delere, delevi, deletus
destroy
derpo, desperare, desperavi, desperatus
despair
deus, dei, m.
god
dico, dicere, dixi, dictus
say
dies, diei, m.
day
difficilis, difficile
difficult
dirus, dira, dirum
dreadful
disco, discerere, discerrui, discersus
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
donum, doni, n.
gift, present
dormio, dormire, dormivi
sleep
duco, ducere, duxi, ductus
lead, take
dum
two
duo, duae, duo

durus, dura, durum
hard, harsh
dux, ducis, m.
dux, ducis, m.
dux, ducis, m.

\(e\), \(ex + abl\) (also used as prefix with verbs)
from, out of (as prefix = out, away)
effugio, effugere, effugi
escape
ego, mei
I, me
egregior, egregi, egressus sum
leader
emo, emere, emi, emptus
buy
eo, ire, ii
for
epistula, epistulae, f.
letter
equus, equi, m.
horse
et (indecl.)
and
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Latin</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>etiam</td>
<td>(indecl.) also, even</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exspecto</td>
<td>exspectare, exspectavi, exspectatus wait for</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>facilis</td>
<td>facile easy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>facio, facere</td>
<td>feci, factus make, do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>femina, feminae, f.</td>
<td>woman bring, carry, bear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fero, ferre, tuli, latus</td>
<td>fierce, ferocious hurry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ferox, ferocis</td>
<td>faithful, loyal daughter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>festino, festinare, festinavi</td>
<td>son ran away, flee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fidels, fidele</td>
<td>sword wear (clothes), wage (war)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>filia, filiae, f.</td>
<td>heavy, serious have live yesterday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>filius, filii, m.</td>
<td>yesterday this today man, human being, person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flumen, fluminis, n.</td>
<td>hour garden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>forte</td>
<td>(indecl.) fortis, forte brave, forum, market place</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>forum, fori, n.</td>
<td>by chance break</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>frango, frangere, fregi, fractus</td>
<td>in vain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>frater, fratris, m.</td>
<td>run away, flee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>frustra</td>
<td>(indecl.) wear (clothes), wage (war)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fugio, fugere, fugi</td>
<td>sword</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gero, gerere, gessi, gestus</td>
<td>heavy, serious</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gladius, gladii, m.</td>
<td>have live</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gravis, grave</td>
<td>yesterday this today man, human being, person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>habeo, habere, habui, habitus</td>
<td>hour garden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>habito, habitare, habitavi, habitatus</td>
<td>enemy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>heri</td>
<td>(indecl.) habeo, habere, habui, habitus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hic (indecl.)</td>
<td>lie (positional) throw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hic, haec, hoc</td>
<td>now, already</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hodie</td>
<td>(indecl.) door there</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>homo, hominis, m.</td>
<td>therefore, and so</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hora, horae, f.</td>
<td>fire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hortus, horti, m.</td>
<td>that, he, she, it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hostis, hostis, m.</td>
<td>emperor, commander, general</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iaceo, iacere, iacui</td>
<td>empire, power, command</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iacio, iacere, ieci, iactus</td>
<td>order, command</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iam</td>
<td>(indecl.) imperator, imperatoris, m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ianua, ianuae, f.</td>
<td>into, onto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ibi (indecl.)</td>
<td>into, onto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>igitur</td>
<td>impero, imperare, imperavi, imperatus + dat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>imperium, imperi, n.</td>
<td>order, command</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>impero, imperare, imperavi, imperatus + dat</td>
<td>into, onto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in + acc</td>
<td>(also used as prefix with verbs)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in + abl</td>
<td>(also used as prefix with verbs)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>incendo, incendere, incendi, incensus</td>
<td>order, command</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>infelix, infelicis</td>
<td>into, onto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ingens, ingentis</td>
<td>order, command</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ingredior, ingredi, ingressus sum</td>
<td>into, onto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inquit</td>
<td>order, command</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>insula, insulae, f.</td>
<td>enter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>intellego, intellegere, intellexi, intellectus</td>
<td>enter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inter</td>
<td>intellectus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inter + acc</td>
<td>understand, realise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>interea (indecl.)</td>
<td>among, between</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>intro, intrare, intravi, intratus</td>
<td>meanwhile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>invenio, invenire, inveni, inventus</td>
<td>enter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ira, irae, f.</td>
<td>find</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iratus, irata, iratum</td>
<td>anger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>is, ea, id</td>
<td>angry, on fire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>is, ea, id</td>
<td>unlucky, unhappy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>is, ea, id</td>
<td>huge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>is, ea, id</td>
<td>enter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>is, ea, id</td>
<td>say, said</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>is, ea, id</td>
<td>island, block of flats</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>is, ea, id</td>
<td>understand, realise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>is, ea, id</td>
<td>among, between</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>is, ea, id</td>
<td>meanwhile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>is, ea, id</td>
<td>enter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>is, ea, id</td>
<td>find</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>is, ea, id</td>
<td>anger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>is, ea, id</td>
<td>angry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>is, ea, id</td>
<td>this, that, he, she, it, them</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ita (indecl.)
ita vero (indecl.)
itaque (indecl.)
iter, itineris, n.
iternum (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.)
liberi, liberorum, m. pl.
libero, liberare, liberavi, liberatus
libertus, 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.
maximus, maxima, maximum
medius, media, medium
melior, melius (irregular comparative)
meus, mea, meum
miles, militis, m.
mille, pl. milia
minor, minus (irregular comparative)
minime (indecl.)
minimus, minima, minimum
miser, misera, miserum
mitto, mittere, misi, missus
modus, modi, m.
mong, 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.
| ne (indecl.) | -ne (indecl.) (added to end of a word) |
| nec ... nec, neque ... neque (indecl.) | necesse (indecl.) |
| neco, necare, necavi, necatus | nemo, neminis |
| nesco, nescire, nescivi | nihil (indecl.) |
| nolo, nolle, nolui | nomen, nominis, n. |
| non (indecl.) | nonne? (indecl.) |
| nos, nostrum | noser, 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. |
| nuntius, nundini, m. | occido, occidere, occidi, occisus |
| octo (indecl.) | offero, offerre, obtuli, oblatus |
| olim (indecl.) | omnis, omne |
| oppugno, oppugnare, oppugnavi, oppugnatus | optimus, optima, optimum |
| oro, orare, oravi, oratus | ostendo, ostendere, ostendi, ostentus |
| ostendo, ostendere, ostendi, ostentus | paene (indecl.) |
| pareo, parere, parui + dat | paro, parare, paravi, paratus |
| pars, partis, f. | parus, parva, parvum |
| pater, patris, m. | pater, patris, m. |
| pauci, paucae, paeca | pax, pacis, f. |
| pax, pacis, f. | pecunia, pecuniae, f. |
| peior, peius (irregular comparative) | peior, peius (irregular comparative) |
| per + acc (also used as prefix with verbs) | pereo, perire, perii |
| pereo, perire, perii | periculum, periculi, n. |
| persuadeo, persuadere, persuasi + dat | perterritus, perterrita, perterritum |
| res, pedis, m. | pes, pedis, m. |
| pes, pedis, m. | pessimus, pessima, pessimum |
| poena, poenae, f. | peto, petere, petivi, petitus |
| poenas do, dare, dedi, datus | placeo, placere, placui + dat |
| pono, ponere, posui, positus | plenus, plena, plenum |
| porta, portae, f. | plus, pluriis (irregular comparative) |
| porto, portare, portavi, portatus | poena, poenae, f. |
| possum, posse | poenas do, dare, dedi, datus |

- that ... not, so that ... not
- introduces question
- neither ... nor
- necessary
- kill
- no one, nobody
- not know
- nothing
- not want, refuse
- name
- not
- surely?
- we, us
- our
- nine
- new
- night
- not any, no
- whether
- surely ... not?
- never
- now
- announce, report
- messenger, message, news
- kill
- eight
- offer
- once, some time ago
- all, every
- attack
- the best, very good, excellent
- beg, beg for
- show
- almost, nearly
- obey
- prepare
- part
- small
- father
- few, a few
- peace
- money
- worse
- through, along
- die, perish
- danger
- persuade
- terrified
- foot, paw
- the worst, very bad
- make for, attack, seek, beg, ask for
- please
- full
- more
- punishment
- pay the penalty, be punished
- put, place, put up
- gate
- carry
- can, be able
post + acc
postea (indecl.)
postquam (indecl.)
postridie (indecl.)
postulo, postulare, postulavi, postulatus
praebeo, praebere, praebui, praebitus
praemium, praemii, n.
primus, prima, primum
princeps, principis, m.
pro + abl (also used as prefix with verbs)
procedo, procedere, processi
progredior, progo, 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
puto, putare, putavi, putatus
quaerio, 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
quinque (indecl.)
quis, quid?
quo? (indecl.)
quod (indecl.)
quo modo? (indecl.)
quoque (indecl.)
quot? (indecl.)
rapiro, rapere, rapui, raptus
re- (prefix used with verbs)
reddo, reddere, reddi, redditus
redeo, redire, redii
referro, referre, rettuli, relatus
regina, reginae, f.
regredior, regredi, regressus sum
relinquio, reliquere, reliqui, relictus
res, rei, f.
resisto, resistere, restiti + dat
respondeo, responde, respondi, responsus
rex, regis, m.
rideo, ridere, risi
rogo, rogare, rogavi, rogatus
Roma, Romae, f. (Romae: at/in Rome)
Romanus, Romanae, Romanum
sacer, sacra, sacrum
saepe (indecl.)
saevus, saevas, 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?
then, 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
scribo, scribere, scripsi, scriptus
se, sui
sed (indecl.)
sedo, sedere, sedi
semper (indecl.)
senator, senatoris, m.
senex, senis, m.
sentio, sentire, sensi, sensus
septem (indecl.)
sequor, sequi, secutus sum
servo, servare, servavi, servatus
servus, servi, m.
sex (indecl.)
si (indecl.)
sic (indecl.)
sicut (indecl.)
signum, signi, n.
silva, silvae, f.
simulac, simulatque
sine + abl
solus, sola, solum
soror, sororis, f.
specto, spectare, spectavi, spectatus
spe, spei, f.
statim (indecl.)
sto, stare, steti
stultus, stulta, stultum
sub + acc/abl (also used as prefix with verbs)
subito (indecl.)
sum, esse, fui
summus, summa, summum
supero, superare, superavi, superatus
surgo, surgere, surrexi
suus, sua, suum
taberna, tabernae, f.
taceo, tacere, tacui, tacitus
talis, tale
tam (indecl.)
tamen (indecl.)
tandem (indecl.)
tantus, tanta, tantum
templum, templi, n.
tempus, temporis, n.
teneo, tenere, tenui, tentus
terra, terrae, f.
terreo, terrere, terrui, territus
timeo, timere, timui
tollo, tollere, sustuli, sublatus
tot (indecl.)
totus, tota, totum
trado, tradere, tradidi, traditus
traho, trahere, traxi, tractus
trans + acc (also used as prefix with verbs)
tres, tria
tristis, triste
tu, tui
tum (indecl.)
turba, turbae, f.

write
himself, herself, itself, themselves
but
sit
always
senator
old, old man
feel, notice
seven
follow
save, look after
slave
six
if
thus, in this way
just as, like
sign, signal, seal
wood
as soon as
without
alone, lonely, only, on one’s own
sister
look at, watch
hope
at once, immediately
stand
stupid, foolish
under, beneath (as prefix = under, up to)
suddenly
be
highest, greatest, top (of)
overcome, overpower
get up, stand up, rise
his, her, its, their (own)
shop, inn
be silent, be quiet
such
so
however
at last, finally
so great, such a great, so much
temple
time
hold, keep, possess
ground, land
frighten
fear, be afraid
raise, lift up
so many
whole
hand over
drag, draw, pull
across
three
sad
you (singular)
then
crowd
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Latin Word</th>
<th>English Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tutus, tuta, tutum</td>
<td>safe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tuus, tua, tuum</td>
<td>your (singular), yours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ubi (indecl.)</td>
<td>where, when, where?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>umquam (indecl.)</td>
<td>ever</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unde (indecl.)</td>
<td>from where</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unus, una, unum</td>
<td>one</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>urbs, urbis, f.</td>
<td>city</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ut (indecl.) + subjunc.</td>
<td>that, so that, in order that</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ut (indecl.) + indic.</td>
<td>as</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uxor, uxoris, f.</td>
<td>wife</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vehementer (indecl.)</td>
<td>violently, loudly, strongly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vendo, vendere, vendidi, venditus</td>
<td>sell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>venio, venire, veni</td>
<td>come</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>verbum, verbi, n.</td>
<td>word</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>verus, vera, verum</td>
<td>true, real</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vester, vestra, vestrum</td>
<td>your (plural), yours</td>
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<tr>
<td>vestimenta, vestimentorum, n. pl.</td>
<td>clothes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>via, viae, f.</td>
<td>street, road, way</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>video, videre, vidi, visus</td>
<td>see</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>villa, villae, f.</td>
<td>house, country house</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vinco, vincere, vici, victus</td>
<td>conquer, win, be victorious</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vinum, vini, n.</td>
<td>wine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vir, viri, m.</td>
<td>man</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vita, vitae, f.</td>
<td>life</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vivo, vivere, vixi</td>
<td>live, be alive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vivus, viva, vivum</td>
<td>alive, living</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vix (indecl.)</td>
<td>scarcely, hardly, with difficulty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>voco, vocare, vocavi, vocatus</td>
<td>call</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>volo, velle, volui</td>
<td>want</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vos, vestrum</td>
<td>you (plural)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vox, vocis, f.</td>
<td>voice, shout</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vulner, vulneris, n.</td>
<td>wound</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vultus, vultus, m.</td>
<td>expression, face</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Defined Vocabulary List for Component 1
(Section B: English into Latin Translation)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Latin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>across</td>
<td>trans + accusative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>against</td>
<td>contra + accusative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alive</td>
<td>vivus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alone</td>
<td>solus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>angry</td>
<td>iratus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>announce</td>
<td>nuntio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ask for</td>
<td>rogo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>attack</td>
<td>oppugno</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bad</td>
<td>malus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>beautiful</td>
<td>pulcher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>between</td>
<td>inter + accusative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>big</td>
<td>magnus</td>
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<tr>
<td>call</td>
<td>voco</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>carry</td>
<td>porto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>children</td>
<td>liberi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>commander</td>
<td>legatus</td>
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<tr>
<td>crowd</td>
<td>turba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cruel</td>
<td>saevus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cry</td>
<td>lacrimo</td>
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<tr>
<td>daughter</td>
<td>filia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dear</td>
<td>carus</td>
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<td>demand</td>
<td>postulo</td>
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<td>despair</td>
<td>despero</td>
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<td>dinner</td>
<td>cena</td>
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<td>dreadful</td>
<td>dirus</td>
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<td>empire</td>
<td>imperium</td>
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<td>enter</td>
<td>intro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>few</td>
<td>pauci, paucae, pauca</td>
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<tr>
<td>fight</td>
<td>pugno</td>
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<tr>
<td>first</td>
<td>primus</td>
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<td>food</td>
<td>cibus</td>
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<td>forum</td>
<td>forum</td>
</tr>
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<td>friend</td>
<td>amicus</td>
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<tr>
<td>garden</td>
<td>hortus</td>
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<tr>
<td>gate</td>
<td>porta</td>
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<tr>
<td>gift</td>
<td>donum</td>
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<td>girl</td>
<td>puella</td>
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<tr>
<td>give</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
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<td>god</td>
<td>deus</td>
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<td>goddess</td>
<td>dea</td>
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<td>good</td>
<td>bonus</td>
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<td>greet</td>
<td>saluto</td>
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<td>happy</td>
<td>laetus</td>
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<td>hard</td>
<td>durus</td>
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<td>help</td>
<td>adiuvo</td>
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<td>hide</td>
<td>celo</td>
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<td>high</td>
<td>altus</td>
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<td>house</td>
<td>villa</td>
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<td>hurry</td>
<td>festino</td>
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<tr>
<td>husband</td>
<td>maritus</td>
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<td>into</td>
<td>in + accusative</td>
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<tr>
<td>kill</td>
<td>neco</td>
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<tr>
<td>kind</td>
<td>benignus</td>
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<tr>
<td>land</td>
<td>terra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>life</td>
<td>vita</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>long</td>
<td>longus</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
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 nolit/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 for examination in 2018, 2019 and 2020

Topic 1: Roman Entertainment and Leisure

- Public baths
  - Layout
  - Activities
  - Non-bathing facilities
  - The participants’ experience

- The amphitheatre
  - Design of a typical amphitheatre
  - Types of entertainment
  - Types of performers and their equipment
  - The spectators’ experience

- The theatre
  - Design of a typical theatre, props and costumes
  - Features of pantomime
  - Features of typical Roman comedies
  - The spectators’ experience

- Dinner parties
  - Layout of the room (triclinium)
  - Food and drink
  - Entertainment
  - The guests’ experience

- Recitations (recitationes)
  - Locations
  - Purposes
  - Organisation
Topic 2: Religion in the Roman World

- Gods and goddesses
  - The roles and attributes of the 12 Olympian deities
  - The roles and attributes of Bacchus and Pluto

- Temples
  - Design of a typical Roman temple complex
  - The functions of a temple

- Sacrifices and offerings
  - Public and private
  - State rituals
  - The household gods

- Curses and divination
  - Curse tablets (appearance and function)
  - *augures* and *haruspices*

- Isis and Mithras
  - Beliefs
  - Forms of worship

Topics 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