GCSE (9-1)

eduqas
Part of WJEC

WJEC Eduqas GCSE (9-1) in
LATIN

ACCREDITED BY OFQUAL
DESIGNATED BY QUALIFICATIONS WALES

SPECIFICATION

Teaching from 2016
For award from 2018

wjec
cbac

SUMMARY OF AMENDMENTS

Version	Description	Page number
2	'Making entries' section has been amended to clarify resit rules.	10

WJEC Eduqas GCSE (9-1) in LATIN

For teaching from 2016
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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 (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 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.

	AO1	AO2	AO3	Total
Component 1	50%	-	-	50%
Component 2	-	15%	15%	30%
Component 3A/3B	-	10%	10%	20%
Overall weighting	**50%**	**25%**	**25%**	**100%**

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.

Qualification title	Route	Entry codes
WJEC Eduqas GCSE Latin	Route A - including Component 3A: Latin Literature (Narratives)	C990PA
	Route B - including Component 3B: Roman Civilisation	C990PB

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

abl	ablative
acc	accusative
dat	dative
f.	feminine
indecl.	indeclinable
m.	masculine
n.	neuter
pl.	plural

a, ab + abl (also used as prefix with verbs)	from, by (as prefix = away)
absum, abesse	be out, be absent, be away
ac, atque (indecl.)	and
accido, accidere, accidi	happen
accipio, accipere, accepi, acceptus	accept, take in, receive
ad + acc (also used as prefix with verbs)	to, towards, at
adeo (indecl.)	so much, so greatly
adiuvo, adiuvare, adiuvi, adiutus	help
adsum, adesse	be here, be present
advenio, advenire, adveni	arrive
ago, agere, egi, actus	do, act, drive
aliquis, aliquid	someone, something
alius, alia, aliud	other, another, else
alter, altera, alterum	the other, another, the second of two
altus, alta, altum	high, deep
ambulo, ambulare, ambulavi	walk
amicus, amici, m.	friend
amo, amare, amavi, amatus	love, like
amor, amoris, m.	love
ancilla, ancillae, f.	slave-girl, maid
animus, animi, m.	spirit, soul, mind
annus, anni, m.	year
ante + acc	before, in front of
antea (indecl.)	before
aperio, aperire, aperui, apertus	open
appareo, apparere, apparui	appear
appropinquo, appropinquare, appropinquavi + dat	approach, come near to
apud + acc	among, with, at the house of
aqua, aquae, f.	water
audax, audacis	bold, daring
audio, audire, audivi, auditus	hear, listen to
aufero, auferre, abstuli, ablatus	take away, carry off, steal
aut … aut (indecl.)	either … or
bellum, belli, n.	war
bene (indecl.)	well
benignus, benigna, benignum	kind, generous
bibo, bibere, bibi	drink
bonus, bona, bonum	good
brevis, breve	short, brief
cado, cadere, cecidi, casus	fall
caelum, caeli, n.	sky, heaven
canis, canis, m.	dog
capio, capere, cepi, captus	take, catch, capture, adopt (a plan)
caput, capitis, n.	head
carus, cara, carum	dear
celer, celere	quick, fast
celo, celare, celavi, celatus	hide
cena, cenae, f.	dinner, meal
centum (indecl.)	a hundred
ceteri, ceterae, cetera	the rest, the others
cibus, cibi, m.	food
circum + acc (also used as prefix with verbs)	around
civis, civis, m.f.	citizen
clamo, clamare, clamavi, clamatus	shout
clamor, clamoris, m.	shout, shouting, noise
coepi, coepisse, coeptus	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
conspicio, conspicere, conspexi, conspectus	catch sight of, notice
constituo, constituere, constitui, constitutus	decide
consumo, consumere, consumpsi, consumptus	eat
contra + acc	against
corpus, corporis, n.	body
credo, credere, credidi, creditus + dat	believe, trust, have faith in
crudelis, crudele	cruel
cum + abl (as prefix col- / com- / con- / cor-)	with (as prefix = together)
cum (indecl.)	when, since
cupio, cupere, cupivi	want, desire
cur? (indecl.)	why?
cura, curae, f.	care, worry
curo, curare, curavi, curatus	look after, care for, supervise
curro, currere, cucurri, cursus	run
custos, custodis, m.f.	guard
de + abl (also used as prefix with verbs)	from, down from, about (as prefix = down)
dea, deae, f.	goddess
debeo, debere, debui, debitus	owe, ought, should, must
decem (indecl.)	ten
deinde (indecl.)	then
deleo, delere, delevi, deletus	destroy
despero, desperare, desperavi, desperatus	despair
deus, dei, m.	god
dico, dicere, dixi, dictus	say
dies, diei, m.	day
difficilis, difficile	difficult
dirus, dira, dirum	dreadful
discedo, 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)	home, house
donum, doni, n.	gift, present
dormio, dormire, dormivi	sleep
duco, ducere, duxi, ductus	lead, take
dum	while
duo, duae, duo	two
durus, dura, durum	hard, harsh
dux, ducis, m.	leader
e, ex + abl (also used as prefix with verbs)	from, out of (as prefix = out, away)
effugio, effugere, effugi	escape
ego, mei	I, me
egredior, egredi, egressus sum	go out
emo, emere, emi, emptus	buy
enim (indecl.)	for
eo, ire, ii	go
epistula, epistulae, f.	letter
equus, equi, m.	horse
et (indecl.)	and

etiam (indecl.)	also, even
exspecto, exspectare, exspectavi, exspectatus	wait for
facilis, facile	easy
facio, facere, feci, factus	make, do
femina, feminae, f.	woman
fero, ferre, tuli, latus	bring, carry, bear
ferox, ferocis	fierce, ferocious
festino, festinare, festinavi	hurry
fidelis, fidele	faithful, loyal
filia, filiae, f.	daughter
filius, filii, m.	son
flumen, fluminis, n.	river
forte (indecl.)	by chance
fortis, forte	brave
forum, fori, n.	forum, market place
frango, frangere, fregi, fractus	break
frater, fratris, m.	brother
frustra (indecl.)	in vain
fugio, fugere, fugi	run away, flee
gero, gerere, gessi, gestus	wear (clothes), wage (war)
gladius, gladii, m.	sword
gravis, grave	heavy, serious
habeo, habere, habui, habitus	have
habito, habitare, habitavi, habitatus	live
heri (indecl.)	yesterday
hic (indecl.)	here
hic, haec, hoc	this
hodie (indecl.)	today
homo, hominis, m.	man, human being, person
hora, horae, f.	hour
hortus, horti, m.	garden
hostis, hostis, m.	enemy
iaceo, iacere, iacui	lie (positional)
iacio, iacere, ieci, iactus	throw
iam (indecl.)	now, already
ianua, ianuae, f.	door
ibi (indecl.)	there
igitur (indecl.)	therefore, and so
ignis, ignis, m.	fire
ille, illa, illud	that, he, she, it
imperator, imperatoris, m.	emperor, commander, general
imperium, imperii, n.	empire, power, command
impero, imperare, imperavi, imperatus + dat	order, command
in + acc (also used as prefix with verbs)	into, onto
in + abl (also used as prefix with verbs)	in, on
incendo, incendere, incendi, incensus	burn, set on fire
infelix, infelicis	unlucky, unhappy
ingens, ingentis	huge
ingredior, ingredi, ingressus sum	enter
inquit	say, said
insula, insulae, f.	island, block of flats
intellego, intellegere, intellexi, intellectus	understand, realise
inter + acc	among, between
interea (indecl.)	meanwhile
intro, intrare, intravi, intratus	enter
invenio, invenire, inveni, inventus	find
ira, irae, f.	anger
iratus, irata, iratum	angry
is, ea, id	this, that, he, she, it, them

ita (indecl.)	in this way, so
ita vero (indecl.)	yes
itaque (indecl.)	and so, therefore
iter, itineris, n.	journey, route, way
iterum (indecl.)	again
iubeo, iubere, iussi, iussus	order
iuvenis, iuvenis, m.	young, young man
labor, laboris, m.	work
laboro, laborare, laboravi	work
lacrimo, lacrimare, lacrimavi	weep, cry
laetus, laeta, laetum	happy
latus, lata, latum	wide
laudo, laudare, laudavi, laudatus	praise
legatus, legati, m.	commander
legio, legionis, f.	legion
lego, legere, legi, lectus	read, choose
lente (indecl.)	slowly
libenter (indecl.)	willingly, gladly
liberi, liberorum, m. pl.	children
libero, liberare, liberavi, liberatus	free, set free
libertus, liberti, m.	freedman, ex-slave
locus, loci, m.	place
longus, longa, longum	long
loquor, loqui, locutus sum	speak
lux, lucis, f.	light, daylight
magnopere (indecl.)	greatly, very much
magnus, magna, magnum	big, large, great
maior, maius (irregular comparative)	bigger, larger, greater
malus, mala, malum	evil, bad
maneo, manere, mansi	remain, stay
manus, manus, f.	hand, group of people
mare, maris, n.	sea
maritus, mariti, m.	husband
mater, matris, f.	mother
maximus, maxima, maximum	the biggest, the greatest, very big, very great
medius, media, medium	middle, middle of
melior, melius (irregular comparative)	better
meus, mea, meum	my
miles, militis, m.	soldier
mille, pl. milia	thousand
minor, minus (irregular comparative)	smaller, less
minime (indecl.)	very little, least, no
minimus, minima, minimum	very little, very small
miser, misera, miserum	miserable, wretched, sad
mitto, mittere, misi, missus	send
modus, modi, m.	manner, way, kind
mons, montis, m.	mountain
morior, mori, mortuus sum	die
mors, mortis, f.	death
mox (indecl.)	soon
multo, multum (indecl.)	much
multus, multa, multum	much, many
murus, muri, m.	wall
nam (indecl.)	for
narro, narrare, narravi, narratus	tell, relate
nauta, nautae, m.	sailor
navigo, navigare, navigavi	sail
navis, navis, f.	ship

ne (indecl.)	that ... not, so that ... not
-ne (indecl.) (added to end of a word)	*introduces question*
nec ... nec, neque … neque (indecl.)	neither ... nor
necesse (indecl.)	necessary
neco, necare, necavi, necatus	kill
nemo, neminis	no one, nobody
nescio, nescire, nescivi	not know
nihil (indecl.)	nothing
nolo, nolle, nolui	not want, refuse
nomen, nominis, n.	name
non (indecl.)	not
nonne? (indecl.)	surely?
nos, nostrum	we, us
noster, nostra, nostrum	our
novem (indecl.)	nine
novus, nova, novum	new
nox, noctis, f.	night
nullus, nulla, nullum	not any, no
num (indecl.)	whether
num? (indecl.)	surely ... not?
numquam (indecl.)	never
nunc (indecl.)	now
nuntio, nuntiare, nuntiavi, nuntiatus	announce, report
nuntius, nuntii, m.	messenger, message, news
occido, occidere, occidi, occisus	kill
octo (indecl.)	eight
offero, offerre, obtuli, oblatus	offer
olim (indecl.)	once, some time ago
omnis, omne	all, every
oppugno, oppugnare, oppugnavi, oppugnatus	attack
optimus, optima, optimum	the best, very good, excellent
oro, orare, oravi, oratus	beg, beg for
ostendo, ostendere, ostendi, ostentus	show
paene (indecl.)	almost, nearly
pareo, parere, parui + dat	obey
paro, parare, paravi, paratus	prepare
pars, partis, f.	part
parvus, parva, parvum	small
pater, patris, m.	father
pauci, paucae, pauca	few, a few
pax, pacis, f.	peace
pecunia, pecuniae, f.	money
peior, peius (irregular comparative)	worse
per + acc (also used as prefix with verbs)	through, along
pereo, perire, perii	die, perish
periculum, periculi, n.	danger
persuadeo, persuadere, persuasi + dat	persuade
perterritus, perterrita, perterritum	terrified
pes, pedis, m.	foot, paw
pessimus, pessima, pessimum	the worst, very bad
peto, petere, petivi, petitus	make for, attack, seek, beg, ask for
placeo, placere, placui + dat	please
plenus, plena, plenum	full
plus, pluris (irregular comparative)	more
poena, poenae, f.	punishment
poenas do, dare, dedi, datus	pay the penalty, be punished
pono, ponere, posui, positus	put, place, put up
porta, portae, f.	gate
porto, portare, portavi, portatus	carry
possum, posse	can, be able

post + acc	after, behind
postea (indecl.)	afterwards
postquam (indecl.)	after, when
postridie (indecl.)	on the next day
postulo, postulare, postulavi, postulatus	demand
praebeo, praebere, praebui, praebitus	provide
praemium, praemii, n.	prize, reward, profit
primus, prima, primum	first
princeps, principis, m.	chief, chieftain, emperor
pro + abl (also used as prefix with verbs)	in front of, for, in return for (as prefix = forwards)
procedo, procedere, processi	advance, proceed
progredior, progredi, progressus sum	advance
promitto, promittere, promisi, promissus	promise
prope + acc	near
propter + acc	because of
proximus, proxima, proximum	nearest, next to
puella, puellae, f.	girl
puer, pueri, m.	boy
pugno, pugnare, pugnavi	fight
pulcher, pulchra, pulchrum	beautiful, handsome
puto, putare, putavi, putatus	think
quaero, quaerere, quaesivi, quaesitus	search for, look for, ask
qualis, quale?	what sort of?
quam (indecl.)	than, how ... ? how ... !
quamquam (indecl.)	although
quantus, quanta, quantum?	how big? how much?
quattuor (indecl.)	four
-que (indecl.) (added to end of a word)	and
qui, quae, quod	who, which
quinque (indecl.)	five
quis, quid?	who? what?
quo? (indecl.)	where to?
quod (indecl.)	because
quo modo? (indecl.)	how? in what way?
quoque (indecl.)	also, too
quot? (indecl.)	how many?
rapio, rapere, rapui, raptus	seize, grab
re- (prefix used with verbs)	back
reddo, reddere, reddidi, redditus	give back, restore
redeo, redire, redii	go back, come back, return
refero, referre, rettuli, relatus	bring/carry back, report, tell
regina, reginae, f.	queen
regredior, regredi, regressus sum	go back, return
relinquo, relinquere, reliqui, relictus	leave, leave behind
res, rei, f.	thing, business, matter
resisto, resistere, restiti + dat	resist
respondeo, respondere, respondi, responsus	reply
rex, regis, m.	king
rideo, ridere, risi	laugh, smile
rogo, rogare, rogavi, rogatus	ask, ask for
Roma, Romae, f. (Romae: at/in Rome)	Rome
Romanus, Romana, Romanum	Roman
sacer, sacra, sacrum	sacred
saepe (indecl.)	often
saevus, saeva, saevum	savage, cruel
saluto, salutare, salutavi, salutatus	greet
sanguis, sanguinis, m.	blood
scio, scire, scivi, scitus	know

scribo, scribere, scripsi, scriptus	write
se, sui	himself, herself, itself, themselves
sed (indecl.)	but
sedeo, sedere, sedi	sit
semper (indecl.)	always
senator, senatoris, m.	senator
senex, senis, m.	old, old man
sentio, sentire, sensi, sensus	feel, notice
septem (indecl.)	seven
sequor, sequi, secutus sum	follow
servo, servare, servavi, servatus	save, look after
servus, servi, m.	slave
sex (indecl.)	six
si (indecl.)	if
sic (indecl.)	thus, in this way
sicut (indecl.)	just as, like
signum, signi, n.	sign, signal, seal
silva, silvae, f.	wood
simulac, simulatque	as soon as
sine + abl	without
solus, sola, solum	alone, lonely, only, on one's own
soror, sororis, f.	sister
specto, spectare, spectavi, spectatus	look at, watch
spes, spei, f.	hope
statim (indecl.)	at once, immediately
sto, stare, steti	stand
stultus, stulta, stultum	stupid, foolish
sub + acc/abl (also used as prefix with verbs)	under, beneath (as prefix = under, up to)
subito (indecl.)	suddenly
sum, esse, fui	be
summus, summa, summum	highest, greatest, top (of)
supero, superare, superavi, superatus	overcome, overpower
surgo, surgere, surrexi	get up, stand up, rise
suus, sua, suum	his, her, its, their (own)
taberna, tabernae, f.	shop, inn
taceo, tacere, tacui, tacitus	be silent, be quiet
talis, tale	such
tam (indecl.)	so
tamen (indecl.)	however
tandem (indecl.)	at last, finally
tantus, tanta, tantum	so great, such a great, so much
templum, templi, n.	temple
tempus, temporis, n.	time
teneo, tenere, tenui, tentus	hold, keep, possess
terra, terrae, f.	ground, land
terreo, terrere, terrui, territus	frighten
timeo, timere, timui	fear, be afraid
tollo, tollere, sustuli, sublatus	raise, lift up
tot (indecl.)	so many
totus, tota, totum	whole
trado, tradere, tradidi, traditus	hand over
traho, trahere, traxi, tractus	drag, draw, pull
trans + acc (also used as prefix with verbs)	across
tres, tria	three
tristis, triste	sad
tu, tui	you (singular)
tum (indecl.)	then
turba, turbae, f.	crowd

tutus, tuta, tutum	safe
tuus, tua, tuum	your (singular), yours
ubi (indecl.)	where, when, where?
umquam (indecl.)	ever
unde (indecl.)	from where
unus, una, unum	one
urbs, urbis, f.	city
ut (indecl.) + subjunc.	that, so that, in order that
ut (indecl.) + indic.	as
uxor, uxoris, f.	wife
vehementer (indecl.)	violently, loudly, strongly
vendo, vendere, vendidi, venditus	sell
venio, venire, veni	come
verbum, verbi, n.	word
verus, vera, verum	true, real
vester, vestra, vestrum	your (plural), yours
vestimenta, vestimentorum, n. pl.	clothes
via, viae, f.	street, road, way
video, videre, vidi, visus	see
villa, villae, f.	house, country house
vinco, vincere, vici, victus	conquer, win, be victorious
vinum, vini, n.	wine
vir, viri, m.	man
vita, vitae, f.	life
vivo, vivere, vixi	live, be alive
vivus, viva, vivum	alive, living
vix (indecl.)	scarcely, hardly, with difficulty
voco, vocare, vocavi, vocatus	call
volo, velle, volui	want
vos, vestrum	you (plural)
vox, vocis, f.	voice, shout
vulnus, vulneris, n.	wound
vultus, vultus, m.	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, paucae, pauca
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 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