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Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname	Other names

Pearson Edexcel
International Advanced Level

Centre Number | Candidate Number

Time 2 hours

Paper reference **WEN03/01**

English Language

International Advanced Level
UNIT 3: Crafting Language (Writing)

You must have:
Source Booklet (enclosed)

Total Marks

Instructions

- Use **black** ink or ball-point pen.
- **Fill in the boxes** at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- Answer **all** questions.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
  – *there may be more space than you need.*

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 50.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets
  – *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Try to answer every question.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.
- Good luck with your examination.

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SECTION A

Read texts A, B and C in the Source Booklet before answering Question 1.

Write your answer in the space provided.

1 Using the texts in the Source Booklet, write the script for a talk about everyday life in the Roman city of Pompeii.

You **must** use the information in the Source Booklet to create the script for your talk.

You may include additional material drawn from your own knowledge and experience.

Choose your own audience, purpose and context and complete the grid below.

Genre	Audience	Purpose	Context
Talk			

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(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 20 MARKS

SECTION B

Write your answer in the space provided.

2 Write a commentary on your new text.

In your commentary you should:

- analyse and evaluate the language choices you have made
- show how you have reshaped the source material to meet the new genre, audience and purpose
- comment on how contextual factors have influenced your language choices.

You should support your analysis with evidence.

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(Total for Question 2 = 30 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 30 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 50 MARKS

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Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level

Supervised Window:

Time 2 hours

Paper reference **WEN03/01**

English Language

International Advanced Level
UNIT 3: Crafting Language (Writing)

Source Booklet

Do not return this Booklet with the question paper.

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Topic: Pompeii

The following texts all deal with Pompeii, the ancient Roman city buried under volcanic ash and fragments of stone when Mount Vesuvius erupted in AD 79.

Text A: An edited article from an American online arts, science and culture magazine.

How a Volcanic Eruption Preserved the Ancient Roman City of Pompeii

The ancient city of Pompeii is one of the most fascinating archaeological sites in the world. Located just outside of Naples in southern Italy, Pompeii is renowned for its well-preserved Roman ruins—and the disaster that ironically left them intact.

Following a volcanic eruption, the entire city was covered by a blanket of volcanic ash. Until the 18th century, the city remained buried by this dust, leaving it untouched—and unseen—for nearly 1,700 years.

Pompeii's History

Prior to the eruption, Pompeii was a vibrant Roman center. Likely founded in the 7th or 6th century BC, it had a colorful history during its short existence.

The city was controlled by a string of conquerors before becoming a Roman colony in 80 BC. Under Roman rule, the town played an important role in trade and commerce due to its proximity to both the Mediterranean basin and strategic roads built by the Romans. Additionally, ash from Mount Vesuvius, a nearby volcano, made its land especially fertile.

During this time, the city flourished. In particular, Pompeiians made advancements in art—namely, frescoes*—and architecture, with important construction projects ranging from an amphitheatre to an aqueduct.

By the time disaster struck, the city boasted a forum*, food markets, temples, restaurants, baths, and a population of 15,000.

The Eruption

Before Mount Vesuvius erupted in late August, AD 79, Pompeii had experienced a chain of small earthquakes. As the city's inhabitants had grown accustomed to minor tremors caused by the volcano, many of them did not feel threatened.

However, after a few days of quakes, the volcano violently erupted. The massive cloud of ash buried everything and everyone in its path, killing 2,000 people and bringing life in Pompeii to a permanent standstill.

Excavations

For centuries, Pompeii was forgotten. While, in the 16th century, Pompeiian frescoes were discovered by an Italian architect, it was not until 1748 that the site was properly unearthed.

It was during these excavations that archaeologists realized the ruins' remarkable level of preservation, with entire buildings, objects—including, amazingly, uncooked loaves of bread in an oven—and beautiful, polychromatic* wall paintings left intact. These frescoes include some of the earliest known still-life depictions, as well as secular* portraits, religious iconography*, and erotic imagery.

In addition to architecture and artefacts, archaeologist Giuseppe Fiorelli discovered human-shaped voids in the ash in 1863. Once molded around bodies, these cavities have since been filled with plaster and, more recently, resin, in order to create casts of the victims. In addition to human infants, children, and adults, these casts also include unlucky animals, such as wild boars and domesticated dogs.

Glossary

**frescoes* – paintings done on the wet plaster of walls or ceilings

**forum* – a large square used for public meetings

**polychromatic* – many coloured

**secular* – non religious

**iconography* – visual images and symbols

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Text B: An edited guide to visiting Pompeii from the website of a travel company based in Italy.

Visiting the Ruins of Pompeii

The archaeological ruins of Pompeii cover around 440,000 square meters, a vast area that would take at least three full days to explore completely. Remember that Pompeii is an entire buried city with squares, temples, baths, public buildings, private villas, and shops... just a visit to the city's forum takes about an hour.

That said, you can easily follow a shorter itinerary that includes some of the buried city's most famous sites, giving you an idea of what daily life was like in this Roman city. Here we suggest a few sites that you should include during your visit to the ruins:

Large Theater and Odeon: Pompeii's two theaters are located in the same area of the ancient city. The Teatro Grande (Large Theater) is an open-air amphitheater where Greek-Roman plays were performed; the smaller Odeon was used for poetry and musical performances, which required a smaller and covered space for the best acoustics. Tip: stand at the middle of the Odeon's stage and speak in a normal voice. You will hear your own voice amplified as if you have spoken into a microphone.

Garden of the Fugitives: The Orto dei Fuggiaschi (Garden of the Fugitives) was an old quarter of the city that had been converted to vineyards as Pompeii grew. The name is an homage to the bodies of 13 victims of the eruption in 79 AD who were trying to escape through Porta Nocera before succumbing to the ashes and stone. Their remains were discovered during excavations in 1961–62 and 1973–74, using plaster casting methods.

Amphitheater: Built around 70 BC, Pompeii's ancient amphitheater is one of the best preserved in the world. Used for sporting events and gladiator battles, the space could seat 20,000 spectators in three sections of seating: the first rows were for prominent citizens, the middle rows were for the middle classes, and the summa, or the highest rows, were for the rest of the population.

Praedia of Giulia Felice: The Praedia di Giulia Felice is a large complex dating from the 1st century BC and was one of the first homes unearthed during excavations. This patrician* villa has large gardens surrounding a series of residential buildings and thermal baths. The lavish decorations in the residential and thermal areas are particularly beautiful.

House of the Faun*: The Casa del Fauno (House of the Faun) is one of the most spectacular and largest houses in Pompeii, covering around 3,000 square meters with areas dedicated to the villa's owners and other areas for the servants. The name comes from a bronze satyr* statue in the impluvium (a small pool for gathering rain water), and the villa has a number of statues, frescoes, and mosaics.

Forum: Pompeii's Forum is one of the most striking spots in the ancient city: a large square with triumphal arches, public buildings, the basilica, the market, the mensa ponderaria (weights and measures), and temples and buildings dedicated to Apollo and to Jupiter. The city's main civic, religious, and commercial activities were carried out in the forum, and, as in all Imperial cities, the space was pedestrian only and closed to wheeled vehicles.

Basilica: In Roman times, a basilica was the most important public building in the city, used as a type of courtroom where the judge sat on a raised dais above the sides and was also where commercial contracts were drawn up.

Glossary

**patrician* – belonging to the aristocracy or nobility

**faun/satyr* – a mythological woodland god often represented as a man with a goat's ears, tail, legs, and horns

Text C: An article from a British newspaper describing a new exhibition about Pompeii at the Ashmolean Museum of Art and Archaeology at the University of Oxford.

Baked dormouse and other Roman delicacies come to Oxford

Ashmolean Museum's Pompeii exhibition includes food carbonised by eruption in AD79

Fattened up with acorns and chestnuts to the size of a cricket ball and then stuffed, baked and perhaps seasoned with honey and poppy seeds, the dormouse was one of ancient Rome's most popular delicacies.

The Romans also adored dishes such as rabbit stuffed with figs, cockerel in pomegranate sauce, and terrines and mousses moulded into the shape of chickens.

A wealthy family reclining, not sitting, to eat their meal might start with snail, egg or fish appetisers before a goat or pig main course and then finish with a dessert, mainly fruit such as apples, plums, grapes, cherries, dates and figs. All liberally seasoned with fish sauce. And accompanied by gargantuan* quantities of wine.

The Roman love affair with food and drink is explored in a major exhibition at the Ashmolean Museum in Oxford, opening on Thursday. Titled *Last Supper in Pompeii*, the show includes about 300 objects loaned by Naples and Pompeii, many of which have never left Italy before.

For Paul Roberts, the exhibition's curator*, staging the exhibition is the fulfilment of a dream he has had since 1976, when he first visited Pompeii with his mum. "I was bowled over by the real life because I'd thought of Romans as gladiators, emperors and people who were in my Latin books and then suddenly in Pompeii, there were real people."

What better way, said Roberts, for us to connect with the ancient Romans as ordinary people than through food and drink?

The exhibition includes actual food carbonised by the eruption of Vesuvius in AD 79. It shows what the inhabitants of Pompeii ate and drank, why enjoying it was so important, and how they made their meals.

For example, the short but sweet life of the dormouse is highlighted by the display of a large terracotta jar, a glirarium, in which dormice were deposited and encouraged to get fat as if for hibernation. They were fed acorns and chestnuts through holes in the side.

Roberts has placed a stuffed toy dormouse at the top of the jar to show how fat they got and that they were not as tiny and spindly as modern visitors might imagine. Nearby are kitchen utensils that would have been used to cook them.

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They were evidently delicious, and consumed in vast numbers. "I've not had one myself," said Roberts. "But friends have and apparently they taste like a cross between rabbit and chicken."

The show includes star objects from collections in Italy, including a startling mosaic of a grinning skeleton that decorated a dining room floor in the House of the Vestals*. It is literally death at the feast.

Roberts said it was a masterpiece. "It reminds you while you're dining that this is the epitome of life, friends, family, business acquaintances."

Fortunately the skeleton is carrying wine jugs in each hand, indicating that there will at least be wine in the afterlife. It's main message though is, Roberts said, "that you've got to seize the day… carpe diem*."

Glossary

**gargantuan* – enormous

**curator* – a keeper or manager of an exhibition at a museum or gallery

**House of the Vestals* – part of a temple

**carpe diem* – a phrase in Latin meaning 'seize the day'

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Sources taken/adapted from:

Text A: © mymodernmet.com

Text B: https://www.visitpompeiivesuvius.com/en/pompeii

Text C: © The Ashmolean/Oxford University