

GCE

Latin

Unit **H043/01**: Language

Advanced Subsidiary GCE

Mark Scheme for June 2018

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

All examiners are instructed that alternative correct answers and unexpected approaches in candidates' scripts must be given marks that fairly reflect the relevant knowledge and skills demonstrated.

Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the published question papers and the report on the examination.

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Guidance on assessing translation from Latin into English

The overall principle in assessing each section is the **proportion** of sense achieved.

The passage is divided into 11 sections, each worth 5 marks. Assessors award up to 5 marks per translated section according to the following grid:

Marks	Description
5	Accurate translation with one slight error allowed
4	Mostly correct
3	More than half right
2	Less than half right
1	Little recognisable relation to meaning of the Latin

0 = No response, or no response worthy of credit

One approach for each section is given. Acceptable alternatives will be illustrated during Standardisation, but examiners should assess on its own merits any approach that satisfactorily conveys the meaning of the Latin – the crucial consideration being the extent to which every Latin word is satisfactorily rendered in some way in the English.

Where marks of 4, 3, 2, 1 and 0 are applicable, the overall proportion of meaning conveyed in the section is the **only** consideration. The determination of what constitutes a 'slight' or 'major' error is only necessary when it is the only error in a section; this distinction will then determine whether a mark of 5 or 4 is appropriate.

The classification below should be seen only as a general guide, the intention of which is to maintain standards year-on-year. Lead markers should consider each instance on its own merits, in the context of the passage and the section. It is likely that some errors may be regarded

as 'major' if they appear in a relatively short and straightforward section, whereas in longer or more complex sections they are more likely to be a 'slight' error.

The final decisions on what constitutes 'slight' and 'major' errors will be made and communicated to assessors during the standardisation process, after full consideration of candidates' responses, and these decisions will be captured in the final mark scheme for examiners and centres.

1. **Wrong past tenses** are generally considered a 'slight' error, but other tense errors are 'major'.

Allowance must be made for other differences of idiom between Latin and English:

e.g. *ubi venerunt*: 'when they had come' would be correct; similarly 'when they came' for *cum venissent*.

Note also that Perfect Participles can often be appropriately translated as Present.

Where there are Historic Presents, the candidate should **consistently** use the Past or Present; if the candidate is inconsistent, the error should be counted once only, as a 'slight' error.

If a candidate repeatedly makes the same error of tense, the error should be counted once only.

2. **Vocabulary errors** that are close to the right meaning are 'slight' errors; any wrong meaning that alters the sense is 'major'.
e.g. *amicis suasit*: 'he persuaded his friends' would be a 'slight' error; 'he spoke to his friends' would be 'major'.

3. **Omission of words** is generally a 'major' error. Omission of connectives (e.g. *sed, autem, tamen, igitur*) that do not significantly affect the sense may be a 'slight' error. Frequently occurring omissions should be categorised at Standardisation.

4. **Errors of number** are usually 'major', but where the difference is minimal, they may be slight': e.g. *vinis consumptis*: 'the wine having been consumed'.

Sometimes they can be ignored altogether: e.g. *haec dixit* 'he said this'; *maximi labores* 'very great work'; *curae iraeque* 'anxiety and anger'). Each instance should be categorised at Standardisation.

5. **Errors of construction** are always "major", unless a construction has been successfully paraphrased:
e.g. *promisit se celeriter adventurum esse*: 'he promised his swift arrival'.

6. **Errors of case** are always 'major', unless the containing clause has been successfully paraphrased:
e.g. *tribus cum legionibus venit*: 'he brought three legions with him'.

7. **Change from active to passive** is allowable if the agent is expressed, or if the agent is omitted but the sense is not compromised. If the agent is omitted and the sense is compromised, it is a 'slight' error.

e.g. *regem interfecerunt*: 'the king was killed' would be allowable if it were obvious from the preceding sentence who killed the king; if it were not clear who killed him, a 'slight' error should be indicated.

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
1 (i)	<p><i>cum Caesar totam Galliam iam quietam esse cogitaret, in Illyricum profectus est</i></p> <p>When/since Caesar thought that the whole of Gaul was now peaceful/ quiet, he set out to/ towards/ for Illyricum</p>	5	<p>cum: 'while' = slight error</p> <p>iam: accept 'already'; omission = slight error; misplaced = slight error</p> <p>cogitaret: 'found out', 'discovered' = major error; 'understood' = slight error</p> <p>in Illyricum: must be to/ into/ for Illyricum; 'in Illyricum' = major error</p> <p>profectus est: accept 'left for'; 'went to' = slight error.</p>
(ii)	<p><i>quod hanc terram videre et populum eius cognoscere volebat. subito tamen bellum in Gallia ortum est.</i></p> <p>because he wanted to see this country/land/area and to get to know/meet/ find about about its people/population. Suddenly, however, (a) war started/arose in Gaul.</p>	5	<p>omission of <i>hanc</i> or <i>eius</i> = slight error</p> <p><i>hanc</i>: 'that' = slight error</p> <p><i>eius</i>: 'his' = slight error</p> <p><i>terram</i>: 'ground', 'earth' = major error</p> <p><i>cognoscere</i>: 'know' 'discover' = slight error</p> <p>omission of <i>tamen</i> = slight error</p>
(iii)	<p><i>causa eius belli fuit haec. Publius Crassus adolescens cum legione septima prope oram <u>maritimam</u> <u>hiemabat</u>.</i></p> <p>The reason for/ cause of this war was this/ as follows. The young Publius Crassus was spending the winter with the seventh legion near the sea coast.</p>	5	<p><i>fuit haec</i>: to avoid 'this' twice, it would seem natural to write 'as follows'; accept any sensible approach, including 'this' twice.</p> <p>omission/mistranslation of <i>eius</i> or <i>haec</i> = slight error for each</p> <p>omission of <i>adolescens</i> = major error</p> <p><i>cum</i>: 'when' = major error</p> <p><i>septima legione</i>: 'seven legions' = 1 major error for both words</p> <p><i>oram maritimam</i>: accept 'the coast/ the seaside'</p>

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
(iv)	<p><i>ut in his locis inopia cibi erat, Crassus <u>tribunos</u> quosdam in proximas civitates frumenti <u>colligendi</u> causa emiserat;</i></p> <p>As/since in these places there was a shortage of food, Crassus had sent (out) some/ certain tribunes to/into the nearest tribes/peoples/states to collect corn/ grain;</p>	5	<p>ut: accept 'when'</p> <p>in his locis: must be plural; singular = major error; but accept 'in this area' or sim</p> <p>frumenti; 'food' = slight error; 'grains' (plural) = slight error</p> <p>in: must be 'to' or 'into': 'in' = major error (unless already penalised)</p> <p>civitates: 'civilisations', 'citizens', 'citizenship(s)' = major error; 'cities', 'nations' = slight error</p> <p><i>emiserat</i> :accept 'had sent away': perfect tense rather than pluperfect slight error.</p> <p><i>causa</i> + gerundive: accept literal 'for the sake of collecting corn' or any other valid approach.</p>
(v)	<p><i>quo in numero Quintus Velanius cum Tito Silio in Venetos missus est. sed Veneti Silium Velaniumque in <u>carcerem</u> coniecerunt</i></p> <p>amongst whom/ which Quintus Velanius was sent with Titus Silius to/into the Veneti. But the Veneti threw Silius and Velanius into prison ...</p>	5	<p>in quo numero: omission of quo = major error: but maximum 1 major error for whole phrase; the literal 'in which number' conveys no sense: slight error</p> <p>Quintus Velanius....missus est: 'he sent Q.V.' = slight error</p> <p>in carcerem: must be 'into prison'; 'in prison' = slight error</p>

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
(vi)	<p><i>... quod sperabant se eo modo obsides, quos Crasso dedissent, <u>recuperaturos</u> esse.</i></p> <p>because they were hoping that they would, in this way, get back/ recove/ regain the hostages which they had given to Crassus.</p>	5	<p><i>sperabant</i> : accept perfect tense 'hoped'; 'expected' = slight error</p> <p>se: 'they themselves' = major error</p> <p><i>eo modo</i> omitted/ misunderstood = major error; maximum 1 major error for whole phrase</p> <p>obsides: 'prisoners' = slight error</p> <p>quos...dedissent: 'which had been given to Crassus' = slight error</p>
(vii)	<p><i>deinde <u>finitimi</u>, exemplo horum <u>adducti</u>, alios tribunos retinuerunt et, nuntiis inter se missis ...</i></p> <p>Then/next their neighbours, encouraged by their example, imprisoned/ kept/ kept back/ kept hold of other tribunes and, sending messengers to each other ...</p>	5	<p>horum: omission/ mistranslation = major error; 'of those men' = slight error</p> <p>alios: must be 'other'; 'the other' = slight error</p> <p><i>retinuerunt</i> : accept 'held back', 'restrained', retained'</p> <p><i>nuntiis missis</i> : accept 'having sent/ by sending' or sim.</p> <p>no connection of ablative absolute = 1 major error in this section</p> <p><i>inter se</i> : accept 'between/among them/themselves': maximum 1 major error for whole phrase</p>

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
(viii)	<p><i>promittebant se nihil nisi consilio omnium acturos omnesque eandem fortunam laturos esse.</i></p> <p>they promised that they would do nothing except by the agreement/ advice/ plan/ counsel of (them) all and that they would all accept/bear/suffer the same fate/consequences.</p>	5	<p><i>se: 'they themselves' = major error</i></p> <p><i>nihil: object of promittebant = major error (must be in the indirect statement</i></p> <p><i>nihil acturos: accept other approaches; eg: 'take no action'</i></p> <p><i>omission of omnes and omnium = major error for each</i></p> <p><i>consilio omnium: accept other valid approaches eg. 'by general agreement'</i></p> <p><i>eandem: omission/mistranslation = major error</i></p> <p><i>omnesque: misplacement of -que = major error</i></p> <p><i>laturos: 'carry', 'bring' = major error</i></p>
(ix)	<p><i>reliquas civitates quoque hortabantur ut eam libertatem, quam a maioribus accepissent, defenderent</i></p> <p>They encouraged/urged the other tribes/ peoples/states to defend the/ this/ that freedom which they had received/ accepted/ inherited from their ancestors ...</p>	5	<p><i>reliquas : accept 'the rest of'</i></p> <p><i>omission /misunderstanding of quoque : = major error.</i></p> <p><i>hortabantur: 'the states were encouraging' = slight error</i></p> <p><i>ut: 'so that'; = major error</i></p> <p><i>eam: omission/mistranslation = slight error</i></p> <p><i>a maioribus: BY their ancestors = slight error</i></p>

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
(x)	<p><i>potius quam servi Romanorum fierent. tandem omnes gentes <u>maritimae</u> legatos ad Crassum miserunt;</i></p> <p>rather than to become the Romans' slaves. At last all the coastal peoples/tribes sent ambassadors/envoys to Crassus;</p>	5	<p><i>potius quam ... fierent</i> : accept 'instead of ... becoming'</p> <p>potius quam: omission/ mistranslation = maximum 1 major error for both words</p> <p><i>servi Romanorum</i> : accept 'slaves of/to the Romans'; 'of Rome' = slight error; 'Roman slaves' = slight error</p> <p>fierent: accept 'be made'; 'be' = slight error</p> <p>gentes: must be plural; singular = slight error</p> <p>maritimae: 'of the maritime' = major error</p> <p>legatos: 'generals', 'officers' = major error</p>
(xi)	<p><i>eum monebant ut, si <u>tribunos</u> servare vellet, obsides statim liberaret.</i></p> <p>they warned/advised him that, if he wanted to save/ protect his/ the tribunes, he should free the hostages immediately.</p>	5	<p><i>eum monebant ut</i> : accept 'warned/advised him to ...'</p> <p>eum: omission/ mistranslation = major error</p> <p>ut: 'so that' = major error; must be indirect command</p>

Question			Answer	Mark	Guidance
2	(a)	(i)	he looked for Marcellus' house [1] and spent the (whole) day with him [1]	2	Also accept 'made for/ went to' etc. Do not accept 'spent the day eating' for a mark.
		(ii)	Marcellus was going/due to sail to Italy [1] ... the next day [1]	2	Accept 'travel'.
	(b)	(i)	two days later [1] at the 10th hour of the night [1]	2	
		(ii)	Marcellus had been struck with a dagger [1] ... after a meal [1] ... by one of his own friends/ OR by Magius [1] he had suffered 2 wounds [1] ... one in the stomach [1] ... one in the head [1] Magius had then committed suicide [1]	6	Any five of these points about Marcellus [5] + Magius' suicide [1]. + Do not accept 'after a meal with his friend Magius' for a mark. It must be clear that Magius killed himself for the mark.
	(c)	(i)	first light/ dawn	1	
		(ii)	he summoned a doctor	1	
	(d)		a boy came to him/ met him [1] and reported that Marcellus died/was already dead [1] a little earlier [1]	3	a boy met him; must have 'met him' to gain the mark a little earlier: must be in the right place to gain the mark; it must relate to the time of Marcellus' death

Question		Answer	Mark	Guidance
	(e)	<p>that (most) distinguished/famous man [1] ...</p> <p>suffered a (very) cruel death [1] ...</p> <p>from/ at the hands of a (very) bad/evil man [1]</p> <p>+1 for expressing at least 2 of the 3 superlatives</p>	4	<p>Do not insist on (or penalise) a word-for-word rendering of the phrases <i>morte affectus est</i> and <i>ab homine</i>.</p> <p><i>The fourth mark should be given only for two superlatives correctly translated as adjectives with the correct meaning (even if they are placed with the wrong noun).</i></p>
	(f)	<p>his enemies [1] ...</p> <p>had (always) spared him ... [1]</p> <p>because of his worth/qualities ... [1]</p> <p>but he was killed by a friend [1]</p>	4	<p>his enemies: must be plural to gain the mark</p> <p>Accept 'saved'.</p> <p>Accept 'his dignity/ rank' but it must relate to Marcellus not anyone else; do not give the mark to 'because of dignity' (no relation to Marcellus).</p> <p>Note that 'friend' must be singular to gain the mark.</p>

Guidance on assessing translation from English into Latin

The overall principle in assessing each sentence is the **proportion** of sense achieved. Each sentence is worth 5 marks. Assessors award up to 5 marks per sentence according to the following grid:

Marks	Description
5	Accurate translation with one slight error allowed
4	Mostly correct
3	More than half right
2	Less than half right
1	Little recognisable relation to meaning of the English

0 = No response, or no response worthy of credit

There are many ways of turning a piece of English into correct Latin. One approach for each sentence is given. Acceptable alternatives will be illustrated during Standardisation, but examiners should assess on its own merits any approach that satisfactorily renders the meaning of the English.

Where marks of 4, 3, 2, 1 and 0 are applicable, the overall proportion of meaning conveyed in the section is the **only** consideration. The determination of what constitutes a 'slight' or 'major' error is only necessary when it is the only error in a section; this distinction will then determine whether a mark of 5 or 4 is appropriate.

The classification below should be seen only as a general guide, the intention of which is to maintain standards year-on-year. Lead markers should consider each instance on its own merits, in the context of the sentence.

The final decisions on what constitutes 'slight' and 'major' errors will be made and communicated to assessors during the standardisation process, after full consideration of candidates' responses, and these decisions will be captured in the final mark scheme for examiners and centres.

- **Errors of construction** are always 'major'.
- **Abstruse vocabulary or paraphrasing** that conveys the required sense are 'slight' errors; any wording that distorts the sense is a 'major' error.
- **Omission of words** is a 'major' error, unless the word has been effectively taken care of by an idiomatic Latin rephrasing.
- **Change from active to passive** is allowable if the agent is expressed, or if the agent is omitted and the sense is not compromised. If the agent is omitted and the sense is compromised, it is a 'slight' error.

Remember that one Latin word may contain several errors; for example, a verb may contain errors of person, number, tense, voice, mood. But each Latin word can only count as maximum **ONE** major error.

Question		Answer	Mark	Guidance
3	(a)	<p><i>The citizens found out that the bridge had been burnt in the war.</i></p> <p>cives cognoverunt pontem in bello incensum esse.</p>	5	<p>Examples for guidance:</p> <p>incensam (acc. but wrong gender) = slight error</p> <p>wrong construction eg: with ut = major error</p> <p>unsuitable choice of vocabulary for 'discovered' (eg: invenerunt) = slight error</p>
	(b)	<p><i>Horatius' father took the boys to Rome to see the new temples.</i></p> <p>pater Horatii pueros Romam duxit ut templa nova viderent.</p>	5	<p>Examples for guidance:</p> <p>also accept <i>Horati</i>.</p> <p><i>ad Romam</i>: = slight error.</p> <p><i>portavit</i> : = slight error; <i>cepit</i>, <i>accepit</i> = major error</p> <p><i>videret</i> : = slight error</p> <p>+ accept equally other methods of rendering purpose: e.g. <i>ad templa nova videnda</i></p>
	(c)	<p><i>After my mother died, I decided to sell the house to a merchant.</i></p> <p>mea matre mortua, villam mercatori vendere constitui.</p>	5	<p>Examples for guidance:</p> <p>accept equally other valid approaches: e.g. <i>postquam mea mater mortua est / post mortem meae matris</i></p> <p><i>accept domum, casam</i></p> <p><i>emere</i> = major error</p> <p>ego is not needed, but accept if used.</p>

Question		Answer	Mark	Guidance
	(d)	<p><i>If the guards had run faster, the prisoners would not have escaped.</i></p> <p>si custodes celerius cucurrissent, captivi non effugissent.</p>	5	<p>Examples for guidance:</p> <p><i>currissent</i>: misformed stem, but with correct ending: = slight error.</p> <p><i>celeriter</i> or <i>celerrime</i> : = slight error; <i>celeres</i> = major.</p>
	(e)	<p><i>Ask your friend whether he wants to go to the shops today.</i></p> <p>roga tuum amicum/ rogate vestrum amicum num ad tabernas hodie ire velit.</p>	5	<p>Examples for guidance:</p> <p>plural imperative + sing. 'your' (or v.v.): = slight error.</p> <p><i>utrum</i> for 'whether': = slight error.</p>

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