

Mark Scheme for June 2012

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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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Annotations

Annotation	Meaning
	Correct point – comprehension questions only, except for isolated knowledge of vocabulary in Qu 9
	Incorrect point – comprehension questions only
	Benefit of the doubt
	Consequential error
	Repeated error
	Harmful addition: additional information or alternative version which is incorrect
Highlight	Work seen and considered which does not harm the response
	Major error in translation (straight line)
	Minor error in translation (wavy line)
	Omission mark

NB Please use the on-screen confirmation tool (found in Tools → Options).

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
1		King (1) of Troy (1).	2	Do not accept 'of the Trojans'.
2		Building (1) the walls of the city (1).	2	<p>aedificabat Accept 'he was building/constructing'. Do not accept any other tense. Do not accept 'he was making'.</p> <p>muros urbis Accept 'the city walls' (insist on the plural). Accept 'the city's walls' (do not insist on the apostrophe). Accept 'the walls <u>around</u> the city'. Accept 'the walls <u>for</u> the city'. Accept 'the walls of the town'. Do not accept 'cities'. Do not accept 'the walls <u>in</u> the city'.</p>
3		Work (1) in Laomedon's (1) fields (1).	3	<p>Accept translation of direct speech: 'I will work in your fields' = 3 marks.</p> <p>laborabo Accept 'he said he <u>would</u> work'. Accept 'he will <u>go to</u> work'. Do not accept 'I will help him work'.</p> <p>tuis Accept 'the king's' (do not insist on the apostrophe). Accept 'He will work in your fields'. Do not accept 'for you'/for him'/with you'. Do not accept 'his'.</p> <p>in agris Accept '<u>on</u> the fields' (insist on the plural). Do not accept 'on the farm'.</p>

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
4		Laomedon did not give (1) the gods (1) the money (1) OR The gods (1) did not get (1) the money (1).	3	non dedit Accept 'he <u>wouldn't</u> give'. Accept 'he didn't <u>hand over</u> '. pecuniam non dedit Accept 'he didn't pay' (= 2 marks). 'He didn't pay the debt' = 1 mark. Do not accept 'He did not do what was promised'. pecuniam Accept 'payment'. deis Insist on the plural. Do not accept 'them'.
5		Eat (1) the girls (1).	2	consumeret Accept 'consume'. Do not accept 'kill'/'destroy'. puellas Accept 'all the girls'. Accept 'girls' (without 'the'). Accept 'young women'. Do not accept 'daughters'/'women'.
6		What he should (1) do (1). Accept 'what to do' for 2 marks.	2	deberet Accept 'must'/'ought to'/'had to'. facere deberet 'to do what he should' = 1 mark. 'to do something about it' = 1 mark.
7	(a)	A (Laomedon's daughter)	1	
	(b)	He loved [her] (1) very greatly/very much (1).	2	amabat Accept 'he liked'. Ignore the pronoun 'her'. maxime Accept 'so greatly'/'so much' (insist on superlative).

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
				<p>maxime amabat 'He had very great love for her' = 2 marks. '(the) greatest love' = 2 marks. 'He felt <u>much</u> love for her' = 1 mark. 'He was very greatly <u>in love</u>' = 1 mark. Accept 'him' if Qu 7a is incorrect (consequential error).</p>
8		A lot/great deal of/much (1) water (1) onto the land (of Troy) (1).	3	<p>multam Award 1 mark for 'many' if <i>aquam</i> is translated as plural. Accept 'big amounts of'. Do not accept 'so much'</p> <p>in Accept 'into'/'to'. Do not accept 'in'/'on'/'over'.</p> <p>terram Accept 'country'; accept 'Troy' (without 'country/land'). Accept 'ground'/'earth'/'town'/'city' (insist on the singular), only if followed by 'of/in/at Troy'. Do not accept 'territory'.</p> <p>in...terram Accept 'to cover the land'/'to flood the land' = 3 marks. 'To drown the land' = 2 marks.</p>

Question 9 – Unseen Translation

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance	
				Content	Levels of response
9	(i)	tandem Laomedon constituit filiam sacrificare,	20	<p>The passage has been divided into 5 sections, worth 4 marks each. Award up to four marks per translated section according to 4-mark marking grid (see Levels of response).</p> <p>Underline serious errors with a straight line, minor errors with a wavy line. If the section is completely wrong, or part of it cannot be analysed word by word, put a continuous line under the whole section or part. A word containing more than one error (e.g. wrong case and meaning) should be treated as a maximum of one major error.</p> <p>Omissions should be marked with a caret ^. If a whole section is omitted, use NR.</p> <p>Major errors</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Any omitted word. Unless there is a special ruling, any error of vocabulary, tense, case, person etc. is a major error. 	<p>4 Correct translation, with one minor error allowed.</p> <p>3 Overall sense clear, with one major AND one minor error or three minor errors allowed.</p> <p>2 Part correct (including some structure), but with overall sense lacking/unclear.</p> <p>1 No continuous sense correct; isolated knowledge of vocabulary only (see * below).</p> <p>0 Totally incorrect; if omitted, NR.</p> <p>*In order to gain 1 mark, the meaning of at least 2 unglossed words (excluding <i>et</i>) must be correct. There is no need for the structure to be clear.</p> <p>*****</p>
	(ii)	itaque territam puellam prope mare reliquit.			
	(iii)	forte Hercules ad urbem Troiam ambulabat. puellam vidit et eam ab angue servavit.			
	(iv)	tum rex Herculi duos equos pulchros promisit. eos tamen non dedit,			
	(v)	quamquam filius eius, Priamus nomine, nolebat Herculem decipere.			

Question			Answer	Marks	Guidance	
					Content	Levels of response
					<p>Minor errors</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Misspelling of names/failure to reproduce proper nouns in the nominative case – penalise once only per name. 2. Incorrect rendering of past tense, e.g. Perfect for Imperfect or vice-versa. <p>Put REP above repeated errors, which should not be penalised. Pay particular attention to errors repeated from earlier comprehension questions.</p> <p>Put CON above consequential errors, which should not be penalised.</p> <p>Special Ruling: If the following words are mistranslated, treat as a minor error. If they are omitted or rendered in the wrong part of speech, treat as a major error: <i>tum, itaque, tandem, tamen, quamquam</i></p>	<p>Guidance continued</p> <p>Transposition of Active to Passive or vice-versa</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. If the correct agent/subject is expressed, accept. 2. If the omitted agent is a pronoun, treat as a minor error on each occasion (not a repeated error). Put a wavy line under the verb, not an omission mark

	All glossed words have been underlined in the following sections:	Marks	Guidance
1	<i>tandem <u>Laomedon</u> constituit filiam <u>sacrificare</u>.</i>	4	<p>tandem: accept 'eventually'/'at length'/'at last'/'finally'/'in the end'.</p> <p>constituit: 'planned' is a minor error; 'agreed' is a major error.</p> <p>constituit...sacrificare: accept 'decided that he would sacrifice'; award 2 marks for 'agreed to the sacrifice of his daughter'.</p> <p>filiam: look out for repeated errors from Qu 7a; <u>the</u> daughter' is a minor error.</p>
2	<i>itaque territam puellam prope <u>mare</u> <u>reliquit</u>.</i>	4	<p>itaque: accept 'and so'/'so'/'therefore'/'thus'.</p> <p>territam: accept 'frightened'/'afraid'/'terrified'.</p> <p>puellam: look out for repeated errors from Qu 5; accept 'young girl'; translated as 'maiden' is a minor error; 'a girl' is a minor error..</p> <p>prope: accept 'near'/'by'/'close to'/'next to'/'beside'.</p> <p>prope mare: one major error if omitted or mistranslated.</p>
3	<i><u>forte</u> <u>Hercules</u> ad urbem <u>Troiam</u> ambulabat. puellam vidit et eam ab <u>angu</u> servavit.</i>	4	<p>ad: accept 'to'/'towards'; 'into' – a minor error; 'in' – a major error.</p> <p>urbem: accept 'town'.</p> <p>ad urbem Troiam: accept 'to the city Troy'.</p> <p>ambulabat: accept only the meaning 'walk'.</p> <p>puellam: 'a girl' is a minor error; the girl as the subject is a major error.</p> <p>vidit: accept 'caught sight of'/'noticed'; 'watched' is a minor error.</p> <p>servavit: accept 'saved'/'protected'/'rescued'; 'kept'/'kept...safe'/'look after' – a minor error; do not accept 'removed'.</p>

4	<i>tum rex <u>Herculi</u> duos <u>equos</u> pulchros <u>promisit</u>. eos tamen non dedit,</i>	4	<p>duos: accept 'to'/'too'.</p> <p>pulchros: accept 'beautiful'/'handsome'/'pretty'; 'noble' is a minor error; do not accept 'grand'.</p> <p>eos: accept 'them'/'these'/'those'.</p> <p>tamen: accept 'but'/'however'.</p> <p>Accept addition of 'to him'.</p> <p>dedit: accept 'handed over'.</p>
5	<i>quamquam filius eius, <u>Priamus</u> nomine, nolebat <u>Herculem</u> <u>decipere</u>.</i>	4	<p>filius eius: 'He had a son' = 2 major errors.</p> <p>quamquam: accept 'although'/'though'/'even though'.</p> <p>Priamus nomine: accept 'whose name was Priam'; accept 'his name was Priam'; 'Priam named' is a minor error.</p> <p>nolebat: accept 'refused'..</p>

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
10		Prepared (1) to attack Troy (1)	2	Award 1 mark for 'He attacked Troy'. paravit Accept 'planned'. Do not accept 'decided'. Do not accept 'he was preparing'/'he was prepared'. Troiam oppugnare Do not accept 'to attack <u>the Trojans</u> '. Do not accept 'he <u>was attacking</u> Troy'. Do not accept 'to <u>fight</u> Troy'.
11		A few (1) soldiers (1).	2	milites Insist on the plural (unless <i>pauci</i> is given a singular sense). Do not accept 'people'/'army'. paucos milites Do not accept 'a small army'. Do not accept ' <u>some</u> soldiers'.
12	(a)	Enter (1) [the gate of] the city (1).	2	intravit Accept 'go through', if followed by 'gate/s'. urbis: accept 'town'.
	(b)	<i>mox</i> (1) soon (1)	2	Allow one mark for a correct translation of the wrong Latin word. Allow one mark for 'soon', even if the wrong Latin word is given.
13		A Hercules killed nearly all the King's sons.	1	
14		made (him) (1) king (1).	2	'Crowned him king' = 2 marks. Accept 'Priam was made king'. 'Priam made Hercules king' = 1 mark. 'Let him be king' = 1 mark. 'He made him royal' = 1 mark. 'He gave him the kingdom' = 1 mark. If <i>fecit</i> is completely wrong, award 1 mark for 'king', only if it is the object of the verb.

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
15	Many (1) years (1).	2	
16	He watched/saw (1) Troy captured (1) by the Greeks (1).	3	<p>vidit Accept 'he <u>had</u> seen'; do not accept 'had to watch'. Troiam a Graecis captam Accept 'Troy <u>being</u> captured by the Greeks'. Accept 'Troy <u>get</u> captured by the Greeks'. Accept 'The Greeks capture/captured/had captured Troy'. Accept 'the capture of Troy by the Greeks'. Award 1 mark for 'Troy was captured'. Award 1 mark for 'The Greeks captured'. Do not accept 'the Trojans'. Do not accept 'Greece'.</p>
17	<i>milites</i> – military – connected with the army <i>captam</i> – captive/capture/captivate	4	<p>Accept any other valid derivatives (accept any recognisable spelling of the derivative).</p> <p>Award one mark if the correct meaning of an incorrect derivative is given, or if the derivative and meaning are clearly transposed.</p> <p>The meaning of the derivative must have a sufficiently clear explanation, and, if unclear, be the same part of speech.</p> <p>If a second, incorrect meaning is given, no mark can be awarded.</p> <p>Be prepared to use benefit of the doubt.</p> <p>For definitions of 'capture', accept 'take' [against one's will], but not 'hold'.</p>

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