

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 mark confirmation tool (found in Tools → Options).

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
1		Building (1) new walls (1).	2	<p>aedificantem Accept 'building'/'was building'. Accept 'constructing'/'was constructing'. Do not accept any other tense. Do not accept 'making'.</p> <p>muros novos Insist on plural walls + new.</p>
2	(a)	Money (1) and wine (1).	2	Ignore any incorrect translation of <i>nobis dabis</i> . If more than two rewards are given, deduct one mark (e.g. 'money, wine and food' = 1 mark).
	(b)	Guard (1) his sheep (1).	2	Accept direct speech: 'I will guard your sheep'. custodiam Accept 'watch over'/'protect'. Do not accept 'look after'. oves tuas Accept 'your'/'his'/'Laomedon's'/'the king's' (do not insist on the apostrophe). Do not accept 'the/their/two/your two sheep'.
3		He did not hand over (1) to the gods (1) the promised (1) gifts (1).	3	Insist on first and last points, but accept omission of the second or third point for full marks. 'He didn't fulfil/keep/carry out his promise/promises' = 1 mark. tradidit Accept 'give'/'hand...to'. Do not accept 'give <u>back</u> '. Do not accept 'trade'/'bring'/'send'. dona Accept 'presents'/'offerings'. Insist on the plural. Accept 'money and wine'. Do not accept 'rewards'/'sacrifices'. deis Accept 'to Neptune and Apollo'. Do not accept 'to them'.

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
4	[To] eat (1) the girls (1).	2	consumeret Accept 'consume'/'devour'. Do not accept 'kill'/'destroy'. puellas Accept 'girls' (without 'the'). Accept <u>all</u> the girls. Accept ' <u>young</u> girls'. Accept ' <u>his</u> daughters'. Do not accept 'women'/'slave girls'/'daughters'.
5	what (1) to do/he should do (1).	2	Accept direct speech: 'What should I do?' Accept 'he <u>must/had to/ought to</u> do'. Do not accept 'he owes'. Do not accept 'to do' out of context (e.g. 'He asked the gods <u>to do</u> something').
6	A and D.	2	
7	C (The king did not want to do this)	1	
8	Sent (1) a very great amount of/very much/most (1) water (1) onto the land (of Troy) (1).	4	'He flooded Troy' = 3 marks; 'He flooded' = 2 marks. 'He sent a flood to Troy' = 3 marks. 'He inundated Troy' = 3 marks. 'He drowned Troy' = 2 marks. misit Accept 'sent <u>out</u> '. Do not accept 'put', plurimam Insist on superlative form (do not accept 'lots of'/'plenty' etc); accept 'lots <u>and lots</u> of'. aquam Accept 'flood'. Do not accept 'rain'. aquam plurimam 'very many waters' = 1 mark (for <i>plurimam</i>). 'many waters' = 0 marks.

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
			<p>in Accept 'into'/'to'. Do not accept 'in'/'on'/'over'.</p> <p>in terram Troiae Accept 'into/onto/to Troy'. Accept 'into/onto/to the land/country' (do not insist on 'of Troy'; do insist on the singular). Accept 'into/onto/to the ground/earth of/in/at Troy (insist on <i>Troiae</i>). Do not accept 'into/onto/to the town/city', unless with <i>Troiae</i>.</p>

Question 9 – Unseen Translation

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance	
				Content	Levels of response
9	(i)	tandem rex cessit et filiam lacrimantem prope mare reliquit. Hercules, fortior leone, regi appropinquavit	20	<p>The passage has been divided into 5 sections, worth 4 marks each. Award up to four marks per translated section according to the 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>When 1 mark is given for isolated knowledge of vocabulary, use ticks to indicate correct meaning of unglossed words.</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, but with overall sense lacking/unclear (see * below).</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 2 marks, the meaning of at least 3 unglossed words (excluding <i>et</i>) and some structure must be correct.</p> <p>** In order to gain 1 mark, the meaning of at least 3 unglossed words (excluding <i>et</i>) must be correct. There is no need for the structure to be clear.</p>
	(ii)	'si mihi equos pulcherrimos dabis,' inquit, 'promitto me anguem saevum necaturum esse.'			
	(iii)	sed, puella e periculo servata, rex Herculi equos numquam dedit.			
	(iv)	Hercules igitur ipse tam iratus erat ut Telamonem auxilium rogaret.			
	(v)	ei persuasit ut secum Troiam rediret et urbem deleret.			

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>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	<p><i>tandem rex <u>cessit</u> et filiam lacrimantem prope mare reliquit. <u>Hercules</u>, fortior leone, regi appropinquavit.</i></p>	4	<p>tandem: accept 'eventually'/'at length'/'at last'/'finally'/'in the end'. cessit: accept 'gave way'/'gave in'; 'gave <u>away</u>'/'gave <u>up</u>' is a minor error. lacrimantem: minor error if made to refer to the king; minor error if in wrong tense (e.g. 'who <u>had been</u> crying'); accept 'tearful'. prope: accept 'near'/'by'/'close to'/'next to'. prope mare: one major error if omitted or mistranslated. reliquit: accept 'left'/'left behind'/'abandoned'/'relinquished'; do not accept 'released'/'let...go'. fortior: accept 'braver'/'stronger'; minor error if no recognition of comparative ('brave'/'very brave'/'bravely'/'very bravely'). leone: minor error if ablative of comparison is not recognised; 'braver than <u>the</u> lion' is a minor error. fortior leone: one major error if omitted or mistranslated ('as brave as a lion' = one major error; 'the brave lion' = one major error). appropinquavit: accept 'went up to'.</p> <p>Specific guidance on structure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'At last the king gave way' – not sufficient correct structure for 2 marks • 'Hercules approached the king' - not sufficient correct structure for 2 marks • 'Hercules, braver than a lion, approached the king' - is sufficient correct structure for 2 marks • 'At last the king gave way' + 'Hercules approached the king' - is sufficient correct structure for 2 marks
2	<p><i>'si mihi equos pulcherrimos dabis,' inquit, 'promitto me <u>anguem</u> saevum necaturum esse.'</i></p>	4	<p>pulcherrimos: accept 'beautiful'/'handsome'/'pretty'/'fine'; minor error if no recognition of superlative. dabis: accept 'you give'/'you will give'. mihi dabis: 'I give <u>to you</u>' is one major and one minor error: major for 'I give' and minor for 'to you' (partly consequential). inquit: 'he says' is a minor error.</p>

	<p><i>'si mihi equos pulcherrimos dabis,' inquit, 'promitto me <u>anguem</u> saevum necaturum esse.'</i></p>	<p>saevum: accept 'savage'/'cruel'/'fierce'/'vicious'; do not accept 'wicked'/'wild'.</p> <p>promitto + Indirect Statement Accept 'I promise that I will kill.../I promise to kill...'. Omission of <i>promitto</i> is 1 major error (accept 'I will kill the savage snake'). 'Promise me' is one major and one minor error: major for 'promise' and minor for 'me'. me: if there is an attempt to translate in addition to the Indirect Statement, mark as follows: 'I promise to kill the savage snake <u>myself</u>' is a minor error. 'I promise to kill <u>my</u> savage snake' is a major error.</p> <p>Specific guidance on structure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'If you give me very beautiful horses,' he said - is sufficient correct structure for 2 marks • 'I promise to kill the savage snake' - is sufficient correct structure for 2 marks
3	<p><i>sed, puella e periculo servata, rex <u>Herculi</u> equos numquam dedit.</i></p>	<p>4</p> <p>sed: minor error if not translated at the beginning of the sentence; major error if judged to be omitted (see fourth bullet point below). puella...servata: if ablative absolute is not properly coordinated with/subordinated to <i>rex...dedit</i>, treat as a major error (insert omission mark to indicate this):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'With the girl having been saved...' – accept • 'The girl having been saved...' – accept • 'When/after/although/even though/as the girl was/had been saved...' – accept; 'Since/because...' is a minor error. • The girl was saved... <u>and/but</u>... - accept • 'Having saved the girl..., the king (i.e. king did the saving) – minor error. <p>servata: accept 'saved'/'rescued'/'protected'; 'kept' is a minor error; 'removed' is a major error. e periculo: 1 major error if omitted; accept 'from/out of danger/peril'. puella: 'a girl' is a minor error. numquam: 'not'/'not at all' is a minor error.</p>

			<p>Specific guidance on structure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The king (never) gave the horses to Hercules – is sufficient correct structure for 2 marks. Correct rendering of the ablative absolute phrase (<i>puella...servata</i>) - is sufficient correct structure for 2 marks.
4	<p><i>Hercules igitur ipse tam iratus erat ut <u>Telamonem</u> auxilium rogaret.</i></p>	4	<p>igitur: accept 'therefore'/'and so'/'so'/'thus'.</p> <p>ipse: minor error if put into the <i>ut</i> clause; '[angry] at/with himself' is a major error.</p> <p>tam: 'that' (he was <u>that</u> angry) is a minor error.</p> <p>iratus: accept 'angry'/'angered'; do not accept 'irritated'/'annoyed'.</p> <p>erat: 'became' is a minor error.</p> <p>ut...rogaret: if <i>tam</i> is omitted or mistranslated, accept a purpose rendering of the <i>ut</i> clause (consequential error); otherwise a purpose rendering is a minor error.</p> <p>ut translated as 'and' is a major error.</p> <p>'He asked Telamon <u>to</u> help/<u>to</u> help him' is a minor error.</p> <p>'He asked help (omission of 'for') is a minor error.</p> <p>'He asked for the help <u>of/from</u> Telamon' is a minor error.</p> <p>auxilium: accept 'help'/'aid'/'assistance'.</p> <p>rogaret: do not accept 'called for'.</p>
5	<p><i>ei persuasit ut secum <u>Troiam</u> rediret et urbem deleret.</i></p>	4	<p>Accept 'He persuaded him <u>that he should</u> return'.</p> <p>'He persuaded him <u>that he might/could/would</u> return' is a minor error.</p> <p>Accept 'Telamon' as translation of 'ei'.</p> <p>ut: accept a purpose rendering if <i>persuasit</i> is omitted or mistranslated (consequential error); otherwise a purpose rendering is a minor error.</p> <p>rediret: accept 'return'/'go back'/'go again'; 'go' is a minor error; 'come back' is a minor error; do not accept 'come'.</p> <p>urbem: accept 'town'; if <i>Troiam</i> is translated with <i>urbem</i> ([return] to the city of Troy/destroy the city of Troy), treat as a minor error.</p>

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
10	Enter (1) the gate (1) of the city (1).	3	<p>'Enter the city' = 2 marks.</p> <p>intravit Accept 'go through'. Do not accept 'walk through'.</p> <p>portam Accept the plural 'gates'. Do not accept 'port'/'harbour'/'door'.</p> <p>urbis Accept 'the city's' (do not insist on the apostrophe). Accept 'the city [gate/gates]'. Accept '[gate/gates] <u>to</u> the city'. Accept 'of the town'. Do not accept 'the cities'.</p>
11	Nearly (1) all (1) his sons (1).	3	<p>paene Accept 'almost'. Do not accept 'He <u>almost</u> killed'. Accept all of his sons <u>except Priam</u>.</p> <p>omnes Accept 'every [son]'. filios eius Accept 'the king's'/'Laomedon's sons' (do not insist on the apostrophe). Accept 'his boys'. Do not accept 'his <u>children</u>'.</p>
12	The horses (1) should (1) be given (1) to Hercules (1). Accept 'He should (1) give (1) the horses (1) to Hercules (1).'	4	<p>Check Question 9 for repeated errors (horse/horses). Check Question 5 for repeated errors (owes). Accept direct speech: '<u>You</u> should...'. Accept '<u>they</u> should'. Accept 'should'/'must'/'ought to'/'have to'.</p> <p>Herculi Do not accept 'to him'. dari Accept 'be handed over'.</p>

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
				<p>dari debere 'He should <u>have given</u>' = 1 mark for 'He should'. If <i>debere</i> is ignored, accept 'Give' (imperative) and 'To give', but do not accept any other translation (e.g. 'He <u>had given</u>').</p>
13	(a)	(for) many years.	1	Do not accept 'until he was an old man'/'until he was many years old' (though do not treat as a harmful addition if the correct answer is given).
	(b)	Troy overcome by the Greeks (1) and destroyed by fire (1).	2	<p>Troiam a Graecis superatam Accept 'Troy overpowered/conquered/taken over/defeated/overwhelmed by the Greeks'; accept Troy <u>being</u> overpowered by the Greeks; do not accept 'crushed'. Accept 'the Greeks overcoming/overcome/overcame Troy'. Do not accept 'the Trojans' or 'Greece'.</p> <p>deletam Accept 'the Greeks destroying/destroyed/destroy Troy'.</p> <p>incendio Accept 'with fire'/'in flames'.</p> <p>incendioque deletam There must be a reference to fire and destruction: Accept 'Troy burnt and destroyed' (must be in that order). Do not accept 'The Greeks destroyed Troy and set fire to it'.</p>
14		<p>The following might be given:</p> <p>He was bloodthirsty – he slew Laomedon and most of his sons. NB There must be a reference to the sons, as well as the king.</p> <p>He was brave – offered to kill the snake//braver than a lion.</p> <p>He was generous to/rewarded friends – gave Telamon Hesione as wife/made Priam king.</p> <p>He was friendly – Telamon and other friends.</p>	3	<p>Award 1 mark for each point, but only if backed by a valid, accurate and reasonably detailed reason/example. e.g. Do not accept 'He is short-tempered – is described as angry'.</p> <p>Reasons/examples must either be in English or be supported by relevant and accurate Latin quotations.</p> <p>Do not deduct marks for errors made in previous questions.</p>

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
	<p>Quick to anger – very angry when he did not get the promised horses/wants to destroy Troy (do not accept ‘he destroyed Troy’).</p> <p>He was vengeful – punishes Laomedon for not giving him the horses. NB Do not accept any references to Hercules being betrayed by <u>Troy</u>.</p> <p>Not willing to help without a reward – only offers to save Hesione in return for her father’s horses.</p> <p>Persuasive – persuades Telamon to help him.</p> <p>Willing to defy the gods – offers to help Laomedon, even though Neptune had sent the snake to punish him.</p> <p>Is not completely ruthless – spares Priam.</p> <p>Is powerful and strong – is able to kill Laomedon and almost all of his sons.</p>		<p>Do not accept inaccurate/unsubstantiated responses, such as: He was kind – saved Hesione. He was a good sailor – sailed to Troy. He was brave – he attacked and destroyed Troy.</p> <p>Accept strength as a characteristic, but only if supported by a reason.</p> <p>Do not accept bravery and strength as two separate points, if supported by the same reason.</p> <p>If more than three points are made, award any three correct points, even if there are errors in the other points.</p>
15	<p>marine – connected with the sea/ocean (not just water). primary – first</p>	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. If a second, incorrect meaning is given, no mark can be awarded.</p> <p>Accept derivatives from <i>princeps</i>.</p>

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
			Accept derivatives not <i>directly</i> derived from the Latin word, e.g. mermaid, marsh. Be prepared to use benefit of the doubt (e.g. marine – the sea).

All questions test AO 1.

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