

Mark Scheme for January 2013

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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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Annotations

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

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

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
1	He lived (1) in an uncivilised land (1).	2	terra Accept 'country'. Do not accept 'place'/'area'/'ground'/'earth'. in terra inculta Do not accept 'on uncivilised land'. habitabat Accept 'he was living'. Do not accept 'he used to live'. Do not accept pluperfect.
2	He would have (1) a happier (1) life (1).	3	laetiorem Insist on comparative – do not accept 'happy'/'very happy'. in Italia Accept 'there'. habiturum esse Accept future tense. 'He would live'/'He would be able to live' = 1, but if 'life' is included ('He would live ...a life'), award 1 mark only for 'life' Do not accept 'he would lead'. 'He would be happier living there.' = 2/3 'He would be happier.' = 1/3 'His life would be happier.' = 2/3 'It would make him happy.' = 0/3
3	To make (1) wine (1).	2	Accept direct speech.

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
4	He knew (1) nothing (1) about country life (1).	3	<p>de Accept 'of'/'concerning'/'regarding'.</p> <p>vita rustica Accept 'life in the country'.</p> <p>rustica Accept 'rural'.</p> <p>sciebat Accept 'was knowing'.</p> <p>nihil...sciebat Accept 'didn't know anything'.</p>
5	He found many vines (1) in the garden/there/in it (1).	2	<p>invenit Do not accept 'There were'/'He grew'.</p> <p>Accept 'Many vines could be found'.</p> <p>Accept 'He found that there were many vines'.</p> <p>Accept 'He discovered'/'He came across'.</p>
6	<p>C (He owned more than one slave girl)</p> <p>E (He wanted to drink his own wine)</p>	2	
7	He (only) had (1) a few bunches of grapes (1).	2	<p>Accept 'He had a poor crop of grapes' (2).</p> <p>habuit Accept 'He produced'.</p> <p>'The vines produced a few bunches of grapes.' = 1/2</p> <p>Do not accept 'There were'.</p> <p>Do not accept 'He grew'.</p>
8	He had lived (1) on a neighbouring vineyard (1) all his life (1).	3	<p>totam vitam Accept 'his whole life'.</p> <p>habitaverat Insist on pluperfect tense. Accept 'He had been living'.</p>

Question 9: Unseen Translation

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance	
				Content	Levels of response
9	(i)	iuvenis igitur, ianua <u>pulsa</u> , senem rogavit cur ille in horto tot <u>uvas</u> ingentes haberet,	4	The passage has been divided into 5 sections, each worth 4 marks. Award up to 4 marks per translated section according to 4-mark marking grid.	4 mark-grid (4) Correct translation, with one minor error allowed. (3) Overall sense clear; with two errors (which may include a major error) or three minor errors allowed. (2) Part correct, but with overall sense lacking/unclear (see * below). (1) No continuous sense correct; isolated knowledge of vocabulary only (see ** below). (0) Totally incorrect. * In order to gain 2 marks, the meaning of at least 3 unglossed words (excluding <i>et</i>) and some structure must be correct. ** 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. *****
	(ii)	sed ipse paene nullas. senex ridens 'stultior es <u>asino</u> ,' respondit.	4	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. Omissions should be marked with a caret ^. If a whole section is omitted, use NR.	
	(iii)	' <u>vites</u> non bene <u>curas</u> . minimam aquam <u>vitibus</u> dare debes <u>arboresque</u> ceteras delere.'	4		
	(iv)	postquam haec audivit, senem <u>propter</u> auxilium laudavit. deinde iuvenis promisit	4	When one mark is given for isolated knowledge of vocabulary, use ticks to indicate correct meaning of unglossed words (minimum of three ticks required to award one mark).	
	(v)	se multas horas laboraturum esse et laetus discessit.	4	Major errors 1. Any omitted word 2. Unless there is a special ruling, any error of vocabulary, tense, case, person etc. is a major error.	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance	
			Content	Levels of response
			<p>Minor errors</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Failure to reproduce proper nouns in the nominative case – penalise once only per name. Ignore any other misspelling of names. 2. Incorrect rendering of past tense, e.g. Perfect for Imperfect or vice-versa. <p>Put REP above repeated and consequential errors, which should not be penalised. Pay particular attention to errors repeated from earlier comprehension questions.</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
(i)	<p><i>iuvenis igitur, ianua <u>pulsa</u>, senem rogavit cur ille in horto tot <u>uvas</u> ingentes haberet,</i></p>	4	<p>igitur: accept 'and so'/'so'/'thus'. iuvenis: accept 'youth'; do not accept 'young boy'. ianua pulsa: if ablative absolute is not properly coordinated with/subordinated to <i>iuvenis...rogavit</i>, treat as a major error (insert omission mark to indicate this).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 'With the door having been knocked (at)' – accept. ▪ 'When/after he knocked at the door' – accept; 'Since/Because/Although' is a minor error. ▪ 'knocked at the door <u>and</u> asked' – accept. ▪ 'knocking' is a major error. ▪ 'knocked' followed by a full stop and a new sentence is a minor error. <p>ille: misplaced 'that' is a minor error. Omission of in horto is one major error. 'His garden had' is a major error. tot: do not accept 'such'. ingentes: 'great'/'big' is a minor error. haberet: accept 'had'/'was having'/'used to have'.</p>
(ii)	<p><i>sed ipse paene nullas. senex ridens 'stultior es <u>asino</u>,' respondit.</i></p>	4	<p>nullas: do not accept 'nothing'. ridens: accept 'laughing'/'smiling'/'laughingly'; accept 'the laughing old man'; 'laughed' is a major error; 'laughed and/but replied' is a minor error; 'laughed' followed by a full stop and a new sentence is a minor error. stultior: accept 'more foolish'. stultior...asino: one major error if omitted or mistranslated ('as stupid as a donkey' = one major error; 'the stupid donkey' = one major error). respondit: accept 'responded'.</p>

(iii)	<i><u>vites</u> non bene <u>curas</u>. <u>minimam</u> aquam <u>vitibus</u> dare debes <u>arboresque</u> ceteras delere.'</i>	4	Check Qu 5 for repeated error (number of <i>vites</i>). bene : 'very well'/'well enough' is a minor error; only accept 'well' if translated as an adverb. minimam : accept 'very little'/'the least'/'the smallest amount of'/'minimal'; do not accept 'no'/'less'/'minimum'; 'a little' is a minor error. debes : 'You owe' is a minor error. dare debes : 'You give' is a major error. ceteras : 'destroy the trees and the rest' is a minor error.
(iv)	<i>postquam haec audivit, senem <u>propter</u> auxilium laudavit. deinde iuvenis promisit</i>	4	haec : accept 'these things'/'this'. audivit : accept 'had heard'; accept 'listened to'. postquam audivit : accept 'After hearing'; postquam translated as 'afterwards' is a major error. propter : accept 'for'.
(v)	<i>se multas horas laboraturum esse et laetus discessit.</i>	4	se...laboraturum esse : accept 'to work'/'he was going to work'; 'he will work'/'he is going to work' is a minor error. se : 'himself' is a minor error if the rest of the construction is correct ('He promised that he would work himself'); otherwise, 'himself' is a major error. 'He promised <u>him</u> that he would...' is a minor error. laetus : accept 'happy'/'happily'. discessit : accept 'left'/'departed'/'went away'.

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
10		He recalled the advice (1) of the old man (1).	2	<p>consilium senis Accept 'what the old man had advised'. consilium Do not accept 'plan'/'idea'/'thoughts'. senis Accept 'from the old man'. revocavit Accept 'remembered'; do not accept 'had remembered'.</p>
11		To prune the vines (1).	1	<p>vites Insist on plural. Check Qu 5 and Qu 9(iii) for repeated error (number of <i>vites</i>). reciderent Accept 'cut back'; do not accept 'cut'.</p>
12		They pruned the vines so fiercely (1) that they all (1) perished (1).	3	<p>tam Accept 'so'/'too'. ferociter Accept 'ferociously'; do not accept 'violently'/'much'. omnes Must refer clearly to the vines. perirent Accept 'died'.</p>
13	(a)	The young man shouted loudly.	1	<p>vehementer Accept 'violently'/'vehemently'. clamavit Accept 'had shouted'; do not accept 'was shouting'.</p>

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
	(b)	Hurried (quickly) (1) into the woods (1).	2	silvas Insist on plural, unless translated as 'forest'. festinaverunt Accept 'hurried away'. Do not accept 'hurried back'/'ran'/'ran hurriedly'/'fled'.
14		The young man/he could not (1) find the slave-girls/them (1).	2	in Do not accept 'in'/'to'. Accept 'It was impossible for the young man to find them.'
15		D (He sold the garden very cheaply)	1	
16		He was poorer (1), but wiser (1).	2	Accept straight translation. Insist on comparative forms – do not accept 'little/no money' or 'much wisdom'. Do not accept 'he had increased wisdom'/'he gained wisdom'. 'Because (HA) he had less money, he became more wise.' = 1/2 'He has more wisdom than money' = 1/2
17	(a)	A rich wife (1)	1	
	(b)	Build (1) blocks of flats (1)	2	insulas Insist on plural. Accept 'islands'.

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
18	Clamour – a loud noise (do not accept simply 'noise') Exclaim – to shout out Debt - something you owe	4	One mark for the derivative and one for its meaning. Accept other valid derivatives (accept any recognisable spelling of the derivative). If the derivative is incorrect, but the meaning of the derivative is correct, award one mark. If the derivative and meaning are clearly transposed, award one mark. 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.

All questions test AO1.

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