

GCE

Classics: Latin

Unit **F361**: Latin Language

Advanced Subsidiary GCE

Mark Scheme for June 2016

OCR (Oxford Cambridge and RSA) is a leading UK awarding body, providing a wide range of qualifications to meet the needs of candidates of all ages and abilities. OCR qualifications include AS/A Levels, Diplomas, GCSEs, Cambridge Nationals, Cambridge Technicals, Functional Skills, Key Skills, Entry Level qualifications, NVQs and vocational qualifications in areas such as IT, business, languages, teaching/training, administration and secretarial skills.

It is also responsible for developing new specifications to meet national requirements and the needs of students and teachers. OCR is a not-for-profit organisation; any surplus made is invested back into the establishment to help towards the development of qualifications and support, which keep pace with the changing needs of today's society.

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.

OCR will not enter into any discussion or correspondence in connection with this mark scheme.

© OCR 2016

Annotations used in the detailed Mark Scheme (to include abbreviations and subject-specific conventions)

Annotation	Meaning
	minor error
	major error
	caret (for omission of words or part-words)
NR	No Response
CON	consequential or repeated error
/	end of section
highlight	ignored material

- Do not penalise the same vocabulary error more than once in each passage.
- A wrong past tense is always a minor error; any other wrong tense is a major error.
- Errors of number are major errors unless otherwise indicated.
- A wrong construction is always a major error.
- Change from active to passive (or vice versa) is allowable, if the agent is correctly given.
- All omitted words (except *et*) count as major errors.
- A retained oblique ending on a proper name is penalised the first time it occurs with that name (minor error).
- Misspellings of words and names are ignored.
- Translations may be literal or idiomatic: there is no difference in the marking.
- In all questions, each Latin word cannot have more than one major (or two minor) errors.
- In Q. 3, all errors are to be marked as minor (max. 2 per Latin word).

Question 1: Unseen Translation

Section	Answer	Marks	Guidance	Levels of response
		[70]		
1	tertio post proelium die Perseus Amphipolim advenit. Romani eum secuti castra haud procul posuerunt.	5	The passage has been divided into 14 sections, each worth 5 marks. Use the / annotation to indicate where each section ends.	5-mark grid AO1 – 35 AO2 – 35
2	propter tantam victoriam multae urbes Romanis cesserunt; aliae, metu victae, idem facere parabant.	5	N.B. Consequential errors should not be penalised. See Appendix 2 for word list as agreed at Standardisation	[5] Correct translation (as agreed at Standardisation), with one minor error allowed [4] One serious error or two minor errors, otherwise the meaning is conveyed [3] Most of the meaning conveyed, but several errors [2] Half the meaning conveyed; the rest seriously flawed [1] A minority of meaning conveyed [0] No elements of meaning conveyed; no relation to Latin at all
3	itaque legati, ad proximas urbes a Perseo missi ut auxilium contra Romanos peterent, eis persuadere non potuerunt.	5		
4	rex igitur civibus convocatis orationem facere coepit;	5		
5	sperabat enim se eos ad misericordiam ¹ moturum esse.	5		
6	quotiens tamen loqui incepit, lacrimae ² eum impediabant.	5		
7	rex amicum rogavit ut pro se diceret.	5		
8	cives autem, quamquam lacrimis ² regis conspectis ipsi quoque lacrimaverunt ³ , verba amici audire noluerunt.	5		
9	nonnulli clamaverunt, ‘abite, ne nos etiam propter vos pereamus.’	5		

Section	Answer	Marks	Guidance	Levels of response
		[70]		
10	horum ferocia ⁴ vocem amici clausit ⁵ . deinde rex ad navem suam discessit desperans.	5		
11	ceteri milites, simulac regem se recepisse audiverunt, ad domos suas regressi sunt.	5		
12	Perseus, ab omnibus sociis iam relictus, solus fugit.	5		
13	ubi imperator Romanus Amphipolim intravit, tot cives contenderunt ad eum salutandum	5		
14	ut intellexerit Perseum velut hostem inter suos cives fuisse.	5		

Question 2: Unseen Translation

Section	Answer	Marks	Guidance	Levels of response
		[30]		
1	cum ego haec non solum suspicarer, sed plane ¹ cererem (neque enim obscure ² gerebantur),	5	The passage has been divided into 6 sections, each worth 5 marks. Use the / annotation to indicate where each section ends. N.B. Consequential errors should not be penalised. See Appendix 2 for word list as agreed at Standardisation	5-mark grid AO1 – 15 AO2 – 15 [5] Correct translation (as agreed at Standardisation), with one minor error allowed [4] One serious error or two minor errors, otherwise the meaning is conveyed [3] Most of the meaning conveyed, but several errors [2] Half the meaning conveyed; the rest seriously flawed [1] A minority of meaning conveyed [0] No elements of meaning conveyed; no relation to Latin at all
2	dixi in senatu me popularem ³ consulem futurum esse.	5		
3	quid enim est tam populare ³ quam libertas? quam non solum ab hominibus peti videtis,	5		
4	sed etiam a bestiis ⁴ atque omnibus rebus anteponi.	5		
5	quid est tam populare ³ quam otium? quod tam iucundum ⁵ est,	5		
6	ut vos maximos labores suscipiendos esse putetis, si aliquando ⁶ in otio possitis esse.	5		

Question 3: Translation of English into Latin

Section	Indicative Content	Marks	Guidance	Levels of response
		[30]		Levels of response
(a)	When the consul arrived, the soldiers departed from the forum. <i>ubi consul advenit, milites e foro discesserunt.</i>	6	There are many acceptable ways of translating the English sentences into correct Latin. One example for each sentence is given above. Acceptable alternatives will be agreed at Standardisation, but examiners should be ready to accept other versions that accurately render the meaning into Latin. Each sentence is worth 6 marks. Each Latin word may have up to 2 errors; e.g. <i>urbium</i> instead of <i>urbem</i> = 2 errors (case and number); <i>vincti sunt</i> instead of <i>vincerent</i> = max. 2 errors (spelling, tense, mood, voice all wrong). An omitted inflected word = 2 errors; an omitted non-inflected word = 1 error. One error gives 6 marks; 2 or 3 errors gives 5 marks automatically; more errors, use judgement following the guidelines in the right-hand column. See Appendix 2 for word list as agreed at Standardisation	6-mark grid AO1 – 15 AO2 – 15
(b)	So great was the crowd that many citizens were wounded. <i>tanta erat multitudo ut multi cives vulnerati sint.</i>	6		[6] Correct translation (as agreed at Standardisation), with one minor error allowed [5] Minor error[s] only in syntax or accident
(c)	Even the bravest were asking who was able now to defend the city. <i>etiam fortissimi rogabant quis iam urbem defendere posset.</i>	6		[4] Rather more errors, but a good proportion of sentence correct [3] Around half the accident and syntax correct
(d)	They were afraid that the enemy would easily defeat the guards. <i>timebant ne hostes custodes facile vincerent.</i>	6		[2] Accident and syntax seriously flawed
(e)	Everyone hoped that in a few hours the army of the enemy would perish. <i>omnes sperabant exercitum hostium paucis horis periturum esse.</i>	6		[1] A very little correct Latin [0] No correct Latin at all

APPENDIX

Question 1 Wordlist

<i>tertio die</i>	on / during the third day ; for / in three days = 1 major error; three days after = minor error; within the third day = minor error after (the) battle on the third day = minor error (context error)
<i>post proelium</i>	after the battle; war = minor error
<i>Perseus Amphipolim advenit.</i>	Perseus reached / arrived at / came to Amphipolis; to Amphipolim = minor error (If all this sentence is correct but the next one is all wrong, give 2.)
<i>Romani eum secuti</i>	the Romans having followed him / following him / followed him and (wrong connection / subordination = major error)
<i>castra posuerunt</i>	made / pitched / placed / set up / put camp; camps = minor error
<i>haud procul. </i>	not far away / nearby / in the vicinity; not far = minor error If <i>haud</i> is detached from <i>procul</i> , = minor error.
<i>propter tantam victoriam</i>	because of / on account of / as a result of / following so great / such a great victory (such a victory / a/the great victory = minor error)
<i>multae urbes</i>	many cities / towns
<i>Romanis cesserunt;</i>	surrendered / yielded / ceded / gave in / defected to the Romans; ceased = major error
<i>aliae, metu victae,</i>	others / other cities, overcome / defeated / conquered by fear / were overcome etc. and ... ; the others = minor error; won over = major error (wrong connection etc. = minor error) with / in / from fear of victory = one major error; fearing victory = two major errors
<i>idem facere parabant. </i>	were preparing / prepared to do the same (thing); the same things = major error; to make = major error
<i>itaque legati,</i>	and so / therefore (the) ambassadors / legates / envoys; officers / commanders / generals / messengers = major error
<i>ad proximas urbes</i>	to the nearest / nearby / neighbouring / adjacent cities

<i>a Perseo missi,</i>	(having been / who had been) sent by Perseus; from Perseus = minor error (Wrong subordination = major error; but allow correctly linked main clauses.)
<i>ut auxilium peterent</i>	to seek / look for / ask for / beg for help; find = major error
<i>contra Romanos,</i>	against the Romans
<i>eis persuadere</i>	to persuade / convince them
<i>non potuerunt. </i>	were unable / not able / could not (do not penalise redundant 'they')
<i>rex igitur</i>	the king therefore / accordingly / and so the king
<i>civibus convocatis</i>	having called together / summoned / summoned / collected; called / called upon / called for = minor error the citizens (civilians = minor error) (Allow abl. abs. to be turned into subordinate clause, if done correctly; but NB 'the king...summoned the citizens, he began' = major error.) (Allow 'to the citizens'.)
<i>orationem facere coepit; </i>	(he) began to make / deliver / give a speech / address do a speech = major error; to speak = one major error
<i>sperabat enim</i>	for he was hoping / hoped misplaced 'for' = major error
<i>se eos moturum esse</i>	(that) he would move / stir / arouse / incite them he himself = major error; wrong tense = major error that they would be moved (no agent) = one major error
<i>ad misericordiam. </i>	to pity
<i>quotiens tamen</i>	however / but / nevertheless / yet every time / whenever when / as / as soon as / just as = minor error; since / while = major error
<i>loqui incepit,</i>	he began to speak / talk; say = major error
<i>lacrimae eum impediabant. </i>	tears impeded / prevented / stopped / hindered him (‘were impeding’ / ‘would impede’ / ‘began to impede’ etc. = OK); overwhelmed / delayed / overcame = minor error

<i>rex amicum rogavit</i>	the king asked his / a friend; friends = major error
<i>ut pro se diceret.</i>	to speak / talk / say it / say something; say = major error for / on behalf of him; for himself / in front of him = major error
<i>cives autem,</i>	however / but / yet the citizens
<i>quamquam</i>	(al)though
<i>lacrimis regis conspectis</i>	after seeing / catching sight of / noticing the tears / weeping of the king; the king crying = one major error (Turning of abl. abs. as before.)
<i>ipsi quoque lacrimaverunt,</i>	(they) themselves too / also / as well wept / cried; <i>ipsi</i> out of context = major error
<i>verba amici</i>	the words of the / his friend
<i>audire noluerunt.</i>	did not want / refused to listen / hear (Ignore redundant 'they'.)
<i>nonnulli clamaverunt,</i>	some / a few / several (many = major error) shouted / exclaimed / proclaimed / called (out) someone shouted = one major error
<i>'abite,</i>	go away / be off / leave / depart; be absent / be away = major error
<i>ne nos etiam pereamus</i>	lest / that ...not; let us not perish = one major error; we will not perish = 2 major errors we too / also / as well perish / die
<i>propter vos.'</i>	because of / on account of you
<i>horum ferocia</i>	the anger of these men / their
<i>vocem amici clausit.</i>	closed / shut / stopped / prevented / drowned out / overwhelmed the voice / mouth / words / speech

	call = major error of his friend (NB the whole phrase must make sense; therefore e.g. 'prevented the mouth of his friend' = major error.)
<i>deinde rex</i>	then / next / afterwards the king
<i>ad navem suam discessit</i>	departed / left / went off / went away to / for / to go to his ship / boat
<i>desperans.</i>	despairing / in despair / despairingly; desperate / desperately / in desperation / hopeless(ly) = minor error
<i>ceteri milites,</i>	the rest of / the other / the remaining; other = minor error soldiers
<i>simulac audiverunt</i>	as soon as / the moment / immediately upon (at the same time (as) = major error) they (had) heard
<i>regem se recepisse,</i>	(that) the king had retreated / withdrawn; the king himself had withdrawn = minor error 'that he had retreated' (no <i>regem</i>) = minor error returned / gone away / gone back / left = minor error was retreating = minor error (NB <i>se recepisse</i> should be treated as one unit (i.e. max. one major error).)
<i>regressi sunt</i>	returned / went back
<i>ad domos suas.</i>	to their (own) homes / houses 'went home' (no 'their') = major error
<i>Perseus, iam relictus</i>	Perseus, now (having been) left / abandoned / rejected; left behind = minor error
<i>ab omnibus sociis,</i>	by all his allies / friends
<i>solus fugit.</i>	fled / ran away alone / on his own escaped = minor error; present tense = major error

<i>ubi imperator Romanus</i>	when / after the Roman general / commander / emperor (allow 'the emperor of Rome'); leader = minor error; of the Romans = minor error
<i>Amphipolim intravit,</i>	entered Amphipolis 'Amphipolim' = minor error unless already penalised
<i>tot cives contenderunt</i>	so many citizens hurried / hastened / rushed / marched; all / many = major error; went = major error
<i>ad eum salutandum</i>	to / in order to / for the purpose of greet(ing) him
<i>ut intellexerit</i>	that (result only) he understood / realised; learnt / thought = major error
<i>Perseum fuisse</i>	(that) Perseus had been / was / Perseus to have been / to have become Perseus to be = major error
<i>velut hostem</i>	like / as / as if an enemy
<i>inter suos cives.</i>	among his (own) citizens; their citizens = major error between = minor error

Question 2 Wordlist

<i>cum ego</i>	since / when I
<i>non solum</i>	not only; out of context = minor error not alone = minor error
<i>haec suspicarer,</i>	suspected / was suspicious of this / these things / plots
<i>sed plane cernebam</i>	but clearly saw it / them
<i>(neque enim obscure</i>	for not secretly / furtively 'for' out of context = major error
<i>gererentur), </i>	they were (being) done / conducted / carried on / were done / handled managed = minor error; worn / waged = major error
<i>dixi in senatu</i>	I said; I spoke = minor error in the senate (taken with <i>dixi</i> only; if taken with <i>me futurum esse</i> , = minor error
<i>me futurum esse</i>	(that) I would be / become; that I myself = minor error will be = minor error a future consul = major error
<i>popularem consulem. </i>	a popular consul
<i>quid enim est</i>	for what is 'for' out of context = major error (if penalised above, ignore this time)
<i>tam populare quam libertas?</i>	so / as popular as liberty / freedom 'than' = major error
<i>quam non solum videtis</i>	which / this / it you see not only
<i>ab hominibus peti, </i>	sought / looked for / pursued / desired by men / humans / people
<i>sed etiam a bestiis</i>	but also by beasts / (wild) animals
<i>atque omnibus rebus anteponi. </i>	and set / placed / put / considered before / ahead of / in front of / more important than / preferred to (any combination that makes sense) all (other) things / everything (else)

<i>quid est tam populare</i>	what is so / as popular
<i>quam otium?</i>	as leisure (if 'than' penalised above, ignore here) peace /rest = major error
<i>quod tam iucundum est, </i>	which is so pleasant 'because' = major error
<i>ut vos putetis</i>	that you think / believe purpose clause = major error; and you think = one major error; that you might / would think = major error
<i>maximos labores</i>	(that) the greatest / very great / maximum / biggest / largest etc.; great = major error labours, works, toils, tasks; work = major error
<i>suscipiendos esse,</i>	should / ought to / must / need to be undertaken / taken up / on
<i>si aliquando</i>	if / provided that / so long as eventually
<i>in otio possitis esse. </i>	you can / are able / will be able to be at leisure (Allow 'may be able'.); could be = major error 'in leisure' = minor error (as it shows no understanding)

Question 3 Wordlist

When the consul arrived	ubi / cum / postquam consul advenit / pervenit / pervenisset (as appropriate); venit = minor error (allow imperfect; allow abl. abs. with present participle)
the soldiers	milites
departed	discesserunt / abierunt / exierunt / egressi sunt / discedebant / etc. not 'reliquerunt' / 'abiverunt' / 'exiverunt'
from the forum.	e / ex / a / ab foro

So great	tanta / tam magna tam alone = 2 errors
was the crowd	erat / fuit multitudo / turba
that many citizens	ut multi cives
were wounded.	vulnerati sint / vulnerarentur / vulnera acceperint / etc.
Even the bravest were asking	etiam / et fortissimi (audacissimi = minor error) rogabant (orabant = minor error)
who was able now	quis iam / nunc posset (allow 'qui possent')
to defend the city.	urbem defendere
They were afraid	timebant / timuerunt / metuebant etc. / verebantur etc.
that the enemy	ne hostes / hostis
would easily defeat the guards.	facile custodes vincerent / superarent (allow 'victuri essent' / 'superaturi essent')
Everyone hoped	omnes sperabant / speraverunt
that the army of the enemy	exercitum / aciem (not 'legionem' / 'legiones' 'copias') hostium / hostis / hostilem
would perish	perituum esse / morituum esse / deletum iri not 'necatuum iri'
in a few hours.	paucis horis not 'in paucis horis'

OCR (Oxford Cambridge and RSA Examinations)
1 Hills Road
Cambridge
CB1 2EU

OCR Customer Contact Centre

Education and Learning

Telephone: 01223 553998

Facsimile: 01223 552627

Email: general.qualifications@ocr.org.uk

www.ocr.org.uk

For staff training purposes and as part of our quality assurance programme your call may be recorded or monitored

Oxford Cambridge and RSA Examinations
is a Company Limited by Guarantee
Registered in England
Registered Office; 1 Hills Road, Cambridge, CB1 2EU
Registered Company Number: 3484466
OCR is an exempt Charity

OCR (Oxford Cambridge and RSA Examinations)
Head office
Telephone: 01223 552552
Facsimile: 01223 552553

© OCR 2016

