

# **Mark Scheme for June 2011**

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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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Qu.	Answer	Marks	Guidance
1	There was a (very) great/huge/big argument/dispute (1) between/among (1) the gods (1).	[3]	'The gods had a great argument' – 2 marks (i.e. <i>inter se</i> must be represented)
2	They refused/were unwilling/did not want (1) to accept/receive/take in/welcome/allow (1) him/his divinity (1).	[3]	Award 2 marks for 'They did not accept him.'; award 3 marks for 'they <b>would</b> not accept him./did not <b>want to</b> make'
3	An old man (1) was approaching/approached (1) slowly (1).	[3]	Accept ' <b>the</b> old man'. Do not allow <i>senem</i> taken as object of <i>appropinquare</i> (which would require the Dative case), so 'The message was to approach the old man slowly' is only worth 1 mark 'to let the old man approach slowly' is worth 2 marks. Do not allow 'Claudius' for <i>senem</i> .
4a	(Look) he has/is wearing/wears (1) a/the crown (1) on his head (1).	[3]	'A crown is on his head'/'his head has a crown on it'. – award 2 marks.
4b	It's Claudius, isn't it? / Isn't it Claudius? / Surely that's Claudius? / Surely this/he is Claudius?	[1]	Jupiter is expecting the answer ' <b>YES</b> '. Any answer by the candidate expecting the answer 'No' is wrong e.g. 'It is not Claudius is it?' / 'Surely it isn't Claudius?'.
5a	He was huge/terrifying/scary/a god.	[1]	Do not allow 'big'/'large' as an alternative for 'huge' but credit the word god/terrifying/scary if included.
5b	Not (1) to hurt him (1).	[2]	Accept 'if he would not hurt him'; 'if he <b>could</b> not hurt him'. 1 mark only. 'Whether he was going to hurt him'. 1 mark only. ('not' is omitted) 'Lest...' is 1 mark.
6	He had given/gave (him) (1) very many/the most (1) gifts (1).	[3]	Accept 'He said that he gave' (although the tense is ambiguous). 'Would give/will give/ was <b>to give</b> ' are wrong. Do not accept 'several' or 'lots of'.

Qu.	Answer	Marks	Guidance
7	<p>Award up to four marks per translated section according to the following marking grid:</p> <p><b>[4]</b> Correct translation, with one minor error allowed</p> <p><b>[3]</b> Overall sense correct, with one serious or two minor errors allowed</p> <p><b>[2]</b> Part correct but overall sense lacking/unclear.</p> <p><b>[1]</b> Not coherent; isolated knowledge of vocabulary only</p> <p><b>[0]</b> Totally incorrect or omitted</p> <p>NB If there is no special ruling on the section, at least three unglossed words (excluding <i>et</i>) should be correct in order to gain 2 marks. Also the structure must be correct.</p> <p>To gain 1 mark, the meaning of at least three unglossed words must be correct. No need for any clear structure.</p> <p>Glossed words (not names) have been underlined in the following sections.</p>	<b>[20]</b>	<p>Underline each error and insert the annotation ^ for an omission (see <b>13</b> above). A word containing more than one error, e.g. wrong case and meaning should be treated as a maximum of one major error. Consequential or repeated errors should not be penalised.</p> <p>If a whole section is omitted, use 'No response'.</p> <p>There is no need to insert the mark annotation in the candidate's answer.</p> <p><b>Major errors</b> Any omitted word is a major error. Unless there is a special ruling any error of tense, case or person etc. is a major error.</p> <p><b>Minor errors</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Misspelling of names/failure to reproduce proper nouns in the nominative case – treat this as a minor error once only per name (see <b>12</b>).</li> <li>2 Near misses in vocabulary, e.g. 'other' for <i>ceteris</i>.</li> </ol> <p><b>Transposition of Active to Passive or vice-versa</b></p> <p>If the correct agent/subject is expressed, accept. If the omitted agent is a noun, major error; if it is a pronoun, treat as a minor error.</p> <p>.....</p>

Qu.	Answer	Marks	Guidance
1	<p><i>rex igitur deorum lanum primum rogavit quid sentiret. ille dixit,</i></p> <p>Therefore/so the king/ruler of the gods asked Janus first what he felt/thought. He said,</p> <p>*****</p>		<p><i>deorum</i> taken with <i>primum</i> 'first of the gods' – minor error; but 'the king asked the <b>god</b> Janus' is a major error. (case of <i>deorum</i>)  <i>lanum</i> taken as feminine – treat this as a major error once only on <i>ille</i>.  <i>primum</i> – accept 'first of all'. '<b>At</b> first' minor error.  <i>quid sentiret</i>– accept 'how he felt' &amp; 'asked his opinion'.                      'What he thought first' – minor error (on <i>primum</i>).  <i>ille</i> – 'He <b>himself</b> said' or 'he said <b>that</b>' - major error. Accept 'he said' alone.                      Accept the omission of <i>ille</i>.</p> <p>*****</p>
2.	<p><i>'Claudium deum facere non debemus; nam crudelior est imperatoribus ceteris.'</i>                      'We should/must/ought not to make Claudius a god; for he is more cruel/crueller than <b>the</b> other/rest of the emperors.'</p> <p>*****</p>		<p><i>non debemus</i> – 'we don't have to/we don't owe' minor error.                      'we should not have to make' – minor error.                      'we won't make/accept' – major error.                      'Claudius must not become a god' – 2 major errors.                      'Don't let Claudius become a god'; – 2 major errors.</p> <p><i>crudelior est imperatoribus ceteris</i> :                      'he is as cruel an emperor as the rest/as cruel as the rest of the emperors – major error                      'he is a crueller/more cruel emperor than the rest' – accept.</p> <p>If the degree/vocabulary of <i>crudelior</i> is incorrect (major), accept dative or ablative rendering of <i>imperatoribus</i>. If <i>crudelior</i> is correctly translated, but the comparison is not recognised, e.g. 'more cruel to/towards the rest of the emperors') the incorrect rendering as a dative/ablative is a minor error. Any other case – major error.</p> <p><i>ceteris</i> translated as 'other' – minor error.</p> <p>*****</p>

Qu.	Answer	Marks	Guidance
	<p>3. <i>deinde Augustus surrexit et dixit, 'quamquam hic diu vixi, nihil antea dixi.'</i></p> <p>Then Augustus rose/got up/stood and said, 'Although I have lived here for a long time, I have said nothing/not said anything before.'</p> <p>*****</p> <p>4. <i>tacitus tamen nunc non manebo. iratus sum quod, uxore sua necata,</i></p> <p>'However, I shall not remain/stay silent now. I am angry because, having slain his wife,</p> <p>*****</p> <p>5. <i>Claudius proneptes quoque duas delere constituit, unam fame, alteram gladio.'</i></p> <p>Claudius decided to destroy/kill/murder (his) two great granddaughters also, one by starvation, one/another/the other/the second by/with a/the sword.</p>		<p><i>vixi</i> – 'I lived' – minor error; insist on Perfect with have, unless the meaning is incorrect. 'I have been/was (here)' minor error</p> <p>Accept 'I have never/not spoken before'. <i>antea</i> – taken as preposition, e.g. 'before no one' accept as consequential upon incorrect translation of <i>nihil</i>, even though it is clearly an adverb in the glossary.</p> <p>*****</p> <p>'I shall not remain <b>in silence</b>' – accept.</p> <p>If the Ablative Absolute is not properly coordinated with/ subordinated to <i>constituit</i>, treat as a major error. Insert omission mark to show that the response does not sub/coordinate and treat as an error <b>in this section, not the next.</b></p> <p>'with his wife having been killed' – accept. 'with his wife dead' – major error (vocabulary).</p> <p>*****</p> <p>Accept <i>quoque</i> taken with <i>constituit</i>. <i>duas</i> – accept '<b>both of/two of</b>'. <i>neptes</i> - if 'great' is omitted, treat as a minor error. <i>constituit</i> taken as Pluperfect – major error. 'Planned' – major error.</p>
8	No one (1) will/would trust/believe (1) them/ the gods (1).	<b>[3]</b>	<p>'you' is a direct translation; see rule 11a above. Do not allow 'respect/credit/believe <b>in</b>'. Do not allow 'could trust'. Accept 'would want to believe/will/would be able to'.</p>

Qu.	Answer	Marks	Guidance
9	Claudius/he (1) should/must/ought to (1) depart from heaven (1) within/in seven (1) hours (1).	[5]	'He' must clearly be Claudius. If the answer contains errors, it may be useful to tick the parts which are correct. <i>caelo</i> – accept singular or plural (sky/heaven). 'for seven hours' – 1 mark. Award one mark for 'seven', one for 'in/within...hours'. 'At the seventh hour' – no marks.
10	It is easy (1) to get/go <b>down</b> /descend (there) (1) but difficult to return (1).	[3]	Accept 'get back', but 'to get in...to get out' – 1 mark. Do not accept 'climb/come down'.
11	<i>laetissimorum</i> (1) <b>very/extremely</b> happy/happiest (1).	[1]	Accept misspelling of <i>laetissimorum</i> .
12	At last (1) we have been set free (1).	[2]	Accept 'we are freed', but do not accept 'we are /will be free'.
13	He was terrified/afraid/scared.	[1]	Accept 'it frightened him/it made him afraid'.
14	He was <b>very</b> sad.	[1]	Accept ' <b>great</b> sadness'. Do not accept 'upset/miserable'.
15	civilian - person who is not in the (armed) services/member of the public/a member of a group or community/citizen. civil – 'polite' or referring to a city/court/service/marriage but must be explained.  credible – believable.	[4]	Accept any other valid derivatives; accept any recognisable spelling of the derivative.  Award one mark if the correct meaning of an <u>incorrect</u> derivative is given, or if the derivative and meaning are <u>clearly</u> transposed.  The explanation of the derivative must be the same part of speech or have a sufficiently clear explanation.

Paper Total [60]

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