OCR
RECOGNISING ACHIEVEMENT

GCE

Classics - Latin

Advanced Subsidiary GCE **AS H039**

Mark Schemes for the Units

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CONTENTS

Advanced Subsidiary GCE Classics - Latin (H039)

MARK SCHEMES FOR THE UNITS

F361 Latin Language

Section A		
Question Number	**Answer**	**Marks**
1	**Translate the following passage into English. Please write your translation on alternate lines.** ***The emperor Claudius is urged to undertake an incestuous marriage after the execution of his third wife, Messalina.*** The imperial household was shaken by the execution of Messalina. There was rivalry among the freedmen over which of them should choose a new wife for the emperor, who was always more manageable under the influence of a wife. 1 multae etiam feminae nobiles imperatorem orabant ut se in matrimonium duceret. 2 inter eas Agrippina, filia Germanici, maxime idonea videbatur: 3 promisit se, quae iam mater fuisset, mox Claudio quoque filium daturam esse. 4 quamquam brevi tempore Agrippina cum imperatore habitabat sicut uxor, 5 nondum ausi erant nuptias celebrare, quod Germanicus fuerat frater Claudii. 6 multi erant qui crederent, si incestum eius modi fecissent, 7 cladem diram civitati incasuram esse. 8 Vitellius igitur, qui amicus imperatoris erat, in senatum ingressus senatores hortatus est ut matrimonium probarent. 9 'nonne', inquit, 'decet imperatorem, qui semper pro populo Romano tam diligenter laborat, solacium coniugis habere?' 10 cum senatores haec verba laudavissent, Vitellius eos rogavit 11 quis aut nobilioris generis aut melioris ingenii esset quam Agrippina. 12 eis respondentibus nullam feminam meliorem esse, 13 negavit tale matrimonium, quod aliis gentibus sollemne esset, ulla lege prohibitum esse. 14 quibus verbis senatores adeo incitati sunt ut statim poposcerint ne diutius morarentur. The passage above has been divided into 14 sections, each worth 5 marks. Please write the marks awarded for each section in the body of the script, at the end of the section. Draw a vertical line through the text to indicate where each section ends. Add up the sectional marks to give a total out of 70, to be written in the right-hand margin. Ring the total. Marks for each section should be awarded as follows: **[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
	N.B. Consequential errors should not be penalised.
	Correct translation as agreed at Standardisation:

	multae nobiles feminae	many noble women/females accept 'many female nobles' accept 'many of the women'
	imperatorem orabant	were begging/asking/praying to/beseeching/imploring the emperor accept past simple/inceptive/conative imperfect general = minor error begging nobles = serious error
	ut se in matrimonium duceret	to marry them/lead them in/to marriage indirect command only (purpose = minor error) to marry him = serious error
	inter eas	among them accept 'between them'
	Agrippina, filia Germanici,	Agrippina, the daughter of Germanicus retained genitive ending = minor error German = minor error
	maxime idonea videbatur	seemed (the) most/very/greatly/very greatly suitable was seen to be = OK; accept 'he/they saw' accept anything for *idonea* because of error in Question Paper
	promisit se	she promised that she that she herself = minor error; she herself promises = serious error
	quae iam mater fuisset	who had already/now been a mother who was now/already a mother = minor error who would be = serious error accept causal use
	mox daturam esse	would soon give/provide accept 'will' Claudius would be given a son (no agent) = serious error soon out of context = minor error
	Claudio quoque filium	a son also to Claudius retained dative ending = minor error
	quamquam	(al)though
	brevi tempore	in/within a short time/soon/before long for a short time = minor error when the emperor (ie nom) = serious error
	Agrippina cum imperatore habitabat	Agrippina was living/lived with the emperor had lived = minor error
	sicut uxor	like/as a wife
	nondum ausi erant	they had not yet dared no longer/other negative = minor error they dared = minor error

	nuptias celebrare	to celebrate/hold a wedding/marriage
	quod Germanicus fuerat	because/as/for/since Germanicus had been was = minor error
	frater Claudii	the brother of Claudius accept 'a brother to Claudius' retained genitive ending = minor error accept inversion of subject/complement
	multi erant qui crederent	there were many who believed many believed = serious error accept 'might/would/could believe'
	si incestum eius modi fecissent	(that) if they made/committed/had made/were to make/should make/do incest of that/this kind/sort/type/this sort of incest/in this way if incest happened = serious error
	cladem diram	a dreadful/dire/awful disaster/calamity/misfortune slaughter = serious error
	civitati incasuram esse	would befall/fall upon/happen to the state/country/citizenship citizens/city = minor error 'of' = minor error
	Vitellius igitur	Vitellius therefore
	qui amicus imperatoris erat	who was the/a friend of/to the emperor accept simply 'the/a friend of/to the emperor' (if meaning clear) *imperator* has appeared before, so ignore vocab errors
	in senatum ingressus	having entered the senate/entered the senate and/after he had entered the senate/etc. accept present participle
	senatores hortatus est	encouraged/urged the senators to urge = minor error the senators were encouraged = minor error
	ut matrimonium probarent	to approve the marriage/wedding purpose = minor error
	'nonne', inquit,	'surely/is it not...' he said surely not = minor error she said/they said = minor error
	'decet imperatorem,	'it is right for/that the (emperor)
	qui semper tam diligenter laborat	who always works so diligently/hard/carefully accept 'has worked'
	pro populo Romano	for/on behalf of the Roman people/people of Rome in front of = minor error
	solacium coniugis habere?'	to have/should have the comfort of/in a wife/spouse/take comfort in/of a comfort wife = serious error of/in marriage = minor error
	cum senatores haec verba laudavissent	when/since the senators (had) praised these words/this speech although = minor error
	Vitellius eos rogavit	Vitellius asked them
	quis esset	who was/could be/might be/would be
	aut nobilioris generis	of nobler birth/family/stock/blood omission of comparative = serious error

[70]

		accept paraphrases such as 'who had nobler blood'	
	aut melioris ingenii	or (of) better character/intelligence/personality/wit(s)/mind ingenuity = minor error omission of comparative = serious error	
	quam Agrippina	than Agrippina as ... as Agrippina = one serious error if comparatives missed, do not count *quam* as a separate error	
	eis respondentibus	to them replying/when they replied (ie allow abl. abs.) lack of link to what follows = minor error responding to them = serious error accept past tenses	
	nullam feminam meliorem esse	(that) no woman was better/there was no better woman the woman was better = serious error allow 'is/would be/to be'	
	negavit tale matrimonium	he said that such a marriage ... not/denied that ...	
	quod aliis gentibus sollemne esset	which was common in/to/for other countries/races/peoples might/could/would be = minor error some = minor error; people = minor error accept 'because'	
	ulla lege prohibitum esse	was/had been (not) banned/prohibited by any law/was banned by no law accept 'there was no law banning' omission of *ulla* = serious error; should not be banned = minor error	
	quibus verbis	by these words (accept 'which') accept 'such'	
	senatores adeo incitati sunt	the senators were so incited/roused/moved/excited/urged on/encouraged urged = minor error *senatores* has occurred before, so ignore vocab errors	
	ut statim poposcerint	that they immediately demanded/proposed/asked/requested purpose/indirect command = minor error	
	ne diutius morarentur.	(them) not to delay/hesitate/that they should not hesitate (any) longer. omission of comparative = serious error lest = minor error; be delayed = minor error	
		Section A Total	**[70]**

Section B		
Question Number	**Answer**	**Marks**
	Translate the following passage into English. Please write your translation on alternate lines. ***While defending Cluentius on a charge of poisoning, Cicero explains why, several years before, Cluentius had prosecuted Oppianicus, also on a charge of poisoning, as a result of which Oppianicus was condemned.*** You must forgive Cluentius for allowing me to say these things. If I didn't say them, you would certainly not forgive me. 1 nunc iam summatim exponam quibus criminibus Oppianicus damnatus sit, 2 ut et constantiam A. Cluenti et rationem accusationis perspicere possitis. 3 primum causa accusandi quae fuerit ostendam, ut id ipsum A. Cluentium vi ac necessitate coactum fecisse videatis. 4 cum manifesto venenum deprehendisset quod vir matris Oppianicus ei paravisset, 5 et res non coniectura sed oculis ac manibus teneretur, neque in causa ulla dubitatio posset esse, accusavit Oppianicum. 6 quam constanter et quam diligenter postea dicam. The passage above has been divided into 6 sections, each worth 5 marks. Please write the marks awarded for each section in the body of the script, at the end of the section. Draw a vertical line through the text to indicate where each section ends. Add up the sectional marks to give a total out of 30, to be written in the right-hand margin. Ring the total. Marks for each section should be awarded as follows: **[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 N.B. Consequential errors should not be penalised. Correct translation as agreed at Standardisation:	

nunc iam	now
summatim exponam	I shall briefly explain/set forth/let me/I would any other tense/person = serious error
quibus criminibus	on what charges accept 'for what crimes'
Oppianicus damnatus sit	Oppianicus has been/was condemned accept damned
ut perspicere possitis	so that you may/may be able/can/are able to

		note/observe anything other than purpose = minor error wrong linkage of accusatives to genitives = serious error	
	et constantiam A. Cluenti	the firmness of Cluentius ignore praenomen	
	et rationem accusationis	and the reason for/cause of/logic of the accusation reasons = minor error	
	ac primum ostendam	first/firstly/first of all/to begin with I shall show/let me/I would/may I at first = minor error the first cause = serious error	
	quae fuerit	what was/has been	
	causa accusandi	the reason for/cause of the accusation/accusing for the sake of accusing = minor error	
	ut videatis	so that you may/can see anything other than purpose = minor error but omission of 'may/can' = minor error	
	A. Cluentium id ipsum fecisse	(that) Cluentius did this (very thing) *ipsum* = himself/itself; anything else = serious error	
	vi ac necessitate coactum	compelled by force and necessity strength = minor error	
	cum manifesto deprehendisset	when/since he (had) openly detected	
	venenum quod	the poison which/that because = minor error	
	vir matris Oppianicus	the husband of his mother. Oppianicus, man = minor error	
	ei paravisset	had prepared for her/him prepared = minor error for his mother *ei matris* = serious error	
	et res teneretur	ignore *et* the matter/thing/affair/substance/poison/proof was held/grasped	
	non coniectura	not with/by/from/as a result of a guess/guesswork accept nom: this matter was not guesswork/as a guess/guessed	
	sed oculis ac manibus	but with/by eyes and hands	
	neque posset esse	nor could there be/and there could not be/be no accept 'nor could he be in any doubt' can be = minor error	
	ulla dubitatio	any doubt	
	in causa	in the case/of the cause in the cause/reason/any case = minor error there could be no cause of doubt = one serious error for the sake of any doubt = one serious error	
	accusavit Oppianicum	he accused Oppianicus	
	quam constanter	how firmly	

		as ... as possible = serious error as firmly as I do diligently = one serious error	
	et quam diligenter	how diligently/carefully	
	postea dicam.	I shall/let me say/speak later/afterwards/after/next after must be adverbial wrong tense = serious error	
	nunc iam	now	
	summatim exponam	I shall briefly explain/set forth/let me/I would any other tense/person = serious error	
	quibus criminibus	on what charges accept 'for what crimes'	
	Oppianicus damnatus sit	Oppianicus has been/was condemned accept damned	
	ut perspicere possitis	so that you may/may be able/can/are able to note/observe anything other than purpose = minor error wrong linkage of accusatives to genitives = serious error	
	et constantiam A. Cluenti	the firmness of Cluentius ignore praenomen	
	et rationem accusationis	and the reason for/cause of/logic of the accusation reasons = minor error	
	ac primum ostendam	first/firstly/first of all/to begin with I shall show/let me/I would/may I at first = minor error the first cause = serious error	
	quae fuerit	what was/has been	
	causa accusandi	the reason for/cause of the accusation/accusing for the sake of accusing = minor error	
	ut videatis	so that you may/can see anything other than purpose = minor error but omission of 'may/can' = minor error	
	A. Cluentium id ipsum fecisse	(that) Cluentius did this (very thing) *ipsum* = himself/itself; anything else = serious error	
	vi ac necessitate coactum	compelled by force and necessity strength = minor error	
	cum manifesto deprehendisset	when/since he (had) openly detected	
	venenum quod	the poison which/that because = minor error	
	vir matris Oppianicus	the husband of his mother. Oppianicus, man = minor error	**[30]**
	ei paravisset	had prepared for her/him prepared = minor error for his mother *ei matris* = serious error	
	et res teneretur	ignore *et* the matter/thing/affair/substance/poison/proof was held/grasped	

	non coniectura	not with/by/from/as a result of a guess/guesswork accept nom: this matter was not guesswork/as a guess/guessed	
	sed oculis ac manibus	but with/by eyes and hands	
	neque posset esse	nor could there be/and there could not be/be no accept 'nor could he be in any doubt' can be = minor error	
	ulla dubitatio	any doubt	
	in causa	in the case/of the cause in the cause/reason/any case = minor error there could be no cause of doubt = one serious error for the sake of any doubt = one serious error	
	accusavit Oppianicum	he accused Oppianicus	
	quam constanter	how firmly as ... as possible = serious error as firmly as I do diligently = one serious error	
	et quam diligenter	how diligently/carefully	
	postea dicam.	I shall/let me say/speak later/afterwards/after/next after must be adverbial wrong tense = serious error	

Section B		
Question Number	**Answer**	**Marks**
3	**Translate the following sentences into Latin. Please write on alternate lines.**	
3(a)	**The storm, which attacked the city, was so great that the citizens were terrified.** tanta fuit tempestas, quae urbem oppugnavit, ut cives territi sint.	**[6]**
3(b)	**The wretched citizens, because they feared death, stayed at home.** cives miseri, quod mortem timebant, domi manserunt.	**[6]**
3(c)	**After the sun returned, a few, braver than the rest, wanted to go out.** postquam sol rediit, pauci, fortiores quam ceteri, exire voluerunt.	**[6]**
3(d)	**Having sought their friends, they asked whether many were dead.** amicis petitis, rogaverunt num multi mortui essent.	**[6]**
3(e)	**Soon they were rejoicing, when they had learned that everyone was safe.** mox gaudebant, cum cognovissent omnes tutos esse. 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. Write the mark in the right-hand margin, then add up these marks to give a total out of 30. Ring the total. Marks for each sentence should be awarded as follows: **[6]** Correct translation (as agreed at Standardisation), with one minor error allowed **[5]** Minor errors only in syntax or accidence **[4]** Rather more errors, but good proportion of sentence correct **[3]** Around half the accidence and syntax correct **[2]** Accidence and syntax seriously flawed **[1]** A very little correct Latin **[0]** No correct Latin at all Acceptable translations as agreed at Standardisation:	**[6]**

so great	tanta/tam magna wrong gender = minor error here
was	fuit/erat
storm	tempestas/procella/imber
which	quae wrong gender = minor error (but only count once in this sentence) wrong case = major error
attacked	oppugnavit/oppugnabat/aggressa est/aggrediebatur pugnavit/pugnabat = minor error

	the city	urbem/moenia wrong case = major error oppidum = minor error	
	that	ut	
	the citizens	cives accept oppidani/popul**us**	
	were terrified	(per)territi sint/terrebantur/timerent/metuerent accept territi essent indicative = major error (with or without *ut*)	
	citizens	cives do not penalise vocabulary error again	
	wretched	miseri/infelices scelesti = minor error	
	because	quod/cum/quia	
	they feared	timebant/metuebant/timuerunt/verebantur/ subjunctive after cum	
	death	mortem/ne morerentur	
	stayed	manebant/manserunt accept remanebant etc.	
	at home	domi/in domo/in villa/in domibus/in villis domum = major error	
	after	postquam/ubi/cum	
	the sun	sol sole regresso = fine	
	returned	rediit (rediisset after *cum*)/regressus est accept redivit redierat after *postquam*/*ubi* = minor error	
	a few	pauci/non multi/nonnulli/quidam	
	braver	fortiores fortes = major error	
	than	quam/ablative	
	the rest	ceteri/ceteris/reliqui relicti/alii = minor error	
	wanted	volebant/voluerunt/cupiebant	
	to go out	exire/egredi/discedere	
	friends	amicis/amicos (if turned into clause)/sociis/comitibus	
	having sought	petitis/quaesitis/turn into clause (if no link = major error)	
	they asked	rogaverunt/petiverunt/rogabant	
	whether	num utrum = minor error; si = major error	
	many	multi accept *plurimi*	
	were dead	mortui essent morerentur = minor error indicative = major error necati essent/etc = OK	
	soon	mox/brevi/brevi tempore/non multo post	
	they were rejoicing	gaudebant/laeti erant perfect = minor error	
	when	cum/ubi/postquam	
	they had learned	cognovissent (perfect indicative after ubi/postquam, else minor error)	**[30]**

		invenissent = minor error)	
		allow didicissent/certiores facti essent	
	that everyone	omnes	
	was safe	tutos/incolumes esse	
		Section B Total	**[30]**
		Paper Total	**[100]**

F362 Latin Verse and Prose Literature

Section A		
Question Number	**Answer**	**Marks**
1	**Read the passages and answer the questions.**	
1(a)	In lines 1-3 (*sic .. debetur*) what surprising feeling does Cicero want to appear to have towards Catiline?	
	Pity/ Mercy/ Sympathetic feeling.	**[1]**
1(b)	In lines 4-12 (*quis …putas*), according to Cicero, what happened when Catiline entered the Senate? Make **two** points and support your answer with reference to the Latin.	
	No one greeted him *quis salutavit?* despite *tanta frequentia tot amicis.* No one spoke to him *gravissimo iudicio taciturnitatis.* Everyone moved away from him *subsellia vacuefacta sunt* *partem subselliorum nudam atque inanem reliquerunt.*	
	1 mark for reference to the Latin phrase 1 for discussion of it up to maximum of 4 marks. Misunderstanding/wrong translation of Latin negates mark for Latin phrase quoted.	**[4]**
1(c)	In lines 4 – 7 (*quis … oppressus?*), how does Cicero's language emphasise how extraordinary Catiline's reception in the Senate was?	
	You should refer to **both** the content **and** the style of the Latin and support your answer with **three examples** from the Latin text.	
	quis ... salutavit? rhetorical question. *ex tanta… tot ex …* anaphora focussing on the number of people failing to greet/address him. *si ... nemini* this never happened before; *nemini* in key place at clause end. *gravissimo..oppressus* effective choices of words here *si ... oppressus?* rhetorical question	
	1 mark for reference to the Latin phrase 1 for discussion of it up to maximum of 6 marks. Maximum 4 if either content or style omitted. Misunderstanding/wrong translation of Latin negates mark for Latin phrase quoted.	**[6]**
1(d)	In lines 12 – 20 (*servi …vitare*), what arguments does Cicero use to prove that Catiline should leave Rome? Make **three** points and support your answer with reference to the Latin.	
	Cicero says that he would leave home if his slaves feared him as much as	

Section A		
Question Number	**Answer**	**Marks**
	all the citizens fear Catiline, so will Catiline now leave the city *servi … arbitaris?* He would quit the sight of his fellow citizens if he saw that they loathed him and suspected him even unjustly. *et si … mallem* But Catiline does know in his guilty conscience that their hatred of him is justified, so should not hesitate to quit the sight and presence of those he is hurting. *tu … vitare* 1 mark for reference to the Latin phrase 1 for discussion of it up to maximum of 6 marks. Misunderstanding/wrong translation of Latin negates mark for Latin phrase quoted.	**[6]**

1(e)	In lines 1 – 10 (*nullum ... non est ferendum*), how does Cicero's language present a very forceful condemnation of what Catiline has done?
	You should refer to **both** the content **and** the style of the Latin and support your answer with **four examples** from the Latin text.
	
	Content:
	Cicero puts this speech into the mouth of a personified 'patria' to add force to its emotional appeal to the hearers.
	Rome says that
	Catiline has been behind every recent crime and scandal
	    He has killed citizens and oppressed and plundered
	    allies with impunity
	nullum ... libera
	He has not only ignored but tried to destroy the rule of law
	tu non solum … valuisti
	(Like a loving parent?) She has put up with the intolerable from Catiline so far but can no longer continue to be in total terror of Catiline and know he is behind every scheme hatched against her
	superiora … ferendum
	
	Style features supporting the impact of these points:
	Anaphora and parallelism of *nullum nisi per te nullum sine te*
	Doubling of *facinus flagitium*
	Anaphora of *tibi* in key places in sentence (tricolon with *tu*?)
	tibi uni multorum civium chiasmus
	civium neces vexatio direptioque sociorum chiasmus and doubling of
	vexatio direptioque
	impunita ac libera word doubling
	tu accusatory at start of sentence
	non solum verum etiam formula adds force to the two elements it separates
	neglegendas evertendas perfringendasque sonorous gerundives
	with word doubling *leges et quaestiones evertendas*
	perfringendas powerful word choices too.
	Emotional appeal in *quamquam ferenda non fuerunt, tamen ut potui tuli*
	me totam key word choice and place at start of clause
	unum te emphatic phrase	

Section A		
Question Number	**Answer**	**Marks**
	quidquid increpuerit key phrase vividly suggests the extent of Catiline's involvement *nullum consilium* separated to stress *nullum* tricolon feel in this sentence too *non est ferendum* placed to contrast with *ut potui tuli* 1 mark for Latin phrase quoted 1 for discussion up to maximum of 8 marks. Maximum 6 if either content or style omitted. Misunderstanding/wrong translation of Latin negates mark for Latin phrase quoted.	**[8]**
1(f)	Translate lines 10 – 14 (*quam … possit.*) **Please write your translation on alternate lines.** 1 *quamobrem … eripe* 2 *si est … desinam* 3 *haec si ... possit* The passage above has been divided into 3 sections, each worth 5 marks. Please write the marks awarded for each section in the body of the script, at the end of the section. Draw a vertical line through the text to indicate where each section ends. Add up the sectional marks to give a total out of 15, to be written in the right-hand margin. **[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 Correct translation as agreed at Standardisation: 1 *quamobrem …eripe* So leave/ Leave then/ therefore and rescue me from this fear/ snatch/ take this fear away from me 2 *si est …desinam* so that if it is true/ a real/justified fear, I may not be crushed (but)[not 'and'] if it is false, I may sometime/one day cease to fear at last. 3 *haec si ... possit* If this is what the fatherland/ country says/ said/ were to say to you/ If the country says this to you in the way I have said, ought she/ it not/ surely she/ it ought to gain its/ her wish/ have her wish granted, even if she cannot/could not use force/ violence?	**[15]**
1(g)	What impressions of Catiline does Cicero give us in the prescribed text? You may make limited use of the passages on the question paper. **Marks are awarded for the quality of the written communication of**	

Section A		
Question Number	**Answer**	**Marks**
	your answer.	

Answers must be marked using the level descriptors below. The following points are indicative and offer question- specific guidance.

- Catiline shows *furor* and is mocking the state.
- Emergency measures have been taken for the Senate's security against him, yet he is impudent enough to attend it.
- He is revolutionary enough in his activities to deserve death, like similar figures in the past.
- He is an enemy of the state in that he has set up an armed camp in Etruria, and has plotted the murder of the consuls.
- He is cool and clever enough to plan his coup in detail and allocated roles in murder and arson to his followers..
- He is charismatic enough to attract followers- albeit a band of ruined men.
- But he has not been clever enough to avoid Cicero's intelligence system, especially concerning events of the night before at the house of Laeca.
- He is the enemy of the gods.
- He has led a totally scandalous and deplorable personal life.

Level descriptors

[9-10] Comprehensive answer covering most or all of the points in the mark scheme;
Highly perceptive response with detailed reference to the rest of the prescription;
Argument incisive, very well structured and developed; technical terms accurately and effectively used;
Sustained control of appropriate form and register;
legible, fluent and technically very accurate writing.

[6-8] Answer covering some of the points of the mark scheme;
Perceptive response with some reference to the rest of the prescription;
Argument well structured and developed; technical terms accurately and effectively used;
Good control of appropriate form and register;
Legible and technically accurate writing, conveying meaning well.

[4-5] A few valid points but some significant omissions;
Limited reference to the rest of the prescription;
Argument coherent if cumbersome or under-developed; some technical terms accurately used;
Basically sound control of appropriate form and register;
Legible and generally accurate writing, conveying meaning clearly.

[2-3] Limited response;
Little or no meaningful reference to the rest of the prescription;
Argument coherent even if very cumbersome or under-developed;
Simple technical terms used appropriately;
Basic control of appropriate form and register;

Section A			
Question Number		**Answer**	**Marks**
		Legible and generally accurate writing, clarity not obscured.	
	[0-1]	Work in this band may meet some of the criteria for the band above, but on balance falls below the standard defined for the higher band; alternatively, work in this band will be too inadequate, inaccurate, inappropriate or irrelevant to justify any credit in a higher band.	**[10]**
		Section A Total	**[50]**

Section B		
Question Number	**Answer**	**Marks**
2	**Read the following passage and answer the questions.**	
2(a)	In lines 1-6, how does Ovid effectively convey Scylla's feelings for Minos? You should refer to **both** the content **and** the style of the Latin and support your answer with **four examples** from the Latin text. Content: She calls him the most handsome king of all. *pulcherrime regum* She says that Minos' mother truly deserved to have a god burn with love for her, if he was as he is. *si quae .. arsit in illa* She thinks she would be thrice happy if she could fly through the air into his camp, confess her love; she wants to be bought, whatever the dowry.. *O ego … vellet emi* Though she at first is appalled to think that her homeland's betrayal might be the dowry, Style features which enhance these points; Apostrophe to Minos suggests passion and intensity. *te… pulcherrime* (superlative) *si quae te* spondaic start suggests her intense thought? *o ego ter felix* emotional exclamation to herself about her feelings also spondaic start to this line too *pennis lapsa* vivid picture of the impossible thing she so desires *Cnosiaci regis* hyperbaton stresses *regis*, Minos' royal state. *fassaque me flammasque meas* alliteration of s and f and m *flammas* word choice for her love. As she thinks what the dowry might mean there is emotional exclamation *ne posceret*! 1 mark for Latin phrase quoted 1 for discussion up to maximum of 8 marks. Maximum 6 if either content or style omitted. Misunderstanding/wrong translation of Latin negates mark for Latin phrase quoted.	**[8]**
2(b)	In lines 12-17 (*at, puto … imprudens*), what arguments does Scylla use to support her decision to betray her city? Make **four** points and support your answer with reference to the Latin. Megara is surely going to be defeated. *vincemur* So why should her love rather than the enemy's force not open the city up; *cur .. amor?* that would save massacre and the possibility of Minos' being wounded/killed *melius sine caede moraque et impensa sui cruoris.* Her opening up the city would avert her fear that someone might wound or hurt Minos. *non metuam certe ne quis tua pectora Minos* *vulneret imprudens.*	

Section B		
Question Number	**Answer**	**Marks**
2(c)	1 mark for Latin phrase quoted 1 for discussion up to maximum of 8 marks. Misunderstanding/wrong translation of Latin negates mark for Latin phrase quoted. Translate lines 19-23 (*coepta placent … vota moretur*). **Please write your translation on alternate lines.** **1 *coepta …bello*** **2 *verum … tenet*** **3 *hunc … moratur*** The passage above has been divided into 3 sections, each worth 5 marks. Please write the marks awarded for each section in the body of the script, at the end of the section. Draw a vertical line through the text to indicate where each section ends. Add up the sectional marks to give a total out of 15, to be written in the right-hand margin. Ring the total. **[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 **1 *coepta …bello*** The things that I have begun/ The ideas/ plans I have formed please me/ I am happy with what I have begun/ my plans and my decision stands/ is firm/ firmly made/ my mind is made up to hand over my fatherland/ country as a dowry with me and/ (and) to put an end to (the) war. **2 *verum … tenet*** But it is not enough/ it is insufficient to wish/ want/ But wanting/ wishing is not enough; a guard/ guards hold the approaches/ entrances and my father holds/ controls/ keeps the bolts/ keys of the gates [N.B. singulars and plurals may be interchanged here] **3 *hunc … moratur*** He/ this man is the only one I fear/ This man/ him alone I fear, I the unlucky/ unhappy one/ in my unhappiness/ ill luck. He is the only one who/ He alone slows down/ delays my wishes/prayers.	**[8]** **[15]**
2(d)	In lines 24-29 (*di facerent … ausim*), how does Ovid effectively convey Scylla's feelings? You should refer to **both** the content **and** the style of the Latin and support your answer with **four examples** from the Latin text. *di ..forem!* Explosive wish after fear in previous line, with dramatic subjunctives. *sibi ..repugnat.* It is up to her to determine her fate and use initiative not just passively pray. *profecto* key word choice *ignavis* in key position	

Section B		
Question Number	**Answer**	**Marks**
2(e)	Then she compares herself to another hypothetical lover who would be more energetic and have acted sooner *iamdudum* key word choice *succensa cupidine tanto* word choices convey intensity *perdere* key word start of line *gauderet* key word in the hypothetical comparison *quodcumque* key word at centre of line which shows real love stops at nothing *et ..foret?* rhetorical question *ignes et gladios* hyperbole suggests intensity of determination. 1 mark for Latin phrase quoted 1 for discussion up to maximum of 8 marks. Maximum 6 if only one of style/content examined. Misunderstanding/wrong translation of Latin negates mark for Latin phrase quoted.	**[8]**
2(f)	*illa purpura* (lines 31-32); to what does this phrase refer? King Nisus Scylla's father has a single lock of purple/scarlet hair. 'Father's scarlet hair crucial for survival of kingdom' may be allowed but must mention father's lock of hair.	**[1]**

	How does Ovid make the story of Daedalus and Icarus memorable?
	 Marks are awarded for the quality of the written communication of your answer.
	
	 Answers must be marked using the level descriptors below. The following points are indicative and offer question- specific guidance.
	
	 • He is good at setting the scene of the situations he describes, with vivid and apt descriptions of places.
	 • He conveys the emotions, motivations and characters of those involved in the stories well through speeches and actions.
	 • His stories contain human touches, which maintain realism amid the mythology.
	 • He shows art and wit in his use of words, images and poetic techniques.
	
	 Level descriptors
	 [9-10] Comprehensive answer covering most or all of the points in the mark
	    scheme;
	    Highly perceptive response with detailed reference to the rest of the prescription;
	    Argument incisive, very well structured and developed; technical terms accurately and effectively used;
	    Sustained control of appropriate form and register;
	    legible, fluent and technically very accurate writing.
	
	 [6-8] Answer covering some of the points of the mark scheme;
		[10]

Section B		
Question Number	**Answer**	**Marks**
	Perceptive response with some reference to the rest of the prescription; Argument well structured and developed; technical terms accurately and effectively used; Good control of appropriate form and register; Legible and technically accurate writing, conveying meaning well. **[4-5]** A few valid points but some significant omissions; Limited reference to the rest of the prescription; Argument coherent if cumbersome or under-developed; some technical terms accurately used; Basically sound control of appropriate form and register; Legible and generally accurate writing, conveying meaning clearly. **[2-3]** Limited response; Little or no meaningful reference to the rest of the prescription; Argument coherent even if very cumbersome or under-developed; Simple technical terms used appropriately; Basic control of appropriate form and register; Legible and generally accurate writing, clarity not obscured. **[0-1]** Work in this band may meet some of the criteria for the Band above, but on balance falls below the standard defined for the higher band; Alternatively, work in this Band will be too inadequate, inaccurate, inappropriate or irrelevant to justify any credit in a higher Band.	
	Section B Total	**[50]**
	Paper Total	**[100]**

Assessment Objectives Grid (includes QWC)

Question	AO1	AO2	Total
1	26	24	**50**
2	24	26	**50**
Totals	**50**	**50**	**100**

Grade Thresholds

Advanced Subsidiary GCE Classics - Latin (H039)
June 2009 Examination Series

Unit Threshold Marks

Unit		Maximum Mark	A	B	C	D	E	U
F361	Raw	100	76	68	60	53	46	0
	UMS	100	80	70	60	50	40	0
F362	Raw	100	73	64	55	46	37	0
	UMS	100	80	70	60	50	40	0

Specification Aggregation Results

Overall threshold marks in UMS (ie after conversion of raw marks to uniform marks)

	Maximum Mark	A	B	C	D	E	U
H039	200	160	140	120	100	80	0

The cumulative percentage of candidates awarded each grade was as follows:

	A	B	C	D	E	U	Total Number of Candidates
H039	67.0	81.1	91.1	95.6	98.4	100.0	875

875 candidates aggregated this series

For a description of how UMS marks are calculated see:
http://www.ocr.org.uk/learners/ums_results.html

Statistics are correct at the time of publication.

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