GCE

Latin

H043/01: Language

Advanced Subsidiary GCE

Mark Scheme for November 2020

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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 of annotation
BP	Blank Page
Highlight	
Off page comment	
✔	
✖	
/	End of section
⌃	Omission of words or part-words
∿	Slight error
▭	Major error
CON	Consequential error
REP	Repeated Error
HA	Harmful addition

Guidance on assessing translation from Latin into English

The overall principle in assessing each section is the **proportion** of sense achieved.

The passage is divided into 11 sections, each worth 5 marks. Assessors award up to 5 marks per translated section according to the following grid:

Marks	Description
5	Accurate translation with one slight error allowed
4	Mostly correct
3	More than half right
2	Less than half right
1	Little recognisable relation to meaning of the Latin

0 = No response, or no response worthy of credit

One approach for each section is given. Acceptable alternatives will be illustrated during Standardisation, but examiners should assess on its own merits any approach that satisfactorily conveys the meaning of the Latin – the crucial consideration being the extent to which every Latin word is satisfactorily rendered in some way in the English.

Where marks of 4, 3, 2, 1 and 0 are applicable, the overall proportion of meaning conveyed in the section is the **only** consideration. The determination of what constitutes a 'slight' or 'major' error is only necessary when it is the only error in a section; this distinction will then determine whether a mark of 5 or 4 is appropriate.

The classification below should be seen only as a general guide, the intention of which is to maintain standards year-on-year. Lead markers should consider each instance on its own merits, in the context of the passage and the section. It is likely that some errors may be regarded as 'major' if they appear in a relatively short and straightforward section, whereas in longer or more complex sections they are more likely to be a 'slight' error.

The final decisions on what constitutes 'slight' and 'major' errors will be made and communicated to assessors during the standardisation process, after full consideration of candidates' responses, and these decisions will be captured in the final mark scheme for examiners and centres.

1. **Wrong past tenses** are generally considered a 'slight' error, but other tense errors
   are 'major'. Allowance must be made for other differences of idiom between Latin
   and English:

   e.g. *ubi venerunt*: 'when they had come' would be correct; similarly 'when they came' for *cum venissent*.

   Note also that Perfect Participles can often be appropriately translated as Present.

   Where there are Historic Presents, the candidate should **consistently** use the Past or Present; if the candidate is inconsistent, the error should be counted once only, as a 'slight' error.

   If a candidate repeatedly makes the same error of tense, the error should be counted once only.

2. **Vocabulary errors** that are close to the right meaning are 'slight' errors; any wrong meaning that alters the sense is 'major'.
   e.g. *amicis suasit*: 'he persuaded his friends' would be a 'slight' error; 'he spoke to his friends' would be 'major'.

3. **Omission of words** is generally a 'major' error. Omission of connectives (e.g. *sed*, *autem*, *tamen*, *igitur*) that do not significantly affect the sense is usually a 'slight' error. Frequently occurring omissions should be categorised at Standardisation.

4. **Errors of number** are usually 'major', but where the difference is minimal, they are 'slight': e.g. *vinis consumptis*: 'the wine having been consumed'.

   Sometimes they can be ignored altogether: e.g. *haec dixit* 'he said this'; *maximi labores* 'very great work'; *curae iraeque* 'anxiety and anger'). Each instance should be categorised at Standardisation.

5. **Errors of construction** are always "major", unless a construction has been successfully paraphrased:
   e.g. *promisit se celeriter adventurum esse*: 'he promised his swift arrival'.

6. **Errors of case** are always 'major', unless the containing clause has been successfully paraphrased:
   e.g. *tribus cum legionibus venit*: 'he brought three legions with him'.

7. **Change from active to passive** is allowable if the agent is expressed, or if the agent is omitted but the sense is not compromised. If the agent is omitted and the sense is compromised, it is a 'slight' error.

   e.g. *regem interfecerunt*: 'the king was killed' would be allowable if it were obvious from the preceding sentence who killed the king; if it were not clear who killed him, a 'slight' error should be indicated.

	Question			Answer	Mark	Guidance
1	(i)			*mox Dionysius se a Dione et potestate et amore populi superari sentiebat.* Soon Dionysius realised that he was overcome by Dion both in power and in the love of the people.	5	'et … et: omission of 'both' = slight error. **Accept** 'he was inferior to Dion' or sim. sentiebat: accept 'felt', 'noticed'
1	(ii)			*veritus igitur ne Dion, si ibi maneret, aliquam occasionem sui opprimendi caperet …* fearing therefore that/lest, if Dion remained there, he might take some opportunity of overpowering him …	5	aliquam: 'any' = slight error opprimendi: 'crush', 'overwhelm', 'oppress'; 'kill' = slight error. caperet: accept 'find' 'seize' etc.
1	(iii)			*… ei <u>triremem</u> dedit qua Corinthum deveheretur. dixit se utrique beneficium facere …* he gave him a trireme/warship in which he could be taken to Corinth. He said that he was doing a favour for both of them	5	**Accept 'to travel to Corinth/ to take him to Corinth' etc.** **se utrique beneficium facere: accept 'he was doing it for the benefit of both of them' or sim.** **se: 'himself' = slight error**
1	(iv)			*… ne alter alterum oppugnaret. cum multi id suspicarentur <u>invidia</u>que Dionysi etiam maior esset …* … lest/in case one might attack the other. When/since many were suspicious of this and dislike of Dionysius was even greater …	5	**Accept *ne* as = purpose: 'so that one didn't attack the other'.** maior: 'more' = slight error
1	(v)			*… omnia bona Dionis quae moveri poterant in naves imposuit et ad eum misit.* he put all of Dion's belongings which were able to be moved into/ in ships and sent them to him.	5	*naves* as sing. 'a ship': **slight** error. **Accept** 'all Dion's moveable things': quae moveri poterant: 'which they were able to move' = slight
1	(vi)			*sic enim ostendere volebat se non odio illius hominis sed salutis causa agere.* 6	5	**Accept** 'he wanted to seem to be acting'.

			For in this way he wanted to show that he was acting not out of hatred of that man but for his good/safety.		
1	(vii)		*brevi tempore audivit Dionem milites cogere sibique bellum facere parere.* In a short time he heard that Dion was recruiting/ assembling soldiers and planned/was preparing to make war on him.	5	sibi: if omitted, slight error here 'to prepare to make war'=major; 'ready' = slight
1	(viii)		*itaque Areten, uxorem illius, alii viro tradidit filiumque eius sic <u>educari</u> iussit ut <u>cupiditatibus</u> pessimis <u>imbueretur</u>.* Therefore/so he handed Arete, that man's/ Dion's wife, over to someone else and he ordered his/her son to be brought up in such a way that he was filled with very bad desires.	5	*alii viro tradidit*: **accept** 'gave ... to another man' *pessimis* : **accept** 'the worst/ most wicked/ most evil' etc; disregard of superlative = slight error. cupiditatibus: singular = slight error
1	(ix)		*nam ei, nondum adulescenti, <u>scorta</u> adducebantur et <u>vino</u> cibisque optimis perdebatur, neque ullum tempus ei <u>sobrio</u> relinquebatur.* For even though he was not yet a young man, prostitutes were brought to him (and) he was ruined by wine and fine foods, and no time was left for him to be sober.	5	*nondum adulescenti* : **accept** 'still only a boy' *cibis optimis* taken as singular, 'fine food' : **slight**. **Accept**: 'nor was any time allowed to him to be sober/ nor was he allowed any chance to be sober' or sim.
1	(x)		*ubi ab exilio tandem rediit pater, custodibus mandavit ut iuvenem ab talibus moribus ad virtutem reducerent.* When his father at last returned from exile, he instructed guards to bring back the youth from such habits to virtue.	5	tandem: omission = slight mandavit: accept 'ordered; 'entrusted' = slight error ut: 'so that' = major error virtutem: 'courage' = slight reducerent: accept 'return the young man'

1	(xi)		*is tamen vitam mutatam ferre adeo non potuit ut se de summo tecto deiecerit atque ita perierit.* He however was so unable to bear this changed life that he threw himself from the top of a roof and so he died.	5	**Accept** 'this change in his style of life' ferre: 'bring' = major error *adeo ... ut* taken as Purpose, or *adeo* omitted : **major** error. *summo* as 'the highest roof' **slight**: omitted = **major** error. omission of *ita*: slight.

Question			Answer	Mark	Guidance
2	(a)	(i)	call down/summon Jupiter [1] ... from heaven/the sky [1]	2	pray to Jupiter' not enough NB: accept answers for (a) (I) if given in (a) (ii) and vice versa
2	(a)	(ii)	the sacred books [1] + same method/kind of sacrifice [1] of Numa/ as Numa [1]	3	*libris: must be plural to gain the mark*
2	(b)		he said something wrong (1) he was killed by lightning (1)	2	Accept 'he didn't say the words correctly' or sim.
2	(c)		the fortunes/outcome of great things (1) can (often) be changed (1) by a few words(1)	3	Accept any wording which shows understanding of the first point here.
2	(d)	(i)	some men (digging) foundations for a temple (1) found a human head (1)	2	Must have 'human head' to gain the mark
2	(d)	(ii)	they sent some messengers/envoys to Etruria (1) to consult a (very) famous soothsayer (Olenus) (1)	2	Must have 'to Etruria' but accept "in Etruria' if mentioned in the second point.
2	(e)	(i)	• he drew a picture/plan of the temple on the ground (1) • he invited the Romans to agree with him (1) • he pointed with his stick (1) • to the place where the head was found (1) • he said that this was where the temple of Jupiter would be (1) • **but that would literally = the actual spot/ piece of ground where he was pointing! (1)**	5	Must have 'drew' or 'made' not just 'saw' Must have some indication that he was engaging with the Roman envoys Any 4 details for 4 marks + Some recognition of the last point is essential for the fifth mark, (though may be expressed in different ways)

2	(e)	(ii)	he saw/ realised that this would bring (great) fame and power (1) and he wanted the fame and power to be transferred/ to belong(1) to the Etruscans / his own people(1)	3	NB "he wanted fame and power to be passed to his own people' would gain 2 marks
2	(f)		the Roman messengers/envoys replied/ objected/ said (1) that the head was found not in that place/ in Etruria (1), but in Rome (1)	3	

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4	Mostly correct
3	More than half right
2	Less than half right
1	Little recognisable relation to meaning of the English

0 = No response, or no response worthy of credit

There are many ways of turning a piece of English into correct Latin. One approach for each sentence is given. Acceptable alternatives will be illustrated during Standardisation, but examiners should assess on its own merits any approach that satisfactorily renders the meaning of the English.

Where marks of 4, 3, 2, 1 and 0 are applicable, the overall proportion of meaning conveyed in the section is the **only** consideration. The determination of what constitutes a 'slight' or 'major' error is only necessary when it is the only error in a section; this distinction will then determine whether a mark of 5 or 4 is appropriate.

The classification below should be seen only as a general guide, the intention of which is to maintain standards year-on-year. Lead markers should consider each instance on its own merits, in the context of the sentence.

The final decisions on what constitutes 'slight' and 'major' errors will be made and communicated to assessors during the standardisation process, after full consideration of candidates' responses, and these decisions will be captured in the final mark scheme for examiners and centres.

- **Errors of construction** are always 'major'.

- **Insignificant variation in past tenses** (e.g. imperfect for perfect) is generally considered a 'slight' error; other tense errors are 'major

- **Abstruse vocabulary or paraphrasing** that conveys the required sense are 'slight' errors; any wording that distorts the sense is a 'major' error.

- **Omission of words** is generally a 'major' error, unless the word has been effectively taken care of by an idiomatic Latin rephrasing.

- **Errors in number** are usually 'major'. Where the difference is minimal, they are 'slight'; sometimes they can be ignored altogether (e.g. 'he said this' *haec dixit*). Debatable instances will be categorised during Standardisation.

- **Errors of case** are always 'major', unless the containing clause has been successfully paraphrased.

- **Change from active to passive** is allowable if the agent is expressed, or if the agent is omitted and the sense is not compromised. If the agent is omitted and the sense is compromised, it is a 'slight' error.

Question			Answer	Mark	Guidance
3	(a)		*Although I lived in Rome for many years, I had never seen the emperor.* quamquam Romae multos annos habitabam/habitavi, principem/imperatorem numquam videram/ conspexeram	5	Also accept *etsi* (+ indicative or subjunctive). *in Roma/ad Romam*: slight error. 'for many years' in wrong case = **major** error. *vixi* for 'lived': slight error, but **major** if wrongly formed. *vidi* (Pf for Plupf): slight error
3	(b)		*The slaves worked so diligently that their master gave them all a reward.* servi tam diligenter laboraverunt /laborabant ut dominus (eorum) (eis) omnibus praemium dederit/ darent.	5	**Accept** *adeo* in place of *tam* **Allow** omission of *eorum* and/or *eis.* omission of 'all' = **major** error. 'gave' as indicative= **major** error. No Dative = **major** error.
3	(c)		*Surely you will beg the soldiers to spare the wounded prisoner?* nonne milites orabis/ orabitis ut captivo vulnerato parcant?	5	*num/ -ne* in place of *nonne* = **slight** error. 'will beg': wrong tense or person = **slight** error. use of infinitive for 'spare' = **major** error; minor misspelling = slight. *captivum vulneratum*: **slight** error so long as they agree
3	(d)		*At that time many were afraid that they would be abandoned by their allies.* illo/eo tempore multi timebant ne a sociis (suis) relinquerentur.	5	'at that time' : *tum* = **major** error. Also **accept** *verebantur*: use of pf. tense = **slight** error. *ut* in place of *ne* = slight error; minor misspelling = slight. **Accept** *amicis* for 'allies' : wrong case = **major** error.
3	(e)		*Let us always try to help those less fortunate than ourselves.* semper conemur eos minus felices quam nos ipsos adiuvare.	5	let us try': no subjunctive = major error accept illos instead of eos

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