

**GCE**

**Latin**

**H043/01: Language**

AS Level

**Mark Scheme for June 2022**

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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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**PREPARATION FOR MARKING in RM ASSESSOR**

1. Make sure that you have accessed and completed the relevant training packages for on-screen marking: *scoris assessor Online Training*; *OCR Essential Guide to Marking*.
2. Make sure that you have read and understood the mark scheme and the question paper for this unit. These are posted on the RM Cambridge Assessment Support Portal <http://www.rm.com/support/ca>
3. Log-in to scoris and mark the **required number** of practice responses (“scripts”) and the **number of required** standardisation responses.

YOU MUST MARK 10 PRACTICE AND 10 STANDARDISATION RESPONSES BEFORE YOU CAN BE APPROVED TO MARK LIVE SCRIPTS.

**MARKING**

1. Mark strictly to the mark scheme.
2. Marks awarded must relate directly to the marking criteria.
3. The schedule of dates is very important. It is essential that you meet the scoris 50% and 100% (traditional 40% Batch 1 and 100% Batch 2) deadlines. If you experience problems, you must contact your Team Leader (Supervisor) without delay.
4. If you are in any doubt about applying the mark scheme, consult your Team Leader by telephone or the RM Assessor messaging system, or by email.

**5. Crossed Out Responses**

Where a candidate has crossed out a response and provided a clear alternative then the crossed out response is not marked. Where no alternative response has been provided, examiners may give candidates the benefit of the doubt and mark the crossed out response where legible.

**Rubric Error Responses – Optional Questions**

Where candidates have a choice of question across a whole paper or a whole section and have provided more answers than required, then all responses are marked and the highest mark allowable within the rubric is given. Enter a mark for each question answered into RM assessor, which will select the highest mark from those awarded. *(The underlying assumption is that the candidate has penalised themselves by attempting more questions than necessary in the time allowed.)*

**Contradictory Responses**

When a candidate provides contradictory responses, then no mark should be awarded, even if one of the answers is correct.

**Short Answer Questions** (requiring only a list by way of a response, usually worth only **one mark per response**)

Where candidates are required to provide a set number of short answer responses then only the set number of responses should be marked. The response space should be marked from left to right on each line and then line by line until the required number of responses have been considered. The remaining responses should not then be marked. Examiners will have to apply judgement as to whether a 'second response' on a line is a development of the 'first response', rather than a separate, discrete response. *(The underlying assumption is that the candidate is attempting to hedge their bets and therefore getting undue benefit rather than engaging with the question and giving the most relevant/correct responses.)*

**Short Answer Questions** (requiring a more developed response, worth **two or more marks**)

If the candidates are required to provide a description of, say, three items or factors and four items or factors are provided, then mark on a similar basis – that is downwards (as it is unlikely in this situation that a candidate will provide more than one response in each section of the response space.)

**Longer Answer Questions** (requiring a developed response)

Where candidates have provided two (or more) responses to a medium or high tariff question which only required a single (developed) response and not crossed out the first response, then only the first response should be marked. Examiners will need to apply professional judgement as to whether the second (or a subsequent) response is a 'new start' or simply a poorly expressed continuation of the first response.

6. Always check the pages (and additional objects if present) at the end of the response in case any answers have been continued there. If the candidate has continued an answer there then add a tick to confirm that the work has been seen.

7. Award No Response (NR):

- if there is nothing written in the answer space

Award Zero '0':

- if there is anything is written in the answer space and is not worthy of credit (this includes text and symbols).

Team Leaders must confirm the correct use of the NR button with their markers before live marking commences and should check this when reviewing scripts.









8. The RM Assessor **comments box** is used by your team leader to explain the marking of the practice responses. Please refer to these comments when checking your practice responses. **Do not use the comments box for any other reason.**

If you have any questions or comments for your team leader, use the phone, the RM Assessor messaging system, or e-mail.

9. Assistant Examiners will send a brief report on the performance of candidates to their Team Leader (Supervisor) via email by the end of the marking period. The report should contain notes on particular strengths displayed as well as common errors or weaknesses. Constructive criticism of the question paper/mark scheme is also appreciated.
10. For answers marked by levels of response:
- To determine the level** – start at the highest level and work down until you reach the level that matches the answer
  - To determine the mark within the level**, consider the following:

Descriptor	Award mark
On the borderline of this level and the one below	At bottom of level
Just enough achievement on balance for this level	Above bottom and either below middle or at middle of level (depending on number of marks available)
Meets the criteria but with some slight inconsistency	Above middle and either below top of level or at middle of level (depending on number of marks available)
Consistently meets the criteria for this level	At top of level

## 11. Annotations

Annotation	Meaning
	correct - comprehension questions and style of translation
	incorrect
	omission
	Incorrect (comprehension); major error (translation)
	Slight error
	Consequential error
	Repeated error
	Blank page

**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 the 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)	<p><i>illo anno <u>tibicines</u> a consulibus vetiti sunt in templo Iovis <u>vesci</u>, ut facere antea solebant.</i></p> <p>That year, the flute-players were forbidden by the consuls to have a banquet in the temple of Jupiter, as they were previously accustomed to do.</p>	5	<p><i>illo anno</i>: 'this year' = slight error ; 'those years' = slight error</p> <p>'by the consul' = slight error</p> <p>ut: 'because' = <b>major</b> error; 'so that' = major error</p>
	(ii)	<p><i>irati Tibur longo agmine abierunt, adeo ut nemo in urbe esset qui <u>sacrificiis</u> caneret.</i></p> <p>Angry they went off in a long line to Tibur, with the result that there was no-one in the city to play at sacrifices.</p>	5	<p><i>irati</i> : <b>accept</b> 'angrily'.</p> <p>abierunt: accept 'left' but 'went' = slight error</p> <p><i>adeo ut</i> : <b>accept</b> 'so that' but 'so great' agreeing with agmen = major error</p> <p>qui sacrificiis caneret : <b>accept</b> 'who could/might play' 'sing' for <i>caneret</i> : slight error (and do not penalise again)</p> <p>sacrificiis : <b>accept</b> 'for sacrifices'; 'to /with sacrifices' = slight error; 'play sacrifices' (sacrifices as object) = major error</p> <p>'sacrifice' (sing.) = slight if in correct case</p> <p>also in section (xi) but only penalise once if repeated error</p> <p>'no-one who was in the city played' = one major error</p>
	(iii)	<p><i>senatores, ea re perterriti, legatos Tibur miserunt postulantes ut ei homines ad sua officia statim revenirent.</i></p> <p>The senators, alarmed by this (thing, event), sent envoys to Tibur, demanding that these men return immediately to their duties.</p>	5	<p>ea re: 'these things' = slight error; accept 'by this'</p> <p><i>legatos</i> : <b>accept</b> 'envoys, ambassadors' etc.</p> <p>ut: 'in order that' = major error</p> <p>officia: 'duty' = slight error; 'office' = major error</p> <p>revenirent: 'retreat' = slight error</p>

	(iv)	<p><i>Tiburtini, polliciti se Romanis auxilium daturos esse, primum tubicines ad curiam arcessitos ...</i></p> <p>The people of Tibur, having promised that they would help the Romans, first summoned the flute-players to the town hall</p>	5	<p>se: 'themselves' = major error</p> <p>primum tubicines: 'the first flute players' = major error</p>
	(v)	<p><i>hortati sunt ut Romam regrederentur. cum tamen eis persuadere non possent, consilio callidissimo utebantur.</i></p> <p>and urged them to return to Rome. Since, however, they were not able to persuade them, they used a very clever plan.</p>	5	<p>hortati sunt: 'promising' = slight error</p> <p>cum : <b>accept</b> 'when'</p> <p>callidissimo : no superlative = slight error</p>
	(vi)	<p><i>die festo eos omnes ad cenam quasi canendi causa invitaverunt;</i></p> <p>At/on a festival they invited them all to a meal as if for the purpose of playing;</p>	5	<p>die festo: 'to/ for a festival' = major error; 'with a festival' = slight error</p> <p>quasi canendi causa : <b>accept</b> 'as if to play'; omission or incorrect translation of quasi = major error</p> <p>invitaverunt: 'they would invite' = major error</p>
	(vii)	<p><i>deinde superatos vino – cuius cupidi illi semper sunt – in plaustris iniecerunt et Romam vehendos curaverunt.</i></p> <p>Then, when they were overcome by wine – for which those men are always eager/fond – they threw them into wagons and had them taken to Rome.</p>	5	<p>'overcome by wine, they threw them' : slight error; 'drunk' = slight error</p> <p>sunt: 'were' = slight error</p> <p>plaustra: 'wagon' = major error</p> <p>vehendos curaverunt 'took them to Rome' : <b>major</b> error.</p>
	(viii)	<p><i>nec illi, plaustris in foro relictis, quicquam senserunt priusquam eos, adhuc somni plenos, lux excitavit.</i></p> <p>Nor did they, after the wagons were left in the forum, feel/ notice anything before the light woke them up, still full of sleep.</p>	5	<p>plaustris in foro relictis: if no connection after the ablative absolute, count as a major error</p> <p>nec ... senserunt : <b>accept</b> 'they didn't notice/feel anything'</p> <p>somni plenos: 'sleeping' = slight error; but 'plenos' misplaced = major error</p>

	(ix)	<p><i>postea, <u>concur<u>su</u></u> populi facto, cives a <u>tibicinibus</u> petiverunt ut in urbe manerent.</i></p> <p>Afterwards, when a meeting of the people was held, the citizens asked/begged the flute-players to stay in the city.</p>	5	<p>postea: accept 'after' if clearly an adverb in the right place</p> <p>concur<u>su</u> populi facto: again, major error if no connection, but do not penalise if this has already occurred in section (viii)</p> <p>populi: 'population/ nation' = slight error</p> <p>facto: accept 'made' but 'done' = slight error</p> <p>cives a tubicines petiverunt ut...manerent: 'asked for the flute players to stay in the city (vel sim.)' = one major error</p>
	(x)	<p><i>eis permissum est ut tres dies <u>quotannis</u> vestibus pulchris ornati cum ingenti sono per vias <u>pompam</u> ducerent.</i></p> <p>They were allowed for three days every year to lead a procession through the streets, dressed in fine clothes and with enormous noise.</p>	5	<p>cum: 'when' = major error</p> <p>vias: 'street' = slight error</p> <p>tres dies...pompam ducerent: accept 'lead a three day procession'</p>
	(xi)	<p><i>honor quoque in templo <u>vescendi</u> redditus est eis qui <u>sacrificiis</u> canant.</i></p> <p>The honour of holding a banquet in the temple was also restored to those who play at/for sacrifices.</p>	5	<p>quoque: omitted = major error</p> <p>qui canant 'those who played' = slight error.</p> <p>qui: 'in order to' = major error; 'sacrifices' as object = major error unless repeated from section (ii)</p>

Question			Answer	Mark	Guidance
2	(a)		speaking to Tacitus/ a conversation with Tacitus	1	
	(b)	(i)	a Roman businessman/knight	1	<b>or</b> other equivalent; accept 'horseman' must have 'Roman' in agreement to gain the mark
		(ii)	at the last races ... they sat beside each other/ he sat with him etc.	2	proximis required for first mark; can be 'nearest or 'closest' but not 'nearby'
	(c)		he has to ask him / he asked him... whether he is an Italian or a provincial	2	accept 'from the provinces/ a province'
	(d)	(i)	either Tacitus or Pliny	1	<b>both</b> names needed but if made clear in d(ii) give the mark
		(ii)	Tacitus said that the man would (certainly) know him ... from his studies/writing	2	accept 'books' but not 'a certain book'
	(e)	(i)	he cannot say ... how pleased he is	2	<b>or:</b> it pleased him ... very much
		(ii)	each of them/ they are famous .... from their studies/writing/books .... they would otherwise be unknown	3	
	(f)		they were both orators/writers Demosthenes was delighted to be recognised by name by a woman in the street Pliny also feels delighted because he is known by name	5	Any <b>five</b> of these, or other relevant points accept 'was rejoiced' as poor English but clear meaning accept 'the fame of his name'

	(g)	(i)	appearing/seeming boastful	1	accept 'proud'
		(ii)	he is not worried about it/ he's not afraid, concerned.... he is stating the opinion of other people..... not just his own opinion.... he is writing to a sympathetic friend.... who doesn't begrudge anyone receiving praise... and approves of Pliny receiving praise...	5	Any <b>five</b> of these, or other relevant points. Candidates will use their own words to express these or other points. An exact translation is not needed; rather an understanding of Pliny's thinking.

### Guidance on assessing translation from English into Latin

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

Each sentence is worth 5 marks. Assessors award up to 5 marks per sentence 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 meaning or relation to 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 at 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.

NB A major error is equivalent to two slight errors. No word will count for more than one major error although a verb, for example, can have errors of number, person, tense, mood and spelling. Omitted words are regarded as a major error.

Question			Answer	Mark	Guidance
3	(a)		<i>When a storm arose, the sailors decided to hold the ship near the coast.</i> postquam tempestas orta est, nautae navem prope oram tenere constituerunt.	5	<b>Accept</b> <i>ubi ... orta est</i> , also <i>cum ... orta esset</i> / <i>tempestate orta</i> (but wrong tense = slight error)
	(b)		I shall ask my mother whether I can invite four friends to dinner tomorrow. matrem meam rogabo num quattuor amicos ad cenam cras invitare possim.	5	<i>si</i> for 'if' = slight error <i>quattuor</i> : penalise as slight error any misspelling
	(c)		<i>By building beautiful houses my brother has become very rich.</i> aedificando pulchras villas meus frater divitissimus factus est.	5	<b>Accept</b> <i>aedificando domus pulchros;</i> <b>or</b> <i>villis/domibus pulchris aedificandis</i> Abl. Absolute <i>villis/domibus ... aedificatis</i> = slight error construction with <i>quod</i> or <i>cum</i> : <b>major</b> error <b>Accept</b> <i>ditissimus</i> :
	(d)		<i>If the children had not awoken the guards, the whole city would have been destroyed.</i> nisi liberi custodes excitavissent, tota urbs deleta esset.	5	<i>si ...non</i> : slight error 'children': <i>pueri</i> = slight error  <i>omnis/ cuncta urbs</i> : slight error
	(e)		<i>Many masters were afraid that their slaves would attack them while they were asleep.</i> multi domini timebant ne (sui) servi se dormientes oppugnarent.	5	<b>accept</b> <i>sui</i> omitted : <i>eorum</i> could also be correct as the English is not clear  'them' : <i>eos</i> could be correct as the English is not clear to whom 'them' refers  <i>dum dormirent</i> : <b>accept</b> <i>dum ... dormiunt/dormiebant</i> = slight error

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