

**Classics: Latin**

Advanced Subsidiary GCE

Unit **F361**: Latin Language

**Mark Scheme for June 2013**

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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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## Annotations

	Slash
	Consequential error
	Extendable horizontal line - Major error
	Extendable horizontal wavy line – Minor error
	Omission mark
	Unclear

## Question 1: Unseen Translation

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance	
				Content	Levels of response
1	1	legiones Romanae, cum imperatorem Neronem odissent, legatis suis persuadere conabantur ut imperium peterent.	5	<p>The passage has been divided into 14 sections, each worth 5 marks. Award up to 5 marks per translated section according to the 5-mark marking grid.</p> <p>See Appendix 1 for word list as agreed at Standardisation</p>	<p><b>5-mark grid</b></p> <p><b>[5]</b> Correct translation (as agreed at Standardisation), with one minor error allowed</p> <p><b>[4]</b> One serious error or two minor errors, otherwise the meaning is conveyed</p> <p><b>[3]</b> Most of the meaning conveyed, but several errors</p> <p><b>[2]</b> Half the meaning conveyed, the rest seriously flawed</p> <p><b>[1]</b> A minority of meaning conveyed</p> <p><b>[0]</b> No elements of meaning conveyed; no relation to Latin at all</p> <p>N.B. Consequential errors should not be penalised.</p>
	2	inter quos erat Galba, qui, quamquam iam senex erat, tribus legionibus praefectus erat.	5		
	3	primo Galba nolebat imperium palam accipere, quod nesciebat quot milites senatoresque sibi faverent;	5		
	4	deinde, simulac de morte Neronis certior factus est, Romam profectus est ad imperium postulandum.	5		
	5	in urbe senatores magnopere gaudebant,	5		
	6	quod credebant Galbam meliorem imperatorem fore quam Neronem.	5		
	7	cives tamen, quibus Nero ludos splendidos saepe dederat,	5		
	8	veriti ne Galba minus liberalis esset, erant iratissimi.	5		
	9	ille vero, dum Romam progreditur, tot homines necari iussit,	5		

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance	
				Content	Levels of response
	10	quos putavit inimicos sibi esse, ut maximus timor omnes occupaverit.	5		
	11	pauci milites Othoni, viro summae nobilitatis sed ingenii pessimi, persuaserunt ut ipse imperium quaereret.	5		
	12	praetoriani Othoni potius quam Galbae favebant,	5		
	13	quod ille multa praemia promiserat, hic nullum.	5		
	14	itaque pauci ex praetorianis Galbam in medio foro stantem occiderunt.	5		
			<b>70</b>		

## Question 2: Unseen Translation

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance	
				Content	Levels of response
2	1	Lucius Cassius, quem populus Romanus verissimum et sapientissimum iudicem esse putabat,	5	<p>The passage has been divided into 6 sections, each worth 5 marks. Award up to 5 marks per translated section according to the 5-mark marking grid.</p> <p>See Appendix 1 for word list as agreed at Standardisation</p>	<p><b>5-mark grid</b></p> <p><b>[5]</b> Correct translation (as agreed at Standardisation) with one minor error allowed</p> <p><b>[4]</b> One serious error or two minor errors, otherwise the meaning is conveyed</p> <p><b>[3]</b> Most of the meaning conveyed, but several errors</p> <p><b>[2]</b> Half the meaning conveyed, the rest seriously flawed</p> <p><b>[1]</b> A minority of meaning conveyed</p> <p><b>[0]</b> No elements of meaning conveyed; no relation to Latin at all</p> <p>N.B. Consequential errors should not be penalised.</p>
	2	saepe in causis quaerere solebat, 'cui bono fuit?'	5		
	3	sic vita hominum est, ut facinus committere nemo conetur sine spe emolumentum.	5		
	4	ego facile me paterer Cassio ipso iudicante pro Roscio dicere.	5		
	5	in hac enim causa cum videret illos plurimam pecuniam habere, hunc in summa egestate <sup>3</sup> esse,	5		
	6	crimen et suspicionem potius ad praedam adiungeret quam ad egestatem.	5		
			<b>30</b>		

## Question 3: Translation of English into Latin

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance	
				Content	Levels of response
3	(a)	Many Romans begged Marcus to hurry to Rome.  multi Romani Marcum oraverunt ut Romam festinaret.	6	<p>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.</p> <p>Each sentence is worth 6 marks. Award up to 6 marks for each sentence according to the 6-mark marking grid.</p> <p>See Appendix 1 for word list as agreed at Standardisation</p>	<p><b>6-mark grid</b></p> <p><b>[6]</b> Correct translation (as agreed at Standardisation) with one minor error allowed</p> <p><b>[5]</b> Minor errors only in syntax or accidence</p> <p><b>[4]</b> Rather more errors, but a good proportion of sentence correct</p> <p><b>[3]</b> Around half the accidence and syntax correct</p> <p><b>[2]</b> Accidence and syntax seriously flawed</p> <p><b>[1]</b> A very little correct Latin</p> <p><b>[0]</b> No correct Latin at all</p>
	(b)	By sailing quickly, Marcus reached the city in five days.  celeriter navigando, Marcus ad urbem quinque diebus pervenit.	6		
	(c)	When he entered the city, very many citizens came to greet him.  ubi urbem intravit, plurimi cives venerunt ut eum salutarent.	6		
	(d)	They feared that the soldiers would kill the new emperor.  veriti sunt ne milites novum imperatorem interficerent.	6		
	(e)	If he had not promised the soldiers many gifts, he would have been killed.  nisi militibus multa dona promississet, necatus esset.	6		
			<b>30</b>		

## APPENDIX 1 - Question 1 Wordlist

<i>legiones Romanae,</i>	the Roman legions / of Rome (of the Romans = minor error) (army = major error) (singular = major error)
<i>cum odissent</i>	since / because / as they hated (when = minor error) (had hated = minor error)
<i>imperatorem Neronem,</i>	the emperor Nero (commander / general = major error) ( <i>Neronem</i> = minor error)
<i>persuadere conabantur</i>	tried / were trying to persuade
<i>legatis suis</i>	their commanders / generals / legates (officers / leaders = minor error) (ambassadors / officials = major error; singular = major error) (his = major error)
<i>ut imperium peterent.  </i>	to seek / demand power / the empire/ rule (so that / in order to = major error) (attack = major error; search for / make for / look for / ask for = minor error) (command / order / kingdom = major error)
<i>inter quos</i>	among them / whom (between = minor error) (which = minor error)
<i>erat Galba,</i>	was Galba
<i>qui,</i>	who
<i>quamquam iam</i>	although now / already
<i>senex erat,</i>	he was old / an old man
<i>praefectus erat</i>	had been put in charge / was in charge / led / was commander / prefect / leader (was put in charge / had been in charge / was governing = minor error)
<i>tribus legionibus.  </i>	three legions
<i>primo</i>	at first / firstly / first
<i>Galba nolebat</i>	Galba did not wish / did not want / refused / was reluctant
<i>imperium palam accipere,</i>	to accept / receive / take power openly / publicly (openly out of context = minor error) (if 'command' / 'order' repeated, ignore)

<i>quod nesciebat</i>	because / as / since he did not know (which = major error)
<i>quot milites</i>	how many soldiers (which / what = minor error) (whether = major error)
<i>senatoresque</i>	and senators (and out of context = major error)
<i>sibi faverent;  </i>	favoured / supported / followed / would support him
<i>deinde, simulac</i>	then / after / next, as soon as (when = minor error) (at the same time as = minor error, <b>but</b> if prepositional = major error)
<i>certior factus est</i>	he was informed / learned / was made more certain (certain = major) (it was made (more) certain = major error)
<i>de morte Neronis,</i>	about / of the death of Nero (the death of Nero had become (more) certain = two major errors)
<i>Romam profectus est</i>	he set out / departed to Rome (allow 'Rome' as object if verb unknown) (he went / travelled / advanced / progressed to Rome = major error)
<i>ad imperium postulandum.  </i>	to / in order to / so that he could demand power (ask for / seek / postulate = minor error; seize / gain / take / receive = major error) (purpose not recognised = major error)
<i>in urbe</i>	in the city / Rome
<i>senatores magnopere gaudebant,  </i>	the senators (very) greatly rejoiced / were very happy / were very pleased / joyful / were celebrating greatly (cheering = minor error)
<i>quod credebant</i>	because they believed / thought / were thinking (trusted = minor error)
<i>Galbam fore</i>	(that) Galba would be (wrong tense = major error) (will be = minor error)
<i>meliozem imperatorem</i>	a better emperor (if 'commander' / 'general' repeated, ignore) (missed comparative = major error; greater = major error)
<i>quam Neronem.  </i>	than Nero
<i>cives tamen,</i>	however / but / nevertheless / yet the citizens
<i>quibus Nero</i>	to / for whom Nero
<i>saepe dederat</i>	had often given (gave = minor error) (always = major error)
<i>ludos splendidos,  </i>	splendid shows (singular = minor error)

<i>veriti ne</i>	fearing / afraid lest / that (feared = major error if no continuity)
<i>Galba esset</i>	Galba was / would be
<i>minus liberalis,</i>	less generous
<i>erant iratissimi.  </i>	were very angry (missed superlative = major error)
<i>ille vero,</i>	he / that man / Galba ('he' followed by 'there' / 'from there' etc. = major error) (this man = minor error) indeed / however / in fact / truly / in truth
<i>dum Romam progreditur,</i>	while he was proceeding / advancing / progressing / on his way to Rome (when = minor error; since = major error) (he was arriving at Rome = one major error) (was going = minor error) (present tense = major error) (Rome as object if verb unknown = OK)
<i>tot homines</i>	so many men (omission of 'so' = minor error)
<i>necari iussit,  </i>	he ordered to be killed (to kill = major error)
<i>quos putavit</i>	whom he thought / believed / considered / because he thought they / them
<i>inimicos sibi esse,</i>	were / to be his enemies / hostile to him (enemy = minor error)
<i>ut maximus timor</i>	that very great / the greatest fear (most = minor error) (omission of result = major error) ( 'so / and so' expressing result after missed <i>tot</i> = OK, <b>but</b> after correct <i>tot</i> 'so that' = minor error)
<i>omnes occupaverit.  </i>	seized / gripped / possessed / took possession of everyone / all (occupied / filled = minor error; took = major error) (everyone was gripped by the greatest fear = OK)
<i>pauci milites</i>	(a) few soldiers
<i>Othoni persuaserunt,</i>	persuaded Otho
<i>viro summae nobilitatis</i>	a man of very great / very high / highest / greatest / utmost nobility (missed superlative = major error; men = major error) (a very noble man = OK)

<i>sed ingenii pessimi,</i>	but (of) very bad / worst / lowest / very poor / appalling character (ability / intelligence = minor error) (missed superlative = major error)
<i>ut ipse</i>	that he himself should / to ... himself (purpose = major error)
<i>imperium quaereret.  </i>	seek / look for / go after / strive for / demand power (search for / request / ask for = minor error)
<i>praetoriani favebant</i>	the praetorians / guards / praetorian soldiers (just 'soldiers' = minor error) supported / favoured / were supporting
<i>Othoni</i>	Otho
<i>potius quam Galbae,  </i>	rather / more than Galba (gave more support to Otho than to Galba = OK)
<i>quod ille</i>	because he / the former / that man / Otho
<i>multa praemia promiserat,</i>	had promised many rewards / prizes (promised = minor error) (gifts = minor error) (much money = one major error)
<i>hic nullum.  </i>	the latter / this one / Galba (that man = minor error; he = major error (because no differentiation)) none / nothing / not one / no reward
<i>itaque</i>	and so / therefore (in this way = major error)
<i>pauci ex praetorianis</i>	a few (of the / out of the / from the) praetorians (ex-praetorians = major error)
<i>Galbam occiderunt</i>	killed / murdered / assassinated / executed Galba
<i>in medio foro stantem.  </i>	(while) (he was) standing in the middle of the forum.

<i>Lucius Cassius,</i>	Lucius Cassius
<i>quem populus Romanus</i>	who(m) the Roman people / people of Rome (allow 'citizens') (population = minor error)
<i>putabat esse</i>	thought / believed / considered to be / was (allow 'to have been') (was thought, no agent = major error)
<i>verissimum</i>	a very true / very honest / very upright
<i>et sapientissimum iudicem,  </i>	and (very) wise judge (very wise and very true etc. = OK)
<i>saepe in causis</i>	often (always = major error unless penalised in Q.1) in cases (causes / charges / reasons / reasoning = major error) (in a case = minor error)
<i>quaerere solebat,</i>	was accustomed / used to ask / enquire (search for = major error) (only asked = two major errors)
<i>'cui bono fuit?'  </i>	to whose benefit it was / was it / who benefited (who was of benefit / who would benefit = major error)
<i>sic vita hominum est,</i>	such / thus / in this way is the life of men / people / mankind / humans / man (of a man = major error)
<i>ut nemo conetur</i>	(so) that no one tries / would try (may / might try = major error; as / in order that / to = major error)
<i>facinus committere</i>	to commit / carry out a crime / outrage / misdeed (deed = major error)
<i>sine spe emolumentis.  </i>	without hope / expectation of profit
<i>ego me paterer</i>	I would allow / suffer / permit myself (persuade = minor) (missed subjunctive = major error; I myself = major error)
<i>facile</i>	easily (out of context = minor) (I would find it easy to... = OK)
<i>pro Roscio dicere</i>	to speak for / on behalf of / defend Roscius (say = minor error)
<i>Cassio ipso iudicante.  </i>	(with) Cassius himself (serving) as judge / if Cassius were judging / judge / while Cassius was judging (Cassio = minor error)

<i>in hac enim causa,</i>	for in this case (cause / reason etc. = major error unless already penalised) (‘for’ out of context = major error) (in that case = minor error)
<i>cum videret</i>	when / since he saw / was seeing / could see (might see / would see = minor error)
<i>illos habere</i>	them / Titus and Capito to have / having / with / that they had / have
<i>plurimam pecuniam,</i>	(very) much / a lot of money (much more money = minor error)
<i>hunc esse</i>	(and / but) this man / him / Roscius / the defendant to be / that this man / he was / is (that man = minor error)
<i>in summa egestate,  </i>	in (very) great poverty / very poor
<i>potius adiungeret</i>	he would rather attribute / join / connect (missed subjunctive = major error) (add = minor error)
<i>crimen et suspicionem</i>	guilt / crime / accusation and suspicion
<i>ad praedam</i>	to reward / profit / gain / booty / plunder / spoils (wealth / prize = minor error)
<i>quam ad egestatem.  </i>	than to poverty.

<i>Many Romans</i>	multi Romani / multae Romanae
<i>begged Marcus</i>	Marcum oraverunt / orabant (rogabant = minor error)
<i>to hurry</i>	ut festinaret / contenderet (allow 'oraverunt ut Marcus festinaret')
<i>to Rome.  </i>	Romam (allow ad Romam).
<i>By sailing</i>	navigando / navigans
<i>quickly,</i>	celeriter
<i>Marcus reached the city</i>	Marcus ad urbem pervenit / advenit (ad omitted = minor error; venit = minor error)
<i>in five days.</i>	quinque diebus (dies = minor error).
<i>When he entered</i>	ubi / postquam intravit / cum intravisset / ingressus est / intraret etc.
<i>the city,</i>	(in) urbem
<i>very many citizens</i>	plurimi cives (multi / multissimi = minor error)
<i>came</i>	venerunt / veniebant
<i>to greet him.</i>	ut eum salutarent / ad eum salutandum (allow 'qui eum salutarent').
<i>They feared</i>	veriti sunt / verebantur / timebant / metuebant etc.
<i>that the soldiers</i>	ne milites
<i>would kill</i>	necarent / interficerent / occiderent (allow necaturi essent)
<i>the new emperor.</i>	novum imperatorem / principem.
<i>If not</i>	nisi (si non = OK if non precedes the verb)
<i>he had promised</i>	promisisset
<i>the soldiers</i>	militibus
<i>many gifts,</i>	multa dona (praemia = minor error)
<i>he would have been killed.</i>	necatus / occisus / interfectus esset.

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