

Mark Scheme for June 2013

OCR (Oxford Cambridge and RSA) is a leading UK awarding body, providing a wide range of qualifications to meet the needs of candidates of all ages and abilities. OCR qualifications include AS/A Levels, Diplomas, GCSEs, Cambridge Nationals, Cambridge Technicals, Functional Skills, Key Skills, Entry Level qualifications, NVQs and vocational qualifications in areas such as IT, business, languages, teaching/training, administration and secretarial skills.

It is also responsible for developing new specifications to meet national requirements and the needs of students and teachers. OCR is a not-for-profit organisation; any surplus made is invested back into the establishment to help towards the development of qualifications and support, which keep pace with the changing needs of today's society.

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.

OCR will not enter into any discussion or correspondence in connection with this mark scheme.

© OCR 2013

Annotations

Annotation	Meaning
	Unclear
	Benefit of doubt
	Incorrect answer
	Error/major error in translation
	Minor error/minor error in translation
	Relevance
	Correct answer/full credit given
	Harmful addition
	Repeated or consequential error
	Omission mark

SECTION A

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
1		B – leisure (1)	1	
2		D – whether they existed (1) E – whether they had supernatural power (1)	2	
3		C – fear (1)	1	
4		he heard about / what had happened to/the example/case of / death of (1) Curtius Rufus (1)	2	Do not penalise spelling of Curtius Rufus Allow Curtius Allow Rufus
5		boat/ship (1); by sea (1); sailing (1);	1	accept anything to do with ‘on water’ eg river, lake
6		the figure met Curtius/the figure was on the beach (1) he saw / caught sight of a figure (1) he spoke to the figure / the figure spoke to him (1)	1	
7		he is afflicted by/ entangled / entwined with/has (1) a disease/illness (1); he was sick / ill (1)	2	do not accept ‘unwell’
8	(a)	hope (of recovery) (1); getting better (1)	1	
	(b)	C – none (1)	1	
9		<i>deserta</i> : the house was deserted (1) <i>damnata solitudine</i> : it was condemned to isolation/it was isolated (1) it was condemned (1) <i>tota relicta</i> : it was (totally) abandoned <i>monstro</i> : the reference to the monster makes it seem unattractive; accept anything to do with ‘monstrous’ alliteration of ‘d’ in ‘deserta inde damnata solitudine domus’ – harsh sounds (tanti) mali: it had things wrong with it <i>suspecta</i> (1) <i>vilitas</i> (1): he was suspicious / about its cheapness	3	One mark for each point, but the Latin must be quoted

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance	
10	<p><i>percunctatus</i>: he investigated everything thoroughly, which suggests he is interested in buying the house (1)</p> <p><i>nihilo minus</i>: he was no less keen to rent having made the investigations (1)</p> <p><i>immo</i>: (but/rather) this emphasizes the fact that he is now even more keen (1)</p> <p><i>tanto magis</i>: he was more keen to rent (having made investigations) (1)</p> <p>omnia (1) docetur (1): he was told everything, he was keen to know 'long sentence' (venit...conducit) OK so long as some Latin quoted</p>	2	Any two of these Do not accept 'vilitas' - cheapness	
			Content	Levels of response
11	<p>what the ghost did</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>catenis insonabat</i>: the rattling of the chains is dramatic • <i>innuentem</i>: the ghost was beckoning him; a strange, mysterious atmosphere is building • <i>rursus idem quod</i>: the ghost is making the same sign again; this hints at desperation; it feels like the story is coming to the climax • <i>lento gradu</i>: the slow, laboured walk of the ghost is dramatic • <i>quasi gravis vinculis</i>: the explanation that it is as if he is weighed down by heavy chains is shocking • <i>repente dilapsa</i>: choice of word/melted away is mysterious and dramatic, as is the speed of its disappearance • <i>deserit</i>: the choice of word (deserts) gives the passage a dramatic feel • repetition of <i>deserit...desertus</i> to convey the idea of deserting • <i>alliteration of 'd' in 'delapsa desertit...desertus'</i> draws attention to the disappearance • <i>adit magistratus</i>: his going to officials give the story a dramatic climax. <p>the shocking discoveries that Athenodorus made the next day</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>inveniuntur</i>: the promotion of the verb to the beginning of the sentence shows the importance of the finds 	10	<p>The points given are indicative and offer question specific guidance. Any other acceptable points must be rewarded.</p> <p>Answers must be marked using the level descriptors in the 10-mark marking grid at the end of the mark scheme, taking into account QWC when placing the answer within the band.</p> <p>Candidates should make a range of points which may include reference to the suggested bullets. Emphasis should be on answering the question</p>	<p>Level 4 9–10</p> <p>Level 3 6–8</p> <p>Level 2 3–5</p> <p>Level 1 0–2</p>

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>inveniuntur</i>: historic present to increase the vividness and immediacy; the historic present contrast with the participles • <i>ossa inserta catenis et implicita</i>: the shocking nature of the find is dramatic in itself • <i>inserta... implicita</i>: the two participles graphically show the extent to which the skeleton is bound with the chains • <i>corpus aevo terraque putrefactum</i>: chiasmus to contrast the two things that have decomposed the body, time and the earth • <i>putrefactum</i>: vivid, shocking detail • <i>nuda et exesa</i>: graphic detail about the decomposition; the body has literally been eaten away • <i>vinculis</i>: word order; the fact that the body was bound in chains is emphasised. • repetition of <i>vinculis</i> to convey the shocking nature of the chains 		<p>and on illustrating that answer with detailed reference to the passage.</p> <p>Suggested points included here. Candidates are not restricted to these.</p>
12		<p>A – A slave boy was sleeping. F – The men departed the way they had come in. G – On the next day the slave boy was found shaved H – The slave boy's hair was scattered around. J – These events happened in the reign of Domitian.</p>	5	
13		<p>Latin word: <i>immortalibus</i> (1) English translation: immortal/everlasting (1)</p>	2	For the translation, allow any form of word to do with immortal, eg immortality
14	(a)	A – the army (1)	1	
	(b)	a field/a plain/the Campus Martius/ on the swamp/marsh (of Capra) (1)	1	either answer do not allow 'camp'
15		crack/crash/crashing/noise/loudness (1) (of) thunder (1)	2	allow 'loud thunder bolts' = 2 large amounts of thunder = 1 allow 'lightning' for thunder
16		he/Romulus was hidden (1) in a (thick) cloud / mist / fog (1)	2	the king disappearing = 1 the cloud surrounded / covered him = 2 do not allow 'storm' for 2 nd mark

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
17	(a)	<p><i>deum</i>: he is hailed a god <i>deo natum</i>: and the son of a god ; the repetition of <i>deum/deo</i> emphasises his divinity <i>regem ... urbis Romanae</i>: he is hailed as king of the city; <i>parentemque</i>; he is called the father of the city; <i>salvere...iubent</i>: he is hailed as a god; the devotion is inferred by the verb 'hail'; <i>universi</i>: the whole assembly / everyone hailed him as a god</p>	4	<p>Accept any two valid points One mark for a point without the Latin quotation Two marks for the point with the Latin quotation included</p>
	(b)	they are praying to Romulus (1) so that he would (always) protect (1) his descendants (1)	3	
18	(a)	that Romulus had been torn to pieces (1) by (the hands of) the senators (1)	2	Allow 'killed' for 'torn to pieces'
	(b)	they didn't like the senators/they didn't believe that Romulus had become a god / it wasn't true / they were scared that Romulus would punish them (1)	1	Accept other sensible answers (so they wouldn't get caught; afraid of the senators)

SECTION B

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
19		A – a city (1)	1	
20		Latin word: <i>medio</i> . English translation: middle	2	
21		C – standing on a stone (1)	1	
22		loudly/he was proclaiming/ shouting / with a big/loud voice (1)	1	Allow either answer
23	(a)	(dead) body/corpse/a dead man/person (1)	1	Don't allow 'the dead'
	(b)	a reward / prize / great amount of money (1)	1	
24		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • start of a long list (<i>iam primum</i>) • it is necessary to stay perfectly awake (<i>eximie vigilandum est</i>) • all night (<i>totam noctem</i>) • the guard's eyes must be open and unsleeping (<i>apertis et inconivis oculis</i>) • his eyes should always be directed on the corpse (<i>semper in cadaver intentis</i>) • his glance must not be turned away anywhere (<i>nec acies usquam devertenda est</i>) • the worst of those witches creep up secretly (<i>cum illae pessimae sagae latenter arrepant</i>) • the witch's shape changed into any animal (<i>forma in quodvis animal conversa</i>) • they take the form of birds, dogs, mice and indeed even flies (<i>et aves et canes et mures, immo vero etiam muscas, induunt</i>) 	5	<p>Maximum three marks with no Latin quotation.</p> <p>Allow polysyndeton in final sentence, but no asyndeton elsewhere,</p> <p>One mark for type of animal; can gain one mark for 'etiam' (even) – extra point</p>
25		<p>A – Thelyphron was left alone with the corpse.</p> <p>B – Thelyphron rubbed his eyes.</p> <p>E – A weasel came in suddenly.</p> <p>G – The confidence of the weasel alarmed Thelyphron.</p> <p>I – Thelyphron ordered the weasel to go away.</p>	5	

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
26		dawn/(after) first light/in the morning/the next morning	1	
27		terrified/frightened (1)	1	
28		a lamp / light (1)	1	
29		she is wretched (1) and is weeping (1) she burst in (1) because her husband's dead (1)	2	Quotation of the Latin is not required but give credit where it is analysed/referred to any two of these
30		inspected (1) the corpse / body (1)	2	
31		(in/on) a bed/bier (1)	1	Allow 'in the forum'
32		the people/the crowd (1)	1	
33		his wife / bride (1)	1	
34		B – poisoned	1	
35		C – I shall give you very clear proofs of the truth. F – I shall reveal what no-one else could know.	2	
36	(a)	<i>(custos hic) sagacissimus</i> : he is described as the (most) keen-witted (guard); superlative to emphasise his efforts <i>exsertam vigiliam</i> : his guard duty is alert <i>industriam sedulam</i> : his efforts are described as determined <i>fallere non potuissent</i> : they had not been able to elude (him)	4	Accept any two valid points One mark for a point without the Latin quotation Two marks for the point with the Latin quotation included. Reference to 'vigiliam' only is not enough; allow 'he is alert'
	(b)	they threw a cloud of sleep on him (1) and buried him (1) in a deep rest (1)	3	
	(c)	'they did not stop until' / 'they kept on saying his name' suggests it took some time (1) his limbs were sluggish/cold (1) and they slowly obeyed / they struggled to obey the witches' commands (1)	3	

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance	
				Content	Levels of response
37		<p>Thelyphron's discovery of mutilations to his face</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>perterritus</i>: Thelyphron is terrified when he hears the words of the corpse; juxtaposition of <i>perterritus</i> and <i>dictis</i> to show how he is terrified immediately he has heard the words • <i>incipio</i>: he begins to examine his appearance; this raises the tension as we want to know exactly what he finds • short phrases to convey his speedy checks and his shock when his nose and ears come loose • <i>sequitur...deruunt</i>; single word sentences convey the stark reality and shock of his loss <p>The effect the mutilations had on him</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>inter pedes...</i>: this suggests that Thelyphron escaped on all fours, suggests he is trapped • <i>effugio</i>: he is escaping; credit mention of historic present • <i>frigido sudore defluens</i>: he is dripping with a cold sweat; the shock of his discovery has clearly taken its toll on him • <i>defluens</i>: he is dripping; the sweat is literally pouring off him • <i>debilis</i>: maimed; powerful word to describe his situation • <i>sic ridiculus</i>: again powerful word to describe how he feels, combined with <i>sic</i> to emphasise his feelings • repetition of <i>sic</i> to emphasise the mutilations • <i>ad patriam</i>: this is poignant as he cannot return to his native land • <i>dedecus</i> powerful word; humiliating condition • <i>dedecus...decenter</i>: sound effect to draw attention to his humiliating condition and his attempts to make himself decent • <i>isto</i>: Thelyphron, who is narrating the story, points to the patch covering up his nose; adds to the poignancy and personal nature of the tragedy 	10	<p>The points given are indicative and offer question specific guidance. Any other acceptable points must be rewarded.</p> <p>Answers must be marked using the level descriptors in the 10-mark marking grid at the end of the mark scheme, taking into account QWC when placing the answer within the band.</p> <p>Candidates should make a range of points which may include reference to the suggested bullets. Emphasis should be on answering the question and on illustrating that answer with detailed reference to the passage.</p> <p>Suggested points included here. Candidates are not restricted to these.</p>	<p>Level 4 9–10</p> <p>Level 3 6–8</p> <p>Level 2 3–5</p> <p>Level 1 0–2</p>

Level	Mark ranges	Characteristics of performance
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engagement with the question; Selection and coverage of supporting points; Choice and use of evidence from the Latin text; Accuracy of writing; Control of appropriate form and register; Organisation of answer.
4	9-10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some engagement with the question; A range of relevant points; Some appropriate Latin quotation with some discussion; Legible and accurate writing, conveying meaning clearly; Sustained control of appropriate form and register; Argument well organised.
3	6-8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fairly limited engagement with the question; Some relevant points; Limited appropriate Latin quotation with limited discussion; Legible and generally accurate writing, conveying meaning; Some control of appropriate form and register; Argument is organised.
2	3-5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Very limited engagement with the question; Few relevant points; Very little or no appropriate Latin quotation with very limited discussion; Legible and partially accurate writing, mostly conveying meaning; Limited control of form and register; Argument apparent in places, even if underdeveloped.
1	0-2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Little or no engagement with the question; Any points made are of little or no relevance; No appropriate Latin quotation or discussion; Writing may be illegible and/or contain many errors of spelling, punctuation and grammar, with meaning unclear; Very limited control of form and register; Argument difficult to discern.

Quality of Written Communication (QWC): the QCA guidance stipulates that all three strands of QWC must be explicitly addressed – hence in the marking grid the presence of bullet points 4–6. In assigning a mark, examiners must first focus on bullet points 1–3 to decide the appropriate Level using the Indicative mark scheme to inform their judgement. They should then consider the evidence of QWC to help them decide where, within the Level, it is best to locate the candidate's mark.

OCR (Oxford Cambridge and RSA Examinations)
1 Hills Road
Cambridge
CB1 2EU

OCR Customer Contact Centre

Education and Learning

Telephone: 01223 553998

Facsimile: 01223 552627

Email: general.qualifications@ocr.org.uk

www.ocr.org.uk

For staff training purposes and as part of our quality assurance programme your call may be recorded or monitored

Oxford Cambridge and RSA Examinations
is a Company Limited by Guarantee
Registered in England
Registered Office; 1 Hills Road, Cambridge, CB1 2EU
Registered Company Number: 3484466
OCR is an exempt Charity

OCR (Oxford Cambridge and RSA Examinations)
Head office
Telephone: 01223 552552
Facsimile: 01223 552553

© OCR 2013

