

**GCSE**

**Latin**

Unit **A401/02**: Latin Language 1  
(Mythology and Domestic Life) Higher Tier

General Certificate of Secondary Education

**Mark Scheme for June 2014**

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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

Annotation	Meaning
	Blank Page – this annotation must be used on all blank pages within an answer booklet (structured or unstructured) and on each page of an additional object where there is no candidate response. Check pages 7, 11 and 12.
	Benefit of doubt
	Incorrect point – comprehension questions only
	Harmful addition: additional information or alternative incorrect version
	Major error in translation
	Minor error in translation
	Repeated or consequential error (not penalised)
	Correct point – comprehension questions only (except for isolated knowledge of vocabulary in Qu 8)
	Omission mark
Highlight	Work seen and considered which does not harm the response
0	Mark awarded to section of translation
1	Mark awarded to section of translation
2	Mark awarded to section of translation
3	Mark awarded to section of translation
4	Mark awarded to section of translation

Qu	Answer	Mark	Guidance
1	It was huge (1), sacred to Ceres/a goddess/the goddess (1) and in the middle of the forest/wood/woods (1).	3	<p><b>ingens</b> 'huge' is the only acceptable answer.</p> <p><b>deae Cereri sacra erat</b> Accept 'It was the sacred tree of Ceres/a goddess/the goddess'. Do not accept 'It was sacred'. Do not accept 'It was sacred to the god'. Do not accept 'It was of the sacred goddess Ceres'.</p> <p><b>in media silva stabat</b> Ignore <i>stabat</i>. Insist on <i>media</i>.</p> <p><b>olim..stabat</b> Award one mark, even if the point is split across bullet points, e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It was sacred</li> <li>• It belonged to Ceres</li> </ul>
2	They understood that (1) the goddess/Ceres (1) would punish them (1).	3	<p><b>intellegebant</b> Accept 'knew'/'realised'/'were aware'. Do not accept 'thought'/'believed'.</p> <p><b>se</b> Accept 'anyone' (who harmed the tree) or similar.</p> <p><b>punituram esse</b> Future of <i>punituram</i> must be recognised. Accept 'They understood that they would be punished by the goddess'. 'They understood that they would be punished' =2/3. 'They understood that they would punish the goddess' = 1/3.</p>

Qu	Answer	Mark	Guidance
3 (a)	Cruel (1) Very stupid (1)	2	<b>crudelis</b> Do not accept 'very cruel'. Accept 'a man of cruelty'. <b>stultissimus</b> Accept 'most stupid'. Accept 'a man of the greatest stupidity'. Superlative of <i>stultissimus</i> essential for the mark
3 (b)	Worship Ceres (1) and (the) other gods (1)	2	<b>Cererem</b> Accept 'that/this/the goddess'; do not accept 'a goddess'. <b>aliosque deos</b> Do not accept 'other goddesses'. Accept 'or any of the other gods'. 'He refused to worship the gods' (no mention of Ceres) = 1/2.
4	To destroy (1) the tree of Ceres (1)	2	<b>deleret</b> 'destroy' is the only acceptable answer. <b>arborem Cereris</b> Insist on <i>Cereris</i> .
5	<b>B:</b> Erysichthon saw the Dryads sitting around the tree. <b>D:</b> The Dryads were worshipping the goddess.	2	

Qu	Answer	Mark	Guidance
6	If the Dryads (1) stay/remain there/here (1) they will be able to (1) guard the tree (1).	4	<p>Accept reported speech with same mark allocations: 'he said that if the Dryads stayed there, they would be able to guard the tree.'</p> <p><b>manebunt</b></p> <p>Accept 'will stay'.</p> <p>Do not accept 'were staying'.</p> <p>Do not accept 'wait'.</p> <p><b>arborem custodire</b></p> <p>Accept 'put the tree under guard'.</p> <p>Do not accept 'put the tree in custody'.</p> <p><b>poterunt</b></p> <p>Insist on the future/conditional tense.</p> <p><b>arborem custodire poterunt</b></p> <p>'The tree will be able to be guarded' = 1/2 (no agent).</p> <p>'They will guard the tree' = 1/2 (omission of poterunt)</p>
7	He ordered them (1) to flee/run away (1).	2	<p>Ignore <i>vehementer</i>.</p> <p><b>fugere</b></p> <p>Do not accept 'escape'/'leave'.</p> <p><b>iussit</b></p> <p>Accept 'commanded'/'told'/'bade'.</p> <p>Do not accept 'made'/'asked'.</p> <p>'He made them flee' = 1/2</p>

Question 8		Answer	Marks	Guidance	
				Content	Levels of response
	(i)	<i>Erysichthon ridens, cum securem cepisset, arborem ferociter percussit..</i>	4	The passage has been divided into 5 sections, each worth 4 marks. Award up to 4 marks per translated section according to 4-mark marking grid.	<b>4 mark-grid</b> <b>(4)</b> Correct translation, with one minor error allowed.
	(ii)	<i>deinde duos servos arcessivit et clamavit, 'nunc laetus arborem deleo! vale, dea!'</i>	4	Underline major errors with a straight line, minor errors with a wavy line. If the section is completely wrong, or part of it cannot be analysed word by word, put a continuous line under the whole section or part. A word containing more than one error (e.g. wrong case and meaning) should be treated as a maximum of one major error.  Omissions should be marked with a caret ^. If a whole section is omitted, use 0.	<b>(3)</b> Overall sense clear, with one major AND one minor error, or three minor errors allowed.  <b>(2)</b> Part correct, but with overall sense lacking/unclear. Look for some correct structure.  <b>(1)</b> No continuous sense correct; isolated knowledge of vocabulary only (see * below).  <b>(0)</b> Totally incorrect.
	(iii)	<i>his auditis, Ceres lacrimavit sed nihil facere poterat</i>	4		
	(iv)	<i>multi perterriti Erysichthonem orabant ut desineret. ille tamen tam superbus erat ut eos non audiret:</i>	4	When one mark is given for isolated knowledge of vocabulary, use a tick to indicate correct meaning of unglossed words (minimum of two ticks required to award one mark).	* In order to gain 1 mark, the meaning of at least 2 unglossed words (excluding <i>et</i> ) must be correct. There is no need for the structure to be clear.
	(v)	<i>etiam necavit unum qui magna voce promittebat se arborem servaturum esse.</i>	4	<b>Major errors</b> Any omitted word is a major error. Unless there is a special ruling any error of tense, case or person etc. is a major error.	

Question 8	Answer	Marks	Guidance	
			Content	Levels of response
			<p><b>Minor errors</b></p> <p>1 Misspelling of names/failure to reproduce proper nouns in the nominative case – treat this as a minor error once only per name.</p> <p>Put REP above repeated and consequential errors, which should not be penalised. Pay particular attention to errors repeated from earlier comprehension questions.</p>	<p><b>Guidance continued</b></p> <p><b>Transposition of Active to Passive or vice-versa</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. If the correct agent/subject is expressed, accept.</li> <li>2. If the omitted agent is a pronoun, treat as a minor error on each occasion (not a repeated error). Put a wavy line under the verb, not an omission mark.</li> </ol>

Qu	Answer	Marks	Guidance
8.i	<p><u>Erysichthon ridens, cum securem cepisset, arborem ferociter percussit.</u></p> <p>Smiling Erysichthon, when he had seized the axe, struck the tree fiercely/ferociously.</p>	4	<p><b>ridens</b> Accept 'laughing'/'with a smile'/'with a laugh'. 'laughed and..' is a minor error. 'laughed' (with no coordination) is a major error.</p> <p><b>cum securem cepisset</b> Worth a maximum of 2 marks</p> <p><b>cum</b> Accept 'when'/'after'; 'although'/'since'/'as'/'because' is a minor error. However, accept 'since'/'as'/'because', if the <i>cum</i> clause relates to <i>ridens</i> ('Laughing, since he had taken the axe').</p> <p><b>cepisset</b> Accept pluperfect and perfect tenses. Accept 'had taken'/'had seized'/'had picked up'/'had taken up'; 'had captured' is a minor error; do not accept 'had held'.</p> <p><b>arborem ferociter percussit</b> Award one mark if correct, and the rest of the section is wrong. If correct, and most of the rest is wrong, but the <i>cum</i> clause is recognised, award 2 marks (for some correct structure).</p> <p><b>ferociter</b> Accept 'with ferocity'. 'very ferociously' is a minor error.</p> <p><b>percussit</b> Accept 'hit'.</p>

Qu	Answer	Marks	Guidance
8.ii	<p><i>deinde duos servos <u>arcessivit</u> et clamavit, 'nunc laetus arborem deleo! vale, dea!'</i></p> <p>Then he summoned two slaves and shouted, 'Now I happily destroy/am destroying the tree! Farewell, goddess!'</p>	4	<p><b>deinde</b> Accept 'Next'.</p> <p><b>servos</b> 'servants' is a minor error.</p> <p><b>arcessivit</b> Accept 'called for'/'sent for'.</p> <p><b>clamavit</b> Accept 'exclaimed'.</p> <p><b>laetus</b> Accept 'happy'/'joyful'/'joyfully'.</p> <p><b>arborem</b> Accept 'this tree'/'your tree'; 'a tree' is a minor error.</p> <p><b>deleo</b> 'I will destroy' is a minor error (special ruling on tense).</p> <p><b>laetus arborem deleo</b> 'I am happy now to destroy the tree' – one major error. 'Now I destroy the tree, I am happy' – one major error.</p> <p><b>vale</b> Accept 'Goodbye'/'Bye'.</p>

Qu	Answer	Marks	Guidance
8.iii	<p><i>his auditis, <u>Ceres</u> lacrimavit sed nihil facere poterat.</i></p> <p>When she heard these things, Ceres cried but was able to do nothing.</p>	4	<p><b>his</b></p> <p>Accept 'these things'/'this'.</p> <p><b>his auditis</b></p> <p>If ablative absolute is not properly coordinated with/subordinated to the rest of the sentence, treat as a major error (insert omission mark to indicate this).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• '(With) these things/this (having been) heard' – accept.</li> <li>• 'When/after/once/since/because/as these things had been heard – accept; 'Although' is a minor error.</li> <li>• 'These things were heard...<u>and</u> Ceres...' – accept.</li> <li>• 'Having heard these things, Ceres...' – accept.</li> <li>• 'Hearing these things, Ceres...' – accept.</li> </ul> <p>'He heard' (no coordination) = 2 major errors</p> <p>'When <u>he</u> heard this' = 1 minor error (for 'he' instead of 'she')</p> <p><b>lacrimavit</b></p> <p>Accept 'wept'.</p> <p><b>nihil</b></p> <p>Accept 'not...anything'.</p> <p><b>facere</b></p> <p>'to make' is a minor error.</p> <p><b>sed nihil facere poterat</b></p> <p>Accept 'but there was nothing she could do'.</p>

Qu	Answer	Marks	Guidance
8.iv	<p><i>multi perterriti <u>Erysichthonem</u> orabant ut desineret. ille tamen tam <u>superbus</u> erat ut eos non audiret.</i></p> <p>Many, terrified,(people/men) were begging Erysichthon to stop. However he was so arrogant that he did not listen to/hear them.</p>	4	<p><b>perterriti</b> Accept 'Many were terrified <u>and...</u>' (no connecting 'and' is a minor error). Accept 'Many, who were terrified,...'. Accept 'very frightened'; 'frightened'/'scared' is a minor error. 'Many of the terrified' is a major error.</p> <p><b>orabant</b> Accept 'begged' (special ruling on tense). Accept 'tried to beg'/'began to beg'.</p> <p><b>ut desineret</b> Rendered as a purpose clause is a minor error. Accept 'that he might stop'.</p> <p><b>ille</b> Accept 'that man'. Translated as 'He himself' is a major error.</p> <p><b>tamen</b> Accept 'But'.</p> <p><b>tam</b> 'too' is a major error.</p> <p><b>ille ... erat</b> 'However so great was his pride' is one major error.</p> <p><b>ut</b> Translated as 'and'/'so' (connective) is a major error.</p>

Qu	Answer	Marks	Guidance
8.v	<p><i>etiam necavit unum qui magna voce promittebat se <u>arborem</u> servaturum esse.</i></p> <p>He even killed one/a man who was promising in a loud voice that he would protect the tree.</p>	4	<p><b>ut...audiret</b>            Rendered as a purpose clause is a minor error.            'that he would not listen' is a minor error.            'that he could not hear' is a major error.</p> <p><b>etiam</b>            Accept 'also'.</p> <p><b>unum</b>            'someone' is a minor error; 'anyone'/'any one'/'no one' is a major error.</p> <p><b>qui magna voce</b>            'whose great voice' is one major error.</p> <p><b>magna voce</b>            One major error if both words are incorrect.            One minor error if misplaced (e.g. with <i>necavit</i>).            Accept 'in/with a big/great voice'/'loudly'.            Accept 'with a big/great shout'.            'with a big/great call' is a minor error.</p> <p><b>promittebat</b>            'promised' is a minor error (special ruling on tense).</p> <p><b>se</b>            Translated as 'she' is a minor error.            Translated as 'he himself' is a minor error e.g.</p>

Qu	Answer	Marks	Guidance
8.v			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• '(was promising that) he himself'</li> <li>• '(was promising that) he would...himself'</li> <li>• '(was) himself (promising that)'</li> </ul> <p>The omission of <i>se</i> is a major error (e.g. 'that the tree would be protected'). However, accept 'to protect the tree' (<i>se</i> is understood).</p> <p><b>servaturum esse</b></p> <p>Accept 'would save'/'would keep safe'.</p> <p>Accept 'was going to protect'/'was about to protect'/'was intending to protect'.</p> <p>'will save' is a minor error.</p> <p><b>se arborem servaturum esse</b></p> <p>Accept literal translation: 'himself to be about to save the tree'. If 'himself' is missing, consider as one major error – '(was promising) to be about to save the tree'.</p> <p>'that he would save <u>her</u> tree' is a minor error.</p>

Qu	Answer	Marks	Guidance
9	It was defeated/conquered by Erysichthon (1) and fell to the ground (1).	2	<p><b>ab Erysichthone victa</b>            Accept 'E. defeated the tree'.            Do not accept 'E. overpowered the tree'.            Accept 'It was vanquished/beaten by E.'            Accept 'E. was victorious over the tree'; do not accept 'E. was victorious'.            Do not accept references to the tree being a victim.</p> <p><b>in terram cecidit</b>            A reference to <i>in terram</i> is required (accept 'ground'/'earth'/'land').            Accept 'It fell on/onto the ground'.            Do not accept 'It fell into the ground'.</p>
10(a)	To the temple of Ceres (1)	1	<p><b>Cereris</b>  <i>Cereris</i> is required.            Accept 'of the goddess'.            Do not accept 'of a goddess'/'her' (temple).</p>
10(b)	To persuade her (1) to seek revenge (1)	2	<p><b>persuadebant</b>            Accept 'They were persuading'/'They tried to persuade'/'They began to persuade'.            Do not accept 'They used to persuade'/'They persuaded'/'They would persuade'.</p> <p><b>peteret</b>            Accept 'ask for'/'beg for'/'look for'.            Do not accept 'take'/'exact'/'get'.</p>

Qu	Answer	Marks	Guidance
11	(She) summoned Hunger/Fames/the goddess of hunger (1).	1	Ignore <i>dea</i> and <i>irata</i> . <b>arcessivit</b> Accept 'called for'/'sent for'.

Qu	Answer	Marks	Guidance
12	<p>She placed/put into him (1) (such great) love of food (1) (that) he dreamed about/of (1) the best dinners (1) all night (1).</p> <p>Accept any 4 correct points. Make only 4 annotations.</p>	4	<p><b>posuit</b> Accept 'She gave to him'/'She instilled in him'.</p> <p><b>tantum...posuit</b> 'She made him (1) love food' (1). 'She made him have (1) a love for food' (1) 'She was able to make him (1) love food (1). 'He was put (0 – no agent) into such a great love of food' (1).</p> <p><b>tantum...cibi</b> Do not accept 'He was always hungry' (must be some reference to loving food). Do not accept references to E. loving food <i>before</i> Hunger's intervention, e.g. 'She knew that E. loved food' = 0.</p> <p><b>totam noctem</b> Accept 'the whole night'/'through the night'. Do not accept 'every night'.</p> <p><b>cenis</b> Accept 'meals'. Insist on the plural. Do not accept 'food'.</p> <p><b>de...somniaret</b> Accept 'he had/saw a dream about'. Accept 'She made him dream about', if the result clause isn't recognised. Note that <i>de</i> is required for the mark.</p>

Qu	Answer	Marks	Guidance
13	<p><b>Any Latin – English pairing from:</b></p> <p><i>prima luce</i> (1) = at first light / dawn (1)</p> <p><i>surgens</i> (1) = getting up (1)</p> <p><i>statim</i> (1) = immediately/at once/instantly/straightaway (1)</p>	2	<p>Any mistranslation negates the second mark.</p> <p>If a candidate does not select an appropriate word or phrase, but produces an accurate translation, award one mark for the translation.</p>
14	He (always) wanted/desired more.	1	Do not accept 'He always wanted to eat'/'He was more hungry' (must be some reference to <u>wanting more</u> ).
15	He had no money (1). He sold his daughter (1).	2	<p><b>nullam pecuniam haberet</b></p> <p>Accept 'He had no more money'.</p> <p>Do not accept 'He had nothing left'.</p> <p><b>filiam suam vendidit</b></p> <p>Accept 'He had to sell his daughter'.</p>
16	He ate/consumed himself.	1	<p><b>consumebat</b></p> <p>Accept 'He was eating'/'He tried to eat'/'He began to eat'.</p>
17	<p><b>vendidit –</b></p> <p>Vending machine: sells sweets and drinks</p> <p>Vendor: someone who sells things (accept 'shopkeeper')</p> <p><b>fugere –</b></p> <p>Fugitive: someone fleeing/running away (accept escaping)</p> <p>Refuge: a place to which someone flees</p>	4	<p>Accept any other valid derivatives; accept any recognisable spelling of the derivative.</p> <p>Award one mark if the correct meaning of an incorrect derivative is given, or if the derivative and meaning are clearly transposed.</p> <p>The explanation of the derivative must be the same part of speech or have a sufficiently clear explanation.</p> <p>Be prepared to use BOD.</p>

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