

**GCE**

**Classics: Latin**

Unit **F361**: Latin Language

Advanced Subsidiary GCE

**Mark Scheme for June 2015**

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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 used in Scoris (to include abbreviations and subject-specific conventions)

	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.
	Slash (section break)
	Consequential / repeated error
	Extendable horizontal line - Major error
	Extendable horizontal wavy line – Minor error
	Omission mark
	Unclear (illegible)
	Indicates an element is ignored in marking

Subject-specific Marking Instructions that apply across the whole question paper.

- Do not penalise the same vocabulary error more than once in each passage.
- A wrong past tense is always a minor error; any other wrong tense is a major error.
- Errors of number are major errors unless otherwise indicated.
- A wrong construction is always a major error.
- All omitted words count as major errors (except for *et*, which is usually minor; NB omission of *–que* is a major error each time).
- A retained oblique ending on a proper name is penalised the first time it occurs with that name.
- Misspellings of words and names are ignored, so long as they are identifiable.
- Translations may be literal or idiomatic: there is no difference in the marking.

**Subject-specific marking instructions for each type of question.****A Latin - English**

1. Ensure that every blank page is marked BP.
2. Insert a slash at the end of every section.
3. Use CON for consequential or repeated error (of vocabulary; other occasions will be indicated in Appendix 2)..
4. Use straight line for each major error (max 1 in one Latin word); if errors are continuous, you can use a long straight line.
5. Use a wavy line for each minor error (max. 2 in one Latin word).
6. Use omission mark for each word omitted.
7. Use question mark if you can't read a word.
8. Do not penalise spelling errors provided it is clear that the correct word is intended.
9. Retained oblique endings on proper names are always minor errors.
10. Please ensure that annotations are made with the correct section highlighted in the box at the right.
11. On each script, look to see if the candidate has attempted all three sections; when this happens, you must mark all three sections; Scoris will take the higher of the two marks automatically.
12. Insert NR on either Q2 or Q3, whichever is not attempted. NB If Q 3 is attempted, you must enter NR for every Q 2 section **before** starting to mark Q3.
13. The Wordlist (Appendix 2) will give a range of acceptable translations for each Latin word or phrase, together with unacceptable versions, labelling these as major or minor errors. You will inevitably meet many more variations, and will have to use your judgement, based on the range of examples listed.

14. Broadly speaking, the following are virtually always major errors:

wrong case, agreement, person, number, construction, meaning (unless close), tense (unless a wrong past tense); words omitted (except for *et*); words out of context; wrong degree of comparison, participial phrase (e.g. ablative absolute) converted into main clause without modified connection.

15. The following are often, but not always, minor errors:

wrong past tense, retained oblique ending on proper names.

16. The awarding of a mark can be problematic. Proceed as follows:

5 Correct or one minor error.

4 One major or two minor errors; N.B. One major + one minor error cannot give 4.

3 More than one major or two minor errors, but majority of sense rendered; this can be difficult at the lower end of the mark; what you should look for is some continuous sense, e.g. a whole clause or extended phrase; if the majority of Latin words are correctly translated in a section, this may indicate a majority of sense, but not necessarily, if there is little connected sense. In an average section, one major and one minor error (or equivalent) will nearly always point to a mark of 3.

2 'Half the meaning' is the hardest thing to quantify; if there is some connected sense, the section probably deserves a 2 rather than a 1; if in a two-clause section one clause is correct and one completely wrong, a 2 is indicated (but if the 'wrong' clause includes a correct element, it will probably be worth 3). The mark of 2 represents not a single point on the continuum, but a band, the width of which will depend on variables like the importance of words and length and complexity of the section.

1 A clear minority of meaning. If a section contains one or two isolated words correctly translated, it will be worth 1.

0 This should be reserved for a section that contains no correctly translated words (including correct syntax); i.e. some basic vocabulary knowledge is not sufficient for a 1. Similarly *sed* or *et* translated correctly, but all else wrong, deserves a 0.

17. Proportion of sense:

Your judgement of this will vary according to the length of each section. In a very short section, two wrong words could indicate a minority of sense (i.e. a mark of 1), whereas in a long or complex section, two wrong words would automatically give a mark of 3.

18. Alternative answers:

If a candidate gives two translations of a word, and both are correct, just accept it.

If two translations are given, of which one is correct and one wrong, mark it as an error.

If a candidate uses brackets, use your judgement to determine the purpose of the brackets. E.g. if it is clear that the candidate intends the word in brackets to be ignored by the examiner, then do so; if it is clear that the candidate intends the word in brackets to be read, then do so and mark wrong if wrong. Again, if two such alternatives give correct and incorrect versions, then mark it wrong.

## **B English – Latin**

1. Note that these sentences are marked out of 6, not 5.
2. In this question, all errors are counted as minor (wavy lines only).
3. Each Latin word can have a maximum of two errors.
4. Automatically two errors:
  - An omitted word
  - a wrong construction
  - wrong case and number or case and declension or declension and number in a noun
  - in verbs, any two of:
    - wrong number, wrong person, wrong tense, wrong mood, wrong spelling, meaning, wrong voice
  - in adjectives, wrong agreement + wrong formation.
5. A misspelt word is a minor error (but if the word contains another error, show two wavy lines).
6. Marks are awarded as follows:
  - 6 should be given for a correct translation or one containing a single error.
  - 5 is automatic for two or three errors.
  - 4 usually four or five errors, but mostly correct.
  - 3 half the syntax and accidence correct (N.B. verbs are more than half right if they contain only two errors).
  - 2 mostly wrong (i.e. few correct words, but odd vocabulary and endings right)
  - 1 virtually all wrong (i.e. scarcely any correct vocabulary or ending).
  - 0 (very rare) absolutely nothing correct.

## Question 1: Unseen Translation

Section	Answer	Marks	Guidance	Levels of response
		[70]		
1	nonnulli duces Romani domum amici cuiusdam advenerunt, ut cenam consumerent.	5	The passage has been divided into 14 sections, each worth 5 marks.  N.B. Consequential errors should not be penalised.	<b>5-mark grid</b> <b>AO1 – 35</b> <b>AO2 – 35</b>  <b>[5]</b> Correct translation (as agreed at Standardisation), with one minor error allowed <b>[4]</b> One serious error or two minor errors, otherwise the meaning is conveyed <b>[3]</b> Most of the meaning conveyed, but several errors <b>[2]</b> Half the meaning conveyed; the rest seriously flawed <b>[1]</b> A minority of meaning conveyed <b>[0]</b> No elements of meaning conveyed; no relation to Latin at all
2	forte Collatinus quoque aderat. dum cenant <sup>1</sup> de multis aliis rebus loquebantur et de uxoribus suis.	5	See Appendix 2 for word list as agreed at Standardisation	
3	cum vino incaluissent, <sup>2</sup> suam quisque magno studio laudabat.	5		
4	certamine orto, Collatinus silentium postulavit negavitque verbis opus esse.	5		
5	‘in equos ascendamus,’ inquit, ‘Romamque festinemus!’	5		
6	ibi uxores nostras visitare <sup>3</sup> possumus, quae nos non exspectant.	5		
7	tum videbimus quis earum dignissima sit laude.	5		
8	paucis horis cognoscetis quanto melior ceteris uxoribus sit Lucretia mea.’	5		
9	quibus verbis incitati, omnes ad urbem quam celerrime equis vecti sunt ad uxores inspiciendas.	5		

Section	Answer	Marks	Guidance	Levels of response
		[70]		
10	postquam urbem prima noctis hora ingressi sunt, Collatinus amicis persuasit ut primum ceteras uxores, deinde suam visitarent. <sup>3</sup>	5		
11	amici irati erant ubi uxores suas in convivio <sup>4</sup> splendido <sup>5</sup> vinum bibentes viderunt.	5		
12	deinde Collatinus amicos domum suam duxit.	5		
13	ibi, quamquam nox erat, Lucretiam deditam <sup>6</sup> lanae <sup>7</sup> inter ancillas invenerunt.	5		
14	hoc solum amici dicere potuerunt – Lucretiam maxime laudandam esse.	5		

## Question 2: Unseen Translation

Section	Answer	Marks	Guidance	Levels of response
		<b>[30]</b>		
1	hunc enim virum in ea civitate, in qua sit natus, gentis insignis esse concedis <sup>1</sup>	5	<p>The passage has been divided into 6 sections, each worth 5 marks.</p> <p>N.B. Consequential errors should not be penalised.</p> <p>See Appendix 2 for word list as agreed at Standardisation</p>	<p><b>5-mark grid</b>  <b>AO1 – 15</b>  <b>AO2 – 15</b></p> <p><b>[5]</b> Correct translation (as agreed at Standardisation), with one minor error allowed  <b>[4]</b> One serious error or two minor errors, otherwise the meaning is conveyed  <b>[3]</b> Most of the meaning conveyed, but several errors  <b>[2]</b> Half the meaning conveyed; the rest seriously flawed  <b>[1]</b> A minority of meaning conveyed  <b>[0]</b> No elements of meaning conveyed; no relation to Latin at all</p>
2	et multos annos, relictis rebus suis omnibus, in nostris bellis cum nostris imperatoribus pugnasse,	5		
3	nulliusque laboris, nullius proelii expertem <sup>2</sup> fuisse.	5		
4	haec sunt omnia plena laudis, nec in iis rebus crimen est ullum.	5		
5	ubi igitur est crimen? quod ei Pompeius civitatem dedit.	5		
6	huiusne crimen? minime, nisi honor ignominia <sup>3</sup> putanda est.	5		

## Question 3: Translation of English into Latin

Section	Indicative Content	Marks	Guidance	Levels of response
		[30]		<b>6-mark grid</b>
(a)	The man, whom the citizens had praised, did not depart from the city. <i>vir, quem cives laudaverant, ab urbe non discessit.</i>	6	There are many acceptable ways of translating the English sentences into correct Latin. One example for each sentence is given left. Acceptable alternatives will be agreed at Standardisation, but examiners should be ready to accept other versions that accurately render the meaning into Latin.  Each sentence is worth 6 marks.  See Appendix 2 for word list as agreed at Standardisation	<b>AO1 – 15</b> <b>AO2 – 15</b> <b>[6]</b> Correct translation (as agreed at Standardisation), with one minor error allowed <b>[5]</b> Minor error[s] only in syntax or accidence <b>[4]</b> Rather more errors, but a good proportion of sentence correct <b>[3]</b> Around half the accidence and syntax correct <b>[2]</b> Accidence and syntax seriously flawed <b>[1]</b> A very little correct Latin <b>[0]</b> No correct Latin at all
(b)	He said that he preferred to stay among his friends. <i>dixit se inter amicos manere malle.</i>	6		
(c)	'Let braver men attack our enemies,' he shouted in a great voice. <i>'viri fortiores hostes nostros oppugnent,' magna voce clamavit.</i>	6		
(d)	The senators begged the man's wife to try to persuade him. <i>senatores uxorem hominis oraverunt ut ei persuadere conaretur.</i>	6		
(e)	She asked her husband whether he understood what the citizens wanted. <i>maritum rogavit num intellegeret quid cives vellent.</i>	6		

## APPENDIX

Use this space if you have extensive subject specific information that is inappropriate to include in 12 above.

## Question 1 Wordlist

<b>1</b> nonnulli duces Romani	Some / a few / several (many / numerous = minor error) Roman (of the Romans = minor error; of Rome = major error) (allow 'some of the Roman leaders') leaders / commanders / generals / officers
domum advenerunt	came to / reached / arrived at (went / came together at = minor error) the house / home
amici cuiusdam,	of a (certain) friend (of certain / some friends = major error; of friends = 2 major errors)
ut cenam consumerent.	to eat / consume dinner / a meal (food = major error)
<b>2</b> forte Collatinus quoque aderat.	By chance Collatinus also was there / was present.
dum cenant	While (when = minor error) they dined / ate / were dining / eating / while dining (present tense = minor error)
loquebantur	they talked / spoke / were talking / chatting / discussing (they would talk = minor error) (passive without the agent = minor error)
de multis aliis rebus	about many other things / matters / topics / subjects
et de uxoribus suis.	and about their wives. (wives and other ... = OK)

<b>3</b> cum vino incaluissent,	When / since they had grown hot / grew hot / having got drunk / when they were drunk etc. from / with / because of (anything singular) had been made hot by (the wine) = OK
suam quisque laudabat	each / every (man) praised / was praising / began to praise his (own) wife (his own (no wife) = minor error)
magno studio	with great enthusiasm / passion / devotion / zeal (study = major error) (greatest / very great = major error)
<b>4</b> certamine orto,	A contest / competition / rivalry / struggle (battle = minor error) having arisen / started / begun / originated (after a struggle = one major error (for omission)) (Accept paraphrase as subordinate clause.)
Collatinus silentium postulavit	Collatinus demanded / called for / asked for (postulated = minor error) silence / quiet
negavitque	and said ... not / denied (and omitted = major error)
verbis opus esse.	there was (any) need of / for (any) words. (with / to words (if <i>opus</i> is wrongly translated), count as consequential error)
<b>5</b> 'in equos ascendamus,' inquit,	He said, 'Let us mount / climb (rise = minor error) (we must climb / we might climb = minor error; we shall climb / we climb = major error) (onto) (our) horses
'Romamque festinemus!	and (let us) hurry / hasten (may / might hurry = minor error; will hurry / hurry = major error (not consequential on parallel error with <i>ascendamus</i> ) to Rome!

<b>6</b> ibi visitare <sup>3</sup> possumus	There (then = major error; where = OK if correctly linked to previous sentence; if not correctly linked, = major error) we can visit (allow 'will be able')
uxores nostras,	our wives,
quae nos non exspectant.	who (which = minor error) are not expecting / do not expect / us. (wait for = minor error) (future = major error) (with them not expecting us = one major error)
<b>7</b> tum videbimus	Then we shall see (we would / should see = major error)
quis earum	which / who of them
dignissima sit laude.	is most / very worthy / deserving (will be / would be = major error) of praise. (to praise = major error) (by / with etc. after wrong meaning of <i>divitissima</i> = cons.)
<b>8</b> paucis horis	In / after a few hours
cognoscetis	you will learn / find out / get to know / realise / see / observe (may learn etc. = major error) (understand / know = minor error)
quanto melior	how much better
ceteris uxoribus	than (the) other wives (from / by / with = major error) (remaining = minor error)
sit Lucretia mea.'	my Lucretia is.' (will be = major error)
<b>9</b> quibus verbis incitati,	Urged on / spurred on / incited / aroused / encouraged / moved (incensed = major error; inflamed = minor error) by these words (which = minor)
omnes vecti sunt	all / everyone rode / travelled / were carried / went / were brought / were conveyed (raced = minor error; departed = major error)
quam celerrime	as quickly as possible (very quickly = major error)
equis ad urbem	by / on the horses / on horseback / by horse (rode their horses = OK) to the city / Rome

ad uxores inspiciendas.	to inspect / look at / examine / check on (see = minor) (their) wives. (to their wives needing to be inspected = major error)
<b>10</b> postquam urbem ingressi sunt,	After / when (after / afterwards as adverb or preposition = major error) they (had) entered the city / Rome
prima noctis hora	at / within the first hour (by the first hour = minor error; after the first hour = major error) of night (at midnight = one major error)
Collatinus amicis persuasit	Collatinus persuaded (his) friends
ut visitarent	to visit / that they should visit (that they would visit = major error)
primum ceteras uxores,	first / firstly / first of all the rest of / the other (other = minor error) wives,
deinde suam.	then his(own) (their own = major error).
<b>11</b> amici irati erant	His / the friends were angry
ubi viderunt	when they saw / had seen
uxores suas vinum bibentes	their wives (any present participle in agreement + any singular object)
in convivio splendido.	at / in a splendid dinner party. (parties = major error)
<b>12</b> deinde Collatinus amicos duxit domum suam.	Then (finally / at last = minor error) Collatinus led his friends to his house. (her / their = major error)

<b>13</b> ibi, quamquam nox erat,	There, although it was night,
Lucretiam invenerunt	they found / came upon (came to = major error) Lucretia
deditam lanae inter ancillas.	devoted to wool (wood disconnected from <i>deditam</i> = major error) among / between any plural items. (with = minor error)
<b>14</b> hoc solum amici dicere potuerunt –	This alone / only the friends could / were able to say - (speak = minor error)
Lucretiam maxime laudandam esse.	(that) Lucretia was very much / very greatly / the most greatly / the greatest / in the greatest way (greatly = major error) (needing / deserving) to be praised / praiseworthy / deserved very great / the most / greatest praise / it was necessary to praise

## Question 2 Wordlist

<b>1</b> concedis enim	For you admit / concede / allow / grant
hunc virum	(that) this man (that man = minor error)
gentis insignis esse	is / to be of / from (a) noble / famous / worthy / glorious family / stock / descent / people (s) / tribe / blood (people plural = major error)
in ea civitate,	in that / the state / country / city (citizenship = major error) (his = major error)
in qua sit natus,	in which he was born, (into = minor error)
<b>2</b> et multos annos,	and for many years
relictis rebus suis omnibus,	having given up / abandoned / left behind / relinquished (relinquishing all ... = OK) all his affairs / things / business(es) / matters
in nostris bellis	in our wars
cum nostris imperatoribus	with our generals / commanders (allow 'emperors')
pugnasse,	(that) he (had) fought,
<b>3</b> expertemque fuisse	and ('and' omitted = major error) (that) he was without involvement / uninvolved in
nullius laboris,	no task / toil / labour / work / business, (allow plural)
nullius proelii.	no battle(s) (that he was involved in every task, every battle = OK) (not ...either ... or = 1 major error)
<b>4</b> haec omnia	All these things
sunt plena laudis,	are full of praise / praiseworthy (in all these these things there is much praise / to be praised = 1 major error)
nec in iis rebus	nor in those / these matters / things / affairs

crimen est ullum.	is there any crime / guilt / reason for a charge. (just 'charge' = minor error)
<b>5</b> ubi igitur est crimen?	Where therefore / then is the crime / guilt / charge?
quod ei Pompeius civitatem dedit.	Because / since / that Pompey gave him citizenship. (state / country = major error)
<b>6</b> huiusne crimen?	Is it the crime / guilt (surely / surely not = major error) of this man? (whose = major error) (of this = major error)
minime,	No / not at all, (at least = major error; very little = minor error)
nisi honor ignominia putanda est.	unless honour is to be / must be thought / considered (is thought of = major error) (it is necessary to think... = OK) a disgrace.

## Question 3 Wordlist

<b>1</b> The man, whom the citizens had praised,	vir / homo / is / ille / hic quem cives laudaverant / a civibus laudatus
did not depart	non discessit / exiit / abiit / egressus est / profectus est
from the city.	(ab / ex) urbe. (a urbe / e urbe = minor error)
<b>2</b> He said that he preferred	dixit / dicebat se / eum / illum malle / magis velle (favere = minor error) (inquit = error unless whole thing turned into direct speech and <i>inquit</i> placed in middle)
to stay	manere / permanere / remanere
among his friends.	inter amicos (suos / eius). (allow <i>cum amicis</i> )
<b>3</b> 'Let braver men	viri / homines / milites fortiores (allow just <i>fortiores</i> without any noun)
attack our enemies,'	nostros hostes / inimicos oppugnent / aggrediantur, (oppugnant / aggrediuntur = one error, but oppugnabunt = 2 errors) (permitt(it)e fortioribus ut oppugnent = OK if all words correct)
he shouted in a great voice.	(ex)clamavit / clamabat magna / ingenti voce. (in magna voce = minor error)
<b>4</b> The senators begged	senatores oraverunt / orabant / precati sunt / rogaverunt / imploraverunt (senatus oravit = minor error) (petiverunt = OK if followed by a(b) + ablative + ut + subjunctive)
the man's wife	uxorem / coniugem viri / hominis / eius / illius / huius
to try	ut conaretur (+ infin) / (at)temptaret (+ ut / infin)
to persuade him.	ei persuadere.
<b>5</b> She asked her husband	rogavit (suum / eius) maritum / coniugem

whether he understood	num / si intellegeret / comprehenderet (utrum / an = minor error)
what the citizens wanted.	quid cives vellent / cuperent / (id) quod cives volebant.

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