

## **GCSE**

## **Latin**

General Certificate of Secondary Education

Unit **A401/01**: Latin Language 1 (Mythology and Domestic Life)

## **Mark Scheme for June 2016**

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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

Annotation	Meaning
	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
	Correct point – comprehension questions only (except for isolated knowledge of vocabulary in Qu 10)
	Omission mark
<b>Highlight</b>	Work seen and considered which does not harm the response

NB: Please use the on-screen mark confirmation tool (found in Tools → Options).

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
1		The daughter(1) of (King) Schoeneus (1)	2	Accept 'the daughter of a/the king'. 'A princess' = 1
2	(a)	In the middle (1) of the woods (1)	2	<b>silvis</b> Accept 'the wood'/'the forest'/'the forests'. Do not accept 'a wood'/'a forest'.
2	(b)	Run (1) very (1) quickly/fast/quickly (1)	3	<b>celerrime</b> Accept other translations of the superlative: '(the) most quickly'/'extremely quickly'/'the fastest'. Accept 'run very quick'. Accept 'She was very fast at running'. 'as quickly as possible' = 1/2
3		D (Schoeneus ordered Atalanta to look for a husband.)	1	
4		What (1) she should do (1)	2	<b>deberet</b> Accept 'ought'/'must'/'had to'. <b>facere</b> Do not accept 'make'  'To do what she wants' = 0/2 Accept 'she must do' for 1 mark, if <b>quid</b> is translated wrongly, e.g. 'If she must do so'. 'What to do' = 2/2
5		A (A husband will kill Atalanta.)	1	

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
6	(a)	She was terrified (1)	1	<b>perterrita</b> Accept 'afraid'/'frightened'/'scared'/'petrified'.
6	(b)	To remain (1) alone (1)	2	<b>manere</b> Accept 'stay'. <b>sola</b> Accept 'on her own'/'lonely'/'single'/'by herself'; do not accept 'only'.
7		Many (1) young men (1)	2	<b>iuvenes</b> Do not accept 'men'. 'A young man' = 0
8		She was very (1) beautiful (1).	2	<b>pulcherrima</b> Accept '(the) most beautiful'/'extremely beautiful'. Accept 'pretty'/'handsome'.
9		To marry (1) Atalanta (1)	2	<b>eam</b> Accept 'her'/'the girl'. <b>in matrimonium ducere</b> Accept a literal translation. Accept 'to make her his wife'. Accept 'to be her husband'. Accept 'I want her to marry me'.  Ignore any additional details.

## Question 10: Unseen Translation

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance	
				Content	Levels of response
10	(i)	<i>iuvenes ad silvas ambulaverunt et <u>Atalantam</u> statim amaverunt.</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.  <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 (see * below).  <b>(1)</b> No continuous sense correct; isolated knowledge of vocabulary only (see ** below).  <b>(0)</b> Totally incorrect.  * In order to gain 2 marks, the meaning of at least 2 un glossed words (excluding <i>et</i> ) and some structure must be correct.  ** In order to gain 1 mark, the meaning of at least 2 un glossed words (excluding <i>et</i> ) must be correct. There is no need for the structure to be clear.  *****
	(ii)	<i>sed <u>Atalanta</u> nolebat <u>maritum</u> habere. itaque puella iussit omnes iuvenes</i>	4	Underline serious 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.	
	(iii)	<i>in <u>certamine</u> currere. 'cur?' iuvenes rogaverunt. <u>Atalanta</u> respondit,</i>	4	Omissions should be marked with a caret ^. If a whole section is omitted, use NR.	
	(iv)	<i>'ego <u>optabo</u> virum qui potest currere celerius quam ego.'</i>	4	When one mark is given for isolated knowledge of vocabulary, use ticks to indicate correct meaning of un glossed words (minimum of two ticks required to award one mark).	
	(v)	<i>nam <u>Atalanta</u> tam bene currebat ut semper ad <u>metam</u> prima adveniret.</i>	4	<b>Major errors</b> 1. Any omitted word 2. Unless there is a special ruling, any error of vocabulary, tense, case, person etc. is a major error.	

			<p><b>Minor errors</b></p> <p>1. Past tenses: Incorrect rendering of past tense, e.g. Perfect for Imperfect or vice-versa.</p> <p><b>No penalty</b></p> <p>1. Proper nouns: ignore failure to reproduce proper nouns in the nominative case; ignore any other misspelling of names.</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> <p>1. If the correct agent/subject is expressed, accept.</p> <p>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.</p>
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	All glossed words have been underlined in the following sections:	Marks	Guidance
(i)	<p><i>iuvenes ad silvas ambulaverunt et <u>Atalantam</u> statim amaverunt.</i></p> <p>The young men walked to the woods and fell in love with Atalanta at once.</p>	4	<p><b>iuvenes:</b> ‘Young men’ (without a definite article) is a minor error; ‘men’ is a minor error (see also Q10iii). Look out for REP from Q7.</p> <p><b>ad</b> translated as ‘into’ is a minor error.</p> <p><b>silvas:</b> translated as singular is a minor error (cf.Q2a).</p> <p><b>statim:</b> accept ‘immediately’/‘straightaway’/‘at first sight’; translated with <b>ambulaverunt</b> is a minor error.</p> <p>Reversal of <b>ambulaverunt</b> and <b>amaverunt</b> is a major error.</p>
(ii)	<p><i>sed <u>Atalanta</u> nolebat <u>maritum</u> habere. itaque puella iussit omnes iuvenes</i></p> <p>But Atalanta did not want to have a husband. And so the girl ordered all the young men</p>	4	<p><b>nolebat:</b> accept ‘refused’.</p> <p><b>itaque:</b> accept ‘therefore’/‘so’/‘thus’.</p> <p><b>iussit:</b> accept ‘commanded’/‘told’; look out for repeated error (Q3).</p>
(iii)	<p><i>in <u>certamine</u> currere. ‘cur?’ iuvenes rogaverunt. <u>Atalanta</u> respondit,</i></p> <p>to run in a race. ‘Why?’ the young men asked. Atalanta replied,</p>	4	<p><b>in certamine currere:</b> accept ‘to (have/do) a running race’/‘in a running race’ (if <b>iussit</b> = ‘challenged’/‘invited’ etc). If <b>iussit</b> is correct, ‘in/to a running race’ is a major error.</p> <p><b>currere:</b> look out for REP from Q2b.</p> <p><b>respondit:</b> accept ‘responded’.</p>
(iv)	<p><i>ego <u>optabo</u> virum qui potest currere celerius quam ego.’</i></p> <p>‘I will choose the man who is able to run faster than I.’</p>	4	<p><b>virum:</b> ‘the person’/‘the one’ is a minor error.</p> <p><b>currere:</b> look out for REP from Q2b and Q10iii.</p> <p><b>celerius:</b> accept ‘more quickly/swiftly’; accept ‘quicker/swifter’; ‘quickly’ is a minor error; ‘most quickly’ is a minor error.</p> <p><b>currere celerius quam:</b> ‘as quickly as’ is a major error.</p> <p><b>quam ego:</b> accept ‘than me’/‘than myself’.</p> <p><b>qui potest...ego:</b> ‘who is a faster runner than I’ is a major error.</p> <p>‘I will choose the man/the one/the person who...’ – enough correct structure for 2.</p>



<p>(v)</p>	<p><i>nam <u>Atalanta</u> tam bene currebat ut semper ad <u>metam</u> prima adveniret.</i></p> <p>For Atalanta used to run so well that she always used to arrive first at the winning post.</p>	<p>4</p>	<p><b>Atalanta...currebat:</b> 'Atalanta was so good at running'/'Atalanta was such a good runner' is a minor error; 'Atalanta was a very good runner' is a major error.</p> <p><b>currebat:</b> accept 'ran'/'was running'/'would run'. Look out for REP from Q2b, Q9iii and Q9iv.</p> <p><b>ut...adveniret:</b> rendered as a purpose clause is a minor error; accept 'that she was first to arrive'.</p> <p><b>prima:</b> 'the first winning post' is a major error; translated as an adverb is a major error.</p> <p><b>adveniret:</b> accept 'came to'/'reached'.</p> <p>'she arrived first at the winning post' = enough correct structure for 2.</p>
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Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
11		He was a brave (1) young man (1). He had seen Atalanta (1).	2	Accept any <b>two</b> correct points. <b>fortis</b> Accept 'very brave'. Accept ' (very) strong'. <b>iuvenis</b> Accept 'young'. Look out for REP from Q7 and Q10. <b>iuvenis fortis</b> : 'the bravest of the young men' = 1/2 <b>vidisset</b> Accept perfect tense. Accept present tense. Do not accept 'looked at'.  Do not credit 'His name was Hippomenes'.
12		D (with)	1	
13		To help (1) him (1)	2	'for help' = 1/2 'her help' – 1/2
14		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Three (1)</li> <li>• Huge (1)</li> </ul>	2	<b>ingentia</b> Accept 'big'/'large'/'enormous' etc.
15		He would have (1) victory (1).	2	Accept direct speech. Accept 'He would be victorious'/'He would win' etc. Accept the future tense. 'Victory (1) will be yours (1)' = 2/2 'Victory (1) is yours (0)' = 1/2
16		mox (1) = soon (1)	2	
17	(a)	(Very) angry (1)	1	<b>iratissima</b> Accept 'furious'/'cross'/'annoyed'; do not accept 'irritated'. Do not accept 'He was angry'.

17	(b)	(She) changed (1) the young man and the girl (1) into fierce (1) lions (1).	4	<p><b>mutavit</b> Accept 'turned'. Accept present tense. Do not accept '(They) became'.</p> <p><b>iuvenem</b> Accept Hippomenes.</p> <p><b>puellam</b> Accept 'Atalanta'/'his wife'.</p> <p><b>feroces</b> Accept 'ferocious'. NB 'into lions' = 1 (accept 'in'/'to' for <b>in</b>); 'fierce' = 1.</p>
18		<p>Inhabitant – a person or animal that lives in a place</p> <p>Primary – first; of the first importance</p>	4	<p>One mark for the derivative and one for its meaning.</p> <p>Accept other valid derivatives (accept any recognisable spelling of the derivative).</p> <p>If the derivative is incorrect, but the meaning of the derivative is correct, award one mark.</p> <p>If the derivative and meaning are clearly transposed, award one mark.</p> <p>The meaning of the derivative must have a sufficiently clear explanation, and, if unclear, be the same part of speech. If a second, incorrect meaning is given, no mark can be awarded.</p>

All questions test AO1.

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