

**GCE**

**Latin**

Unit **H043/01**: Language

Advanced Subsidiary GCE

**Mark Scheme for June 2017**

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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
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Highlight	
Off page comment	
	
	
	End of section
	Omission of words or part-words
	Slight error
	Major error
	Consequential error
	Repeated error
	Harmful addition

**Subject-specific instructions****Guidance on assessing translation from Latin into English**

The overall principle in assessing each section is the **proportion** of sense achieved.

The passage is divided into 11 sections, each worth 5 marks. Assessors award up to 5 marks per translated section according to the following grid:

<b>Marks</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>5</b>	Accurate translation with one slight error allowed
<b>4</b>	Mostly correct
<b>3</b>	More than half right
<b>2</b>	Less than half right
<b>1</b>	Little recognisable relation to meaning of the Latin
<b>0</b>	No response, or no response worthy of credit

One approach for each section is given. Acceptable alternatives will be illustrated during Standardisation, but examiners should assess on its own merits any approach that satisfactorily conveys the meaning of the Latin – the crucial consideration being the extent to which every Latin word is satisfactorily rendered in some way in the English.

Where marks of 4, 3, 2, 1 and 0 are applicable, the overall proportion of meaning conveyed in the section is the **only** consideration. The determination of what constitutes a 'slight' or 'major' error is only necessary when it is the only error in a section; this distinction will then determine whether a mark of 5 or 4 is appropriate.

The classification below should be seen only as a general guide, the intention of which is to maintain standards year-on-year. Lead markers should consider each instance on its own merits, in the context of the passage and the section. It is likely that some errors may be regarded as 'major' if they appear in a relatively short and straightforward section, whereas in longer or more complex sections they are more likely to be a 'slight' error.

The final decisions on what constitutes 'slight' and 'major' errors will be made and communicated to assessors during the standardisation process, after full consideration of candidates' responses, and these decisions will be captured in the final mark scheme for examiners and centres.

1. **Wrong past tenses** are generally considered a 'slight' error, but other tense errors are 'major'. Note, however, that Perfect Participles can often be appropriately translated as Present. Allowance must be made for differences of idiom between Latin and English (e.g. *ubi venerunt* 'when they had come' would be correct; similarly 'when they came' for *cum venissent*). Where there are Historic Presents, the candidate should **consistently** use the Past or Present; if the candidate is inconsistent, the error should be counted once only, as a 'slight' error. If a candidate repeatedly makes the same error of tense, the error should be counted once only.
2. **Vocabulary errors** that are close to the right meaning are 'slight' errors; any wrong meaning that alters the sense is 'major'. (e.g. *amicis suasit* 'he persuaded his friends' would be a 'slight' error; 'he spoke to his friends' would be 'major').
3. **Omission of words** is generally a 'major' error. Omission of connectives that do not significantly affect the sense (e.g. *sed, autem, tamen, igitur*) may be a 'slight' error. Frequently occurring omissions should be categorised at Standardisation.
4. **Errors of number** are usually 'major', but where the difference is minimal, they may be 'slight' (e.g. *vinis consumptis*: 'the wine having been consumed'). Sometimes they can be ignored altogether (e.g. *haec dixit* 'he said this'; *maximi labores* 'very great work'; *curae iraeque* 'anxiety and anger'). Each instance should be categorised at Standardisation.

5. **Errors of construction** are always “major”, unless a construction has been successfully paraphrased (e.g. *promisit se celeriter adventurum esse*: ‘he promised his swift arrival’).
6. **Errors of case** are always ‘major’, unless the containing clause has been successfully paraphrased.
7. **Change from active to passive** is allowable if the agent is expressed, or if the agent is omitted and the sense is not compromised. If the agent is omitted and the sense is compromised, it is usually a ‘slight’ error (e.g. *regem interfecerunt*: ‘the king was killed’ would be allowable if it were obvious from the preceding sentence who killed the king; if it were not clear who killed him, a ‘slight’ error should be indicated).

### Guidance on assessing translation from English into Latin

The overall principle in assessing each sentence is the **proportion** of sense achieved.

Each sentence is worth 5 marks. Assessors award up to 5 marks per sentence according to the following grid:

Marks	Description
5	Accurate translation with one slight error allowed
4	Mostly correct
3	More than half right
2	Less than half right
1	Little recognisable relation to meaning of the English
0	No response, or no response worthy of credit

There are many ways of turning a piece of English into correct Latin. One approach for each sentence is given. Acceptable alternatives will be illustrated during Standardisation, but examiners should assess on its own merits any approach that satisfactorily renders the meaning of the English.

Where marks of 4, 3, 2, 1 and 0 are applicable, the overall proportion of meaning conveyed in the section is the **only** consideration. The determination of what constitutes a 'slight' or 'major' error is only necessary when it is the only error in a section; this distinction will then determine whether a mark of 5 or 4 is appropriate.

The classification below should be seen only as a general guide, the intention of which is to maintain standards year-on-year. Lead markers should consider each instance on its own merits, in the context of the sentence.

The final decisions on what constitutes 'slight' and 'major' errors will be made and communicated to assessors during the standardisation process, after full consideration of candidates' responses, and these decisions will be captured in the final mark scheme for examiners and centres.

- **Errors of construction** are always 'major'.
- **Insignificant variation in past tenses** (e.g. imperfect for perfect) is generally considered a 'slight' error; other tense errors are 'major'.
- **Abstruse vocabulary or paraphrasing** that conveys the required sense are 'slight' errors; any wording that distorts the sense is a 'major' error.
- **Omission of words** is generally a 'major' error, unless the word has been effectively taken care of by an idiomatic Latin rephrasing.
- **Errors in number** are usually 'major'. Where the difference is minimal, they are 'slight'; sometimes they can be ignored altogether (e.g. 'he said this' *haec dixit*). Debatable instances will be categorised at Standardisation.
- **Errors of case** are usually 'major', unless the containing clause has been successfully paraphrased.

**Change from active to passive** is allowable if the agent is expressed, or if the agent is omitted and the sense is not compromised. If the agent is omitted and the sense is compromised, it is usually a 'slight' error.

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
1	<p>(i) <i>mox Romani legatos miserunt ut captivos <u>redimerent</u>. hi a Pyrrho cum magno honore excepti sunt ...</i></p> <p>Soon the Romans sent ambassadors/legates/envoys to ransom the prisoners. These were received/welcome by Pyrrhus with great honour</p>	5	<p>'generals/leaders/commanders' = major error</p> <p>'Rome sent legates' = slight</p> <p>'so that' (result clause) = major</p> <p>'so that the captives might be ransomed' = slight</p> <p>'those' = slight</p> <p>'accepted' = slight</p> <p>'huge/very big' = slight</p> <p><b>Accept</b> Pyrrhus received them</p>
	<p>(ii) <i>et captivi sine pretio liberati sunt. unum ex legatis Romanorum, Fabricium, ubi rex eum pauperem esse cognovit ...</i></p> <p>and the prisoners were freed/liberated without (asking for) a price/ransom/payment. One of the Roman ambassadors, Fabricius, after/when the king found out/got to know/learnt (that) he was a poor man ...</p>	5	<p>Accept active version: 'Pyrrhus freed the prisoners'.</p> <p>omission/mistranslation of et = slight</p> <p>'From Rome' = slight</p> <p>'money' = slight</p> <p>'recognised'/'realised' = slight; 'understood' = major</p>

	<p>(iii) <i>adeo miratus est ut quartam partem regni promiserit. cum Fabricius id vehementer contempsisset ...</i></p> <p>he admired (him) so much that he promised (him) a quarter/ fourth part of his kingdom. When/since/as Fabricius had rejected this/that/it violently/strongly...</p>	5	<p><i>contempsisset</i> : accept either Perfect or Pluperfect</p> <p><b>Accept</b> superfluous 'him', picking up <i>unum ... Fabricium</i></p> <p>omission of 'he' as subject (making Fabricius the subject) = major</p> <p>'he was admired' = major; 'he wondered (at)/was amazed (at)' = major</p> <p>any mistranslation of <i>quartem partem</i> = maximum of one major.</p> <p>'rule' = major</p> <p>'although' = major</p> <p>'him' = major</p> <p>'loudly/greatly' = slight</p>
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	(iv)	<p><i>quia ad hostes transire nolebat, Pyrrhus etiam maiore Romanorum <u>admiratione</u> tenebatur.</i></p> <p>because/as/since he did not want to go over/across to the enemy, Pyrrhus was filled with/held by even greater admiration of/for the Romans.</p>	5	<p>'transfer/go' = slight</p> <p>omission of <i>etiam</i> = major; translation as 'also' or misplacement = slight</p> <p><i>tenebatur</i>: <b>accept</b> a range of idiomatic translations for this expression: 'he was held by...' or 'he was overcome by'</p> <p>'was (being) held <b>in</b> admiration' = major</p> <p>'Pyrrhus <b>held admiration</b> of/for the Romans' = maximum of 1 major for the underlined phrase</p> <p>'More' translated as adjective = slight</p>
	(v)	<p><i>legatum igitur misit, Cineam nomine, qui <u>condiciones</u> peteret,</i></p> <p>He therefore sent an ambassador called Cineas, to seek peace terms ...</p>	5	<p>Beware repeated error from section i - '<i>legatum</i>'.</p> <p>omission of <i>igitur</i>: <b>major</b>.</p> <p>failure to recognise <i>qui</i> + subjunctive ('who sought peace terms'): <b>major</b>.</p>
	(vi)	<p><i>quibus Pyrrhus illam partem Italiae, quam iam armis occupaverat, retineret.</i></p> <p>by/with/in which Pyrrhus would/could/might keep/retain that part of Italy which/that he had already occupied/seized with his weapons/arms/forces.</p>	5	<p>'With whom' = slight</p> <p><i>iam</i> translated as 'now' = <b>slight</b>; omitted = <b>major</b>.</p> <p>failure to recognise subjunctive ('by which P kept'): <b>major</b>.</p> <p>'those parts/this part' = slight</p> <p>'hold (back)' = slight</p> <p>'army/armies' = slight</p>

(vii)	<p><i>haec res tamen Romanis non placebat. senatores irati Pyrrho responderunt ...</i></p> <p>This thing/suggestion however did not please the Romans. The senators/senate angrily replied to Pyrrhus ...</p>	5	<p><i>haec res</i>: <b>accept</b> more idiomatic versions, such as 'this' with no noun, 'this proposal' or 'the Romans did not want/like this'. 'these things' = major</p> <p><i>irati</i>: <b>accept</b> 'the angry senators' or 'the senators were angry and replied'</p>
(viii)	<p><i>nisi omnes copias suas ex Italia removisset, eum nullam pacem cum Romanis habere posse.</i></p> <p><i>that unless he withdrew/ removed/ took away all his forces/ troops from Italy, he could have no peace with the Romans</i></p>	5	<p>Omission of 'that' = slight</p> <p>nisi: accept 'until/ only if/ only after/if...not' etc.</p> <p>'army/ armies' = major; 'soldiers' = slight</p> <p>'their' = major</p> <p>'would be able' = slight</p>
(ix)	<p><i>iusserunt quoque omnes captivos, quos Pyrrhus reddiderat, infames putari, quod cum armis se dedissent.</i></p> <p>They also ordered (that) all the prisoners (whom/that/which) Pyrrhus had returned/handed over, to be thought/considered disgraceful, because they had surrendered with their arms/ weapons.</p>	5	<p>'even' = slight</p> <p>perfect tense for <i>reddiderat</i>: <b>slight</b>.</p> <p><i>cum armis</i>: <b>accept</b> 'armed'; 'in the war' = 1 major</p> <p>'they <b>themselves</b>' = major</p>
(x)	<p><i>ita Cineas ad Pyrrhum regressus est. a quo cum quaereret Pyrrhus qualis urbs Roma esset, ille respondit ...</i></p> <p>so/thus Cineas went back/returned to Pyrrhus. When Pyrrhus asked him/enquired from/of him what sort of city Rome was, that man/he replied ...</p>	5	<p>'in this way' = slight</p> <p><b>Accept</b> Passive version 'when he was asked by Pyrrhus'. 'since' = slight</p> <p>omission or mistranslation of <i>a quo</i> = maximum of one major</p> <p>'sought/searched for' = slight</p>

	(xi)	<p><i>se terram plenam regum invenisse: sicut enim Pyrrhus solus in Epiro rex esset, ita omnes ibi esse.</i></p> <p>that he had found a country/land full of kings/rulers: for just as/like Pyrrhus alone/only was king in Epirus, so/thus/in this way all were there.</p>	5	<p>he <u>himself</u> = major</p> <p>'territory' = slight; 'ground/ earth' = major</p> <p>'P. was only king' = slight</p> <p>'P. was the only king' is ok.</p> <p>accept 'might be' for <i>esset</i></p>
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Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
2 (a)	with great/ serious/ painful [1] sorrow/ pain/ grief [1]	2	'Heavy grief/pain' = 1/2 'heavily/greatly affected by pain/grief' = 2/2.
(b)	very fine/ beautiful	1	must have superlative
(c)	those/men/people killed [1] or exiled [1] by Nero [1]	3	From Nero' = 0
(d)	three books/volumes	1	
(e)	long before his death	1	<b>Accept</b> 'a long time ago'.
(f)	<p>he was writing [1]</p> <p>in the quiet of the night/in the peace of night [1]</p> <p>at home [1]</p> <p>with his/he had his writing-case in front of him [1]</p>	4	Accept 'before him'; do not accept 'with him'

	<b>(g)</b>		Nero came/arrived/appeared [1] he took (up) the first volume [1] ... about his crimes/ wicked actions [1] he unrolled it [1] ... to the end [1] then he did the same with the 2nd and 3rd volumes [1] then he left/ disappeared [1]	<b>6</b>	Any <b>six</b> of these details.  'Crimes/wicked actions' must be plural  Accept 'went (away)'
	<b>(h)</b>	<b>(i)</b>	frightened/ scared/ terrified	<b>1</b>	
		<b>(ii)</b>	Nero had read (to the end of) the 3rd volume [1], then stopped/left [1] he/Fannius believed/thought [1] (that) his life would end/he would die [1] when he finished his third book/at the same point [1]  as Nero had reached/like Nero did when he read his work [1]	<b>5</b>	Responses may proceed in a different order, but should include reference to the same details.  Accept any 5.
	<b>(i)</b>		Fannius did in fact die when he finished his 3rd volume/ the prediction came true	<b>1</b>	This may be expressed in many different ways. Consider each response.

Question		Answer	Mark	Guidance
3	(a)	<i>The boys were so frightened that they climbed into a tree.</i> pueri adeo territi sunt ut in arborem ascenderint.	5	Also accept: <i>timebant</i> accept <i>tam</i> with <i>territi</i> ; with <i>timebant</i> = error accept <i>arborem</i> without <i>in</i> accept <i>ascenderent</i>
	(b)	<i>Can you show us the road which leads to the city?</i> potes(ne) nobis ostendere viam quae ad urbem ducit?	5	Alternatively: <i>potestis</i> <i>nos</i> = error. Accept <i>monstrare/demonstrare</i>
	(c)	<i>My mother often warned me not to go into that wood.</i> mea mater me saepe monuit ne illam silvam intrarem.	5	Allow <i>vetuit</i> + infinitive <i>ut ... non</i> = error Also accept <i>eam</i> Allow <i>inirem</i> with <i>in</i>
	(d)	<i>After the ship was destroyed, the sailors lived on the island for two years.</i> nave deleta, nautae in insula duos annos habitabant.	5	Accept <i>postquam/ubi/cum</i> with correct constructions Accept: <i>habitaverunt</i> <b>Accept:</b> <i>per duos annos</i>
	(e)	<i>If we do not build temples for the gods, they will not help the Romans.</i> nisi (nos) templa deis aedificaverimus, (illi) Romanos non adiuwabunt.	5	<b>Accept</b> <i>aedificabimus</i> ; <i>aedificamus</i> = error. <i>si ... non</i> : ok if non with verb; otherwise = error

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