GCSE
Latin (9–1)

Unit J282: Latin

General Certificate of Secondary Education

Mark Scheme for June 2018
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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

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<tr>
<th>Annotation</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
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<tr>
<td>BOD</td>
<td>Benefit of doubt</td>
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<tr>
<td>✗</td>
<td>Incorrect point – comprehension questions only</td>
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<tr>
<td>HA</td>
<td>Harmful addition: additional information or alternative incorrect version</td>
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<td></td>
<td>More serious error in translation</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Inconsequential error in translation</td>
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<td>REP</td>
<td>Repeated or consequential error</td>
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<tr>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>Correct point – comprehension questions only (except for isolated knowledge of vocabulary in Qu 20)</td>
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<tr>
<td>▼</td>
<td>Omission mark</td>
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<tr>
<td>Highlight or SEEN</td>
<td>Work seen and considered which does not harm the response</td>
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<td>BP</td>
<td>Blank page (only to be used when there is no writing on the page – see p12)</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>Translation question</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>Translation question</td>
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<td>Translation question</td>
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NB: Please use the on-screen mark confirmation tool (found in Tools → Options).
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| 1        | Soldier (1)                                                            | 2    | **fortis**  
Accept ‘strong’.  
|          | Brave (1)                                                              |      |                                                                                                                                          |
| 2        | Euryalus was his friend (1).                                           | 2    | Accept ‘They were friends’ for first point.  
Do not accept ‘She (HA) was his friend’.  
Do not accept ‘They loved each other’ for second point.  
**maxime**  
Superlative not required  
Accept ‘greatly’, ‘very greatly’, ‘the most’, ‘a lot’.  
Do not accept ‘the best’. |
|          | Nisus loved/liked Euryalus very much (1).                              |      |                                                                                                                                          |
| 3        | A few (1) other Trojans (1)                                            | 2    | **Troianis**  
Accept ‘survivors from Troy’.  
**paucis alis Troianis**  
‘the other Trojans’ = 1/2  
‘a few others’ = ½  
**alis**  
Do not accept ‘some’. |
| 4        | Leave the camp (1)                                                    | 1    | Ignore **Troianorum.**  
**castris**  
Accept ‘camps’.  
Do not accept ‘fort’.  
**discedere**  
Accept ‘go out’, ‘depart’.  
Accept ‘he left’ (perfect tense).  
Do not accept ‘leave behind’. |
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</table>
| 4 (b)    | To seek help (1) from Evander (1) | 2    | Accept ‘To ask Evander for help’, ‘To seek the help of Evander’.  
  **peteret**  
  ‘To ask Evander’ = 1 |
| 5        | The Trojans were (1) in great danger (1). | 2    | **Troianos esse**  
  Accept ‘The Trojans to be’.  
  Accept the present tense.  
  Do not accept ‘The Trojans were to be’, ‘The Trojans would be’.  
  **magno**  
  Accept ‘lots of’, ‘much’, ‘big’.  
  Do not accept ‘huge’. |
| 6        | Aeneas (should) be brought back (1). | 1    | Accept ‘They should bring back Aeneas’.  
  **referri**  
  Accept ‘be returned’.  
  Do not accept ‘return’.  
  Do not accept ‘have been brought back’.  
  Do not accept ‘be informed/told’.  
  Ignore **sine mora**.  
  Ignore **debet**. |
| 7        | They killed very many (Rutulians) (1) as they slept (1). | 2    | **interficerent**  
  Accept ‘They had killed’, ‘They were killing’.  
  **plurimos**  
  Insist on the superlative.  
  Accept ‘(the) most’. |
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>He threw himself onto (1) the body of his friend (1).</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Do not accept ‘several’.&lt;br&gt;<strong>dormientes</strong>&lt;br&gt;Accept ‘sleeping’, ‘in their sleep’.</td>
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<td><strong>amici</strong>&lt;br&gt;Accept ‘of Euryalus’.&lt;br&gt;Ignore mistakes with apostrophes.</td>
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<td><strong>in corpus</strong>&lt;br&gt;Accept ‘at the body’, ‘over the body’, ‘on the body’.&lt;br&gt;Do not accept ‘in the body’, ‘into the body’.</td>
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<td><strong>corpus</strong>&lt;br&gt;Accept ‘corpse’.&lt;br&gt;Ignore <strong>moriens</strong>.</td>
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<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Invent (1) – to create something new (1) Corpse (1) – a dead body (1)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>One mark for the derivative and one for its meaning.&lt;br&gt;Accept other valid derivatives.&lt;br&gt;Accept incorrect but recognisable spelling.&lt;br&gt;Incorrect derivation cannot score a mark for a correct meaning of the English word; correct derivation can score a mark even if the meaning expressed is incorrect.&lt;br&gt;If a second, incorrect, meaning is given, no mark can be awarded.&lt;br&gt;<strong>corpus</strong>&lt;br&gt;Accept ‘corps’ (for ‘corpse’).</td>
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<tr>
<td>10 (a)</td>
<td>amicum/Euryalum/quem</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Insist on correct spelling.</td>
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<tr>
<td>10 (b)</td>
<td>Imperfect</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Do not accept ‘Past’. Additional incorrect detail is HA (e.g. imperfect subjunctive).</td>
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<tr>
<td>10 (c)</td>
<td>Infinitive (1); follows volebant (1)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>For the first mark: Additional incorrect detail is HA (e.g. ‘perfect active infinitive’). For the second mark: Accept: - ‘It follows a modal verb’. - ‘It is a prolate infinitive’. - ‘They wanted to destroy the Trojans’. - ‘They wanted to do an action’. Do not accept: - ‘It is the second/secondary verb’. - ‘It follows another verb’.</td>
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<td>10 (d)</td>
<td>Purpose clause (with ut)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Do not accept reference to ut alone.</td>
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<tr>
<td>10 (e)</td>
<td>Perfect</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Do not accept ‘Past’. Additional incorrect detail is HA (e.g. ‘perfect subjunctive’).</td>
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| 10 (f)   | Ablative (1); follows (the preposition) in (1) | 2    | For the first mark: Do not accept ‘ablative plural’. For the second mark: Accept: - ‘It follows a preposition’. - ‘They are in danger’. - ‘It means ‘in great danger’, requiring no
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<td>10 (g)</td>
<td>Dative</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Do not accept dative plural.</td>
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</table>
| 10 (h)   | facimus or debet | 1 | Accept esse and referri. 
Insist on correct spelling. |
| 11 (a)   | dominus (1) saevus (1) ad villam (1) advenit (1). | 4 | Word order is flexible. 
Accept any translation using correct Latin even if vocabulary is outside of Restricted Vocabulary List (e.g. magister, crudelis, domum, pervenit). 
Ignore omission of ad (if advenit is used). 
Accept venit + ad. 
Accept ad domum. |
| 11 (b)   | cur (1) ancillae (1) non laborabant (1)? | 3 | Word order is flexible. 
Accept any translation using correct Latin even if vocabulary is outside of Restricted Vocabulary List (e.g. servae). 
cur ancilla non laborabat = 2/3 |
| 11 (c)   | epistulas (1) feminarum (1) habemus (1). | 3 | Word order is flexible. 
Accept any translation using correct Latin even if vocabulary is outside of Restricted Vocabulary List (e.g. epistolas, litteras). 
Accept 'sunt nobis epistulae feminarum'. |
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>After the death of Numa (1)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Accept ‘After Numa (had) died’, ‘When Numa (had) died’. Do not accept ‘After he died’.</td>
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<td>13</td>
<td>That many Romans (1) would be killed (in battle) (1)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>multi Romani&lt;br&gt;Accept ‘Many of the Romans’.&lt;br&gt;necarentur&lt;br&gt;Accept ‘might/may/will be killed’; do not accept ‘should be killed’.&lt;br&gt;Do not accept ‘might die’.&lt;br&gt;Ignore in proelio.</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>To settle (the) war (1) in a very new way (1)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>ad bellum decernendum&lt;br&gt;Accept ‘so that the war could/would/might be settled’.&lt;br&gt;Accept ‘to try to settle the war’.&lt;br&gt;Accept ‘The war needed to be settled’.&lt;br&gt;Accept ‘Because he wanted to settle the war’.&lt;br&gt;bellum&lt;br&gt;Accept ‘a war’.&lt;br&gt;modo novissimo&lt;br&gt;Insist on the superlative.&lt;br&gt;Accept ‘in a very unusual/novel/different way’.&lt;br&gt;Accept ‘with a very new way’.&lt;br&gt;modo&lt;br&gt;Accept ‘manner’.&lt;br&gt;Accept ‘ways’.&lt;br&gt;‘To settle a very new manner of war’ = 0/2</td>
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<td>15</td>
<td>They were almost equal in years (1) and courage (1).</td>
<td>2</td>
<td><strong>paene</strong>&lt;br&gt;Accept ‘nearly’.&lt;br&gt;&lt;br&gt;<strong>aequi</strong>&lt;br&gt;Accept ‘the same’.&lt;br&gt;&lt;br&gt;<strong>annis</strong>&lt;br&gt;Accept ‘in age’.&lt;br&gt;&lt;br&gt;<strong>virtute</strong>&lt;br&gt;Accept ‘in bravery’, ‘in virtue’.&lt;br&gt;&lt;br&gt;Accept ‘They were almost the same age’ (1).&lt;br&gt;Accept ‘They were almost equally brave/courageous/virtuous’ (1)&lt;br&gt;Accept ‘They had almost equal virtue/courage/bravery’ (1)&lt;br&gt;&lt;br&gt;Do not insist on <strong>paene</strong> for both points:&lt;br&gt;➢ ‘They were almost the same age’ (1)&lt;br&gt;➢ ‘They were equally brave’ (1)&lt;br&gt;&lt;br&gt;If <strong>paene</strong> is omitted, treat the second omission as a repeated error:&lt;br&gt;➢ ‘They were the same age’ (0)&lt;br&gt;➢ ‘They were equally brave’ (1)&lt;br&gt;&lt;br&gt;If only one valid point is made:&lt;br&gt;‘They were brave’ = 1&lt;br&gt;‘They were equal in bravery’ = 1&lt;br&gt;‘They were equal in years’ = 1&lt;br&gt;They were almost brave = 0</td>
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| 16 (a)   | Fight (1) for their city (1) | 2    | **pugnarent**  
Do not accept ‘attack’. |
|          |        |      | **pro urbe eorum**  
Accept ‘for their cities’.  
Accept ‘in front of their city/cities’. |
|          |        |      | **urbe**  
Do not accept ‘town’. |
|          |        |      | Insist on **eurum**.  
To attack their city = 1/2 |
| 16 (b)   | They had spoken (1) (about this matter) for a long time (1). | 2    | **locuti**  
Accept perfect tense.  
Accept ‘They talked/discussed’.  
Accept ‘Having spoken’. |
|          |        |      | **diu**  
Do not accept ‘for a very long time’.  
Do not accept ‘a long time before’. |
| 17       | They could settle the war (1) without great disaster (1) and without much blood(shed) (1). | 3    | **bellum ... decernere poterimus**  
Accept direct speech.  
Accept ‘They can settle the war’.  
Accept ‘The war could be settled’.  
There must be some reference to **poterimus** (e.g. ‘They would settle the war’ is incorrect. |
|          |        |      | **bellum**  
Accept ‘the battle’, ‘the fight’, ‘it’. |
<p>|          |        |      | Do not penalise <strong>sine</strong> twice. |</p>
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<td></td>
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<td><strong>magna</strong>&lt;br&gt;Accept ‘big’, ‘a lot of’, ‘much’; do not accept ‘huge’ (look out for REP from Q5).</td>
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<td><strong>clade</strong>&lt;br&gt;Accept ‘ruin’.&lt;br&gt;Do not accept plural ‘ruins’.</td>
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<td><strong>muito</strong>&lt;br&gt;Do not accept ‘big’, ‘great’.</td>
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<td>18</td>
<td>• (That) his brothers (1) had been killed (1)&lt;br&gt;• (That) he (himself) was (1) in very serious danger (1)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td><strong>fratres suos</strong>&lt;br&gt;Insist on ‘his brothers’ (do not accept ‘their brothers’).</td>
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<td><strong>interfectos esse</strong>&lt;br&gt;Accept ‘to have been killed’, ‘to be killed’.&lt;br&gt;Accept ‘were killed’; do not accept ‘were being killed’.&lt;br&gt;Check for REP from Q5 (handling of indirect statement).</td>
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<td><strong>fratres ... esse</strong>&lt;br&gt;Accept ‘Someone had killed his brothers’ (2/2).&lt;br&gt;‘They had killed his brothers’ = 1/2</td>
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<td><strong>se ipsum ... esse</strong>&lt;br&gt;Ignore ipsum.&lt;br&gt;Accept ‘(he noticed) himself to be’.&lt;br&gt;Accept present tense.&lt;br&gt;Check for REP from Q5 (handling of indirect statement).&lt;br&gt;Do not accept ‘It put him’ for first point.</td>
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<td><strong>gravissimo</strong>&lt;br&gt;Insist on superlative.&lt;br&gt;Accept ‘grave’; do not accept ‘heavy’, ‘great’.</td>
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<td>19 (a)</td>
<td>He had so much courage/bravery/virtue (1).</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Accept ‘He was very courageous/brave/virtuous’. periculo Do not accept plural. Look out for REP from Q5. tantam Accept other translations (e.g. ‘a lot of’, ‘much’). Accept superlative ‘very’, but do not accept superlative ‘most’ or ‘-est’ (e.g. ‘greatest’). Look out for HA (e.g. ‘He was so great and brave’ = 0). virtutem Look out for REP from Q15.</td>
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<tr>
<td>19 (b)</td>
<td>He was not afraid (of the situation) (1).</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Accept ‘He had no fear’ vel sim. Accept ‘He wouldn’t be afraid’. Do not accept ‘He was not worried’.</td>
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Guidance on applying the marking grids for GCSE Latin

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.

The mark scheme awards marks for the proportion of sense communicated. If a candidate has communicated the ‘gist’ of a sentence (e.g. they know who has done what to whom) they will score 5, 4 or 3 marks. If they have not understood the basic sense of the sentence, they will score a maximum of 2.

A completely correct translation with no omissions or errors will always score 5. The key judgment for a candidate who has demonstrated understanding of the overall meaning of the sentence is whether they should score 5, 4 or 3. This will depend on the gravity of their errors/omissions and may depend on the number of words in the sentence to be translated or the difficulty of the Latin and is usually decided at standardisation after a judgment has been formed about the performance of candidates.

A word containing more than one error should be treated as a maximum of one serious error. Repeated and consequential vocabulary errors should not be penalised.

e.g. tum, gaudentes quod Scipio libenter se acceperat, ad naves suas reverturnt.

‘then, rejoicing because Scipio had received them willingly, they turned back to their ships’

(i) ‘rejoicing because Scipio had received them willingly, they turned back to their ships’ - the omission of tum is an inconsequential error, so 5 marks out of 5.

(ii) ‘then, rejoicing because Scipio had received them willingly, they turned back to their _ship_’ - the number error on ‘ship’ (it’s plural in the Latin) is an inconsequential error, so 5 marks.

(iii) ‘then, rejoicing because Scipio _was receiving_ them willingly, they turned back to their _ship_’ - despite the tense error on acceperat and the number of naves, the candidate has clearly got the point, so a mark of 4 is appropriate.

(iv) ‘then, unhappy because Scipio had received them, they turned back to their ships’ - the mistranslation of gaudentes is a more serious error here, as it gets the wrong point (they were happy, not unhappy!) and the omission of libenter could be considered a serious omission. The overall sense is more or less correct (Scipio had received them and they went back to their ships) so a mark of 3 would be appropriate.
(v) ‘Scipio was unhappy because they had not welcomed him and they turned back to their ship’ - there are a number of errors here (no tum, Scipio taken as agreeing with gaudentes, wrong meaning of gaudentes, omission of libenter, number of naves) but the key judgment point is that the general meaning has not been communicated, so a maximum of 2 would be appropriate. It has enough correct sense to score more than 1.

The sort of errors that we would generally expect to be considered ‘inconsequential’ would be:
- number errors (singular/plural - naves taken as singular above)
- minor tense errors (e.g. one past tense taken as another - acceperat taken as imperfect above)
- minor conjunctions/adverbs incorrectly translated or omitted (tum above)
- failure to reproduce proper nouns in the nominative case
- incorrect third person subject pronouns (e.g. ‘he’ instead of ‘she’)
- adjectives or adverbs incorrectly translated as superlative
- omission of pronoun agent in active to passive transposition
- a minor vocabulary error which does not prevent communication of the meaning of the Latin (e.g. eodem tempore = ‘at that time’)

The sort of errors that we would generally expect to be considered ‘more serious’ would be:
- major vocabulary errors which give the wrong sense (e.g. gaudentes taken as ‘unhappy’ above).
- errors of case
- the omission of a word which affects the meaning of a section
- errors of tense (apart from minor tense errors – see above), e.g. a future tense taken as a past tense
- incorrect constructions – for example:
  - missing a purpose clause (e.g. ad forum ivit ut cibum emeret = ‘he went to the form and bought food’)
  - missing a gerundive (e.g. ad forum ivit ad cibum emendum = ‘buying food he went to the forum’)
  - incorrect handling of ablative absolute
- errors of voice (e.g. milites necati sunt = ‘The soldiers killed’)
- errors of person (except ‘he’/’she’)

The categorisation of ‘inconsequential’ and ‘more serious’ errors might vary within a paper, depending on the length of the sentence for translation (e.g. the omission of a word in a five word sentence might be judged more serious than a similar omission in a twelve word sentence) and might vary between papers. The final decisions on what constitute ‘inconsequential’ and ‘more serious’ errors will be made and communicated to assessors via the standardisation process (after full consideration of candidates’ responses) and these decisions will be captured in the final mark scheme for examiners and centres.
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<td><strong>Content</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Examples of inconsequential and more serious errors</strong></td>
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<td>20</td>
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<td><strong>(i) Horatius, quamquam sciebat se cum omnibus Albanis simul pugnare non posse,</strong></td>
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<td>Although Horatius knew (that) he could not fight (with) all the Albans at the same time,</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td><em>cum … Albanis … pugnare:</em> accept ‘fight the Albans’ (no need to translate <em>cum</em>).</td>
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<td><em>se … non posse:</em> accept ‘himself not to be able’; ‘it was not possible for him’; ‘he would not be able’.</td>
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<td><em>simul:</em> accept ‘at once’.</td>
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<td><em>pugnare:</em> look out for REP from Q16a</td>
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<td><strong>Inconsequential</strong></td>
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<td><em>omnibus = ‘the whole of’</em></td>
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<td><em>Albanis = ‘Albanians’</em></td>
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<td><em>se = ‘he himself’</em></td>
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<td></td>
<td><em>se … non posse: ‘it was not possible to’</em></td>
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<td><strong>More serious</strong></td>
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<td><em>pugnare = ‘attack’</em></td>
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<td><em>simul = ‘as soon as’</em></td>
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<td><em>quamquam</em></td>
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<td><strong>(ii) de vita sua numquam desperabat. cum vidisset tres hostes vulnera dira passos esse,</strong></td>
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<td>he never despaired about his life. When he had seen (that) (the) three enemies had suffered dreadful wounds,</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td><em>numquam desperabat:</em> accept ‘was never in despair’; ‘would never despair’.*</td>
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<td><em>de vita sua:</em> accept ‘of his life’; ‘for his life’.</td>
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<td><em>sua:</em> look out for REP from Q18.</td>
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<td><em>cum:</em> accept ‘since’.*</td>
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<td><em>cum vidisset:</em> accept ‘When he</td>
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<td><strong>Inconsequential</strong></td>
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<td><em>de vita sua:</em> ‘from his life’; ‘down his life’.</td>
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<td><em>numquam = ‘not’</em></td>
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<td><em>dira = ‘very bad’</em></td>
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<td><em>passos esse = ‘were suffering’</em></td>
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<td><em>cum vidisset…esse: ‘when he had seen three enemies suffering’</em></td>
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<td>Answer</td>
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|        |       | saw; ‘When seeing’. *passos esse*: accept ‘had endured’, ‘had suffered from/with’; accept perfect tense. *cum vidisset … esse*: accept ‘when he had seen three enemies having suffered’ | **More serious**
*numquam* if omitted or not translated as negative omission of *passos esse*
‘When he had seen three dreadfully wounded enemies’ = 1 more serious error for omission of *passos esse* (*‘dreadfully wounded’ considered as consequential*)
If the first part (*de vita … desperabat*) and *cum vidisset tres hostes* are correct, award 3.
| (iii)  | 5     | *statim intellexit quid facere deberet.*
‘si quam celerrime fugam’, *sibi dixit,*
he understood at once what he should do. ‘If I run away as quickly as possible, he said to himself,’ | **Inconsequential**
*intellexit* = ‘he knew’.
*quam celerrime* = ‘very quickly’
*fugam* = ‘I escape’.
*fugiam* = ‘I can flee’.
*statim* |
|        |       | **More serious**
*quam celerrime* = ‘quickly’
Omission or mistranslation of *sibi*
If the first sentence is mostly incorrect, but the second sentence is correct, award 2.
If the first sentence (more difficult) is correct, but the second sentence is omitted or incorrect, award 3.
| (iv)   | 5     | ‘*spero Albanos me sequi conaturos esse.*
*tum eos singillatim occidere potero,*
‘I hope (that) the Albans will try to follow me. Then I will be able to kill them one by one,’ | **Inconsequential**
*tum* *potero* = ‘I can/am able’.
**More serious**
If the first sentence is mostly incorrect, but the second sentence is correct, award 2.
If the first sentence (more difficult) is correct, but the second sentence is omitted or incorrect, award 3.
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| (v) **quod vulneribus confecti vires non iam habent.**  
  because, worn out by their wounds, they no longer have any strength. |
| (vi) **mox duo Albani ab Horatio oppugnati in terra mortui iacebant.**  
  Soon two Albans, attacked by Horatius, were lying dead on the ground. |
| (vii) **interea Horatius oculos vertit in unum, qui vivebat.**  
  Meanwhile Horatius turned his eyes onto the one, who was alive. |

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<td>Examples of inconsequential and more serious errors</td>
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**Content**

- **vulneribus:** accept 'injuries'; accept 'because of their wounds'.
- **confecti:** accept 'finished'.
- **vires non iam habent:** accept 'they have no strength'.
  - Look out for REP from Q20(ii).
- **confecti:** accept 'finished'.
- **non iam:** accept 'not … now'.
- **iam:** accept 'already'.

**Examples of inconsequential and more serious errors**

- **Inconsequential**
  - **vires non … habent = ‘they have no strength’**
  - **iam**
- **More serious**
  - **habent = ‘they will have’**
  - **vulneribus confecti**
  - ‘Because … they don’t have strength’ = 3

- **Inconsequential**
  - **mox ab Horatio = ‘from Horatius’**
  - **in terra: ‘in the ground’, ‘into the ground’, ‘to the ground’ (do not treat as consequential if iacebant is translated incorrectly).**
  - **mortui = ‘dying’**
- **More serious**
  - **oppugnati = fought**
  - **ab Horatio oppugnati = ‘by the attack of Horatius’ (considered as one more serious error)**

- **Inconsequential**
  - **in unum = ‘in the one’; ‘onto the other one’, ‘onto someone’; ‘against the one’.**
  - **vivebat:** accept ‘was living’, ‘lived’.
  - **Horatius oculos vertit = ‘Horatius’ eyes were turned’ (omission of pronoun agent in active to passive transposition)
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| **(viii)** ‘tu quoque gladio meo morieris!’ exclamavit saeve ridens. ‘You also will die by my sword!’ he exclaimed laughing cruelly. | 5 | gladio meo: accept ‘because of/from/on account of/with my sword’. exclamavit: accept ‘shouted out’. saeve: accept ‘savagely’; accept with either exclamavit or ridens. ridens: accept ‘smiling’; accept ‘with a laugh/smile’. saeve ridens: accept ‘with a cruel laugh/smile’. | **Inconsequential** exclamavit = ‘shouted’ ridens = ‘joking’  
**More serious** quoque meo morieris = ‘You die’ |
| **(ix)** hostibus ita victis, Tullus ceterique Romani Horatium Romam nunc regressum laudaverunt. With the enemies conquered in this way, Tullus and the rest of the Romans praised Horatius, who had now returned to Rome. | 5 | hostibus ita victis: accept other correct translations of the ablative absolute. victis: accept ‘defeated’, ‘beaten’. ita: accept ‘thus’. ceteri: accept ‘the other’. | **Inconsequential** ita (including ‘And so’) ceteri = ‘other’ nunc (including ‘now praised’)  
**More serious** Handling of ablative absolute hostibus ita victis (ita included) |
| **(x)** nam unus vir consilio audacissimo urbem Romam servare potuerat. For one man had been able to save the city of Rome by a very bold plan. | 5 | servare: accept ‘protect’/‘keep safe’. consilio: accept ‘idea’. audacissimo: accept ‘very/most daring’. | **Inconsequential** consilio = ‘advice’ nam potuerat = ‘was able’  
**More serious** audacissimo = ‘very brave’ urbem Romam = ‘the Roman city’ |
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<tr>
<td>unus vir consilio audacissimo = 'one man’s very bold plan’ (as subject of potuerat)</td>
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<td>unus</td>
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<td>Look out for REP from 20vii.</td>
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<td>Romam</td>
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