

GCE

Classics: Latin

Unit **F361**: Latin Language

Advanced Subsidiary GCE

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

	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
	Consequential error
	Extendable horizontal line - Major error
	Extendable horizontal wavy line – Minor error
	Omission mark
	Unclear

Question 1: Unseen Translation

Section	Answer	Marks	Guidance	Levels of response
		[70]		
1	ubi Hannibal puer erat novem annorum,	5	<p>The passage has been divided into 14 sections, each worth 5 marks. Award up to 5 marks per translated section according to the 5-mark marking grid.</p> <p>See Appendix 2 for word list as agreed at Standardisation</p>	<p>5-mark grid</p> <p>[5] Correct translation (as agreed at Standardisation), with one minor error allowed</p> <p>[4] One serious error or two minor errors, otherwise the meaning is conveyed</p> <p>[3] Most of the meaning conveyed, but several errors</p> <p>[2] Half the meaning conveyed; the rest seriously flawed</p> <p>[1] A minority of meaning conveyed</p> <p>[0] No elements of meaning conveyed; no relation to Latin at all</p> <p>N.B. Consequential errors should not be penalised.</p>
2	pater eius in Hispaniam proficiscens Iovi sacrificium fecit.	5		
3	simul Hannibalem rogavit num secum in castra ire vellet.	5		
4	quod cum Hannibal libenter accepisset patrem orare coepit ne dubitaret se ducere.	5		
5	ille 'id faciam,' inquit, 'si mihi fidem dederis quam postulo.'	5		
6	tum pater filium ad aram duxit in qua sacrificium facere coeperat et,	5		
7	omnibus militibus remotis, aram tenere iussit et iurare se numquam in amicitia cum Romanis fore.	5		
8	id iusiurandum Hannibal per totam vitam servavit.	5		
9	ubi Antiochum, regem Asiae, visitabat, cognovit regem legatos Romanos accepisse.	5		
10	cum timeret ne Antiochus Romanis faveret, ad regem festinavit.	5		

Section	Answer	Marks	Guidance	
		[70]		Levels of response
11	'si,' inquit, 'auxilium Romanis offerre in animo habebis, noli mihi id dicere;	5		
12	si tamen bellum parabis, te oro ut me militibus praeficias.'	5		
13	his dictis rex erat tam cupidus belli gerendi	5		
14	ut statim arma ad Romam oppugnandam paraverit.	5		

Question 2: Unseen Translation

Section	Answer	Marks	Guidance	Levels of response
		[30]		5-mark grid
1	nunc de Saturnini crimine dicemus. arguis occisum esse a C. Rabirio L. Saturninum.	5	<p>The passage has been divided into 6 sections, each worth 5 marks. Award up to 5 marks per translated section according to the 5-mark marking grid.</p> <p>See Appendix 2 for word list as agreed at Standardisation</p>	<p>[5] Correct translation (as agreed at Standardisation), with one minor error allowed</p> <p>[4] One serious error or two minor errors, otherwise the meaning is conveyed</p> <p>[3] Most of the meaning conveyed, but several errors</p> <p>[2] Half the meaning conveyed; the rest seriously flawed</p> <p>[1] A minority of meaning conveyed</p> <p>[0] No elements of meaning conveyed; no relation to Latin at all</p> <p>N.B. Consequential errors should not be penalised.</p>
2	libenter confiterer, si vere possem, C. Rabiri manu L. Saturninum occisum esse,	5		
3	et id facinus pulcherrimum esse putarem;	5		
4	sed, quoniam id facere non possum, confitebor id quod ad laudem minus valebit, sed ad crimen magis.	5		
5	confiteor ² interficiendi Saturnini causa C. Rabirium arma cepisse.	5		
6	si arma iuste sumpta esse concedis, iuste interfectum esse concedere necesse est.	5		

Question 3: Translation of English into Latin

Section	Indicative Content	Marks	Guidance	Levels of response
		[30]		
(a)	A few citizens hurried to the walls to look at the legions. pauci cives ad moenia festinaverunt ut legiones spectarent.	6	There are many acceptable ways of translating the English sentences into correct Latin. One example for each sentence is given above. 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. Award upto 6 marks for each sentence according to the 6-mark marking grid. See Appendix 2 for word list as agreed at Standardisation	6-mark grid AO1 – 15 AO2 – 15 [6] Correct translation (as agreed at Standardisation), with one minor error allowed [5] Minor error[s] only in syntax or accidence [4] Rather more errors, but a good proportion of sentence correct [3] Around half the accidence and syntax correct [2] Accidence and syntax seriously flawed [1] A very little correct Latin [0] No correct Latin at all
(b)	Since the danger was very great, very many men stayed at home. cum periculum maximum esset, plurimi domi manserunt.	6		
(c)	The king ordered everyone to resist the enemy bravely. rex omnibus imperavit ut hostibus fortiter resisterent.	6		
(d)	If they were to attack the city, many soldiers would soon be killed. si urbem oppugnent, multi milites mox necentur..	6		
(e)	The signal having been given, a crowd ran through the gates. signo dato, turba per portas cucurrit.	6		

APPENDIX 1

Question	1	2	3	TOTAL
AO1 Recall and deploy relevant knowledge and understanding of literary, cultural or historical sources or linguistic forms in their appropriate contexts.	35	15	15	50
AO2 (a) Analyse evaluate and respond to classical sources (literary, cultural, historical or linguistic) as appropriate. AO2 (b) Select, organise and present relevant information and argument in a clear, logical, accurate and appropriate form.	35	15	15	50
TOTAL	70	30	30	100

APPENDIX 2

Question 1 Wordlist

<i>ubi Hannibal puer erat</i>	when Hannibal was a boy / child young man = minor
<i>novem annorum, </i>	of nine years / a nine-year-old boy in his ninth year = major new = major; of a year = major
<i>pater eius</i>	his / Hannibal's father his father made a sacrifice for him = major
<i>in Hispaniam proficiscens</i>	(when) setting out / before setting out / about to set out / departing (in)to Spain; wrong tense = major error; as main verb = major; in Spain = major; advancing through Spain / travelling in Spain = 2 majors
<i>lovi sacrificium fecit. </i>	made a sacrifice to Jupiter / Jove sacrifices = minor; was making = minor to Juno / any other deity = major to lovi = minor
<i>simul Hannibalem rogavit</i>	at the same time; as soon as = major error he asked Hannibal Hannibal asked = 1 major Hannibalem = minor
<i>num vellet</i>	whether / if he wanted / wished / was willing / would like if he would not like = minor
<i>secum ire</i>	to go with him to come with him = major
<i>in castra. </i>	to / into the camp camps = minor; in the camp = major
<i>cum Hannibal</i>	when / since Hannibal; although = minor

<i>quod accepisset libenter</i>	gladly / willingly; freely = minor error; with freedom = major accepted this; received = major error; which = minor error; which when = 1 major because = major; <i>quod</i> omitted = major
<i>coepit</i>	he began / started
<i>patrem orare</i>	to ask / beg / plead with his father; pray to = minor; tell = major
<i>ne dubitaret se ducere, </i>	not to hesitate / that he would / should not hesitate / that he did not hesitate / waver to doubt / doubt whether = minor error to take / lead him (him omitted = major) lest he hesitate(d) / so that he would not hesitate = major; lest he was doubting / lest he doubt(ed) / so that he did not doubt = 1 major + 1 minor; that he would lead him (se) (ind. stat.) = major; that he (se) would lead = 1 major + 1 minor; not to doubt him to lead / not to doubt leading him(self) = 1 minor + 1 major himself to be led / himself to lead = 1 major; not to doubt himself as leader = 1 minor + con + major
<i>ille inquit,</i>	he / that man / his father said
<i>'id faciam,</i>	I will do it / that / this; make = major let me do that = minor; I would do that = major
<i>si mihi dederis</i>	if you give / will have given / will give / have given me
<i>fidem quam postulo.' </i>	the pledge / loyalty / fidelity that I demand / request / ask (for) trust / faith = minor; as soon as possible = 1 major; as (<i>quam</i>) = major; as a demand / as before = 2 majors more ... than / rather than = 1 major
<i>tum pater</i>	then his / the father
<i>filium ad aram duxit</i>	led / took his / the son to the altar shrine = minor
<i>in qua coeperat</i>	on / at which he had begun; into / onto which = major; in which = minor; where = OK he began = minor
<i>sacrificium facere et, </i>	to make / do the / a sacrifice and plural = minor unless penalised above

<i>omnibus militibus remotis,</i>	all the soldiers having been removed / sent away / having (been) moved back / away / having left (being) far away / away / at a distance / separate / remote / having removed; having been absent / standing remotely = major; being absent = minor; allow suitable conversion into subordinate clause
<i>iussit</i>	he ordered
<i>aram tenere</i>	him to hold / grab / grip the altar; 'him' omitted = minor error; touch = minor; to wait by the altar = 1 major shrine (again): ignore
<i>et iurare</i>	and (to) swear he swore = major
<i>se numquam fore</i>	that he would never be that he himself would never be = minor
<i>in amicitia cum Romanis. </i>	in friendship / friends / a friend with / of / to (as appropriate) the Romans; a Roman = major; Rome = minor come into friendship with = OK allow suitable paraphrases (e.g. be on friendly terms with / enter into friendship with / accept the friendship of / make friends with / etc. with a Roman foreigner = 1 major
<i>Hannibal servavit</i>	Hannibal kept / maintained / preserved; served = major error; conserved / saved / protected / obeyed = minor that oath preserved Hannibal = 1 major
<i>id iusiurandum</i>	that / this oath; the = minor error
<i>per totam vitam. </i>	through / throughout / for his whole life
<i>ubi visitabat Antiochum,</i>	when he was visiting / visited Antiochus when Antiochus was visiting = major Antioch: ignore
<i>regem Asiae,</i>	the king of Asia; if link to Antiochus lost, major error ruler = minor
<i>cognovit</i>	he learned / found out / discovered / came to understand; knew / understood = minor; thought / recognised = major

<i>regem accepisse</i>	(that) the king had received / accepted / taken in / welcomed / the king to have accepted; obtained = major; that the king was receiving / would receive = major
<i>legatos Romanos.</i>	(the / some) Roman ambassadors / legates / dignitaries; commanders / generals / officers = major error the Roman ambassadors got to know that ... him = 1 major + 1 minor; that the Roman ambassadors had been received by the king = OK that the Roman ambassadors had received the king = 1 major
<i>cum timeret</i>	since / because / as; when = minor error; although = major he feared / was afraid fearing = OK (but 'with fearing' = 1 major and 1 minor)
<i>ne Antiochus Romanis faveret,</i>	lest / that / in case / omitted Antiochus favoured / might / may favour / would / should favour / support the Romans; Rome = minor <i>ne</i> = not / and did not = major; <i>ne</i> = lest whether / whether = minor; Antiochus = subject of <i>timeret</i> = major;
<i>ad regem festinavit.</i>	he hurried / rushed / hastened to the king ran = minor
<i>inquit,</i>	he said
<i>'si in animo habebis</i>	if you (will) have (it) in mind / intend / are thinking of / are considering / are going to consider; you have in spirit = 1 major, but if 'have' is used clearly with the meaning 'must' or 'ought' count as 1 major (NB 'if you have to offer help to the Romans in mind' is ambiguous and so should not be penalised.) if you have a mind to = OK if you were to have it in mind = minor
<i>auxilium offerre</i>	to offer help / support / offer support
<i>Romanis,</i>	to the Romans to offer to help the Romans = OK
<i>noli mihi id dicere;</i>	don't tell me it / about it / don't say it to me / don't speak / talk of it; <i>id</i> omitted after 'tell' = OK, but if omitted after 'speak' or 'say' or 'talk' = major; I don't want you ... = major; talk = minor; I don't want to know about it = 2 majors; I don't want it to be said to me = 1 major say nothing / none of it to me = 1 minor; say nothing of it to me = OK such things = minor; such a thing = OK

<i>si tamen bellum parabis,</i>	if however you (will) prepare war / for war; provide / make = major; are preparing = minor if you were to ... = OK if repeated from <i>habebis</i> , else minor
<i>te oro</i>	I beg / pray / ask you
<i>ut praeficias me militibus. </i>	to put me in command / charge of the soldiers / troops / forces; with the soldiers = major; to the soldiers = minor; army = major that you give me to the soldiers = 1 major (as 'to the soldiers' is consequential)
<i>his dictis,</i>	with these words / this / these having been said / spoken / with this speech / when he said this (Don't insist on clarity for the source of the words, but 'when the king said these words' = major.)
<i>rex erat</i>	the king was
<i>tam cupidus</i>	so desirous (of) / keen (on) / anxious (to) / eager (to) / greedy (to) / so greatly wanting (to); eager of = minor; desirable = major
<i>belli gerendi, </i>	of / on / to waging / wage / make / fight a war start / declare = minor
<i>ut statim arma paraverit</i>	that he immediately prepared / supplied arms / weapons; army / armies / troops = major in order to ... = major
<i>ad Romam oppugnandam. </i>	to attack / for the purpose of attacking / of fighting against Rome to fight Rome = minor; (while) attacking = major; he prepared arms attacking Rome = 1 major; Romans = major

Question 2 Wordlist

<i>nunc dicemus</i>	now we / I shall / will speak / say / talk / tell we talk / let us speak = major
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<i>de Saturnini crimine.</i>	about / of the crime against Saturninus / the Saturninus crime / the accusation concerning Saturninus; the crime / charge / accusation of Saturninus / the case of Saturninus = 1 major error crimes = minor; the deed of Saturninus = 2 majors (but if a version clearly makes <i>Saturnini</i> the victim not the perpetrator, give credit: e.g. 'the accusation / charge concerning Saturninus')
<i>arguis</i>	you assert / state / aver; say / argue = minor
<i>L. Saturninum occisum esse</i>	that Saturninus was / had been / has been killed / Saturninus to have been killed Saturninum = minor L omitted = OK
<i>a C. Rabirio. </i>	by Rabirius; by Rabirio = minor that Rabirius killed Saturninus = OK C omitted = OK
<i>libenter confiterer,</i>	I would / should / might gladly / willingly admit / confess / accept freely = minor; I admit / admitted = major
<i>si vere possem,</i>	if I could truly / indeed / in truth (do so); with truth = minor; if it were true (whole clause) = 2 majors; if it was possible = 1 major if I was truly able = minor rightly = minor
<i>C. Rabiri manu</i>	(that) by the hand(s) of / at the hand(s) of Rabirius; with the hand(s) = minor
<i>L. Saturninum occisum esse, </i>	Saturninus was / had been / has been killed / S. to have been killed
<i>et putarem</i>	and I would / should think I think / may think = major <i>et</i> = then = minor
<i>id facinus</i>	(that) that / this crime / deed the crime = minor
<i>pulcherrimum esse; </i>	is / was / to be most wonderful / beautiful / glorious / fine

<i>sed, quoniam non possum</i>	but. since I can't / am unable; although = major; it is impossible (i.e. no 1 st person) = major
<i>id facere,</i>	do that / this / so; to have done = major; make it = major (but 'make' may be a consequential error if given an incorrect object); make it so = minor these things = minor
<i>confitebor</i>	I will admit / confess / allow / acknowledge
<i>id quod</i>	that which / what it because / because it = 1 major;
<i>minus valebit</i>	will be less relevant; is less relevant = major; he will be ... = minor
<i>ad laudem,</i>	to / for / regarding / as regards praise as praise = major
<i>sed ad crimen</i>	but to / for / regarding / as regards the crime / charge
<i>magis. </i>	more (relevant)
<i>confiteor</i>	I admit (etc.)
<i>interficiendi Saturnini causa</i>	(that) for the purpose / sake of killing Saturninus (vel sim.)
<i>C. Rabirium arma cepisse. </i>	Rabirius took up / took arms / weapons; captured / received / prepared arms = major; a weapon = minor; troops = major
<i>si concedis</i>	if you accept / concede allow 'if one concedes'
<i>arma iuste sumpta esse,</i>	that arms were / had been justly taken up / arms to have been taken up justly / rightly / with / in justice / by right; a weapon = minor (unless already penalised in <i>arma cepisse</i>); to be taken up = major; troops (if repeated error) = ignore, else major; it is / was right for arms to be / have been taken up = OK collected / gathered / assumed = major (but 'to be collected' etc. = 1 major + 1 minor)
<i>necesse est</i>	it is necessary / you must

<i>concedere</i>	accept / concede
<i>iuste interfectum esse.</i>	that he was killed / him to have been killed justly / that his killing / murder was just / with justice; him to be killed / the killing / murder = major; the killing to be just = 1 major (esse would be a consequential error); that justice has been killed = 1 major + 1 minor it is / was just that he was killed = OK

Question 3 Wordlist

A few citizens	pauci / nonnulli cives pauci / nonnulli civium = OK
hurried	festinaverunt / contenderunt / contendebant / ruebant / etc.
to the walls	ad moenia / ad muros moeniis = 2 errors; muris / moenibus = 1 error
to look at the legions.	ut legiones spectarent / inspicerent / ad legiones spectandas / legiones inspiciendi causa / legiones spectatum viderent = 1 error
Since the danger	cum / quod / quia / quoniam periculum
was very great,	esset / erat (as appropriate) maximum; maximus = 1 error; magnus = 2 errors tam magnum = 1 error; adeo (alone) = 2 errors
very many men	plurimi / plerique (homines / viri / hominum / virorum) multissimi / multi = 1 error
stayed at home.	domi / in domo / in villa manserunt / manebant
The king	rex
ordered everyone	omnes iussit / omnibus imperavit

to resist the enemy bravely.	hostibus resistere / ut hostibus resisterent fortiter allow hosti; inimico / inimicis = 1 error allow iubere + ut + subjunctive, but not imperare + infinitive
If they were to attack the city	si urbem / oppidum oppugnent / aggrediantur pugnent = 1 error; pugnarent = 2 errors oppugnaturi essent: OK
soon	mox / brevi / brevi tempore
many soldiers would be killed.	multi milites necentur / occidantur / interficiantur If both verbs imperfect subjunctive, count as 1 error; if both are present indicative, count twice. necabuntur = 1 error morituri essent = one error
The signal having been given,	signo dato / cum signum datum esset / etc. ubi + pluperfect indicative = OK
a crowd	turba / multitudo
ran	cucurrit / currebat plural = 1 error; festinavit = 1 error
through the gates	per portas; accept 'e portis'

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