GCE

Latin

H443/02: Prose Composition or Comprehension

Advanced GCE

Mark Scheme for June 2019

Annotations

Annotation	Meaning of annotation
✔	Point credited
✚	Good style point (for use in Prose Composition responses only)
✖	Cross (use sparingly)
❓	Unclear/ dubious point
BOD	Benefit of doubt
CON	Consequential error
/	Used to divide responses into marking sections
═══	Major error
∿∿∿	Minor error
⌃	Omission mark
BP	Blank Page: this must be used on all blank pages within an answer booklet and on each page of an additional object where there is no candidate response.

Section A: Comprehension and grammar

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
1		the barbarians despised Roman authority/the empire (1) they fought to enslave us (1) not for their own freedom (1) they would only make peace-treaties on equal terms (1) they decided which laws to accept (1)	5	5 points x 1 each *certabant* = 'were certain … about' : penalise -1 only
2	**(i)** **(ii)**	*at nunc illis rediit terror et metus et <u>votum</u> imperata faciendi. vident enim Romanum ducem,* But now fear and terror have returned to them, and a promise to do what is demanded. For they see a Roman general/leader *unum ex illis veteribus et severis quibus gloriam dederunt campi <u>contecti</u> caedibus et maria <u>infecta</u> victoriis.* one of those old, strict ones to whom fields covered in slaughter and seas stained with victories have given glory. There are many ways of turning the passage into acceptable English. One approach for each sentence is given but examiners should assess the extent to which **any** approach satisfactorily conveys the meaning of the Latin. The general principle in assessing each section should be the **proportion** (out of 5) of sense achieved, in comparison with the damage caused by the accumulation of errors.	10	Divide the passage into two sections as shown, using (/). Award up to 5 marks per section according to the following grid. <table><tr><td>5</td><td>Accurate translation with one slight error allowed.</td></tr><tr><td>4</td><td>Mostly correct.</td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>More than half right.</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>Less than half right.</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>A little recognisable meaning/ relation to the Latin.</td></tr><tr><td>0</td><td>No recognisable relation to the Latin.</td></tr></table>

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
	'Major' and 'slight' errors in Unseen Translation The distinction between a 'major' error and a 'slight' error is **only significant when it is the sole error in a section**; this distinction will then determine whether a mark of 5 or 4 is appropriate. Guidance on what constitutes 'major' or 'slight' is given below. Where marks of 4, 3, 2 or 1 are applicable, the **overall proportion of meaning conveyed in the section is the only consideration,** rather than counting the number of individual errors. In that case you have no need to refer to the principles outlined below. The classification below should be seen as only a general guide, the intention of which is to maintain standards from year to year. Lead markers will consider each instance on its merits, in the context of the passage and the length and difficulty of the section. Some errors may be categorised as 'major' if they appear in a relatively short and straightforward section, whereas in a longer or more complex section they are likely to count as 'slight'. • Errors of syntactical construction are always **major**. • Errors of case of are always **major**, unless the containing clause has been successfully paraphrased. • Omission of words is generally **major**, unless the word has been effectively taken care of by idiomatic rephrasing, or the word is of little significance – in which case it may be considered a **slight** error. • Insignificant variation in past tenses (e.g. imperfect for perfect) is generally a **slight** error and may sometimes be ignored altogether; other tense errors are **major**. • Errors in number are usually **slight**, but where the difference is crucial to the sense they are **major**. • Change from active to passive is allowable if the agent is expressed or if the agent is omitted but without compromising the sense. If the agent is omitted and the sense is compromised, it is a slight error. • Paraphrasing that conveys most of the required sense is generally a **slight** error, but any wording that distorts the sense is a major error. Final categorisation of debatable instances will be made after full consideration of candidates' responses. These decisions will be communicated to examiners as part of the standardisation process and captured in the final mark-scheme for examiners and centres.		

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
3	we/the Romans take hostages (1) … rather than buying them (1) we make agreement(s) without incurring huge losses (1) … or making large gifts (1) they beg/entreat us (1) … and we either grant or deny their requests (1) those who obtain what they want (1) … give thanks to us/ thank us (1) those who don't get what they want (1) … do not dare to complain (1)	8	Any **eight** of these points x 1 each.
4	the enemy were (very) fierce (1) he attacked them at a time favourable to them (1) … and unfavourable to the Romans/ us (1) when the Danube is frozen solid/ from bank to bank (1) … and can carry vast armies across it (1) and when the enemy are protected by the weather/ climate (1) as much as/ more than by their weapons (1) as soon as Trajan arrived/ was near (1) as if the cycle(s) of the seasons had changed (1) the enemy stayed in their hiding places (1) our/the Roman troops enjoyed running over the river banks (1)	8	Any **eight** of these points x 1 each.

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
5		*aliena occasione usi* seizing the situation/ making the most of the opportunity [1] which was in the enemy's favour/ unfamiliar/ hostile [1] *hiemem suam hostibus inferebant* EITHER: they turned winte/stormr against the enemy …. [1] which the enemy thought was on their side. [1] OR: they brought/inflicted their own kind [1] … of winter/ storm/ mayhem on the enemy [1]	4	Do **not** look for a word-for-word translation – which would in any case show little real comprehension of the phrase. The sense of these metaphors may be expressed in different permutations: examiners need to judge in each response how well the four details of the Latin indicated have been understood. Two alternative approaches (reflecting the ambiguity of *suam*) are equally acceptable for the second half of the phrase. An idiomatic rendering such as 'they gave the enemy a taste of their own medicine' or 'they turned the tables on the enemy' would also show an excellent grasp of the meaning.
6	**a**	Dative [1] : Dative of advantage.	2	Accept accurate translation: 'to whom (fields) have given' [1]. If translation and explanation disagree, assess the translation and disregard the explanation.
	b	Ablative [1] : point of time/ 'time when'.	2	Accept accurate translation: 'at that (very) time' [1]. If translation and explanation disagree, assess the translation and disregard the explanation.
	c	Accusative [1] : direct object.	2	Accept accurate translation: '(it) transports huge armies' [1] If translation and explanation disagree, assess the translation and disregard the explanation.

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
7	a	Gerund	1	
	b	(Present) Infinitive	1	'Deponent/Active' not necessary. Accept 'Passive Infinitive'. Perfect Infin. (or sim.) = 0.
	c	Perfect/Past Infinitive	1	'Active' not necessary.
8	a	*contemnere*	1	
	b	*claudere*	1	
9	a	Present Subjunctive : generic.	2	or translation: e.g. 'anyone who knows/knew' If translation and explanation disagree, assess the translation and disregard the explanation.
	b	Pluperfect Subjunctive : remote condition.	2	or translation: e.g. 'as if the order ... had been changed' If translation and explanation disagree, assess the translation and disregard the explanation.

Section B: Prose Composition

Divide the response into 9 sections as shown, using (/). Award up to 5 marks per translated section according to the 5-mark marking grid listed below. The general principle in assessing each section should be the **proportion** (out of 5) of sense achieved.

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

Words given in brackets in the model answers are optional and may be omitted without penalty.

The distinction between a 'major' error and a 'slight' error is **only significant when it is the sole error in a section**; this distinction will then determine whether a mark of 5 or 4 is appropriate. Guidance on what constitutes 'major' or 'slight' is given below.

Where marks of 4, 3, 2 or 1 are applicable, the **overall proportion of meaning conveyed in the section is the only consideration,** rather than counting the number of individual errors. In that case you have no need to refer to the principles outlined below.

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 of the errors below 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.

- Errors of construction are always 'major'.
- Insignificant variation in past tenses (e.g. imperfect for perfect) is generally considered a 'slight' error, but 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. Any wording which is especially apt for the context should qualify for an additional 'style' mark.
- 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, but where the difference is minimal, they are slight'; sometimes they can be ignored altogether. Debatable instances will be categorised at Standardisation.
- Errors of case are always '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 a 'slight' error

The final decisions on what constitutes a 'slight' and 'major' error 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.

Marking grid for translation into Latin

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 or meaning to the English
0	No response or no response worthy of credit.

Additional marks for style

Additional marks (to a maximum of 5) should be awarded for individual instances of stylish Latin writing. Some examples are given (✚) in the mark scheme below, but these are by no means the only permissible points. Other attempts at connection and subordination, good choice of words and Latinate word order should also be rewarded. Each word or phrase credited with an additional mark should be indicated with ✚.

In general, each *type* of improvement (e.g. promotion of subject to first word; *igitur* as 2nd word) should be rewarded once only. Exceptions to this rule include *different* methods of subordination to link clauses together, and the insertion of *different* words (*enim*, *itaque,* etc.) to aid continuity.

The following code applies to examples listed in the mark-scheme below:

✓ = acceptable alternative/slight error

✖ = major error → max.4 for that section

✚ = specific 'improvement' credited with a 'style mark' (see above)

Part	Answer	Mark	Guidance
(i)	*After the death of his son Drusus, Tiberius left Rome and never returned.* post mortem (sui) fili Drusi, Tiberius Romam reliquit et numquam revenit.	5	✚ promoted subject: *Tiberius ...* abl. absol: *suo filio Druso mortuo* sub. clause: *postquam Drusus mortuus est* connecting relative: *quo numquam revenit* left Rome: *Roma discessit* (or sim. Improvement) ✓ *filii* ✖
(ii)	*He planned to live on Capri, where he had had a magnificent palace constructed at the very end of the island.* cogitabat Capreis habitare/vivere, ubi palatium splendidum ad ipsam finem insulae aedificandum curavit.	5	✚ *in animo habebat* *consilium habebat* + Gerund ✓ *constituit/ constituerat* *in Capreis* *in ipsa fine* *curavit* instead of Plupf. *iusserat ut … aedificaretur* ✖ disregard of 'had had' – e.g. *palatium aedificaverat*
(iii)	*He particularly liked this place because it was surrounded by high <u>cliffs</u> and could only be reached from one tiny harbour.* hunc locum praecipue amabat quod rupibus altis circumdatus (erat et) ex uno portu minimo adiri poterat.	5	✚ liked this place: *hoc loco delectatus est* *hic locus ei placebat* surrounded … and : subordinated ✓ particularly: *maxime* one: *singulo* reached: *appropinquari* ✖ *uno* omitted

(iv)	*There is a story that a <u>fisherman</u> once climbed with great effort to the top of the <u>cliffs</u> ...* fama est <u>piscatorem</u> olim ad summas <u>rupes</u> magno labore ascendisse ...	5	**✚** **✓** **✖**	*quendam piscatorem* *piscator fertur ascendisse/ dicitur piscatorem ascendisse* with great effort: *magnis viribus / magna opera* top of: *summam rupium* (or sim.)
(v)	*... carrying a huge <u>mullet</u> to offer the emperor as a gift.* <u>mullum</u> ingentem portantem ut hunc/eum imperatori ut donum offerret.	5	**✚** **✓** **✖**	connecting relative: *quem ... offerret/ quod donum* predicative dative: *dono* bringing: *ferentem/ afferentem* offer: *praeberet* emperor: *principi* *quem offerre volebat* (or sim. periphrasis) *ut/quem imperatori daret*
(vi)	*Tiberius however was so worried that this <u>path</u> would be revealed to everyone ...* Tiberius tamen tam anxius erat ne haec semita omnibus ostenderetur ...	5	**✚** **✓** **✖**	revealed: *patefaceretur* *adeo timebat ne* worried: *perterritus/ sollicitus* revealed: *aperiretur* wrong construction after verb of fearing

(vii)	*... that he <u>rubbed</u> the poor man's face with the fish. Wounded by its sharp <u>scales</u> ...* ... ut faciem hominis miseri pisce <u>triverit</u>. ille, <u>squamis</u> (eius) acutis vulneratus ...	5	**✚**	wounded: *laesus*
			✓	fish: *mullo* *tereret* poor: *pauperis*
			✘	
(viii)	*he cried 'Thank heavens 'that I didn't bring the <u>lobster</u> I caught yesterday.'* (ex)clamavit 'caelo gratias ago quod <u>locustam</u> quem heri cepi non attuli.	5	**✚**	*(ex)clamavit* moved inside start of speech *ille* to indicate change of subject
			✓	*caelo/ dis gratias* (without *ago*) bring: *portavi*
			✘	*lacrimavit* *gratias ago* + acc/infin. construction omission of *quem*
(ix)	*Tiberius immediately ordered the lobster to be fetched too and he used it in the same way.* Tiberius statim <u>locustam</u> quoque afferri iussit eaque eodem modo usus est.	5	**✚**	*imperavit ut locusta afferretur* connecting relative: *qua usus est*
			✓	in the same way: *in eodem modo / simili modo* fetch: *petere*
			✘	

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