GCE

Latin

H443/01: Unseen translation

A Level

Mark Scheme for June 2024

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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.

MARKING INSTRUCTIONS

PREPARATION FOR MARKING
RM ASSESSOR

1. Make sure that you have accessed and completed the relevant training packages for on-screen marking: *RM Assessor Assessor Online Training*; *OCR Essential Guide to Marking*.

2. Make sure that you have read and understood the mark scheme and the question paper for this unit. These are posted on the RM Cambridge Assessment Support Portal http://www.rm.com/support/ca

3. Log-in to RM Assessor and mark the **required number** of practice responses ("scripts") and the **number of required** standardisation responses.

   YOU MUST MARK 10 PRACTICE AND 10 STANDARDISATION RESPONSES BEFORE YOU CAN BE APPROVED TO MARK LIVE SCRIPTS.

MARKING

1. Mark strictly to the mark scheme.

2. Marks awarded must relate directly to the marking criteria.

3. The schedule of dates is very important. It is essential that you meet the RM Assessor 50% and 100% (traditional 40% Batch 1 and 100% Batch 2) deadlines. If you experience problems, you must contact your Team Leader (Supervisor) without delay.

4. If you are in any doubt about applying the mark scheme, consult your Team Leader by telephone or the RM Assessor messaging system, or by email.

5. **Crossed Out Responses**
   Where a candidate has crossed out a response and provided a clear alternative then the crossed out response is not marked. Where no alternative response has been provided, examiners may give candidates the benefit of the doubt and mark the crossed out response where legible.

   Rubric Error Responses – Optional Questions
   Where candidates have a choice of question across a whole paper or a whole section and have provided more answers than required, then all responses are marked and the highest mark allowable within the rubric is given. Enter a mark for each question answered into RM assessor, which will select the

highest mark from those awarded. *(The underlying assumption is that the candidate has penalised themselves by attempting more questions than necessary in the time allowed.)*

Multiple Choice Question Responses

When a multiple choice question has only a single, correct response and a candidate provides two responses (even if one of these responses is correct), then no mark should be awarded (as it is not possible to determine which was the first response selected by the candidate).

When a question requires candidates to select more than one option/multiple options, then local marking arrangements need to ensure consistency of approach.

Contradictory Responses

When a candidate provides contradictory responses, then no mark should be awarded, even if one of the answers is correct.

Short Answer Questions (requiring only a list by way of a response, usually worth only **one mark per response**)

Where candidates are required to provide a set number of short answer responses then only the set number of responses should be marked. The response space should be marked from left to right on each line and then line by line until the required number of responses have been considered. The remaining responses should not then be marked. Examiners will have to apply judgement as to whether a 'second response' on a line is a development of the 'first response', rather than a separate, discrete response. *(The underlying assumption is that the candidate is attempting to hedge their bets and therefore getting undue benefit rather than engaging with the question and giving the most relevant/correct responses.)*

Short Answer Questions (requiring a more developed response, worth **two or more marks**)

If the candidates are required to provide a description of, say, three items or factors and four items or factors are provided, then mark on a similar basis – that is downwards (as it is unlikely in this situation that a candidate will provide more than one response in each section of the response space.)

Longer Answer Questions (requiring a developed response)

Where candidates have provided two (or more) responses to a medium or high tariff question which only required a single (developed) response and not crossed out the first response, then only the first response should be marked. Examiners will need to apply professional judgement as to whether the second (or a subsequent) response is a 'new start' or simply a poorly expressed continuation of the first response.

6. Always check the pages (and additional objects if present) at the end of the response in case any answers have been continued there. If the candidate has continued an answer there, then add a tick to confirm that the work has been seen.

7. Award No Response (NR) if:
   - there is nothing written in the answer space

   Award Zero '0' if:
   - anything is written in the answer space and is not worthy of credit (this includes text and symbols).

   Team Leaders must confirm the correct use of the NR button with their markers before live marking commences and should check this when reviewing scripts.

8. The RM Assessor **comments box** is used by your team leader to explain the marking of the practice responses. Please refer to these comments when checking your practice responses. **Do not use the comments box for any other reason.**
   If you have any questions or comments for your team leader, use the phone, the RM Assessor messaging system, or e-mail.

9. *Assistant Examiners will send a brief report on the performance of candidates to their Team Leader (Supervisor) via email by the end of the marking period. The report should contain notes on particular strengths displayed as well as common errors or weaknesses. Constructive criticism of the question paper/mark scheme is also appreciated.*

10. For answers marked by levels of response: Not applicable in F501
    a. **To determine the level** – start at the highest level and work down until you reach the level that matches the answer
    b. **To determine the mark within the level**, consider the following

Descriptor	Award mark
On the borderline of this level and the one below	At bottom of level
Just enough achievement on balance for this level	Above bottom and either below middle or at middle of level (depending on number of marks available)
Meets the criteria but with some slight inconsistency	Above middle and either below top of level or at middle of level (depending on number of marks available)
Consistently meets the criteria for this level	At top of level

11. **Annotations**

Annotation	Meaning
[∧]	omission
▭	incorrect
REP	Consequential or repeated error
BOD	Benefit of doubt
[0]	0 mark
[1]	1 mark
[2]	2 marks
[3]	3 marks
[4]	4 marks
[5]	5 marks
✖	incorrect (scansion question)
✔	correct (scansion question)
BP	blank page

12.   Subject Specific Marking Instructions

Guidance on applying the marking grids

The general principle in assessing each section should be the **proportion** (out of 5) of sense achieved.

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.

The determination of what a 'slight' error is only necessary when it is the only error in a translation; this distinction will then determine whether a mark of 5 or 4 is appropriate. 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 term 'major' error has been used here to determine an error which is more serious than a 'slight' error.

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.

1. Wrong past tenses are generally considered a 'slight' error, but other tense errors are 'major'. Note, however, that perfect participles can often be correctly translated as present. Note also that allowance must be made for differences of idiom (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 particles (e.g. conjunctions) that add nothing to the sense (e.g. *autem*) may be ignored; those that add little to the sense (e.g. *sed, tamen, igitur*) are 'slight' errors; omission of other words is generally a 'major' error. All likely omissions should be categorised at Standardisation.

4. Errors of number are usually 'major', but where the difference is minimal, they are '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 a swift arrival').

6. Errors of case are always 'major', unless the containing clause has been successfully paraphrased. (e.g. *tribus cum legionibus venit*: 'he brought three legions with him').

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 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).

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

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 meaning or relation to the Latin
0	No response or no response worthy of credit

Livy

		Answer	Mark	Guidance		
1	(i)	*bellum a Valerio consule* <u>*haudquaquam*</u> *memorabile gestum est contra rebellantes Aequos,* A war that was not in any way memorable was waged by the consul Valerius against the rebelling Aequi,	5	*bellum ...gestum est* *est* *a Valerio consule* *haudquaquam* *memorabile* *gestum est* *memorabile* *rebellantes*	the war waged ... was not at all memorable is to/for/from V. the consul with V. as consul omitted omitted was being waged memorably taken as adjective with V. the Aequian rebels soldiers the warring Aequi again taken with Valerius	allow slight error (here) major error (require *'by'*) major error major error major error slight error (tense) slight error (gets sense) major error allow major error major error major error
1	(ii)	*cum praeter animos feroces nihil ex antiqua fortuna haberent, alter consul Apuleius Nequinum oppidum circumsedit.* since they had nothing from their ancient fortune apart from fierce spirits. The other consul Apuleius besieged the town of Nequinum.	5	*cum* *cum ... haberent* *nihil* *praeter* *feroces* *feroces animos* *nihil ... fortuna* *ex antiqua fortuna* *ex* *Nequinum oppidum* *alter consul* *circumsedit*	when, because although with when they would have taken as *non* beyond, besides taken as *praeterea/propter* omitted eager fierce courage nothing from/out of old luck from the old/former fortunes from their ancient history as a result of the townspeople of N. another consul, one consul surrounded, (en)circled settled around, set up around, sat around	when, because OK allow major error slight error major error OK major error major error allow OK OK allow slight error slight error slight error slight error OK slight error

| 1 | (iii) | *locus erat arduus atque in parte una praeceps, nec vi nec <u>munimento</u> capi poterat. itaque eam infectam rem novi consules acceperunt.*

The place was steep and in one part precipitous, and it could not be captured by force or siege-works. Therefore new consuls took on the unfinished matter. | 5 | *locus*
arduus
in parte una

una
praeceps

poterat

vi

itaque
acceperunt

eam ... acceperunt
eam
rem
infectam | location
high, treacherous, hard, difficult, harsh, rough, hostile
on one side, in one direction/area
in part one
together
steep, precarious, vertical
a cliff
inaccessible, sharp-edged
high, dangerous
headlong, rushing headlong
especially so
had been able
he was able to capture it
he was able to be captured
by forces
by courage
incorrect or omitted
accepted, received
welcomed
taken as present
accepted this siege had been unsuccessful
the same, their
task, job, this siege, thing
ongoing
unsuccessful
difficult
undoable, impossible
hostile (as if *infestam*)
infected | OK
OK
OK
major error (sense)
major error
OK
OK
allow
slight error
major error (sense)
major error
slight error (tense)
slight error (agent)
major error (sense)
OK
major error
major error (here)
OK
allow
major error
major error
major error
OK
OK (sense)
allow
slight error
slight error
major error
major error |

(iv)	*cum tempus segni obsidione tereretur, duo ex oppidanis, quorum erant aedificia iuncta muro, <u>cuniculo</u> facto ad stationes Romanas itinere occulto perveniunt.* When time was being used up by the slow siege, two of the townspeople, whose houses were joined to the wall, made a tunnel and reached the Roman outposts by a secret route.	5	*cum*	since	OK	

Latin	Translation	Mark
cum	since	OK
tempus ... tereretur	time was wearing away	allow
tereretur	was passing	OK
	was being feared, grounded	major error (*terreo, terra*)
segni	long	OK (sense)
obsidione	besiege (= siege)	allow
duo ex oppidanis	two men from the town/city	OK
	two men from the towns (pl)	major error
quorum	of which	slight error
aedificia	buildings, homes	OK
	building (sing)	slight error
iuncta muro	connected with the wall	OK
	next to the wall	slight error
muro	to a wall, by a wall	allow
	by walls	slight error (here)
cuniculo	passages (pl)	major error
stationes	stations, posts, positions	OK
	camps, encampments	OK
	singular	slight error
	legions	major error
ad stationes	OK if taken with *cuniculo facto* rather than *perveniunt*	
itinere	journey, passageway	OK
itinere occulto	from a secret journey	allow
occulto	taken with *cuniculo*	slight error
	hidden	OK
ad ... perveniunt	made a secret journey to the Roman outposts	allow

	(v)	*inde ad consulem deducti confirmant se praesidium armatum intra moenia et muros accepturos esse.* From there they were escorted to the consul and confirmed that they would receive an armed convoy inside the fortifications and walls.	5	*inde* *consulem* *ad consulem* *deducti* *confirmant* *confirmant se* *praesidium* *intra* *moenia et muros* *moenia* *muros* *accepturos esse*	then OK consuls (pl) major error allow to be taken with *confirmant* rather than *deducti* having been led out/away/back allow having been surrendered major error they promised OK they revealed, said slight error they themselves confirmed major error guard, contingent, force, detachment, defence OK (look for the idea of men) fortification slight error taken as plural slight error attack major error among, between (= *inter*) slight error into slight error (city) walls and the walls allow city OK (here) house walls allow they would take OK would be received slight error (no agent) they should receive slight error (require future)

1	**(vi)**	*Romanis nec aspernanda haec res visa est neque incaute credenda.*
		
		This seemed to the Romans to be something that should not be rejected nor something that should be incautiously trusted.
			5	Allow reversal, e.g. 'it did not seem to the Romans that they should reject this offer ...'.
				
				Romanis ... visa est this matter was seen by the Romans allow
				haec res that thing slight error
				   these things major error
				Romanis by the Romans (e.g. something to be rejected by the R.) OK
				   of the Romans major error (sense)
				aspernanda ... seemed to be something to be rejected OK
				   seemed to be rejected major error (look for clear idea of the gerundive)	

1	(vii)	*cum altero eorum – nam alter obses retentus erat – duo exploratores per <u>cuniculum</u> missi sunt.* With one of them – for the other had been kept as a hostage – two scouts were sent through the tunnel.		5	*cum*	when, since	major error
					altero	another, the other	allow (here)
						the others, the rest of them	major error
					retentus erat	had been restrained	allow
						was held back	slight error (tense)
						was holding back	major error (voice)
					alter retentus erat	they had kept the other	OK
					obses	in the siege	major error
						besiege	major error
					exploratores	explorers	OK
					duo missi sunt	they sent two	OK

	(viii)	*per quos satis <u>comperta</u> re, trecenti armati <u>transfuga</u> duce in urbem ingressi nocte portam quae proxima erat cepere.* When the situation had been satisfactorily confirmed through them, three hundred armed men with the deserter as a guide entered the city by night and took the gate which was nearest.		5	*per quos*	by them	allow
						by this, by means of/through which	major error
					satis comperta re	enough was confirmed about the matter	OK
						having confirmed enough things	major error
					per quos ... re	after these men had confirmed the business to a satisfactory degree OK (gets the sense)	
					trecenti	30	major error
					transfuga duce	with a deserter leader	OK
						led by the deserter	OK
					urbem	town	OK
					portam	door	slight error
					proxima	nearer, near	slight error
					cepere	to capture (infin.)	major error

1	(ix)	*qua refracta, consul exercitusque Romanus sine certamine urbem invasere. ita Nequinum in auctoritatem populi Romani venit.* When this had been broken down, the consul and Roman army invaded the city without a fight. Thus Nequinum came under the authority of the Roman people.	5	*refracta* *exercitusque* *Romanus* *invasere* *in* *auctoritatem* *populi Romani*	having been broken, broken open, broken again OK having been breached OK of the army major error taken with *consul* slight error went into OK attacked, subdued slight error (sense) into, in OK (here) control, jurisdiction, vel sim. OK the people of Rome OK taken as subject of *venit* major error
1	(x)	*colonia, a nomine fluminis Narnia appellata, eo missa; exercitus cum magna praeda Romam reductus.* A colony, called Narnia from the name of a river, was sent there; the army was taken back to Rome with great booty.	5	*colonia* *fluminis* *eo* *exercitus ... reductus* *missa* *magna* *magna praeda* *praeda*	a town slight error colonies (pl) major error taken with *Narnia* ('the river Narnia') slight error if clearly mis-taken incorrect or omitted major error to the town allow (sense) the army was led again OK the army returned major error was established allow had been sent slight error having been sent major error (require as main verb) having been taken major error very great allow (sense) with many spoils OK prize, reward slight error

Ovid

		Answer	Mark	Guidance		
2	(a)(i)	*iamque dies medius tenues contraxerat umbras, inque pari spatio vesper et <u>ortus</u> erant:* And now the middle of the day had drawn together the thin shadows, and in equal distance were evening and dawn.	5	*iamque* *tenues* *contraxerat* *inque pari spatio*	and so slight, narrow, insubstantial soft, gentle taken with *dies* had brought together/shortened/lessened had brought had brought across/against/out etc. is dragging together were an equal distance apart, vel sim. were at an equal distance were equal in space/distance were equal in the space were at the same time	slight error OK slight error major error OK slight error (look for *con-*) slight error (*con-*) major error (tense) OK OK allow (sense) slight error major error (sense)
2	(a)(ii)	*ecce, redit Cephalus silvis, <u>Cyllenia</u> proles, oraque <u>fontana fervida</u> spargit aqua.* Look, Cephalus, the son of Mercury, returns to the woods, and sprinkles his hot face with the water of a spring.	5	If correct down to *proles*, award at least 3. *ecce* *redit* *silvis* *Cyllenia proles* *proles* *ora* *spargit* *spargit …* *ora spargit* *fervida* *ora* *fontana aqua* *aqua*	omitted goes (no *re-*) has returned/returned from/in/into the woods wood, forest the offspring of Cyllenian the children, daughter to his child mouth he makes wet, splashes he sprinkles spring water on his hot face his face sparkled taken with *aqua* taken as subject of *spargit* spring water taken as nominative	major error slight error allow (ditto on *spargit*) OK OK allow major error major error (case) OK OK OK major error major error major error OK major error

2	(a)(iii)	*anxia, Procri, lates. solitas iacet ille per herbas, et 'zephyri molles auraque' dixit 'ades!'* You hide anxiously, Procris. Cephalus lies down on the grass as usual and said 'Gentle west winds and the breeze, be here!'	5	*lates* *Procri, lates* *ille* *herbas* *zephyri* *molles* *dixit* *ades*	2nd person missed Procris hides she plants, herbs, grasses west wind (sing.) zephyr wind, south/north wind(s) soft, mild taken with *aura* says you are present	major error major error major error OK OK OK slight error OK major error allow allow
2	(a)(iv)	*ut patuit miserae iucundus nominis error, et mens et rediit verus in ora color.* When the pleasant error of the name became clear to the poor woman, both her mind returned and true colour to her face.	5	*ut* *patuit* *miserae* *nominis error* *et* (first time) *ora* *in ora* *verus* *verus color*	as, when, after so that, with the result that allow present taken with *nominis* name error and credit repeated vocab error from (ii) of her face in her face indeed taken with *mens* the right/natural colour	OK major error major error OK slight error (but 'and both' OK) major error allow major error major error OK
2	(a)(v)	*surgit, et oppositas agitato corpore frondes movit, in amplexus uxor itura viri.* She got up and with the movement of her body moved the leaves in front of her, a wife about to go into the embrace of her husband.	5	*surgit* *frondes* *frondes movit* *agitato corpore* *agitato* *itura* *in amplexus itura* *viri*	he/she surged branch (sing) she moved from the foliage she moved through/towards the foliage from her agitated body agitated, eager, frenzied going to (as if pres. part.) about to embrace man	major error (sense) allow major error (sense) major error allow allow allow (here) OK OK

2	(a)(vi)	*ille feram movisse ratus, iuvenaliter <u>artus corripit</u>; in dextra tela fuere manu.* He thought that a wild beast had moved (the leaves) and eagerly leapt up; in his right hand were weapons.	5	*ratus* *movisse* *iuvenaliter* *tela* *fuere* *manu*	thinking was moving youthfully, foolishly allow singular (e.g. a spear) had been hands (pl)	OK slight error (tense) OK slight error slight error
2	(a)(vii)	*quid facis, infelix? non est fera, supprime tela! me miserum! iaculo fixa puella tuo est.* What are you doing, unhappy man? It is not a wild beast, put down your weapons! Woe is me! The girl has been pierced by your spear.	5	*quid facis* *infelix* *supprime* *tuo* *fixa est* *fixa ... est* *iaculo tuo*	why did you do it? what have you done? unlucky (without it being clear that it's vocative) allow unluckily, unhappily hold back, subdue, vel sim. lift, raise taken with *puella* was struck is pierced, is struck was fixed, was fixated by the girl was fixed on your spear your spear has pierced the girl your sword your throw	major error (tense) major error (tense) slight error OK slight error major error allow allow (here) major error (sense) major error (sense) OK slight error major error
2	(a)(viii)	*'ei mihi!' conclamat 'fixisti pectus amicum. hic locus a Cephalo vulnera semper habet'.* 'Alas!' she shouts, 'you have pierced a loving heart. This place always has the wounds from Cephalus.'	5	*conclamat* *fixisti* *fixisti pectus* *pectus* *hic locus* *a Cephalo* *vulnera* *habet*	he shouts/shouted they shouted I pierced you have fixed the chest has been pierced (no agent) breast, chest here is the place by Cephalus of Cephalus a wound will have had	allow confusion about the speaker here OK (inclusive pronoun) major error (person) major error (sense) but credit if repeated vocab error from (vii) major error here OK allow OK major error OK allow (sense) slight error (tense)

2	(a)(ix)	*ille sinu dominae morientia corpora maesto sustinet, et lacrimis vulnera saeva lavat.* In his sad lap he held up the dying body of his mistress, and washed her savage wounds with tears.	5	*ille*	she, there	major error, unless repeated from (iii)/(vi)
				morientia	allow to be taken with *dominae* (e.g. 'of his dying mistress')	
					dead	slight error
				sustinet	holds/held (no *sub-*)	OK
					sustains, keeps	allow
				maesto	sadly, miserably	slight error
					wretched	slight error
				sinu	bosom, chest	OK
					to his chest	OK
					omitted	major error
				maesto sinu	with a sorrowful chest	OK
					by her sad bosom	slight error (sense)
				vulnera	allow as singular	
				lavat	he cleaned	OK

2	(b)	– v v | – v v | – v v| – v v | – v v | – x
		ille sinu dominae morientia corpora maesto
		
		   – v v | – v v | – | – v v | – v v | x
		   sustinet, et lacrimis vulnera saeva lavat
				Two lines give 12 feet (taking the syllable before the caesura in the pentameter as a foot). Each correct foot should be ticked and the number of ticks converted to a mark out of 5. The final syllable may be marked as anceps even if the quantity is obvious. The *-is* of *lacrimis* should not be marked as anceps.
				
				NB A foot cannot be marked correct if the quantities are incorrect.

5	11–12 feet correct
4	9–10 feet correct
3	7–8 feet correct
2	5–6 feet correct
1	3–4 feet correct
0	0–2 feet correct

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