

**GCE**

**Latin**

**H043/01: Language**

AS 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.

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## 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:
  - 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
	correct - comprehension questions and style of translation
	incorrect
	omission
	Incorrect (comprehension); major error (translation)
	Slight error
	Consequential error
	Repeated error
	Blank page

## 12. Subject Specific Marking 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:

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 the meaning of the Latin.
0	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'.

Allowance must be made for other 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*.

Note also that Perfect Participles can often be appropriately translated as Present.

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 (e.g. *sed*, *autem*, *tamen*, *igitur*) that do not significantly affect the sense is usually 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 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 his 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 but 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.

Question		Answer	Mark	Guidance
1	(i)	<p><i>Cato Uticensibus vix confidebat plebem igitur ex urbe eiecit</i></p> <p>Cato hardly trusted the people of Utica: he therefore threw the people out of the city ...</p>	5	<p>omission of <i>igitur</i> : slight error</p> <p>vix: omitted or incorrect; major error</p> <p>plebem: accept 'the plebs' or 'plebeians'</p> <p>'C. was hardly trusted by the people...' = 1 major error</p>
1	(ii)	<p><i>et in castris fossa parva munitis habitare coegit. senatores autem intra moenia a militibus custoditos tenebat.</i></p> <p>and forced them to live in a camp fortified with a small ditch; the senators however he was holding inside the walls guarded by soldiers.</p>	5	<p><i>castra</i> = 'camps' : slight error</p> <p>omission of <i>autem</i> : slight error</p> <p>fossa parva: 'in a small ditch' = major error</p> <p><i>tenebat</i> : <b>accept</b> 'held' or 'kept'</p>
1	(iii)	<p><i>plures interim e proelio Uticam fugerant. quos convocatos Cato hortatus est ut omnes servos liberarent oppidumque defenderent</i></p> <p>Meanwhile more (people) had fled to Utica from the battle. Cato called them together and urged them to free all their slaves and defend the town.</p>	5	<p><i>plures</i> = 'many' : slight error</p> <p>omission of <i>interim</i> : slight error</p> <p>Uticam: 'in/ at Utica' 'from Utica' = major error</p> <p><i>quos convocatos</i>: <b>accept</b> 'whom Cato, having called them together, urged' (+ other satisfactory phrasings)</p> <p>omnes: if taken as object of <i>hortatus est</i> = slight error</p>

Question		Answer	Mark	Guidance
1	(iv)	<p><i>cum cognovisset paucos <u>assentire</u> sed plerosque perterritos mentem in fugam paratam habere,</i></p> <p>When he found out/ learned that few agreed but the majority were terrified and had their minds set on flight ...</p>	5	<p><i>cum</i> = 'since' : <b>accept</b></p> <p><b>cognovisset</b>: 'thought' 'understood' 'noticed' = slight error</p> <p><b>plerosque</b>: 'more' or 'many' = slight error</p>
1	(v)	<p><i>de illo consilio cogitare desiit. his naves praebuit, ut in quas partes quisque vellet proficiscerentur.</i></p> <p>he ceased to think about that plan. He provided them with ships, so that they could set off in whatever direction each of them wanted.</p>	5	<p><i>illo</i>: 'this' or otherwise incorrect or omitted = slight error</p> <p><i>his</i>: incorrect or omitted = slight error</p> <p><i>praebuit</i>: 'offered' = slight error</p>
1	(vi)	<p><i>ipse, omnibus rebus diligentissime constitutis, liberos suos Lucio legato mandavit; deinde sine suspicione ...</i></p> <p>He himself, when everything had been very carefully arranged, entrusted his children to his lieutenant Lucius; then without (giving any cause for) suspicion ...</p>	5	<p><i>ipse</i>: incorrect or omitted = slight error</p> <p><i>rebus</i>: if singular = slight error</p> <p><i>diligentissime</i>: if superlative ignored : slight error</p> <p><i>liberos</i> = 'freedmen' or 'books': slight error</p> <p><i>legato</i> : <b>accept</b> 'legionary commander' 'envoy' 'general' 'ambassador'</p> <p><i>mandavit</i>: 'ordered' 'commanded' = slight error</p>

Question		Answer	Mark	Guidance
1	(vii)	<p><i>eodem vultu et voce quibus uti solitus erat, ferrum clam in <u>cubiculum</u> tulit atque ibi se <u>traiecit</u>.</i></p> <p>with the same look and voice which he had been accustomed to use, he secretly took a sword into his bedroom and there stabbed himself.</p>	5	<p><i>vultu</i> = 'face' : <b>accept</b>  <i>solitus erat</i> – 'was accustomed' : slight error</p>
1	(viii)	<p><i>cum <u>medicus</u> comitesque aliquid periculi suspicati in cubiculum irrupissent, sanguinem continere vulnusque <u>obligare</u> conati sunt.</i></p> <p>When the doctor and his companions, suspecting some (kind of) danger, burst into the bedroom, they tried to stop the blood and tie up his wound.</p>	5	<p><i>medicus</i>: 'doctors' = slight error  <i>suspicati</i> = 'having suspected' : <b>accept</b>  <i>continere</i> = 'hold back/in' or 'contain' : <b>accept</b>  <i>vulnus</i>: 'wounds' = slight error</p>
1	(ix)	<p><i>Cato tamen ipse suis manibus id crudelissime <u>divellit</u> atque ita se necavit.</i></p> <p>However, Cato himself pulled it apart most cruelly with his hands and so killed himself.</p>	5	<p><i>ipse</i> omitted : slight error  <i>crudelissime</i> – superlative ignored : slight error</p>
1	(x)	<p><i>Uticenses, quamquam <u>partes</u> eius oderant, eum propter eius magnam virtutem <u>sepulchro</u> honoraverunt.</i></p> <p><i>The people of Utica, although they hated his political views, because of his great virtue honoured him with a tomb,</i></p>	5	<p><i>oderant</i> = 'had hated' : slight error  <i>magnam</i>: 'huge' = slight error  <i>sepulchro</i>: 'in a tomb' = major error</p>

Question		Answer	Mark	Guidance
1	(xi)	<p><i>quod tam dissimilis aliis ducibus Romanis fuerat atque urbem ingentibus operibus munierat</i></p> <p>because he had been so different from other Roman commanders and had fortified the city with huge building-works.</p>	5	<p>quod: 'which' = major error</p> <p><i>tam</i> omitted : slight error</p> <p>Romanis: accept 'of the Romans', 'of Rome'</p> <p><i>fuerat</i> = 'was' : slight error; 'had become' = slight error</p> <p><i>munierat</i> as perfect tense : slight error</p> <p><i>operibus</i> = accept 'works' : toil(s), 'effort(s)', 'deeds' = slight error</p>

Question			Answer	Mark	Guidance
2	(a)	(i)	that he was dumb/ speechless/ could not speak	1	Accept 'he was mute' and 'he did not have a voice'
		(ii)	at the age when ... he should have been able to speak he was without a voice even when he grew up/ became older he was still unable to say anything	5	5 points x 1 each Do not accept 'ages'.
2	(b)	(i)	his forces had been defeated his city had been captured	2	Accept 'his army'
		(ii)	one of the enemy who did not recognise him/ know who he was drew out a sword and attacked him	4	4 points x 1 each Do not accept simply 'the enemy'. Do not accept 'who ignored him'.
2	(c)		the boy opened his mouth as if he were trying to shout with this effort ... and attack/intake of breath he broke the barrier on his tongue and spoke (out) clearly	6	6 points x 1 each Do not accept 'spirit'.
2	(d)	(i)	he ordered the man not to [1] ... kill the king [1]	2	or : don't [1] ... kill the king [1]
		(ii)	these were the first words ... that the boy ever said	2	
2	(e)		the (astonished) enemy man withdrew his sword the king's life was saved from that time, the boy started to speak	3	3 points x 1 each Do not accept 'he was given life'

**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 meaning or relation to 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 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.



Question		Answer	Mark	Guidance
3	(a)	<p><i>After the young men put down their swords, the merchant promised them many gifts.</i></p> <p>postquam iuvenes gladios (suos) deposuerunt, mercator eis multa dona promisit.</p>	5	deposuerant : slight error
3	(b)	<p><i>This city is defended by such high walls that no enemies have ever climbed them.</i></p> <p>haec urbs moenibus tam altis defenditur ut nulli hostes ea umquam ascenderint.</p>	5	<p>hic / illa : slight error</p> <p>walls : <b>accept</b> muri (with eos later for 'them')</p> <p>enemies = inimici : slight error</p> <p>hostes numquam ascenderint : slight error</p> <p>wrong tense for 'climbed' : slight error, but <b>major</b> if not subjunctive of any kind</p>
3	(c)	<p><i>Although it was very difficult to find the road, the girls reached home safely.</i></p> <p>quamquam difficillimum erat viam invenire, puellae domum tuto advenerunt.</p>	5	<p>'very difficult' – superlative ignored/misspelt : slight error</p> <p>safely : accept tute (rare, but found)</p> <p>home = ad domum : slight error</p> <p>reached = venerunt : slight error</p>
3	(d)	<p><i>My father had often warned us not to run out of the garden gate.</i></p> <p>meus pater nos saepe monuerat ne e porta horti curreremus.</p>	5	<p>'had warned' as perfect tense: slight error</p> <p>ut ... non : slight error</p> <p>run – done with 3rd person : slight error</p>
3	(e)	<p><i>Who would believe that this dog can understand his master's words?</i></p> <p>quis credat hunc canem verba domini (sui) intellegere posse?</p>	5	<p>'believe' done with indicative: slight error</p> <p>putet / cogitet : slight error</p> <p>'this' omitted/ wrongly formed : slight error</p> <p>posse omitted/wrongly spelt : slight error</p>

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