

GCSE

Latin

J282/01: Language

General Certificate of Secondary Education

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: *Web Assessor Marking Task Guide*.
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 **number of required** standardisation responses.

YOU MUST MARK 5 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%) deadlines. If you experience problems, you must contact your Team Leader 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.
7. Award NR (No Response) if there is nothing written at all in the answer space.
Award 0 marks if anything is written in the answer space which is not worthy of credit (including text and symbols).
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 for clarification.
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 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.

11. Annotations

Annotation	Meaning
	Benefit of doubt
	Incorrect point – comprehension questions only
	Harmful addition: additional information or alternative incorrect version
	More serious error in translation
	Inconsequential error in translation
	Repeated or consequential error
	Correct point – comprehension questions only (except for isolated knowledge of vocabulary in Qu 21)
	Omission mark
Highlight or SEEN	Work seen and considered which does not harm the response
BP	Blank page (only to be used when there is no writing on the page)
0	Translation question
1	Translation question
2	Translation question
3	Translation question
4	Translation question
5	Translation question: use when awarding 5 marks and there are no other annotations

NB: Please use the on-screen mark confirmation tool (found in Tools → Options).

12. Subject Specific Marking Instructions

Ignore misspelling of proper nouns in comprehension questions (including failure to reproduce correctly in the nominative case).

Question			Answer	Mark	Guidance
1			Psyche was the king's daughter (1)	1	Accept 'The king was Psyche's father'. Accept 'It was a father/daughter relationship'.
2	(a)		Psyche was beautiful/more beautiful (1) than Venus (1)	2	'Venus was more beautiful than Psyche' = 1/2 'She was beautiful' = 1/2 'She was as beautiful as Venus' = 1/2 ' <u>He</u> was more beautiful': HA pulchriorem: accept 'prettier'.
2	(b)		She ordered Cupid (1) to destroy Psyche (1).	2	Cupidinem: accept 'her son'. 'She decided to destroy Psyche' = 1/2 iussit: accept 'told'/'commanded'/'instructed'; do not accept 'asked'/'sent'. ' <u>He</u> ordered' = HA delere: do not accept 'kill'/'delete'.
3	(a)		He loved Psyche (1).	1	puellam: accept 'the girl'; do not accept 'her'. amabat: accept 'was in love with'/'liked'/'fell in love with'/'was loving'; do not accept ' <u>she</u> loved' (HA, if not penalised before).
3	(b)		To hide her (1)	1	Ignore in loco secreto .
4			He went to see her at night (1).	1	nocte: accept 'during the night'; do not accept 'it was dark'. Accept 'He saw her in the night'.
5			She lit a torch (1) She approached Cupid (1)	2	Accept reversed order.

					<p>Cupidini appropinquavit: accept 'She approached his face'.</p> <p>face incensa: accept 'ignited a torch'/'burned a torch'/'set a torch on fire'/'had a lit torch'; accept the plural 'torches'; do not accept 'used a torch'.</p>
6			Cupid was the god of love (1).	1	<p>Accept direct speech.</p> <p>Accept 'He/It was the god of love'.</p>
7			He was afraid (1) that he would be punished by Venus (1).	2	<p>timebat: accept 'he was scared/terrified'. 'She was afraid': HA (unless already penalised)</p> <p>ne...puniretur: accept:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To be punished by V. • That V. would punish him • To get punished by V. • Of punishment from V. • Of Venus' punishment <p>'that V. would punish <u>her</u>' = HA</p>
8			She was very sad (1).	1	<p>tristissima Insist on the superlative – accept 'saddest'/'most sad'. Accept 'She felt most sadness'. Accept 'She was very upset'. '<u>He</u> was very sad' = HA (if not penalised before)</p>
9			Cupid persuaded Jupiter/Jove (1) to make Psyche/her a goddess (1).	2	<p>Accept 'Jupiter was persuaded' (no agent) for the first mark, though '<u>She</u> persuaded J.' = HA</p> <p>deam: accept 'a god'.</p>
10			Unicycle (1) – a cycle with one wheel (1) Incensed (1) – very angry (1)	4	<p>One mark for the derivative and one for its meaning. Accept other valid derivatives.</p>

					<p>Accept incorrect but recognisable spelling. 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.</p> <p>If a second, incorrect, meaning is given, no mark can be awarded.</p> <p>unus: do not accept 'one'.</p> <p>incensa: accept 'to incend' (archaic); do not accept: 'ignite'/'incinerate'/'incite'/'incentive'/'incandescent'.</p>
Question			Answer	Mark	Guidance
11	(a)		Imperfect (1)	1	<p>Additional incorrect detail is HA (e.g. 'imperfect subjunctive').</p> <p>Do not accept 'past'.</p>
11	(b)		<i>eam</i> (1)	1	<p>Accept <i>omnes</i> and <i>nonnulli</i>.</p> <p>Insist on correct spelling.</p>
11	(c)		<i>magna</i> or <i>suum</i> (1)	1	<p>Insist on correct spelling.</p> <p>Accept <i>superata</i>.</p>
11	(d)		<i>iussit</i> (1)	1	<p>Insist on correct spelling.</p> <p>Accept <i>superata</i>.</p>
11	(e)		Ablative (1); follows the preposition <i>in</i> (1)	2	<p>For the second mark:</p> <p>Accept:</p>

					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 'It follows a preposition'. ➤ 'in a place' (translation) Do not accept: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Another use of the ablative (e.g. ablative absolute)
11	(f)		Infinitive (1); follows <i>constituit</i> (1)	2	For the first mark: Additional incorrect detail is HA (e.g. 'perfect active infinitive'). For the second mark: Accept: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 'He decided to hide'. ➤ 'He decided to do an action'. Do not accept: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 'It is the second/secondary verb'. ➤ 'It follows another verb'.
11	(g)		Ablative	1	
11	(h)		Purpose clause	1	
12	(a)		multis (1) ancillis (1) auxilium (1) misimus (1).	4	Word order is flexible. Accept any translation using correct Latin even if vocabulary is outside of Restricted Vocabulary List. Accept <i>ad multas ancillas</i> ; if the form of <i>ancilla</i> is incorrect, but the adjective agrees with it (e.g. <i>multae ancillae</i>), a mark should be awarded for the adjective (treat as a consequential error). Accept <i>mittebamur</i> .
12	(b)		pueri (1) tandem (1) tacuerunt (1).	3	Word order is flexible.

					Accept any translation using correct Latin even if vocabulary is outside of Restricted Vocabulary List. Accept <i>tacebant</i> .
12	(c)		donum (1) tenes/habes (1), domine (1).	3	Word order is flexible. Accept any translation using correct Latin even if vocabulary is outside of Restricted Vocabulary List. Accept <i>portas/fers</i> .

Question		Answer	Mark	Guidance
13		Any three of: Everyone praised him (1) Because of his victories in Asia (1) He overpowered Mithridates (1) In several battles (1)	3	omnes eum laudabant: Do not accept 'He was praised' (no agent). propter victorias in Asia in Asia required Accept 'his victories in Asia' if the first point is missed – e.g. 'Everyone knew of (x) his victories in Asia (✓). 'Everyone praised (x) his victories in Asia (✓). Accept 'He was victorious in Asia'. Accept 'He won battles in Asia'. Accept 'The Romans/they had victories in Asia'. propter: accept 'on account of'/'for'. victorias: accept 'wins'/'victory' (singular) superaret: Accept 'overcame'/'defeated'/'conquered'; do not accept 'overwhelmed'/'crushed'. Accept 'M. was overpowered'. Accept 'overpowered <u>the</u> Mithridates'.

					nonnullis: accept 'some'.
14			He spoke (in) Greek well (1) He loved to read (1) He had very many books (1)	3	Graece...loquebatur: Insist on '(in) Greek'. Insist on 'well'. loquebatur: accept 'was beginning to speak'/'speaks'/'could speak'/'would speak' legere...amabat: Accept 'He loved reading'. plurimos: accept 'many'/'lots of'/'most'; do not accept 'several'/'multiple'.
15			To leave behind (1) the life of a soldier (1)	2	relinquere: accept 'give up'/'retire from'/'leave'/'relinquish'; do not accept 'let go of'/'return'. vitam militis: accept 'being a soldier'/'his soldier life'/'his life in the military'/'soldier duty'/'military job'/'life of soldiers'; do not accept 'lives of soldiers'.
16			He was worn out by toils (1) He could not (any longer) live in this way (1)	2	laboribus...confectus: Ignore multorum annorum . Do not accept 'He has worked for many years' <i>vel sim</i> . confectus: accept 'exhausted'/'tired' laboribus: accept 'work' hoc modo...possum: Ignore diutius Accept 'He could not continue this way of living'. Accept 'He could not live like this'.
17			Enjoy peace (1) and the rewards of victory (1)	2	pace: accept 'in peace'.

					<p>pax...victoriae: accept 'peace of victory and the rewards'.</p> <p>praemiisque victoriae: accept 'prize of victory'/'prizes of victory'/'prizes of victories'; do not accept 'his victory'/'his victories'/'his victory and prizes'.</p>
18	(a)		He had received many gifts (1).	1	<p>Insist on multis.</p> <p>acceptis: accept 'he had been given'/'he received'/'he got'; do not accept 'he was receiving'.</p>
18	(b)		Buy (1) everything that he wanted (1)	2	<p>omnia quae volebat: accept 'whatever he wanted'; 'all he wanted'.</p>
19			To build huge houses (1) in all parts of Italy (1) To order slaves (1) to make beautiful gardens in Rome (1)	4	<p>villas: accept 'villas'/'homes'/'town houses'; do not accept the singular.</p> <p>ingentes: accept 'very big'/'massive'/'big'/'large'.</p> <p>in...Italiae: accept 'throughout Italy'.</p> <p>imperavit: accept 'told'/'instructed'/'commanded'; do not accept 'asked'.</p> <p>ut: look out for REP from Q9.</p> <p>hortos: treat as consequential (REP) if the wrong number of villas has already been penalised.</p> <p>Romae: accept 'at Rome'/'of Rome'/'for Rome'; do not accept 'Roman'.</p>
20			To make excellent dinners (1)	1	<p>optimas: accept 'very good'/'the best'.</p> <p>cenae: accept 'meals'; accept the singular.</p> <p>ad...faciendas: accept other reasonable translations, e.g. 'so that he could have the best dinners'.</p>

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 reverterunt.

'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.

5	Perfectly accurate with no errors or omissions, or one inconsequential error
4	Essentially correct but two inconsequential errors or one more serious
3	Overall meaning clear, but more serious errors or omissions
2	Part correct; but with overall sense lacking/unclear
1	No continuous sense; isolated knowledge of vocabulary only (at least 2 unglossed words)
0	No response worthy of credit

Answer			Marks	Guidance	
				Content	Examples of inconsequential and more serious errors
21	(i)	<p><i>paucae fabulae de modo vitae Luculli scriptae sunt, e quibus duae nunc narrantur.</i></p> <p>A few stories have been written about Lucullus' way of life, two of which are related now.</p>	5	<p><i>paucae</i>: accept 'Few'. <i>de</i>: accept 'from'. <i>scriptae sunt</i>: accept 'were written'/'are written'. <i>modo</i>: accept 'manner'/'kind'. <i>paucae fabulae...scriptae sunt</i>: Accept 'People wrote a few stories' If this section is translated correctly, award 3/5. <i>e quibus</i>: accept 'of them' if coordinated with 'and' ('and two of them are related now'). <i>narrantur</i>: accept 'are narrated'/'are told'; accept the active 'I am relating'.</p>	<p>Inconsequential <i>nunc</i> <i>paucae fabulae...scriptae sunt</i>: 'They wrote a few stories' <i>e quibus</i>: if translated as 'of them' with no coordinating 'and'. <i>narrantur</i> translated as future tense.</p> <p>More serious <i>e quibus</i>: maximum of one more serious error</p>
	(ii)	<p><i>amicus quidam, Pompeius nomine, ad villam Luculli olim advenit.</i></p> <p>A certain friend called Pompey once arrived at Lucullus' house.</p>		<p><i>amicus quidam</i>: accept 'one friend'/'a friend'. <i>Pompeius</i>: accept 'Pompeius'. <i>villam</i>: accept 'villa'; look out for REP from Q19. <i>Luculli</i>: apostrophe not needed <i>olim</i>: accept 'one day'/'some time ago'. <i>advenit</i>: accept 'came'/'went'.</p>	<p>Inconsequential <i>advenit</i>: 'came to visit'.</p> <p>More serious <i>advenit</i>: 'visited'.</p>

Answer			Marks	Guidance	
				Content	Examples of inconsequential and more serious errors
	(iii)	<p><i>Pompeius, quamquam putabat villam pulchram esse, Lucullum rogavit</i></p> <p>Although Pompey thought that the house was beautiful, he asked Lucullus</p>	5		<p>Inconsequential <i>Pompeius</i> omitted <i>pulchram</i>: 'very beautiful'</p> <p>More serious Omission of <i>putabat</i>.</p>
	(iv)	<p><i>cur villam in medio agro aedificavisset. 'num,' inquit, 'in tali villa hieme habitare vis?'</i></p> <p>why he had built a house in the middle of a field. 'Surely,' he said, 'you don't want to live in such a house in the winter?'</p>	5	<p><i>inquit</i>: accept 'he asked'. <i>in tali villa</i>: accept 'in a house like this/'in a house of such a kind'.</p> <p><i>cur villam...aedificavisset</i>: award 2/5 if everything else is incorrect.</p>	<p>Inconsequential <i>villam aedificavisset</i>: 'the house was built' = 2 inconsequential errors (i) incorrect past tense and ii) omission of agent 'by him'); <i>villam aedificavisset</i>: 'the villa had been built' = one inconsequential error (omission of agent) <i>aedificavisset</i>: 'he built' <i>in tali villa</i>: 'in this house'</p> <p>More serious <i>num</i> translated as 'surely'.</p>
	(v)	<p><i>Lucullus tamen ei respondit, 'ego, ut facit hirundo, ad aliam villam hieme semper effugio!'</i></p>	5	<p><i>respondit</i>: accept 'responded'. <i>aliam</i>: accept 'different'. <i>effugio</i>: accept 'I flee'.</p> <p><i>Lucullus...respondit</i>: award 2/5 if everything else is incorrect</p>	<p>Inconsequential <i>tamen</i> Omission of <i>ei</i> Omission or mistranslation of <i>facit</i> (including 'makes') <i>ad</i> translated as 'at'.</p>

Answer			Marks	Guidance	
				Content	Examples of inconsequential and more serious errors
		Lucullus however replied to him, 'As the swallow does, I always escape to another house in the winter!'		(but all 4 words must be translated correctly). <i>ego, ut facit hirundo:</i> accept 'I do as the swallow does and ...' accept 'acting like a swallow'/'in the manner of a swallow'.	<i>aliam</i> translated as 'my other'/'the other'. More serious <i>ut</i> translated as 'in order to'.
	(vi)	<i>Lucullus, qui multos amicos habebat, eos ad cenas sumptuosas saepe invitabat</i> Lucullus, who had many friends, often used to invite them to extravagant dinners	5	<i>invitabat:</i> accept 'invited'. <i>cenas:</i> look out for REP from Q20.	Inconsequential More serious
	(vii)	<i>ut cum eis per totam noctem loqui posset. sed una nocte,</i> so that he could speak with them throughout the whole night. But one night,	5	<i>per totam noctem:</i> accept 'all through the night'/'all night'/'the whole night'. <i>loqui:</i> accept 'to talk'.	Inconsequential <i>cum eis</i> translated as 'to them'. <i>posset</i> translated as 'may be able'/'will be able'. <i>sed</i> More serious <i>cum eis:</i> maximum of one more serious error

Answer			Marks	Guidance	
				Content	Examples of inconsequential and more serious errors
	(viii)	<p><i>cum solus esset, minima cena ei a servo parata est.</i></p> <p>since he was alone, a very small dinner was prepared for him by a slave.</p>	5	<p><i>cum</i>: accept 'when'/'because'/'as'.</p> <p><i>solus</i>: accept 'on his own'.</p>	<p>Inconsequential</p> <p><i>solus</i> = 'lonely'</p> <p>Omission of <i>ei</i></p> <p><i>cum solus esset</i>: 'with him being alone'</p> <p><i>minima</i> translated as 'small'</p> <p><i>servo</i> translated as 'servant' (look out for REP from Q19)</p> <p>More serious</p>
	(ix)	<p><i>Lucullus, hoc videns, servo irate clamavit, 'quid facis?'</i></p> <p>Seeing this, Lucullus angrily shouted to the slave, 'What are you doing?'</p>	5	<p><i>servo</i>: accept 'at the slave'.</p> <p>(look out for Rep from Q19 and Q21viii)</p> <p><i>irate</i>: accept 'with anger'.</p> <p><i>quid facis</i>: accept 'What are you making?'</p> <p>'Lucullus shouted angrily at the slave' (everything else wrong): award 2/5.</p>	<p>Inconsequential</p> <p><i>hoc videns</i>: translated as a perfect tense – e.g. 'when he saw this'/'having seen this'</p> <p>More serious</p> <p><i>hoc videns</i> is a maximum of one more serious error.</p>
	(x)	<p><i>nescisne Lucullum hodie cum Lucullo cenaturum esse?'</i></p>	5	<p><i>cenaturum esse</i>: accept 'is going to dine'/'is intending to have dinner'/'is about to have dinner'/'will have dinner'.</p> <p><i>-ne</i>: accept inverted word order as a question form (but not just</p>	<p>Inconsequential</p> <p><i>hodie</i> if not part of the indirect statement</p> <p>More serious</p>

Answer			Marks	Guidance	
				Content	Examples of inconsequential and more serious errors
		Do you not know that today Lucullus is going to have dinner with Lucullus?		a question mark at the end) as an item of correct vocabulary, when making 0/1 decisions.	

Need to get in touch?

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