

GCE

Latin

H443/01: Unseen translation

A Level

Mark Scheme for June 2025

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

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, email or via the RM Assessor messaging system.

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 the annotation 'SEEN' to confirm that the work has been seen and mark any responses using the annotations in section 11.
7. There is a NR (**No Response**) option. Award NR (No Response):
 - if there is nothing written at all in the answer space

- OR if there is a comment which does not in any way relate to the question (e.g., 'can't do', 'don't know')
- OR if there is a mark (e.g., a dash, a question mark) which is not an attempt at the question.

Note: Award 0 marks – for an attempt that earns no credit (including copying out the question).

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.**
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
To determine the level – start at the highest level and work down until you reach the level that matches the answer
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
	Consequential or repeated error
	Benefit of doubt
	0 mark
	1 mark
	2 marks
	3 marks
	4 marks
	5 marks
	Incorrect (scansion question)
	Correct (scansion question)
	Blank page
	Seen

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 usually ‘major’.

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)	<i>ubi ea dies venit, tribuni in <u>rostris</u> prima luce consederunt;</i> When that day came, the tribunes sat down on the platform at dawn;	5	<i>ea dies</i> <i>ubi ... venit</i> <i>tribuni</i> <i>rostra</i> <i>in rostris</i> <i>prima luce</i> <i>consederunt</i>	this day, the day her day when that day had come when he came that day tribunals, tribune (singular) platforms (plural) at the platform by/with the first light/at sunrise/dawn don't require the prefix but penalise an incorrect prefix (slight error) settled, assembled, joined together sat around sat against had gathered were gathered were sitting, were sat had climbed onto, got on top of climbed onto, stood firm they placed	allow major error allow single major error major error slight error allow allow allow slight error (tense) slight error slight error slight error (tense) major error major error major error
1	(ii)	<i>arcessitus Scipio magno agmine amicorum clientiumque per mediam <u>contionem</u> ad <u>rostra</u> subiit</i> Scipio was summoned and with a great line of friends and supporters went up to the platform through the middle of the assembly	5	On this short section, two major errors are likely to limit the mark to 3, especially if they badly damage the sense. <i>arcessitus</i> <i>agmine</i> <i>agmine</i> <i>amicorum ...</i> <i>clientium</i>	taken as active having been urged taken as accusative summoned by (instrumental) group, army, column battle line taken as dependent on <i>contionem</i> clients, comrades, customers relations	major error major error major error allow allow slight error (context) major error allow slight error

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1	(iv)	<i>itaque, cum hodie <u>litibus</u> <u>supersederi aequum</u> sit, ego hinc in Capitolium ad Iovem ceterosque deos qui arcu praesident salutandos ibo,</i> Therefore, since today it is right to refrain from court cases, I shall go from here onto the Capitol in order to greet Jupiter and the rest of the gods who preside over the citadel,	5	<i>itaque</i> in this way allow <i>hodie ...</i> today is right slight error <i>cum</i> when allow although slight error (sense) with major error <i>litibus</i> court case (singular) major error <i>supersederi</i> to have refrained slight error (tense) <i>sit</i> it may be, it would be slight error <i>hinc</i> here major error (require 'from here') henceforth slight error (place not time) <i>in Capitolium</i> into/to the Capitol allow in/on the Capitol slight error <i>salutandos</i> to thank, worship slight error needing to be greeted slight error <i>ceteros</i> the other gods, other gods allow <i>praesident</i> defend, rule over, sit in front of allow reside major error
1	(v)	<i>hisque gratias agam quod mihi et hoc ipso die et saepe alias optime gerendae rei publicae mentem dederunt.</i> and I will give thanks to them that/because on this very day and often on other occasions they gave me the mind to manage the state excellently.	5	<i>his</i> them allow taken with <i>gratias</i> ('these thanks') major error <i>gratias agam</i> I might give thanks slight error (mood) <i>quod</i> which major error <i>et ... et</i> don't require 'both ... and' and ... and minor error <i>ipso</i> same slight error <i>saepe</i> always major error <i>alias</i> incorrect or omitted major error <i>optime</i> taken with <i>dederunt</i> allow taken with <i>mentem</i> (e.g. 'excellent') major error very greatly (= <i>maxime</i>) major error <i>gerendae rei publicae</i> look for sense of managing the state; any reference to fighting/waging war will be a major error carrying/bearing the state allow waging the state major error <i>mentem</i> courage, spirit, ability allow month major error

1	(vi)	<i>vestrum quoque quibus commodum est, Quirites, ite mecum, et orate deos ut mei similes principes habeatis.</i> Those of you for whom it is convenient, citizens, come with me as well and beg the gods that you may have similar leaders to me.'	5	<i>vestrum ... est</i> <i>quoque commodum</i> <i>ite mecum orate deos ut principes</i> <i>mei similes</i> <i>habeatis</i>	if two or more elements are wrong here (e.g. meaning of <i>commodum</i>, case of <i>vestrum</i>), award a maximum of 3 incorrect or omitted major error suitable allow right slight error join me allow speak to the gods slight error so that, in order that allow on this occasion chiefs, chieftains allow principals, principles, emperors, princes major error leader, general (singular) major error like me allow like mine major error (sense) they may have major error (person)
1	(vii)	<i>ab rostris in Capitolium ascendit. simul se universa contio avertit et secuta Scipionem est,</i> From the platform he climbed onto the Capitol. At the same time the whole assembly turned away and followed Scipio,	5	<i>ascendit simul</i> <i>se universa avertit secuta ...</i>	he came down immediately, at once major error as soon as allow here with him major error together major error do not require prefix allow Scipio was followed (no agent) allow here having followed major error
1	(viii)	<i>adeo ut postremo etiam scribae tribunos relinquerent, nec cum eis praeter servos quisquam esset.</i> to such an extent that finally even the scribes left the tribunes and there was no one with them except slaves.	5	<i>adeo postremo</i> <i>etiam tribunos cum eis</i>	so greatly, so many allow omitted major error afterwards, next, later major error incorrect or omitted major error incorrect case major error with him major error

1	(ix)	<i>Scipio non in Capitolio modo, sed per totam urbem omnia templa deum cum populo Romano circumiit.</i> Scipio went round all the temples of the gods with the Roman people, not only on the Capitol but through the whole city.	5	<i>in Capitolio modo deum per populo Romano Romano circumiit</i> into the Capitol incorrect or omitted god (singular) taken with <i>templa</i> not <i>urbem</i> the people of Rome omitted surrounded slight error major error major error minor error allow major error major error (sense)
1	(x)	<i>celebratio is dies fuit aestimatione vera magnitudinis eius quam quo triumphans de Carthaginiensibus victis urbem invectus est.</i> That day was more famous for the true recognition of his greatness than the day on which he rode into the city in triumph over the defeated Carthaginians.	5	<i>celebratio ... celebratio</i> on this day he was more celebrated comparative missed more celebratory/celebrated more honoured more popular, crowded <i>is dies</i> the day, this day <i>aestimatione vera</i> taken as ablative of comparison taken with <i>magnitudinis</i> in truth, indeed <i>magnitudinis eius</i> crowd, size its <i>quam quo triumphans invectus est</i> than when the triumph was carried went, came back, sailed <i>de de C. victis</i> about because he had conquered the C from the Carthaginian defeat the Carthaginians' victory major error major error allow allow major error (context) allow major error major error major error allow allow likely to be major error allow major error allow allow allow (and similar) major error

Ovid

		Answer	Mark	Guidance		
2	(a)(i)	<i>praefuerat templo multos ea rite per annos, invita peragens tristia sacra manu,</i> She had been in charge of the temple dutifully for many years, performing sad rites with unwilling hand,	5	<i>praefuerat</i> she had been in front of slight error (sense) she was in charge slight error (tense) <i>ea</i> taken as something other than 'she' major error <i>invita</i> taken as nominative or with <i>sacra</i> major error unwillingly slight error <i>peragens</i> acting through slight error driving through major error (sense) <i>tristia</i> taken with <i>manu</i> major error <i>sacra</i> rituals, sacrifices allow <i>manu</i> hands (plural) allow Two major errors are likely to limit the mark to 3.		
2	(a)(ii)	<i>cum duo velifera iuvenes venere carina presseruntque suo litora nostra pede.</i> when two young men came in a sail-bearing boat and pressed our shores with their feet.	5	<i>cum</i> with, since major error omitted major error <i>velifera</i> not taken with <i>carina</i> major error <i>velifera carina</i> sailing boat allow taken as plural major error on a short section <i>carina</i> ship allow <i>presserunt ... pede</i> set foot on our shores allow <i>suo pede</i> with his foot slight error <i>suo</i> taken with <i>litora</i> major error <i>nostra</i> my allow her major error		
2	(a)(iii)	<i>par fuit his aetas et amor, quorum alter Orestes, alter erat Pylades: nomina fama tenet.</i> They were of equal age and love, of whom one was Orestes and the other Pylades; fame maintains their names.	5	<i>his</i> do not require 'these/these men' allow for these men slight error <i>nomina</i> name (singular) major error (tense) <i>tenet</i> held slight error (sense) <i>fama</i> rumour If the final three words contain two errors (e.g. 'names hold reputations') award a maximum of 3 for the section.		

2	(a)(iv)	<i>protinus immitem Triviae ducuntur ad aram, evincti geminas ad sua terga manus.</i> At once they were led to the harsh altar of Trivia/Diana, with both hands tied behind their backs.	5	<i>protinus</i> suddenly omitted slight error <i>immitem</i> rough major error threatening allow imminent slight error taken with <i>Triviae</i> major error by/from Trivia/Diana major error overcome, conquered major error (case) incorrect or omitted major error (<i>vincio</i> not <i>vinco</i>) to her back major error
2	(a)(v)	<i>dumque parat sacrum, dum velat tempora vittis, dum tardae causas invenit ipsa morae,</i> While she prepared the rite, while she covered their temples with ribbons, while she herself found reasons for a long delay,	5	<i>-que</i> ignore <i>sacrum</i> look out for repeated error from above rites (plural), sacrifice allow <i>velat</i> incorrect but makes sense in the context (e.g. 'bound') slight error <i>tempora</i> her temples allow <i>vittis</i> ribbon (singular) slight error <i>causas</i> causes of slight error <i>invenit</i> looked for, invented allow <i>tardae</i> slow, late allow <i>ipsa</i> incorrect or omitted major error
2	(a)(vi)	<i>'non ego crudelis, iuvenes, ignoscite!' dixit; 'sacra suo facio barbariora loco.</i> she said 'I am not cruel, young men, forgive me! I carry out rites that are more barbaric than their place.	5	NB The sense of the pentameter is <i>sacra facio (quae sunt) barbariora suo loco</i>. <i>sacra</i> look out for repeated error from above <i>barbariora</i> more barbaric/barbarian allow barbaric (no comparative) major error foreign, more foreign major error (sense) <i>suo</i> his own, her own major error <i>suo loco</i> in this place treat as a single major error than the place itself major error Two major errors in the pentameter (e.g. missing the comparative form <i>barbariora</i>, failing to get <i>suo</i>) will limit the mark to 3.

2	(a)(vii)	<i>ritus</i> is est gentis. qua vos tamen urbe venitis? quodve parum fausta puppe petistis iter?’ It is the custom of the people. Yet from which city do you come? What journey have you sought with your all too unlucky boat?’	5	<i>gentis</i> <i>tamen</i> <i>venitis</i> <i>quod</i> <i>-ve</i> <i>fausta</i> <i>parum fausta</i> <i>puppe</i> <i>petistis</i> of our kind but, however incorrect or omitted taken as perfect tense not taken with <i>iter</i> ignore not taken with <i>puppe</i> unlucky ship taken as present tense have you made major error (sense) allow major error allow (‘what city have you come from?’ is a natural idiom in English) major error major error allow allow major error allow
2	(a)(viii)	<i>dixit, et audito patriae pia nomine virgo consortes urbis comperit esse suae.</i> She spoke and hearing the name of her homeland the faithful virgin found out that they were fellow citizens of her city.	5	<i>dixit</i> <i>pia</i> <i>suae</i> he spoke taken with wrong noun or omitted major error if not ‘her city’ allow major error
2	(a)(ix)	‘alter <u>ut</u> e vobis’ inquit, ‘cadat <u>hostia</u> sacris, ad patrias sedes nuntius alter eat.’ ‘Provided that one of you’, she said, ‘falls as a victim to the rites, let the other go as a messenger to his father’s house.’	5	<i>alter</i> <i>ut</i> <i>cadat</i> <i>sacris</i> <i>hostia sacris</i> <i>sedes</i> <i>alter eat</i> <i>eat</i> <i>nuntius alter eat</i> another ignored/incorrect is killed, dies look out for repeated error from above a victim of the rites a sacrificial victim home(s), palace(s), temple(s) may the other go, the other may go can go will go, shall go let a messenger go (<i>alter</i> ignored) major error major error allow allow allow allow allow major error major error

				<i>ad patrias sedes</i> to his ancestral seat, native abode allow the home of their native land allow to the fatherland major error treat as a single unit of sense, i.e. award 4 if the section is correct otherwise.
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2	(b)	– v v – – – – – v v – v v – x <i>prae fuerat templo multos ea rite per annos,</i> – – – v v – – v v – v v x <i>invita peragens tristia sacra manu</i>	5	Two lines give 12 feet (assuming the long syllable before the caesura in the pentameter to be a foot). Each correct foot should be ticked and the number of ticks converted to a mark out of 5. It is OK to mark the final syllable as anceps (x) even if the quantity is obvious (e.g. <i>annos</i>). 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 Allow a maximum of 3 marks if the Latin is not written out.
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