

GCE

Latin

H043/01: Language

AS 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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**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 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. 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.**

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
	incorrect
	omission
	incorrect answer (comprehension); major error (translation)
	slight error
	consequential or repeated error
	benefit of doubt
	used to divide responses into marking sections
	blank page: this must be used on all blank pages within an answer booklet and any additional pages

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)	<i>regi nuntiatum est Darium cum multis milibus peditum equitumque appropinquare.</i> It was reported to the king that Darius was approaching with many thousands of infantry and cavalry.	5	Accept: 'the king was informed/told' 'The king announced': major error. multis: wrong or omitted: major error milibus: wrong or omitted; major error 'many soldiers, infantry and cavalry' (vel sim) = one major error peditum: accept 'foot soldiers'; equitum: accept 'knights,' 'men on horseback' appropinquare: 'come': slight error
	(ii)	<i>itaque <u>valles</u> fugiens suas copias trans montes ducere constituit. cum Tarsum advenisset,</i> Therefore, avoiding the valleys, he decided to lead his troops across the mountains. When he reached Tarsus...	5	itaque: wrong or omitted: major error <i>fugiens</i>: accept 'fleeing': 'escaping/ running away': slight error valles: singular: slight error montes: singular: slight error Tarsum: 'to Tarsum' (retaining the ending): slight error; Tarsus as subject: major error
	(iii)	<i>captus <u>pulchritudine</u> fluminis per mediam urbem <u>fluentis</u>, depositis armis, statim plenus <u>pulveris</u> ac <u>sudoris</u> in frigidam aquam se proiecit.</i> taken by the beauty of the river which flows through the middle of the city, putting down his weapons, full of dust and sweat, he immediately threw himself into the cold water.	5	<i>captus</i>: accept 'captured/ delighted/ caught' vel sim. depositis: 'depositing/ throwing away/ disposing/ leaving behind': slight error. armis: singular: slight error ablative absolute with no connection = slight error. statim: wrong or omitted: major error: <i>se proiecit</i>: accept 'he dived': 'placed himself': slight error in...aquam: 'in the water' (no motion): slight error

Question		Answer	Mark	Guidance
	(iv)	<i>tum subito tantus <u>rigor</u> totum corpus eius occupavit ut <u>membra</u> movere non posset ac vox <u>includeretur</u>.</i> Then suddenly such great stiffness seized his whole body that he was not able to move his limbs and his voice was blocked.	5	omission of <i>tum</i> : slight error. subito: wrong or omitted: major error occupavit: 'occupied': slight error tantus: 'great': slight error membra: singular: slight error
	(v)	<i>non modo nulla spes remedii, sed ne mora quidem mortis inveniebatur.</i> Not only was no hope of a remedy found, but not even a delay of death.	5	non modo: wrong or omitted: major error <i>inveniebatur</i> : accept 'could be found' <i>ne ... quidem</i> : mangled/omitted: major error. mortis: 'disease': major error
1	(vi)	<i>forte erat unus ex <u>medicis</u>, nomine Philippus, qui solus remedium offerebat; sed rex hunc suspicabatur</i> By chance there was one of the doctors, named Philip, who alone offered a cure; but the king was suspicious of him.	5	forte: 'fortunately' or omitted: major error erat: 'he was': slight error unus ex medicis: 'one doctor' /one from out there': major error solus: 'the only remedy': major error hunc: 'this (no person)/ that/ that man': slight error
	(vii)	<i>amicus enim fidelis, ignorans <u>infirmi</u> Alexandri, epistulam priori die miserat, in qua monuerat ...</i> For a faithful friend, without knowing about Alexander's illness, had sent a letter the previous day, in which he had warned ...	5	enim: wrong or omitted = major error <i>ignorans</i> : accept 'ignorant of: 'ignoring' = slight error. priori die: wrong or omitted: take as one major error miserat: no pluperfect: slight error monuerat: no pluperfect: slight error (unless already penalised)
	(viii)	<i>ut illum hominem caveret, quod a Dario multa pecunia corruptus esset.</i> him to beware of that man, because he had been corrupted with much money by Darius.	5	illum: 'this': slight error <i>corruptus</i> : accept 'bribed': 'he had been given': major error a Dario: accept 'from Darius'

Question		Answer	Mark	Guidance
	(ix)	<i>Alexander tamen melius esse putabat se dubiae fidei <u>medici</u> credere quam certo morbo perire.</i> Alexander, however, thought it was better to entrust himself to the uncertain loyalty of the doctor than to die/perish by a known disease.	5	tamen: wrong or omitted: slight error melius: 'best': slight error dubiae fidei: accept 'doubtful faith' (or sim.) credere: accept 'trust'. certo: accept 'certain'; 'certainly': slight error morbo: 'death': major error
	(x)	<i>accepta igitur medicina, epistulam Philippo tradidit atque inter bibendum oculos in vultum legentis fixit.</i> Therefore, having taken the medicine, he handed/ gave the letter to Philip and, while drinking, fixed his eyes on his face while he read (it).	5	accepta medicina :allow 'taking/ after he had taken/ accepting' ablative absolute with no connection: slight error igitur: wrong or omitted: major error inter bibendum: 'between drinks': slight error legentis: wrong or omitted: major error; but if recognised as 'reading' but it is unclear as to whom it refers: slight error
1	(xi)	<i>ubi <u>medicum securum</u> esse sensit, laetior factus est et quattuor post diebus vires recepit.</i> When he saw that the doctor was unconcerned, he became happier and four days later he recovered/ got back his strength.	5	sensit: accept 'sensed/ felt' laetior: comparative omitted = slight error factus est: 'he was': slight error quattuor: wrong or omitted: major error vires: accept 'health: wrong or omitted: major error recepit: 'returned': major error; accept 'received' only if vires taken as 'men' vel sim

Question			Answer	Mark	Guidance
2	(a)		(he displayed) (wonderful) loyalty	1	Accept 'faithfulness/ trustworthiness' not 'faith/ trust/ courage'
	(b)		to kill his master who was condemned to death	2	2 points x 1 each Do not accept 'they condemned him to death'.
	(c)	(i)	he swapped clothes with and even swapped his ring then sent him out of the rear entrance	3	3 points x 1 each Do not accept 'to the rear entrance'.
		(ii)	he withdrew/ went into the bedroom and allowed/suffered himself to be killed in Panapio's place	3	3 points x 1 each Do not accept 'he restored himself in the bedroom'. Do not accept 'he suffered by dying'; must have 'suffered/ allowed himself to be killed.'
	(d)		telling the story ... is short/ does not take long but it is a great reason ... for praise	4	4 points x 1 each Require 'great reason' (vel sim) not 'great praise'.
	(e)	(i)	imagine/ envisage/ picture (or sim.)	1	Accept 'see'
		(ii)	the soldiers suddenly entering their threatening voices their drawn swords	3	3 points x 1 each Accept 'suddenly' provided that soldiers are mentioned to gain all 3 marks. Require 'threatening voices/ tones' not 'screaming/ shouting'. Require 'drawn swords'.
	(f)		it doesn't take long to say ... that one man was willing to die for another but it is not so easy/ hard to believe ... that such a thing/ a thing like this like this ever happened	4	4 points x 1 each 'It is not easy to believe'; 'easy' must be here and not with the next point.

Question			Answer	Mark	Guidance
					'That such a thing ever happened'; require a verb here not just 'believe such a thing'.
	(g)	(i)	to show ... how much he owed to his slave	2	2 points x 1 each. Accept: ' <u>what</u> he owed the slave'.
		(ii)	he wrote on it/ inscribed it with words of thanks for such great service/ kindness	2	Accept 'the tomb was splendid' but not 'splendidly made'.

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)	<i>Rich citizens are always willing to use their money to defend the town.</i> cives divites semper volunt pecunia sua uti ut oppidum defendant.	5	wrong case for <i>pecunia sua</i> : slight error <i>utere</i> for <i>uti</i> : slight error <i>defenderent</i> : slight error town: accept <i>urbem</i> Also accept <i>ad</i> or <i>causa</i> + gerundive construction
	(b)	<i>If you had not seen the sign, you would not have been able to find my house.</i> nisi signum vidisses, villam meam invenire non potuisses.	5	<i>si non</i>: slight error wrong tense/person for subjunctives: slight error no subjunctives: major error
	(c)	<i>Since his mother had to stay at home, her son took the horse to the field.</i> cum matri (eius) domi manendum esset, filius (eius) equum ad agrum duxit.	5	Also accept: <i>matri necesse esset manere mater manere debebat</i> = slight error <i>in villa</i>: accept <i>eius</i>: expect one, but not both: neither = slight error; if both attempted and either or both wrong, treat as one slight error
	(d)	<i>We were afraid that the highest trees in the garden would be destroyed by the storm.</i> timebamus ne arbores altissimae in horto tempestate delerentur.	5	<i>ne</i> replaced by <i>ut</i>: slight error <i>altissimi</i>, or <i>altae</i> = slight error wrong tense/person for <i>delerentur</i> = slight error no attempt at subjunctive: major error <i>a tempestate</i>: slight error
	(e)	<i>Let us all help the children whose fathers died in the battle.</i> (nos) omnes liberos adiuvemus quorum patres in proelio mortui sunt.	5	wrong formation for <i>adiuvemus</i> = slight error no attempt at subjunctive: major error <i>omnes</i> omitted: major error died: accept <i>perierunt</i>

Question		Answer	Mark	Guidance
				battle: accept <i>in pugna</i> : but <i>in bello</i> = slight error

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