OCR
Oxford Cambridge and RSA

GCE

Latin

Unit **H443/01:** Unseen Translation

Advanced GCE

Mark Scheme for June 2018

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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.

Annotations

Annotation	Meaning
⌃	omission
▭	incorrect
REP	repeated error
BOD	benefit of doubt
✖	incorrect (scansion only)
0	0 mark
1	1 mark
2	2 marks
3	3 marks
4	4 marks
5	5 marks

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.

- 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.

- 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').

- 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.

- 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.

- 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').

- 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').

- 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

		Answer	Mark	Guidance
1	(i)	*ut fama rei gestae Romam perlata est, omnes Maximum laudibus ad caelum tulerunt.* When the news of what he had done was reported to Rome, everyone carried Maximus with praise to the sky.	5	*ut* taken as purpose clause: major error *ut*: allow 'as', 'when', 'since', 'after' *rei gestae*: account must be taken of *gestae* (e.g. 'his exploit(s)', 'his achievement(s)', 'what he had done') *fama*: allow 'news', 'report', 'story', 'rumour' *fama* = 'fame', 'reputation', 'glory': slight error *perlata est*: allow 'was brought/carried/spread to' *perlata est* = 'was brought through Rome': slight error *laudibus*: allow singular *tulerunt*: allow 'raised' *caelum*: allow 'heavens'
1	(ii)	*par gloria apud Hannibalem hostesque Poenos erat; tum primum senserunt cum Romanis atque in Italia bellum esse.* His reputation was equal among Hannibal and the Carthaginian enemies; then for the first time they realised that they were fighting with the Romans and in Italy.	5	*par* omitted*:* major error *gloria*: allow 'respect', 'honour', 'reputation' *apud*: allow 'in the opinion of' *apud* = 'at the house of': slight error *primum* = 'at first': slight error *senserunt*: allow 'noticed', 'realised', 'sensed', 'felt' *bellum esse* = 'there would be war': major error (tense) allow '*bellum esse*' = 'that they were fighting with' (sense) *atque* omitted: major error
1	(iii)	*nam Poeni biennio ante et duces Romanos et milites adeo spreverant ut vix cum eadem gente bellum esse crederent cuius terribilem famam a patribus accepissent.* For the Carthaginians for two years previously had despised the Roman leaders and soldiers to such an extent that they could hardly believe that they were at war with the same people of whom they had received terrible reports from their fathers.	5	*nam* omitted: allow *biennio ante* = 'before two years': slight error (wrong sense) *spreverant*: allow 'had spurned', 'had rejected' *vix*: major error if omitted *famam*: allow 'reputation', 'fame', 'news', 'reports' *accepissent* = 'had accepted': minor error (require 'had received', 'had heard' vel sim.)

		Answer	Mark	Guidance
1	**(iv)**	*dum haec geruntur in Italia, Geminus consul cum classe centum viginti navium, circumvectus oram Sardiniae, ad Africam navigavit* While this was being done in Italy, Geminus the consul, with a fleet of 120 ships, travelled round the shore of Sardinia and sailed towards Africa	5	*dum* = 'until', 'since': major error allow *dum haec geruntur* = 'while this was happening' *centum viginti*: major error if wrong *circumvectus* = 'having surrounded': major error *circumvectus* = 'having been carried around': slight error *oram*: allow 'edge' *oram* = 'mouth': major error
1	**(v)**	*et, priusquam in continentem <u>escensiones</u> faceret, Menige insula vastata* and, before he made landings on the continent, having ravaged the island of Menix	5	*escensiones* = 'landing' (sing.): slight error *priusquam* = 'previously': major error *priusquam … faceret*: allow 'before making' *vastata*: allow 'having plundered', 'having ravaged', 'having made desolate'
1	**(vi)**	*et decem <u>talentis</u> argenti acceptis ab incolentibus Cercinam ne et ipsorum ager diriperetur,* and having accepted ten talents of silver from the inhabitants of Cercina so that their own territory would not be ravaged as well,	5	*acceptis ab* = 'accepted/received <u>by</u>': major error (sense) *argenti* = 'gold': major error require second *et* as 'as well', 'also' vel sim. *ipsorum*: allow 'their' (no need for 'own') *ager*: allow 'field(s)', 'land', 'territory' *diriperetur* = 'be disrupted': major error (vocab)
1	**(vii)**	*ad litora Africae accessit copiasque exposuit. inde milites ad <u>populandum</u> agrum emissi.* he reached the shores of Africa and landed his troops. Then soldiers were sent out to pillage the land.	5	*litora*: allow 'shore' (sing.) *exposuit*: allow 'settled', 'landed', 'disembarked' vel sim. *exposuit* = 'exposed': major error (sense) *inde*: allow 'from there' *emissi*: allow 'he sent out' (also 'sent off', 'sent away') *emissi* taken as participle: major error *emissi* = 'they were sent': slight error (require recognition of prefix here)

		Answer	Mark	Guidance
1	**(viii)**	*in insidias autem temere inlati, cum locorum ignari ab gnaris circumvenirentur,* However, having been rashly carried into an ambush, when they, unaware of the geography, were surrounded by people who knew,	5	*inlati*: allow 'fell into' (sense) *inlati* = 'rushed into', 'were caught in': major error (sense) *cum* = 'with': major error
1	**(ix)**	*cum multa caede ac foeda fuga retro ad naves repulsi sunt: ad mille hominum cum quaestore amissum est.* they were driven back to the ships with much slaughter and a disgraceful flight: around a thousand men along with the quaestor were lost.	5	*cum multa caede*: allow 'many were slaughtered' (sense) *cum* = 'when': major error *foeda*: allow 'foul', 'terrible', 'shocking' vel sim. *ad mille* = 'towards a thousand': allow *retro … repulsi sunt*: allow' they were driven back' without requiring *retro* separately
1	**(x)**	*classis ab litoribus plenis hostium soluta in Siciliam cursum tenuit, ubi tradita est praetori ut ab legato eius Romam reduceretur.* The fleet, freed from the shores that were full of the enemy, set course for Sicily, where it was handed over to the praetor to be taken back to Rome by his envoy.	5	*classis* taken with *plena*: major error allow *litoribus* = 'shore' (sing.) allow *cursum tenuit* = 'set sail for' *ubi* = 'when': major error

		Answer	Mark	Guidance
2	(a)(i)	*sed tamen ante alios, <u>Ceae</u> pulcherrime gentis, gratus erat, <u>Cyparisse</u>, tibi:* but however, before others, Cyparissus, most handsome of the Cean race, it was dear to you:	5	*alia* = 'other things': major error *pulcherrime* taken with *gentis*: major error *pulcherrime*: major error if vocative missed *gratus*: allow 'dear to', agreeable', 'pleasant' *gratus* = 'thankful', 'gracious': major error (sense)
2	(a)(ii)	*tu <u>pabula</u> cervum ad nova, tu liquidi ducebas fontis ad undam, tu modo <u>texebas</u> varios per cornua flores.* you used to lead the stag to new pastures, you led it to the water of the clear spring, you now used to weave various flowers around its antlers.	5	*pabula* = 'pasture' (sing.): slight error *modo*: allow 'now', 'just now', 'at times', 'at one time', 'only' *liquidi*: allow 'liquid', 'flowing', 'clear' *unda*: allow 'water(s)', 'wave(s)' *per cornua flores* transposed: major error *cornua* allow 'horns'
2	(a)(iii)	*<u>aestus</u> erat mediusque dies, solisque <u>vapore</u> fessus* It was hot and the middle of the day, and tired by the heat of the sun	5	look for two elements of sense: it was midday and it was hot (e.g. 'it was the midday heat' is fine)
2	(a)(iv)	*in herbosa posuit sua corpora terra <u>cervus</u> et arborea frigus ducebat ab umbra.* it lay its body on the grassy earth and took coolness from the shade of a tree.	5	*herbosa* = 'green': major error allow *arborea … ab umbra* = 'from the shade of a tree/trees' *frigus* taken as nominative: major error (sense)
2	(a)(v)	*hunc puer imprudens iaculo <u>Cyparissus</u> acuto fixit et, ut saevo morientem vulnere vidit, velle mori statuit.* It was this stag that the boy Cyparissus unwittingly pierced with his sharp javelin and, as he saw it dying from the savage wound, he decided that he wished to die.	5	*hunc* = 'here': major error *hunc puer* = 'this boy': major error *imprudens*: allow 'unaware', 'foolish', 'imprudent', 'careless' allow *fixit* = 'hit', 'pierced' *fixit* = 'fixed': major error *ut* = so that: major error

		Answer	Mark	Guidance
2	(a)(vi)	*quae non <u>solacia</u> <u>Phoebus</u> dixit? ut hunc leviter <u>pro materia</u>que doleret admonuit!* what comforts did Apollo not speak? How he advised him to grieve for it lightly and moderately!	5	allow singular 'comfort' allow *ut* to be taken as introducing an indirect command after *admonuit* (i.e. 'how' can be omitted) allow *hunc* to be taken as referring to the stag or the boy (could be either)
2	(a)(vii)	*gemit ille tamen munusque supremum hoc petit a superis, ut tempore <u>lugeat</u> omni.* The boy groaned, however, and sought this final gift from the gods, that he should mourn for ever.	5	*supremum* = 'highest', 'supreme': major error *ut* = 'as': major error
2	(a)(viii)	*iamque per immensos <u>egesto</u> sanguine fletus in <u>viridem</u> verti coeperunt membra colorem.* And now, after his blood had been poured out through immense weeping, his limbs began to turn into a green colour.	5	*membra* = 'arms': slight error
2	(a)(ix)	*ingemuit tristisque deus '<u>lugebere</u> nobis <u>lugebis</u>que alios aderisque dolentibus' inquit.* The god groaned and said sadly 'You will be mourned by us, you will mourn for others, and you will be there for people grieving.'	5	Allow the boy to be taken as the subject of *ingemuit* allow *tristi* = 'sadly' *tristis* = 'with sad words': major error allow *nobis* = 'by me' *dolentibus* = 'with their pains': major error *aderis dolentibus*: allow 'you will be there to help other mourners'

		Answer	Mark	Guidance
2	**(b)**	– v v | – v v | – v v | – – | – v v | – x *aestus erat mediusque dies, solisque vapore* – v v | – – | – v v | – v v | – v v | – x *fessus in herbosa posuit sua corpora terra.*	5	Two lines give 12 feet; each correct foot should be ticked and the number of ticks converted to a mark out of 5. <table><tr><td>5</td><td>11–12 feet correct</td></tr><tr><td>4</td><td>9–10 feet correct</td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>7–8 feet correct</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>5–6 feet correct</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>3–4 feet correct</td></tr><tr><td>0</td><td>0–2 feet correct</td></tr></table>

OCR (Oxford Cambridge and RSA Examinations)
The Triangle Building
Shaftesbury Road
Cambridge
CB2 8EA

OCR Customer Contact Centre

Education and Learning
Telephone: 01223 553998
Facsimile: 01223 552627
Email: general.qualifications@ocr.org.uk

www.ocr.org.uk

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