

Mark Scheme for June 2013

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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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Annotations in Scoris

Annotation	Meaning
	correct - comprehension questions only
	incorrect - comprehension questions only
	omission
	incorrect
	Consequential or repeated error
	Benefit of doubt
	0 mark
	1 mark
	2 marks
	3 marks
	4 marks

MARK SCHEME

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
1	He was very good/very fine/excellent/the best (1) He was young (1) He had a famous father (1) He was (made) tribune (1)	[3]	Any three points. superlative form of <i>clarissimi</i> not required. <i>factus est</i> not required.
2	He had many (1) virtues/strengths (1) but he brought Rome into (1) serious danger (1)	[4]	Require 'serious'/'very serious' with 'danger'.
3	To give (1) fields/land (1) to poor citizens (1)	[3]	Allow 'lands'. Any reference to 'poor citizens' gets a mark. 'Civilians' not accepted.
4(a)	<i>multi ei favebant</i> (1) many favoured/supported him (1)	[2]	Do not accept just <i>favebant</i> or <i>multi</i> on their own, but give credit for correct translation.
4(b)	He had not asked for/sought (1) their advice (1)	[2]	Some recognition of <i>eorum</i> required.
5	That he would dare (1) to make himself king (1)	[5]	Allow 'he was daring'.
6(a)	Gracchus and his companions (1) had gathered on the Capitol (1)	[2]	Require some sense of <u>meeting</u> on the Capitol.
6(b)	What they ought (1) to do (1)	[2]	Accept alternative for <i>deberent</i> (e.g. 'must', 'had to', 'needed to').

Question 7: Unseen Translation

Section	Answer	Marks	Guidance	
		[40]	Content	
			Levels of response	
1	<i>Scipio consul timebat ne Gracchus imperium senatorum deleret.</i> Scipio the consul was afraid that Gracchus would destroy the power of the senators.	4	<i>imperium</i> : 'power', 'rule', 'command' accepted; 'empire', 'order' not accepted. <i>deleret</i> = 'was destroying': accepted.	4-mark grid Award up to four marks per translated section according to 4-mark marking grid. [4] Correct translation, with one minor error allowed [3] Overall sense clear, with two errors (which may include a major error) or three minor errors allowed [2] Part correct; but with overall sense lacking/unclear [1] No continuous sense correct; isolated knowledge of vocabulary only. [0] Totally incorrect or omitted. NB Consequential errors should not be penalised.
2	<i>itaque hortatus est omnes ut Romam servirent.</i> Therefore he urged everyone to save Rome.	4	<i>itaque</i> : major error if incorrect or omitted. <i>hortatus est</i> = 'he begged': minor error <i>omnes</i> taken as subject: major error. <i>ut</i> taken as purpose clause: minor error <i>servarent</i> = 'serve': major error.	
3	<i>quo audito, senatores ad Capitolium festinaverunt arma ferentes.</i> When they heard this, the senators hurried to the Capitol carrying weapons.	4	<i>quo audito</i> : difficult usage. Take error on <i>quo</i> as minor error only (so 4 possible if rest correct). 'when they heard him': allow 'on hearing this/him': accepted <i>arma ferentes</i> = with arms: single major error. <i>arma</i> = armour: accepted.	
4	<i>ibi Gracchus amicum omnia parabant ut eis resisterent.</i> There Gracchus and his friends were preparing everything to resist them.	4	<i>ibi</i> : major error if incorrect or omitted. <i>omnia</i> : minor error if taken as masculine. <i>parabant</i> = 'were prepared': minor error.	
5	<i>senatores autem tam ferociter eos oppugnaverunt ut plurimi perterriti fugerent.</i> The senators, however, attacked them so fiercely that very many fled terrified.	4	<i>autem</i> and <i>tam</i> : major error if incorrect or omitted. <i>ferociter</i> taken as adjective: major error. <i>ut</i> taken as purpose clause: minor error. <i>plurimi</i> : superlative required ('very many', 'most', the majority', 'almost all').	
6	<i>ceteri, qui Gracchum summa virtute defenderant, mox oppressi sunt.</i> The rest, who had defended Gracchus with the greatest of courage, were soon overwhelmed.	4	<i>Gracchum</i> : major error if taken as subject. <i>virtute</i> = 'courage', 'strength', 'virtue': accepted. <i>mox</i> : major error if incorrect or omitted. <i>oppressi sunt</i> : 'were overpowered/crushed/overwhelmed/defeated': accepted. 'were oppressed': major error (wrong sense).	

Section	Answer	Marks	Guidance	
			Content	Levels of response
		[40]		
7	<i>ubi Gracchus ipse de Capitolio currens ad terram forte cecidit,</i> When Gracchus himself, while running from the Capitol, fell by chance to the ground,	4	<i>currens</i> : minor error if taken as main verb (e.g. 'he ran'); 'while he was running' accepted.	
8	<i>eum surgere conantem Lucius Rufus gladio vulneravit.</i> Lucius Rufus wounded him with a sword while he was trying to get up.	4	<i>conantem surgere</i> : minor error if unclear who it refers to. 'He was wounded by the sword of Lucius Rufus': accepted.	
9	<i>hoc modo Gracchus, vulnere gravissimo accepto, mortem crudelem passus est.</i> In this way, Gracchus suffered a cruel death after receiving a very serious wound.	4	<i>accepto</i> : 'received, 'taken' OK; 'accepted' minor error. <i>mortem crudelem passus est</i> : 'he died a cruel death' (no <i>passus est</i>): single major error.	
10	<i>eodem die corpus eius in flumen iactum est.</i> On the same day his body was thrown into the river.	4	<i>eodem die</i> : 'on that day', 'on this day': minor error. <i>corpus ... iactum est</i> : 'they threw his body in the river': accepted.	

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