

GCSE

Latin

Unit **A401/02**: Latin Language 1
(Mythology and Domestic Life) Higher Tier

General Certificate of Secondary Education

Mark Scheme for June 2016

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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

Annotation	Meaning
	Benefit of doubt
	Incorrect point – comprehension questions only
	Harmful addition: additional information or alternative incorrect version
	Major error in translation
	Minor error in translation
	Repeated or consequential error
	Correct point – comprehension questions only (except for isolated knowledge of vocabulary in Qu 9)
	Omission mark
Highlight	Work seen and considered which does not harm the response

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

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
1		The daughter (1) of (King) Schoeneus (1)	2	Accept 'the daughter of a/the (Greek) king'. 'A princess' = 1
2	(a)	(To) run (1) very (1) quickly/fast/swiftly (1)	3	celerrime Accept 'extremely/most quickly'/'the fastest'. 'as quickly as possible' = 1/2 'more quickly than anyone else' = 1/2 Ignore poterat .
2	(b)	In the middle (1) of the woods (1)	2	silvis Accept 'the wood'/'the forest'/'the forests'. Do not accept 'a wood'/'a forest'.
3		(To) find a husband (1)	1	Do not accept 'to find her husband'. Do not accept 'to meet a husband'. Do not accept 'to get married'.
4		(To) seek (1) the help (1) of the gods (1)	3	auxilium Accept 'aid'. Do not accept 'advice'. Do not accept 'help and advice' (HA). deorum Insist on the plural. Accept 'the gods' help', but insist on correct use of apostrophe. peteret Accept 'to beg for'/'to ask for'/'look for'; do not accept 'to make for'/'get'/'attack'. Accept 'to ask the gods for help'. Accept 'to seek help from the gods'. Accept 'She was seeking the help of the gods'. 'To seek (1) the gods (0) for help (REP)' = 2/3.

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
5		That a/her/the husband would kill (1) Atalanta/her (1)	2	Accept direct speech. Accept 'That she would be killed by a/her/the husband'. Accept 'That her husband will kill her'. Accept 'You will be killed by your husband'. 'She will kill her husband' = 0/2. If subject and object are reversed, do not award 1/2.
6	(a)	She was terrified (1).	1	perterrita Accept 'afraid'/'frightened'/'scared'/'petrified'. Accept 'She was so terrified'. Accept 'She was very/most terrified'.
6	(b)	to leave the woods (1) for a long time (1)	2	silvis See guidance on 2(b). discedere Accept 'to go out'/'to depart from'.

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There were very many (of them) (1) • They were wanting/desiring a wife (1) 	2	<p>plurimi Insist on the superlative. Accept 'a very great number of'. Do not accept 'lots of/'several'.</p> <p>cupiebant Accept present and past tenses. Do not accept future tense.</p> <p>uxorem Accept 'wives'.</p> <p>uxorem cupiebant Accept 'They wanted to get married'. Do not accept 'They wanted her to be their wife'. Do not accept 'They wanted her hand in marriage'. Do not accept 'They were looking for a wife'.</p> <p>Do not credit 'They approached Atalanta'.</p>
8	C (The young men had heard that Atalanta was beautiful.)	1	

Question 9: Unseen Translation

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance	
				Content	Levels of response
9	(i)	<i>Atalanta non sciebat quid iam facere deberet. tandem consilium crudele paravit.</i>	4	The passage has been divided into 5 sections, each worth 4 marks. Award up to 4 marks per translated section according to 4-mark marking grid.	4 mark grid (4) Correct translation, with one minor error allowed. (3) Overall sense clear, with one major AND one minor error, or three minor errors allowed. (2) Part correct, but with overall sense lacking/unclear (see * below). (1) No continuous sense correct; isolated knowledge of vocabulary only (see ** below). (0) Totally incorrect. * In order to gain 2 marks, the meaning of at least 2 unglossed words (excluding <i>et</i>) and some structure must be correct.
	(ii)	<i>'si quis celerius quam ego currere poterit, illi nubam,' nuntiavit.</i>	4	Underline serious errors with a straight line, minor errors with a wavy line. If the section is completely wrong, or part of it cannot be analysed word by word, put a continuous line under the whole section or part. A word containing more than one error (e.g. wrong case and meaning) should be treated as a maximum of one major error. Omissions should be marked with a caret ^. If a whole section is omitted, use NR.	
	(iii)	<i>'ceteri iuvenes tamen, a me superati, necabuntur.' his verbis auditis,</i>	4		
	(iv)	<i>iuvenes miserrimi erant, sed Atalantam ita amabant ut condicionem eius acciperent.</i>	4	When one mark is given for isolated knowledge of vocabulary, use ticks to indicate correct meaning of unglossed words (minimum of two ticks required to award one mark).	

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance	
				Content	Levels of response
(v)		<i>Atalanta tamen tam bene currebat ut semper ad <u>metam</u> prima adveniret.</i>	4	<p>Major errors</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Any omitted word Unless there is a special ruling, any error of vocabulary, tense, case, person etc. is a major error. <p>Minor errors</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Failure to reproduce proper nouns in the nominative case – penalise once only per name. Ignore any other misspelling of names. <p>Put REP above repeated and consequential errors, which should not be penalised. Pay particular attention to errors repeated from earlier comprehension questions.</p>	

	All glossed words have been underlined in the following sections:	Marks	Guidance
(i)	<p><u>Atalanta</u> non sciebat quid iam facere deberet. tandem consilium crudele paravit.</p> <p>Atalanta did not know what she should do now. At last she prepared a cruel plan.</p>	4	<p>Atalanta: ignore misspelling (apart from failure to reproduce proper nouns in nominative case). non sciebat: accept 'was not knowing'. deberet: accept 'ought to'/'must'/'had to'; 'owed' is a minor error. facere: 'make' is a minor error. iam: 'already' is a minor error; minor error if misplaced. Atalanta...deberet: accept 'Atalanta did not know what to do now'. tandem: accept 'finally'/'in the end'/'eventually'/'at length'. consilium: 'idea'/'advice' is a minor error. crudele: 'cruelly' is a major error.</p> <p>Guidance on structure Atalanta...deberet: 2 marks for correct structure (even though second sentence may contain several major errors). tandem...paravit: award 2 marks if completely correct (even though first sentence may contain several major errors).</p>
(ii)	<p><u>si quis</u> celerius quam ego currere poterit, illi <u>nubam</u> nuntiavit.</p> <p>'If anyone is able to run faster than I, I will marry him,' she announced.</p>	4	<p>quam ego: accept 'than me'/'than myself'. celerius: accept 'more quickly/swiftly'; accept 'quicker'/'swifter'; 'quickly' is a minor error. celerius quam ego: 'as quickly as me' is a major error. currere: look out for REP from Q2a. poterit: accept 'will be able'. illi: 'them' is a minor error. nubam: 'I would marry' is a minor error.</p>

	All glossed words have been underlined in the following sections:	Marks	Guidance
(iii)	<p><i>'ceteri iuvenes tamen, a me superati, necabuntur.'</i> his <u>verbis</u> <u>auditis</u>,</p> <p>'The rest of the young men, however, overcome by me, will be killed.' Having heard these words,</p>	4	<p>ceteri: accept 'The other'; 'Other' is a major error. iuvenes: 'men'/'boys' is a major error. tamen: accept 'but'. superati: accept 'overpowered'/'overtaken'/'beaten'/'defeated'. 'overwhelmed'/'conquered' is a minor error.</p> <p>a me superati Maximum of one major error if completely wrong Accept if rendered as relative clause:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'who have been/will have been/are overcome by me' • '(whom) I overcome' – 'The other young men, whom I overcome,' <p>'who <i>will be</i> overcome by me' is a major error. 'The other young men, I overcome, '(note punctuation) is a major error. Accept if rendered as a temporal clause:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'after being overcome by me' • 'when they have been overcome by me' <p>Accept if rendered as a conditional clause:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'if they are/have been overcome by me' <p>Treat as a minor error if rendered as a causal clause: ('since they have been overcome by me'). Accept 'The other young men <i>will be</i> overcome by me and killed'. Misplacement of a me is a minor error.</p> <p>his verbis auditis A maximum of 2 major errors if completely wrong If ablative absolute is not properly coordinated with/subordinated to the rest of the sentence, treat as a major error (insert omission mark to indicate this).</p>

	All glossed words have been underlined in the following sections:	Marks	Guidance
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • '(With) these words (having been) heard' – accept. • 'When/after/once/since/because these words had been heard' – accept; 'although' is a minor error. • 'These words were heard and the young men...' - accept. • 'Having heard these words, the young men...' - accept. • 'Hearing these words, the young men...' - accept. <p>his: 'those' is a minor error; 'her'/'his' is a major error.</p> <p>Guidance on structure ceteri...necabuntur: 2 marks for correct structure if translated correctly (even though second sentence may contain several major errors).</p>
(iv)	<p><i>iuvenes miserrimi erant, sed <u>Atalantam</u> ita amabant ut <u>condicionem</u> eius acciperent.</i></p> <p>the young men were very unhappy, but they loved Atalanta to such an extent that they accepted her terms.</p>	4	<p>iuvenes: 'young men' (no definite article) is a minor error.</p> <p>miserrimi: accept 'very/extremely/most sad/ miserable/ wretched'; failure to recognise the superlative is a minor error.</p> <p>Atalantam: must end in –a; ignore misspelling of name (see page 8).</p> <p>amabant: accept 'liked'.</p> <p>ita: accept 'so much'/'so greatly'/'so'/'in such a way'; 'thus'/'in this way'/'in that way' is a minor error.</p> <p>ita amabant: accept 'They were so in love with'.</p> <p>ita amabant ut: 'They loved Atalanta so that...' is one major error (omission of ita) and one minor error (see note below); 'They loved Atalanta, so...' is 2 major errors (omission of ita and wrong translation of ut).</p> <p>ut...acciperent: rendered as a purpose clause is a minor error.</p> <p>condicionem: 'conditions' is a minor error; 'term' is a minor error.</p>

	All glossed words have been underlined in the following sections:	Marks	Guidance
			<p>eius: 'these' is a major error; 'the'/'his'/'their' is a major error.</p> <p>acciperent: accept 'welcomed'/'received'.</p>
(v)	<p><u>Atalanta</u> tamen tam bene currebat ut semper ad <u>metam</u> prima adveniret.</p> <p>Atalanta, however, used to run so well that she always arrived first at the winning post.</p>	4	<p>Atalanta...currebat: 'Atalanta was so good at running' is a minor error.</p> <p>tamen: look out for REP from Q9iii.</p> <p>currebat: accept 'ran'/'was running'/'would run'. Look out for REP from Q2a and Q9ii.</p> <p>ut...adveniret: rendered as a purpose clause is a minor error. Look out for REP from Q9iv.</p> <p>ut...adveniret: accept 'she was always the first to arrive at the winning post'.</p> <p>prima: 'the first winning post' is a major error; 'First she arrived...' is a major error.</p> <p>adveniret: accept 'came to'/'reached'.</p>

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
10		(That) he (1) wanted also (1) to compete with Atalanta (1)	3	Accept 'That he also wants to compete with Atalanta'. A literal rendering of the indirect statement ('he himself also to want to compete with Atalanta' = 2/3
11		(Because) he was afraid of (1) death (1)	2	timebat Accept 'feared'/'was scared of'. mortem Accept 'dying'. Accept 'He was scared to die'. Accept 'He was scared that he would die'.
12	(a)	(Because) she knew (1) that he (1) loved the girl (1)	3	sciret Look out for REP from Q9i. Accept present tense. Do not accept 'Because he knew'. iuvenem Accept 'the young man'/'Hippomenes'. amare Accept 'liked'/'was in love with'. puellam Accept 'Atalanta'; do not accept 'her'/'a girl'. Accept 'She knew the girl was loved by him'. Accept 'She knew of his love for the girl'. 'She knew him to love the girl' = 3/3 'She knew of his love' = 2/3 'She knew the young man and the girl to be in love' = 2/3 'She knew of their love' = 1/3 'She knew there was a love between the young man and the girl' = 1/3

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
12	(b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There were 3 (of them) (1); • (They were) heavy (1). 	2	Accept 'Venus handed them over to him' vel sim. Do not accept 'Venus handed them over'. gravia Accept 'very heavy'; do not accept 'serious'.
13		D (The apples will delay Atalanta)	1	
14		(Since) she had found out (1) (that) Hippomenes/the young man/he had given (1) no gifts (1) to her (1)	4	Accept 'She had found out that Hippomenes had not given any gifts to her'. Accept 'She had found out that she had not been given any gifts by Hippomenes'. cognovisset Accept perfect tense. Accept 'got to know'/'learnt'/'discovered'; do not accept 'knew'/'noticed'/'realised'/'understood'. Look out for REP from Q12a (subject pronoun). nulla Must be 'not any' or 'no'; do not accept 'the'/'a'. dona Accept singular – 'no gift'. Accept 'offering'/'present'. dedisse Accept 'gave'. Accept 'gave away'; do not accept 'dedicated'/'left'.

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
15	They were turned/changed (1) into savage/wild lions (1).	2	<p>Accept 'They became savage lions'. Ignore statim. mutati sunt Accept 'She changed them'. Look out for REP from Q12a and Q14 (subject pronoun). Accept 'To be changed'. Do not accept 'They changed'. Do not accept 'To change'. Do not accept 'They would be changed'. Do not accept 'They had been changed'. leones saevos Must be governed by in to gain the mark.</p>
16	<p>Annual - yearly</p> <p>Tradition – a custom that is handed on</p>	4	<p>One mark for the derivative and one for its meaning.</p> <p>Accept other valid derivatives (accept any recognisable spelling of the derivative).</p> <p>If the derivative is incorrect, but the meaning of the derivative is correct, award one mark.</p> <p>If the derivative and meaning are clearly transposed, award one mark.</p> <p>The meaning of the derivative must have a sufficiently clear explanation, and, if unclear, be the same part of speech. If a second, incorrect meaning is given, no mark can be awarded.</p> <p>Annual Do not accept '(Something) to do with a year'. Trade Do not accept 'To hand over something' – there must be some notion of exchange.</p>

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