

GCSE

Latin

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

General Certificate of Secondary Education

Mark Scheme for June 2017

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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 10)
	Omission mark
Highlight	Work seen and considered which does not harm the response
BP	Blank page (only to be used when there is no writing on the page)

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
1		King of Tyre (1) Father of Cadmus and Europa (1)	2	rex Tyri Accept 'king of Tyrus/Tyri' (and other minor variants). Do not accept 'king of an ancient city'. pater Cadmi et Europae Accept 'father to Cadmus and Europa'. Both names are needed.
2	(a)	Very angry (1)	1	iratissimus Insist on the superlative form – accept 'extremely angry' /'most angry'/'the most angry'/'angriest'. Accept 'very irate'. Do not accept 'very irritated/annoyed/cross'.
2	(b)	He had heard (1) that Jupiter (1) had stolen Europa (1).	3	audiverat Accept perfect tense. lovem Europam abstulisse Accept 'that Europa had been stolen by Jupiter'. abstulisse Accept 'had taken away'/'had carried away'/'had taken off'. Do not accept 'had taken'. Accept perfect tense. Do not accept present or imperfect tenses.
3		Where his daughter was (1)	1	filia sua Accept 'Europa'. Do not accept 'she'. esset Accept 'might be'/'would be'. Do not accept 'could be'/'could be found'. Do not accept 'was taken'. Accept present tense.
4		He looked (for her) (1) in all parts of the world (1).	2	in omnibus partibus orbis

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
				<p>Do not accept 'everywhere'. Accept 'in every part of the world/earth'. Accept 'all over the world'. Accept 'across the whole world'. Accept 'all of the world'. Accept 'the whole world'. Do not accept 'the whole planet'.</p> <p>petebat Accept 'searched for'/'sought'; do not accept 'attacked' /'asked for'/'made for'. Accept imperfect and pluperfect tenses.</p>
5	(a)	(To) go to the temple (of Apollo) (1) with a few friends (1)	2	<p>ire Accept 'journey'/'travel'. Accept perfect tense.</p>
5	(b)	To ask for the help (1) of the god (1)	2	<p>Accept 'to ask the god for help'/'to ask the god to help'. dei Accept 'from the god'. Accept 'Apollo'. Accept 'god's' (insist on correct use of apostrophe).</p>
6		Cadmus/He did not want (1) to return home (1).	2	<p>nolebat Accept 'he refused'/'he was unwilling'. Do not accept 'She did not want' (HA). Do not accept 'He did not want him' (HA). Ignore iam. redire Accept 'go back'; do not accept 'go'. domum Accept 'to his/their home'.</p>

Question			Answer	Marks	Guidance
					'He did not return home' = 1/2
7			(He would) find (1) a beautiful cow (1).	2	Accept direct speech. pulchram Accept 'handsome'/'pretty'. vaccam pulchram Accept any case of 'a beautiful cow', if invenies is omitted or incorrect.
8			A (Cadmus will be led to a place by the cow.)	1	
9			Build (1) the walls of Thebes (1)	2	moenia Must be plural. moenia Thebarum Must be 'the walls of Thebes'; do not accept 'around/at/for Thebes'; do not accept 'the walls of/for the city'. Thebarum Accept 'of Thebae/Thebarum'.

Question 10: Unseen Translation

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance	
				Content	Levels of response
10	(i)	<i>Cadmus amicique e templo statim discesserunt. <u>vacca</u> mox visa,</i>	4	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Omissions should be marked with a caret ^. If a whole section is omitted, use NR.</p> <p>When one mark is given for isolated knowledge of vocabulary, use ticks to indicate correct meaning of unglossed words (minimum of three ticks required to award one mark).</p> <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>4 mark-grid</p> <p>(4) Correct translation, with one minor error allowed.</p> <p>(3) Overall sense clear, with one major AND one minor error, or three minor errors allowed.</p> <p>(2) Part correct, but with overall sense lacking/unclear (see * below).</p> <p>(1) No continuous sense correct; isolated knowledge of vocabulary only (see ** below).</p> <p>(0) Totally incorrect.</p> <p>* In order to gain 2 marks, the meaning of at least 3 unglossed words (excluding <i>et</i>) and some structure must be correct.</p> <p>** In order to gain 1 mark, the meaning of at least 3 unglossed words (excluding <i>et</i>) must be correct. There is no need for the structure to be clear.</p> <p>*****</p>
	(ii)	<i>Cadmus maximo <u>gaudio</u> superatus est. nam sciebat se ad urbem novam advenisse.</i>	4		
	(iii)	<i>deinde amicos iussit aquam quaerere, ut deis donum daret.</i>	4		
	(iv)	<i><u>serpens</u> ingens tamen, qui eos conspexerat, omnes subito necavit.</i>	4		
	(v)	<i>tum <u>Cadmus</u>, de morte amicorum iratus, tam fortiter cum <u>serpente</u> pugnavit ut eum tandem vincere posset.</i>	4		

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Minor errors

1. Failure to reproduce proper nouns in the nominative case – penalise once only per name. Ignore any other misspelling of names.
2. Misplaced words are treated as minor errors, unless there is a special ruling.

Put REP above repeated and consequential errors, which should not be penalised. Pay particular attention to errors repeated from earlier comprehension questions.

Guidance continued**Transposition of Active to Passive or vice-versa**

1. If the correct agent/subject is expressed, accept.
2. If the omitted agent is a pronoun, treat as a minor error on each occasion (not a repeated error). Put a wavy line under the verb, not an omission mark.

	All glossed words have been underlined in the following sections:	Marks	Guidance
(i)	<p><u>Cadmus</u> <u>amicique</u> e templo statim discesserunt. <u>vacca</u> <u>mox</u> <u>visa</u>,</p> <p>Cadmus and his friends left the temple at once. With the cow having soon been seen,</p>	4	<p>amicique: 'with his friends' is a major error. statim: accept 'immediately'/'straightway'. discesserunt: accept 'departed'. vacca visa: accept other correct renderings of the ablative absolute (including 'since...'). Lack of coordination/subordination is indicated by an omission mark and is treated as a major error. Accept 'he' or 'they' 'saw'. mox: check for correct placement.</p>
(ii)	<p><u>Cadmus</u> <u>maximo</u> <u>gaudio</u> <u>superatus</u> est. nam sciebat se ad urbem novam advenisse.</p> <p>Cadmus was overcome with the greatest joy. For he knew that he had arrived at the new city.</p>	4	<p>maximo: accept 'very great'; 'great'/'maximum'/'very greatly' is a minor error; do not accept 'most'. gaudio: accept 'delight'/'pleasure'. Accept 'by joy'; 'from/in joy' is a minor error. maximo gaudio: accept 'with the greatest of joy'. superatus est: accept 'was overpowered'; 'was overwhelmed'/'crushed'/'conquered' is a major error. nam: 'since' is a major error. sciebat: accept imperfect or perfect tense. se: translated correctly as part of the indirect statement but also as 'himself' is a minor error; translated as 'they' is a major error. ad: accept 'to'/'at'; 'towards' is a minor error; 'in' is a major error. advenisse: accept 'had reached'/'had come to'; the perfect tense is a minor error.</p> <p>Accept a literal translation of the indirect statement: 'He knew himself to have arrived'.</p>

(iii)	<p><i>deinde amicos iussit aquam quaerere, ut deis donum daret.</i></p> <p>Then he ordered his friends to search for water, so that he might give a gift to the gods.</p>	4	<p>deinde: accept 'next'; do not accept 'after this'.</p> <p>amicos: look out for REP from 10i (and 5a).</p> <p>iussit: accept 'told'.</p> <p>amicos iussit: 'The friends ordered him' is one major error.</p> <p>quaerere: accept 'look for'; do not accept 'ask for'/'find'/'collect'/'get'/'search'.</p> <p>ut...daret: accept other correct renderings of the purpose clause ('to give'/'in order to give'/'so that he might/would give'; 'so that he <i>could</i> give' is a minor error; 'so that he gave' is a major error. Accept 'to give as a gift to the gods'.</p> <p>deis: look out for REP from 5b.</p> <p>donum: accept 'present'; do not accept 'reward'/'prize'; 'offering' is a minor error.</p>
(iv)	<p><i><u>serpens</u> ingens tamen, qui eos conspexerat, omnes subito necavit.</i></p> <p>However, a huge snake, who had caught sight of them, suddenly killed them all.</p>	4	<p>ingens: insist on correct meaning.</p> <p>qui: accept 'which'.</p> <p>conspexerat: accept 'had noticed'/'had spotted'; 'had seen' is a minor error. Major error if not translated as pluperfect.</p> <p>omnes: accept 'everyone'/'all'.</p>

(v)	<p><i>tum <u>Cadmus</u>, de morte amicorum iratus, tam fortiter cum serpente pugnavit ut eum tandem vincere posset.</i></p> <p>Then Cadmus, angry about the death of his friends, fought so bravely with the snake that he finally was able to defeat him.</p>	4	<p>tum: = 'then'/'next'.</p> <p>de morte amicorum: a maximum of one major error (e.g. 'by his dead friends'/'that his friends had died').</p> <p>de morte: 'at the death'/'from the death'/'by the death' is a minor error; 'with/for the death' is a major error. Accept 'about the deaths'.</p> <p>amicorum: look out for REP from 10i and 10iii. Omission of apostrophe is a minor error; 'friend's' is a major error.</p> <p>iratus: accept 'angered about/by'.</p> <p>tam fortiter: accept 'with such bravery/courage'.</p> <p>fortiter: accept 'strongly'/'with strength'; do not accept 'fiercely'.</p> <p>cum: translated as 'when' is a major error; omission ('he fought the snake') is a minor error.</p> <p>ut: if <i>tam</i> is omitted or mistranslated, accept a purpose rendering of the <i>ut</i> clause (otherwise, a purpose rendering is a minor error); <i>ut</i> translated as 'and' is a major error.</p> <p>eum: accept 'it'; omission is one major error.</p> <p>tandem: accept 'in the end'/'eventually'/'at last'.</p> <p>vincere: accept 'be victorious over'/'conquer'/'beat'/'win'/'vanquish'; 'overcome'/'overpower'/'take victory' are minor errors; do not accept 'overwhelm'.</p> <p>eum..vincere: 'win him/it' is a minor error.</p>
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Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
11	To place under the ground (1) the teeth (of the snake) (1)	2	<p> dentes Must be plural. terrae Accept 'earth'/'land'; do not accept 'country'. terrae supponeret Accept 'place/bury under/in the ground'. Accept 'place underground'.</p> <p>Accept the passive – 'that the teeth of the snake (1) should be placed under the ground (1)'.</p>
12	<p>Any two of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ (There were) very many (of them) (1) ▪ (They were) holding weapons/arms (1) ▪ (They) rose slowly (from the ground) (1) <p>Award any two correct points (ignore additional incorrect points – use the highlighting tool).</p>	2	<p> plurimi Insist on the superlative. Do not accept 'several'/'lots of'. arma tenentes Accept 'They were carrying/bearing weapons' (also accept the perfect tense). Accept 'They had weapons'. Accept 'They were armed'. Do not accept 'They were bringing weapons'/'with weapons'. lente surrexerunt Insist on lente . Accept 'They got up'. Do not accept 'They came out of the earth slowly'. Ignore e terra .</p>
13	<p>He was terrified by (1) their weapons (1).</p> <p>He was braver (1) than a lion (1).</p>	4	<p> armis eorum perterritus Accept 'He was terrified of/because of their weapons'; do not accept 'terrified at their weapons'. Accept 'Their weapons terrified him'.</p>

					<p>perterritus Accept 'petrified'; do not accept 'very terrified'/'very petrified'.</p> <p>Accept 'very frightened'/'very scared'/'very afraid' (must be superlative to show the degree of fear).</p> <p>eorum Insist on an appropriate rendering: 'their' or 'of the soldiers'; do not accept 'by <i>the</i> weapons' alone.</p> <p>fortior Accept 'stronger'.</p> <p>fortior leone '(as) brave as a lion' = 1/2 'braver than lions' = 1/2 'brave like a lion' = 1/2 'with the courage of a lion' = 1/2</p>
14		To kill (1) all the soldiers (1)	2	<p>omnes Accept 'all of them'/'them all'/'everyone'/'all the men' (must be the object of a transitive verb). Accept 'They all'/'Everyone'/'All the men' (must be the subject of a passive verb).</p> <p>'that everyone (1) would be killed (0)' = 1/2 'that everyone (1) would be killed by him (1)' = 2/2 'that he would be killed (0) by everyone (0)' = 0/2</p>	
15		It was their battle (1).	1	<p>Accept direct speech. Accept 'It was nothing to do with him'/'It was not his battle'/'The battle concerned the soldiers, not him' (<i>vel sim.</i>).</p> <p>proelium Accept 'fight'; do not accept 'war'.</p> <p>proelium nostrum Accept 'It was the soldiers' battle' (insist on correct use of apostrophe).</p>	

16		B (Five soldiers survived.)	1	
17		The (five) soldiers (1) and Cadmus (1)	2	<p>Accept 'Cadmus persuaded the soldiers to build the walls with him'.</p> <p>Do not accept 'Cadmus persuaded the soldiers' ('to build the walls' is required).</p> <p>his militibus</p> <p>Do not accept 'the army'.</p> <p>secum</p> <p>Cadmus must be named (unless the response begins with 'Cadmus persuaded...').</p>
18		Almost (1) all his life (1)	2	<p>paene</p> <p>Accept 'nearly'/'practically'.</p> <p>totam</p> <p>Accept 'whole'/'entire'.</p> <p>Do not accept 'rest of'.</p>
19		<p>novice – a beginner</p> <p>immortal – living for ever</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>novae Do not accept 'new' as a derivative.</p> <p>morte Do not accept 'morgue' as a derivative. Do not accept 'morbid' as a derivative. 'post mortem' is acceptable (but not just 'mortem'). Accept 'deadly' but not 'deathly' as a definition of 'mortal'.</p>
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All questions test AO1.

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