GCE

Latin

H443/01: Unseen translation

A Level

Mark Scheme for June 2023

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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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MARKING INSTRUCTIONS

PREPARATION FOR MARKING
SCORIS

1. Make sure that you have accessed and completed the relevant training packages for on-screen marking: *scoris 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 posted on the RM Cambridge Assessment Support Portal http://www.rm.com/support/ca

3. Log-in to RM Assessor and mark the **required number** of practice responses ("scripts") and the **number of required** standardisation responses.

   YOU MUST MARK 10 STANDARDISATION RESPONSES BEFORE YOU CAN BE APPROVED TO MARK LIVE SCRIPTS.

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 scoris 50% and 100% 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 scoris 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.

   Contradictory Responses
   When a candidate provides contradictory responses, then no mark should be awarded, even if one of the answers is correct.

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.   Award No Response (NR) if:
   - there is nothing written in the answer space.

   Award Zero '0' if:
   - anything is written in the answer space and is not worthy of credit (this includes text and symbols).

   Team Leaders must confirm the correct use of the NR button with their markers before live marking commences and should check this when reviewing scripts.

8.   The scoris **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 scoris 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: start at the highest level and work down until you reach the level that matches the answer.

11. **Annotations**

Annotation	Meaning
Annotation	**Meaning**
∧	omission
⎯	incorrect
REP	Consequential or repeated error
BOD	Benefit of doubt
0	0 mark
1	1 mark
2	2 marks
3	3 marks
4	4 marks
5	5 marks
✖	Incorrect (scansion question)
✔	Correct (scansion question)
BP	Blank page
SEEN	Seen

12. **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.

1. 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.

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 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.

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 a 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 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

Livy

		Answer	Mark	Guidance
1	**(i)**	*Valerius imperator signa ferri iubet ac armatos sequi.* The general Valerius ordered the standards to be carried and armed men to follow.	5	*imperator*: allow 'general' or 'commander' but not 'emperor' (major error) *signa*: allow 'ensigns', 'flags' but not 'signs' or 'signals' (major errors) *ferri*: allow 'carried forward', 'brought', 'carried' 'raised'. *signa ferri* = 'to attack', 'to charge': slight errors. Accept 'to advance'. *armatos*: allow 'troops' or 'soldiers' but not 'weapons' or 'armies' (major errors). *armatos sequi* = 'to follow the armed men': major error (require *armatos* as subject of *sequi*). *sequi* = 'to be followed': major error.
1	**(ii)**	*sed omnia celeriora imperio erant: rapta sunt <u>extemplo</u> arma et milites vix ab impetu tenebantur.* But everything was quicker than the order: arms were grabbed hurriedly and the soldiers were scarcely held back from an attack.	5	*omnia* = 'everyone': major error. *omnia …*: allow 'everything was done more quickly'. *erant* = 'had been': slight error. *rapta sunt*: major error if taken as participle. *tenebantur*: 'held themselves back', 'were holding back': slight errors (require passive). *ab impetu*: 'by an attack': major error (sense).
1	**(iii)**	*non solum ira ab clade nuper accepta eos incitabat, sed etiam clamor ab increscente certamine.* Not only did their anger from the recently received defeat spur them on, but also the shouting from the growing fight.	5	Allow *accepta* to be taken with *ira*. *accepta* = 'accepted': minor error. *nuper*: major error if quite wrong or omitted. *clamor*: allow 'shouts', 'shouting', 'noise'. *certamine*: allow 'contest', 'struggle', 'competition'.
1	**(iv)**	*urgent itaque alii alios hortanturque signiferos ut celerius eant.* So they urged each other on and encouraged the standard-bearers to go more quickly.	5	Allow 'some were urging others'. *hortantur*: major error if taken as passive. *ut* = 'so that', 'in order to': slight error (look for indirect command). *celerius* = 'quickly': major error (require comparative).

1	(v)	*quo magis eos festinantes videt Valerius, eo <u>impensius</u> retinet agmen. Etrusci contra, principio pugnae <u>exciti</u>, omnibus copiis aderant.* The more Valerius saw them rushing the more strongly he held back the line. The Etruscans, on the other hand, who had been brought out at the start of the battle, were there with all their troops.	5	*agmen*: allow 'army'; major error if taken as nominative. *contra*: allow 'opposite', 'against him/them'. *principio* = 'at first', 'chieftain': major errors. *pugnae*: allow 'for the fight'. *aderant* = 'they had gone': major error; 'had been present': slight error (tense).
1	(vi)	*acies tandem sustulit clamorem et eques emissus libero cursu in hostem invehitur subitumque pavorem iniecit.* Eventually the battle line raised a cry and the cavalry, let loose, rode into the enemy with a free course and caused sudden panic.	5	*tandem*: major error if quite wrong or omitted. *sustulit*: allow 'took up', 'let out', 'brought forth', but not 'conveyed' (slight error) or 'sustained' (major error). *eques*: allow singular 'cavalryman'. *libero cursu*: allow 'at a gallop', but not 'on/by a free race/running/journey' (slight errors). *invehitur*: allow 'was/were carried/brought in'. *iniecit*: allow 'aroused', 'injected', 'incited', 'brought in'. *pavor*: accept 'fear'. *subitumque …*: allow 'threw them into sudden panic'.
1	(vii)	*nec pugna longa aut dubia fuit: fusi hostes castra repetunt et in ultimam castrorum partem <u>conglobantur</u>.* The battle was neither long nor indecisive: the routed enemy went back to their camp and were crowded together into the furthest part of the camp.	5	*pugna*: allow 'fight'. *fusi*: allow 'scattered', 'defeated' but not 'fleeing', 'having been poured' (slight errors) or 'having poured' (major error). *hostes*: major error if not taken as subject. *repetunt*: allow 'retreated to', 'regained', 'sought again' but not 'sought back' (slight error), 'sought' (slight error) or 'attacked' (major error of sense). *conglobantur*: allow 'crowded together'. *in ultimam partem*: allow 'in'.
1	(viii)	*haerent fugientes in angustiis portarum; pars magna aggerem vallumque conscendit, si aut ex superiore loco se defendere aut <u>superare</u> <u>aliqua</u> posset;* Those fleeing got stuck in the narrow confines of the gates; many of them climbed the mound and rampart in the hope that they could either defend themselves from a higher position or climb over somewhere;	5	*haerent*: allow 'clings', 'clung'. *angustiis portarum* = 'the narrow gates': major error. *aggerem vallumque*: allow 'rampart', 'wall', battlement', 'fortification', 'palisade'. *si*: allow 'as if they could'. *superiore* = 'superior', 'better; (slight errors); 'highest': major error.

1	(ix)	*nonnulli, cum deos <u>pandere</u> viam fugae conclamavissent, hoc modo evadunt, sed plures <u>inermes</u> quam armati.* some, when they had shouted that the gods were opening a way of escape, got out by this method, but more were unarmed than armed.	5	Allow *cum* = 'since', 'after', 'although'. *deos … conclamavissent*: major error if indirect statement missed. *pandere* = 'had opened': slight error. *evadunt* = 'avoided', 'evaded': major error. *plures*: allow 'many more' but not 'very many' (major error).
1	(x)	*hoc proelio fractae Etruscorum vires; permissum ab imperatore ut de pace legatos Romam mitterent. Valerius triumphans in urbem rediit.* The strength of the Etruscans was broken by this battle: the general allowed them to send envoys to Rome about peace. Valerius returned in triumph to the city.	5	*vires*: allow 'force(s)', 'spirits' but not 'courage' (slight error) or 'virtue(s)' (major error). Allow 'they were allowed by the general'. *legatos*: do not allow 'commanders' here – slight error. *de pace* = 'of peace': slight error.

Ovid

		Answer	Mark	Guidance
2	**(a)(i)**	*nec te pugnantem tua, Cyllare, <u>forma</u> redemit, si modo <u>naturae formam</u> concedimus illi.* Nor did your beauty save you in the fight, Cyllarus, if only we grant beauty to that kind of creature.	5	*te*: major error if taken as object of *pugnantem*. *forma*: major error if not taken as nominative. *redemit*: allow 'redeemed', 'rescued'. *modo*: allow 'just now', 'indeed', 'in fact' but not 'in this way' (major error). *concedimus*: allow 'give', 'allow', 'concede', 'yield' but not 'give up' or 'give in to' (slight errors); major error if taken as a past tense.
2	**(a)(ii)**	*<u>barba</u> erat incipiens, <u>barbae</u> color aureus, aurea ex umeris medios coma dependebat in <u>armos</u>.* His beard was beginning, the colour of the beard was golden, and golden hair hung down from his shoulders over the middle of his flanks.	5	*incipiens* = 'growing': slight error. Major error if taken as a noun. *dependebat*: allow 'weighed down'. *medios*: major error if taken with *umeris*.
2	**(a)(iii)**	*multae illum petiere sua de gente, sed una abstulit Hylonome, qua nulla decentior inter <u>semiferas</u> altis habitavit femina silvis.* Many of his own kind sought him, but Hylonome alone took him; no more beautiful female than her lived among the half-humans in the deep woods.	5	*petiere*: allow 'desired' but not 'asked for' (slight error) or 'asked' (major error). *gente*: allow 'race'. *sua de gente*: allow 'from her/their kind'. *abstulit*: allow 'won him'. *qua* = 'where' (major error) – require ablative of comparison. *decentior*: allow 'more decent/fitting/graceful' vel sim. *altis*: allow 'high'.
2	**(a)(iv)**	*par amor est illis; errant in montibus una, antra simul subeunt;* Their love was equal; they wandered in the mountains together and went into caves together.	5	Allow literal versions of *par amor est illis*, e.g. 'equal love was for them' as well as freer versions, e.g. 'they were equally in love'. *montibus*: slight error if not plural. *simul* = 'as soon as', 'at once': major errors. *subeunt*: do not require *sub-*.

2	(a)(v)	*et tum Lapitheia tecta intrabant pariter, pariter fera bella gerebant.* And then they were entering the houses of the Lapiths together, and together were fighting fierce battle.	5	*tum*: major error if omitted or incorrect. *tecta*: allow 'homes', 'buildings', 'palace', 'rooves' but not 'coverings' (major error). *pariter*: allow 'equally', 'at the same time'. *bella*: allow 'war', 'battles' or 'battle' here.
2	(a)(vi)	<u>*auctor*</u> *in incerto est:* <u>*iaculum*</u> *de parte sinistra, Cyllare, te fixit;* The person responsible is unclear: a javelin from the left side pierced you, Cyllarus;	5	*iaculum* taken as object of *fixit*: major error. *de parte sinistra*: allow 'from the left part' but not 'from the left hand' or 'in your left side' (major errors). *fixit*: allow 'fixed to you' and 'was fixed in you' but not 'fixed you' or 'struck you' (major errors). *Cyllare* not taken as vocative: major error.
2	(a)(vii)	*parvo cor vulnere laesum corpore cum toto post tela educta* <u>*refrixit*</u>. <u>*protinus*</u> *Hylonome morientes* <u>*excipit*</u> *artus* your heart, injured by a small wound, grew cold along with your whole body after the weapon had been drawn out. At once Hylonome took hold of his dying limbs,	5	*cor ... corpore*: allow '<u>his</u> heart ... <u>his</u> body'. *laesum* = 'cut', pierced', weakened', 'torn': slight error. *cum* = 'when': major error. *educta* = 'sent out', 'thrown out': major errors. *educta* = 'led out': slight error. *refrixit*: allow '<u>he</u> grew cold'. *artus*: allow 'arms', 'legs' but not 'body' (major error). *morientes* = 'of the dying man': major error.
2	(a)(viii)	*impositaque manu vulnus* <u>*fovet*</u> *oraque ad ora admovet atque animae fugienti* <u>*obsistere*</u> *temptat;* soothed the wound by placing her hand on it, moved her mouth to his mouth and tried to stop his fleeing soul;	5	*vulnus* = 'wounds': slight error *ora …*: 'her mouth moved to his mouth' – slight error. *animae*: allow 'breath', 'spirit' but not 'mind' (major error). *animae fugienti ...*: allow 'and tried to stop his soul from escaping'.
2	(a)(ix)	*ut videt exstinctum, telo quod inhaeserat illi* <u>*incubuit*</u> *moriensque suum complexa maritum est.* when she saw that he was dead, she fell on the weapon which had stuck in him and, dying, embraced her husband.	5	*ut* = 'so that': major error (construction). *exstinctum* = 'death': slight error (require it as a verb). *ut videt exstinctum* = 'when she saw him dying': slight error (expect perfect tense for *exstinctum*). *inhaeserat*: slight error if pluperfect missed. *complexa est* taken as passive: major error.

| 2 | (b) | – ∨ ∨ /– – / – – / – ∨ ∨ /– ∨ ∨ /– –
ut videt exstinctum, telo, quod inhaeserat illi,

– ∨ ∨ / – ∨ ∨ /– ∨ ∨ / – – / – ∨ ∨ / – –
incubuit moriensque suum complexa marit(um) est. | 5 | Two lines give 12 feet. Each correct foot should be ticked and the number of ticks converted to a mark out of 5.

It is OK for the candidate to mark final syllable as anceps (x) even if the quantity is obvious.

NB A foot cannot be marked correct if the quantities are incorrect.

5	11–12 feet correct
4	9–10 feet correct
3	7–8 feet correct
2	5–6 feet correct
1	3–4 feet correct
0	0–2 feet correct

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