GCE

Latin

H043/01: Language

Advanced Subsidiary GCE

Mark Scheme for June 2019

Annotations

Annotation	Meaning
BP	Blank page
Highlight	
Off page comment	
✔	
✘	
/	End of section
⌃	Omission of words or part-words
∿	Slight error
▭	Major error
CON	Consequential error
REP	Repeated error
HA	Harmful addition

Guidance on assessing translation from Latin into English

The overall principle in assessing each section is the **proportion** of sense achieved.
The passage is divided into 11 sections, each worth 5 marks. Assessors award up to 5 marks per translated section according to the following 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 relation to meaning of the Latin

0 = No response, or no response worthy of credit

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.

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 determination of what constitutes a 'slight' or 'major' error is only necessary when it is the only error in a section; this distinction will then determine whether a mark of 5 or 4 is appropriate.

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. It is likely that some errors may be regarded as 'major' if they appear in a relatively short and straightforward section, whereas in longer or more complex sections they are more likely to be a 'slight' error.

The final decisions on what constitutes 'slight' and 'major' errors will be made and communicated to assessors during the standardisation process, after full consideration of candidates' responses, and these decisions will be captured in the final mark scheme for examiners and centres.

1. **Wrong past tenses** are generally considered a 'slight' error, but other tense errors are 'major'.

   Allowance must be made for other differences of idiom between Latin and English:
   e.g. *ubi venerunt*: 'when they had come' would be correct; similarly 'when they came' for *cum venissent*.

   Note also that Perfect Participles can often be appropriately translated as Present.

   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 words** is generally a 'major' error. Omission of connectives (e.g. *sed*, *autem*, *tamen*, *igitur*) that do not significantly affect the sense is usually a 'slight' error. Frequently occurring 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 his swift arrival'.

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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.
   If the agent is omitted and the sense is compromised, it is a 'slight' error.

   e.g. *regem interfecerunt*: 'the king was killed' might 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.

Question		Answer	Mark	Guidance
1	(i)	*Pausanias nonnullos Persarum nobiles ceperat. hos clam ad regem Persarum cum litteris remisit, in quibus haec scripserat:* . Pausanias had captured/ taken several Persian nobles in battle. These/ them he secretly sent back / returned to the Persian king/ king of the Persians with a letter, in which he had written this:	5	*nonnullos*: **accept** 'some'; 'few' = slight error. Accept 'some of the Persian nobles'. nobiles: 'leaders'= major error ceperat: accept 'seized' hos: accept 'them', but 'those' or 'there' = slight error remisit:'back' omitted = slight error haec: if omitted or mistranslated = slight error *cum litteris*: 'with letters' = slight error. *scripserat*: Pf tense, 'he wrote' = slight error.
	(ii)	*'ego, dux Spartae, hos captivos tibi libenter reddo quod me tecum foedere coniungi cupio.* I, leader of Sparta, gladly/freely/ willingly return these prisoners to you because I want to be joined with you by/in a treaty.	5	dux: 'general' = slight error. Accept 'leader of the Spartans'; 'a Spartan leader' = slight error. omission or mistranslation of *hos* or *tibi* = slight error. reddo: future tense = slight error (here only). *foedere*: either omitted or misunderstood = **major** error.

	(iii)	*permitte mihi ut filiam tuam uxorem ducam. si id feceris, totam Graeciam sub tuam potestatem me redacturum esse polliceor.'* Allow me to marry your daughter. If you do this, I promise (that) I will bring/render the whole of Greece under your control/ power.	**5**	**Accept** literal translation ' take/lead as my wife': id: omission or mistranslation = slight error. **Accept** 'I promise to bring' **Accept** 'into your power'
	(iv)	*rex, hac re magnopere gavisus, legatum emisit qui Pausaniae promitteret omnia quae cupiebat.* The king, greatly pleased by this (thing/idea), sent (out) an envoy to promise Pausanias everything (that) he wanted.	**5**	**Accept** 'rejoicing/ happy' or sim. hac: omission or 'that' = slight error. re: 'things' = slight error Pausaniae: 'of Pausanias' = major error; 'sent to Pausanias' = slight error. magmopere: 'very greatly' = slight error. *legatum* : 'general/commander' = slight error.'envoys' = slight error. *qui promitteret* : 'who promised' = **major** error; 'who would promise' = slight error
	(v)	*interea Pausanias, <u>alacrior</u> ad rem gerendam factus, in <u>suspicionem</u> Lacedaemoniorum cecidit. domum revocatus <u>capitis accusatus est</u>.* Meanwhile Pausanias, becoming/ having become/ having been made more eager to carry out this thing/plan, fell into suspicion of/amongst the Spartans. (Having been) called back home, he was accused on a capital charge.	**5**	*alacrior*: accept 'too eager', 'rather eager' but **'eager' or 'very eager' = slight error.** gerendam: 'wage' = major error *ad rem gerendam* : gerundive phrase not satisfactorily dealt with = one **major** error; in suspicionem: 'in suspicion' = slight error. revocatus: omission of 'back' = slight domum: 'to his house' = slight error. **Accept** periphrasis: e.g. 'became suspected by the Spartans'.

	(vi)	*quamquam iudices ei pepercerunt, eum coegerunt ut multum pecuniae solveret neque ad exercitum suum reveniret.* Although the judges/ jurors spared him, they compelled/forced him to pay a large amount of money and not to return to his army.	**5**	quamquam: omission or mistranslation = major error. ei and eum: omission or mistranslation of each = slight error for each *multum pecuniae* : **accept** 'much money/ a large fine'. neque: 'and neither' = slight error. suum: 'their army' = slight error exercitum: 'troops' = slight error.
	(vii)	*at ille brevi tempore Colonas navigavit, ubi vestem et mores Persarum sumere coepit.* But in a short time/ after a short time he/Pausanias sailed to Colonae, where he began to adopt/ take on/ take up Persian clothes and customs/ habits.	**5**	at: omitted or mistranslated = slight error ille: must be 'he' or 'that man'; mistranslation = slight error *brevi tempore* : **accept** 'soon'; 'for a short time' = major error. mores: 'style', 'characteristics' = slight error. sumere: 'wear' = major error.
	(viii)	*deinde servo cuidam persuasit ut epistulam ad regem Persarum ferret.* Then/next he persuaded a certain slave to take/ bring a letter to the Persian king/ king of the Persians.	**5**	deinde: omission or mistranslation = slight error. *servo cuidam*: **accept** 'a slave'; 'slaves' = major error; ' 'servant' = slight error; 'one of his slaves' = slight error; 'his slave' = major error. 'a slave persuaded him' = one major error.

	(ix)	*hic servus tamen animadverterat neminem eorum qui hoc officium suscepisset umquam revenisse.* This slave, however, had noticed that none of those who had undertaken this task had ever come back.	**5**	hic: omission or mistranslation = slight error. tamen: omission or mistranslation = slight error. *animadverterat* : Pf tense 'noticed' = slight error; 'recognised' 'understood' = slight error. eorum: omission or mistranslation = slight error. hoc: 'that' or omission = slight error. *revenisse* : **accept** 'ever came back'. omission of *umquam* = **major** error.
	(x)	*veritus ne quid mali sibi accideret, epistula aperta cognovit se, simulac eam tradidisset, interfectum iri.* *Fearing that/lest something bad happened/would happen to him, he opened the letter and found out/ discovered that, as soon as he had handed it over, he would be killed.*	**5**	quid mali: one major error for whole phrase sibi: omission or mistranslation = slight error *accideret* : **accept** 'might happen'. cognovit: 'realised', 'understood', 'knew' = slight error; 'learned' = OK. simulac: 'at the same time as' = slight error. eam: omission or mistranslation = slight error. **Accept** 'opening the letter'; 'from the open(ed) letter' = **major** error. *interfectum iri* : **accept** 'was going to be killed'
	(xi)	*Spartam igitur progressus epistulam iudicibus ostendit, qui sine mora Pausaniam ad mortem condemnaverunt.* Therefore proceeding to Sparta, he showed the letter to the judges, who without delay condemned Pausanias to death.	**5**	igitur: omission or mistranslation = slight error. *progressus* : **accept** 'going/ having gone'; 'set out' = slight error. *sine mora*: **accept** 'immediately'

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Question			Answer	Mark	Guidance
2	(a)		other peoples fight for their religious beliefs [1] the Gauls fight against the religious views [1] of everyone [1]	3	the Gauls are (no fight) against all religious beliefs = 1 mark Must have 'of all' for third mark
	(b)		other peoples seek help from the gods [1] in fighting wars [1] the Gauls wage/ have waged war(s) [1] ... against the gods [1]	4	Must indicate which group does each action; if both are just 'they' maximum 3 marks
	(c)		they travelled a long way from home all the way to Delphi to ransack the temple of Apollo they besieged the Capitol and even attacked Jupiter/ Jupiter's temple	5	they set out to Delphi (no mention of distance) = 1 mark out of the possible 2 Accept 'they fought Jupiter'.
	(d)	(i)	they decorate (their) altars [1] ... with human victims [1]	2	Must have some rendering for ornant to gain the mark. Must have 'victims', not just 'human sacrifice'.
		(ii)	when they are driven by fear and think that the gods need to be placated	3	Accept 'afraid'. Must have some rendering for the gerundive. NB If responses for (i) and (ii) are reversed, give credit under the appropriate sub- question.
	(e)	(i)	human sacrifice	1	

		(ii)	the custom continues '(even) to this day' –> uncivilised he calls it 'appalling/shocking/dreadful/awful' he uses the pejorative *istos* to refer to the Gauls	2	Any **two** of these. Accept 'dire'.
	(f)		what kind of faith/religious belief [1] do they show [1] when they (even) believe [1] that the gods can be won over [1] so easily [1] by human crime(s) [1] and the blood of men [1]	5	Any five of these. Must have 'so easily' (not just easily) to gain the mark. Must have 'by/ with human crime' and 'by/ with men's blood/ human blood' to get marks for these phrases in isolation.

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Each sentence is worth 5 marks. Assessors award up to 5 marks per sentence according to the following grid:

Marks	Description
5	Accurate translation with one slight error allowed
4	Mostly correct
3	More than half right
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1	Little recognisable relation to meaning of the English

0 = No response, or no response worthy of credit

There are many ways of turning a piece of English into correct Latin. One approach for each sentence is given. Acceptable alternatives will be illustrated during Standardisation, but examiners should assess on its own merits any approach that satisfactorily renders the meaning of the English.

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 determination of what constitutes a 'slight' or 'major' error is only necessary when it is the only error in a section; this distinction will then determine whether a mark of 5 or 4 is appropriate.

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 sentence.

The final decisions on what constitutes 'slight' and 'major' errors will be made and communicated to assessors during the standardisation process, after full consideration of candidates' responses, and these decisions will be captured in the final mark scheme for examiners and centres.

- **Errors of construction** are always 'major'.

- **Insignificant variation in past tenses** (e.g. imperfect for perfect) is generally considered a 'slight' error; other tense errors are 'major'.

- **Abstruse vocabulary or paraphrasing** that conveys the required sense are 'slight' errors; any wording that distorts the sense is a 'major' error.

- **Omission of words** is generally a 'major' error, unless the word has been effectively taken care of by an idiomatic Latin rephrasing.

- **Errors in number** are usually 'major'. Where the difference is minimal, they are 'slight'; sometimes they can be ignored altogether (e.g. 'he said this' *haec dixit*). Debatable instances will be categorised at Standardisation.

- **Errors of case** are always 'major', unless the containing clause has been successfully paraphrased.

• **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.

Question			Answer	Mark	Guidance
3	**(a)**		*The slavegirls promised that they would give water to the horse.* ancillae promiserunt/promittebant se aquam equo daturas esse.	**5**	*Accept servae but not puellae.* *dixerunt for 'promised' = major error.* *Wrong construction (e.g. with ut) = major error.* *omission of se = major error.* *Infin. used, but wrong type = major error.* *fem. plural agreement wrong = slight error*

	(b)	*If we do not walk quickly, we shall not be able to buy enough food.* nisi celeriter ambulaverimus, satis cibi emere non poterimus.	**5**	*si non* for *nisi* = slight error. Wrong person used for both verbs: **major** error. *ambulabimus* = slight error; *ambulamus* = **slight** *satis cibum* = **slight** error. *possumus* = slight error; other malformations = **major**.
	(c)	*When their sons did not return home, the fathers were very angry.* postquam/ ubi filii (eorum) domum non revenerunt, patres iratissimi erant.	**5**	**Accept equally** other valid approaches: e.g. *filiis domum non regressis/ cum ... revenissent.* *eorum /earum* not essential: **accept** also *sui.* *ad domum*: slight error. superlative ignored = **slight**; minor misspelling = slight.
	(d)	*The soldiers advised the women to hide their money under a tree.* milites feminas monebant/monuerunt ut pecuniam suam sub arbore celarent.	**5**	**Accept** also*: feminis persuadebant* Wrong construction (infinitive) = **major** error. subjunctive, but wrong type = slight; indicative = **major**. omission of *suam*: slight error. *sub arborem*: slight error.
	(e)	*All the citizens want to know what happened in the battle.* omnes cives scire/cognoscere volunt quid in proelio/pugna acciderit.	**5**	*omnes* omitted: **major** error: no agreement = slight. subjunctive, but wrong type = slight error *volebant ... quid accidisset*: slight error. in bello = slight error

Cambridge Assessment