

GCSE

Latin (9–1)

Unit **J282**: Latin

General Certificate of Secondary Education

Mark Scheme for June 2018

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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

| Annotation | Meaning |
|---|---|
|  | Benefit of doubt |
|  | Incorrect point – comprehension questions only |
|  | Harmful addition: additional information or alternative incorrect version |
|  | More serious error in translation |
|  | Inconsequential error in translation |
|  | Repeated or consequential error |
|  | Correct point – comprehension questions only (except for isolated knowledge of vocabulary in Qu 20) |
|  | Omission mark |
| Highlight or SEEN | 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 – see p12) |
| 0 | Translation question |
| 1 | Translation question |
| 2 | Translation question |
| 3 | Translation question |
| 4 | Translation question |
| 5 | Translation question |

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

| Question | | | Answer | Mark | Guidance |
|----------|-----|--|---|------|--|
| 1 | | | Soldier (1) Brave (1) | 2 | fortis Accept 'strong'. |
| 2 | | | Euryalus was his friend (1). Nisus loved/liked Euryalus very much (1). | 2 | Accept 'They were friends' for first point. Do not accept 'She (HA) was his friend'. Do not accept 'They loved each other' for second point. maxime Superlative not required Accept 'greatly', 'very greatly', 'the most', 'a lot'. Do not accept 'the best'. |
| 3 | | | A few (1) other Trojans (1) | 2 | Troianis Accept 'survivors from Troy'. paucis aliis Troianis 'the other Trojans' = 1/2 'a few others' = 1/2 aliis Do not accept 'some'. |
| 4 | (a) | | Leave the camp (1) | 1 | Ignore Troianorum . castris Accept 'camps'. Do not accept 'fort'. discedere Accept 'go out', 'depart'. Accept 'he left' (perfect tense). Do not accept 'leave behind'. |

| Question | | | Answer | Mark | Guidance |
|----------|-----|--|--|------|---|
| 4 | (b) | | To seek help (1) from Evander (1) | 2 | Accept 'To ask Evander for help', 'To seek the help of Evander'. peteret Accept 'find', 'get', 'ask for', 'look for', 'beg for'. 'To ask Evander' = 1 |
| 5 | | | The Trojans were (1) in great danger (1). | 2 | Troianos esse Accept 'The Trojans to be'. Accept the present tense. Do not accept 'The Trojans were to be', 'The Trojans would be'. magno Accept 'lots of', 'much', 'big'. Do not accept 'huge'. |
| 6 | | | Aeneas (should) be brought back (1). | 1 | Accept 'They should bring back Aeneas'. referri Accept 'be returned'. Do not accept 'return'. Do not accept 'have been brought back'. Do not accept 'be informed/told'. Ignore sine mora . Ignore debet . |
| 7 | | | They killed very many (Rutulians) (1) as they slept (1). | 2 | interficerent Accept 'They had killed', 'They were killing'. plurimos Insist on the superlative. Accept '(the) most'. |

| Question | | | Answer | Mark | Guidance |
|----------|--|--|--|------|---|
| | | | | | Do not accept 'several'. dormientes Accept 'sleeping', 'in their sleep'. |
| 8 | | | He threw himself onto (1) the body of his friend (1). | 2 | amici Accept 'of Euryalus'. Ignore mistakes with apostrophes. in corpus Accept 'at the body', 'over the body', 'on the body'. Do not accept 'in the body', 'into the body'. corpus Accept 'corpse'. Ignore moriens . |
| 9 | | | Invent (1) – to create something new (1) Corpse (1) – a dead body (1) | 4 | One mark for the derivative and one for its meaning. Accept other valid derivatives. Accept incorrect but recognisable spelling. Incorrect derivation cannot score a mark for a correct meaning of the English word; correct derivation can score a mark even if the meaning expressed is incorrect. If a second, incorrect, meaning is given, no mark can be awarded. corpus Accept 'corps' (for 'corpse'). |

| Question | | | Answer | Mark | Guidance |
|----------|-----|--|---|------|---|
| 10 | (a) | | <i>amicum/Euryalum/quem</i> | 1 | Insist on correct spelling. |
| 10 | (b) | | Imperfect | 1 | Do not accept 'Past'. Additional incorrect detail is HA (e.g. imperfect subjunctive). |
| 10 | (c) | | Infinitive (1); follows <i>volebant</i> (1) | 2 | For the first mark: Additional incorrect detail is HA (e.g. 'perfect active infinitive'). For the second mark: Accept: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 'It follows a modal verb'. ➤ 'It is a prolative infinitive'. ➤ 'They wanted <i>to</i> destroy the Trojans'. ➤ 'They wanted to do an action'. Do not accept: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 'It is the second/secondary verb'. ➤ 'It follows another verb'. |
| 10 | (d) | | Purpose clause (with <i>ut</i>) | 1 | Do not accept reference to <i>ut</i> alone. |
| 10 | (e) | | Perfect | 1 | Do not accept 'Past'. Additional incorrect detail is HA (e.g. 'perfect subjunctive'). |
| 10 | (f) | | Ablative (1); follows (the preposition) <i>in</i> (1) | 2 | For the first mark: Do not accept 'ablative plural'. For the second mark: Accept: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 'It follows a preposition'. ➤ 'They are in danger'. ➤ 'It means 'in great danger', requiring no |

| Question | | | Answer | Mark | Guidance |
|----------|-----|--|---|------|---|
| | | | | | <p>movement’.</p> <p>➤ It means ‘in’, not ‘into’.</p> <p>Do not accept:</p> <p>➤ ‘It agrees with <i>magno</i>’.</p> <p>➤ Another use of ablative (e.g. ablative of time)</p> |
| 10 | (g) | | Dative | 1 | Do not accept dative plural. |
| 10 | (h) | | <i>facimus</i> or <i>debet</i> | 1 | Accept <i>esse</i> and <i>referri</i> . Insist on correct spelling. |
| 11 | (a) | | dominus (1) saevus (1) ad villam (1) advenit (1). | 4 | <p>Word order is flexible.</p> <p>Accept any translation using correct Latin even if vocabulary is outside of Restricted Vocabulary List (e.g. magister, crudelis, domum, pervenit).</p> <p>Ignore omission of ad (if advenit is used).</p> <p>Accept venit + ad.</p> <p>Accept ad domum.</p> |
| 11 | (b) | | cur (1) ancillae (1) non laborabant (1)? | 3 | <p>Word order is flexible.</p> <p>Accept any translation using correct Latin even if vocabulary is outside of Restricted Vocabulary List (e.g. servae).</p> <p>cur ancilla non laborabat = 2/3</p> |
| 11 | (c) | | epistulas (1) feminarum (1) habemus (1). | 3 | <p>Word order is flexible.</p> <p>Accept any translation using correct Latin even if vocabulary is outside of Restricted Vocabulary List (e.g. epistolas, litteras).</p> <p>Accept ‘sunt nobis epistulae feminarum’.</p> |

| Question | | | Answer | Mark | Guidance |
|----------|--|--|--|------|---|
| 12 | | | After the death of Numa (1) | 1 | Accept 'After Numa (had) died', 'When Numa (had) died'. Do not accept 'After he died'. |
| 13 | | | That many Romans (1) would be killed (in battle) (1) | 2 | multi Romani Accept 'Many of the Romans'. necarentur Accept 'might/may/will be killed'; do not accept 'should be killed'. Do not accept 'might die'. Ignore in proelio . |
| 14 | | | To settle (the) war (1) in a very new way (1) | 2 | ad bellum decernendum Accept 'so that the war could/would/might be settled'. Accept 'to try to settle the war'. Accept 'The war needed to be settled'. Accept 'Because he wanted to settle the war'. bellum Accept 'a war'. modo novissimo Insist on the superlative. Accept 'in a very unusual/novel/different way'. Accept 'with a very new way'. modo Accept 'manner'. Accept 'ways'. 'To settle a very new manner of war' = 0/2 |

| Question | | Answer | Mark | Guidance |
|----------|--|--|------|---|
| 15 | | They were almost equal in years (1) and courage (1). | 2 | <p>paene Accept 'nearly'.</p> <p>aequi Accept 'the same'.</p> <p>annis Accept 'in age'.</p> <p>virtute Accept 'in bravery', 'in virtue'.</p> <p>Accept 'They were almost the same age' (1). Accept 'They were almost equally brave/courageous/virtuous' (1) Accept 'They had almost equal virtue/courage/bravery' (1)</p> <p>Do not insist on paene for both points: ➤ 'They were almost the same age' (1) ➤ 'They were equally brave' (1)</p> <p>If paene is omitted, treat the second omission as a repeated error: ➤ 'They were the same age' (0) ➤ 'They were equally brave' (1)</p> <p>If only one valid point is made: 'They were brave' = 1 'They were equal in bravery' = 1 'They were equal in years' = 1 They were almost brave = 0</p> |

| Question | | | Answer | Mark | Guidance |
|----------|-----|--|--|------|--|
| 16 | (a) | | Fight (1) for their city (1) | 2 | <p>pugnarent Do not accept 'attack'.</p> <p>pro urbe eorum Accept 'for their cities'. Accept 'in front of their city/cities'.</p> <p>urbe Do not accept 'town'.</p> <p>Insist on eorum.</p> <p>To attack their city = 1/2</p> |
| 16 | (b) | | They had spoken (1) (about this matter) for a long time (1). | 2 | <p>locuti Accept perfect tense. Accept 'They talked/discussed'. Accept 'Having spoken'.</p> <p>diu Do not accept 'for a very long time'. Do not accept 'a long time before'.</p> |
| 17 | | | They could settle the war (1) without great disaster (1) and without much blood(shed) (1). | 3 | <p>bellum ... decernere poterimus Accept direct speech. Accept 'They can settle the war'. Accept 'The war could be settled'. There must be some reference to poterimus (e.g. 'They would settle the war' is incorrect).</p> <p>bellum Accept 'the battle', 'the fight', 'it'.</p> <p>Do not penalise sine twice.</p> |

| Question | | | Answer | Mark | Guidance |
|----------|--|--|---|------|---|
| | | | | | <p>magna Accept 'big', 'a lot of', 'much'; do not accept 'huge' (look out for REP from Q5).</p> <p>clade Accept 'ruin'. Do not accept plural 'ruins'.</p> <p>multo Do not accept 'big', 'great'.</p> |
| 18 | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (That) his brothers (1) had been killed (1) • (That) he (himself) was (1) in very serious danger (1) | 4 | <p>fratres suos Insist on 'his brothers' (do not accept 'their brothers').</p> <p>interfectos esse Accept 'to have been killed', 'to be killed'. Accept 'were killed'; do not accept 'were being killed'. Check for REP from Q5 (handling of indirect statement).</p> <p>fratres ... esse Accept 'Someone had killed his brothers' (2/2). 'They had killed his brothers' = 1/2</p> <p>se ipsum ... esse Ignore ipsum. Accept '(he noticed) himself to be'. Accept present tense. Check for REP from Q5 (handling of indirect statement). Do not accept 'It put him' for first point.</p> <p>gravissimo Insist on superlative. Accept 'grave'; do not accept 'heavy', 'great'.</p> |

| Question | | | Answer | Mark | Guidance |
|----------|-----|--|--|------|--|
| | | | | | periculo Do not accept plural. Look out for REP from Q5. |
| 19 | (a) | | He had so much courage/bravery/virtue (1). | 1 | Accept 'He was very courageous/brave/virtuous'. tantam Accept other translations (e.g. 'a lot of', 'much'). Accept superlative 'very', but do not accept superlative 'most' or '-est' (e.g. 'greatest'). Look out for HA (e.g. 'He was so great and brave' = 0). virtutem Look out for REP from Q15. |
| 19 | (b) | | He was not afraid (of the situation) (1). | 1 | Accept 'He had no fear' <i>vel sim.</i> Accept 'He wouldn't be afraid'. Do not accept 'He was not worried'. |

Guidance on applying the marking grids for GCSE Latin

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.

The mark scheme awards marks for the proportion of sense communicated. If a candidate has communicated the 'gist' of a sentence (e.g. they know who has done what to whom) they will score 5, 4 or 3 marks. If they have not understood the basic sense of the sentence, they will score a maximum of 2.

A completely correct translation with no omissions or errors will always score 5. The key judgment for a candidate who has demonstrated understanding of the overall meaning of the sentence is whether they should score 5, 4 or 3. This will depend on the gravity of their errors/omissions and may depend on the number of words in the sentence to be translated or the difficulty of the Latin and is usually decided at standardisation after a judgment has been formed about the performance of candidates.

A word containing more than one error should be treated as a maximum of one serious error. Repeated and consequential vocabulary errors should not be penalised.

e.g. tum, gaudentes quod Scipio libenter se acceperat, ad naves suas reverterunt.

'then, rejoicing because Scipio had received them willingly, they turned back to their ships'

- (i) 'rejoicing because Scipio had received them willingly, they turned back to their ships' - the omission of tum is an inconsequential error, so 5 marks out of 5.
- (ii) 'then, rejoicing because Scipio had received them willingly, they turned back to their ship' - the number error on 'ship' (it's plural in the Latin) is an inconsequential error, so 5 marks.
- (iii) 'then, rejoicing because Scipio was receiving them willingly, they turned back to their ship' - despite the tense error on acceperat and the number of naves, the candidate has clearly got the point, so a mark of 4 is appropriate.
- (iv) 'then, unhappy because Scipio had received them, they turned back to their ships' - the mistranslation of gaudentes is a more serious error here, as it gets the wrong point (they were happy, not unhappy!) and the omission of libenter could be considered a serious omission. The overall sense is more or less correct (Scipio had received them and they went back to their ships) so a mark of 3 would be appropriate.

- (v) 'Scipio was unhappy because they had not welcomed him and they turned back to their ship' - there are a number of errors here (no tum, Scipio taken as agreeing with gaudentes, wrong meaning of gaudentes, omission of libenter, number of naves) but the key judgment point is that the general meaning has not been communicated, so a maximum of 2 would be appropriate. It has enough correct sense to score more than 1.

The sort of errors that we would generally expect to be considered 'inconsequential' would be:

- number errors (singular/plural - naves taken as singular above)
- minor tense errors (e.g. one past tense taken as another - acceperat taken as imperfect above)
- minor conjunctions/adverbs incorrectly translated or omitted (tum above)
- failure to reproduce proper nouns in the nominative case
- incorrect third person subject pronouns (e.g. 'he' instead of 'she')
- adjectives or adverbs incorrectly translated as superlative
- omission of pronoun agent in active to passive transposition
- a minor vocabulary error which does not prevent communication of the meaning of the Latin (e.g. eodem tempore = 'at that time')

The sort of errors that we would generally expect to be considered 'more serious' would be:

- major vocabulary errors which give the wrong sense (e.g. gaudentes taken as 'unhappy' above).
- errors of case
- the omission of a word which affects the meaning of a section
- errors of tense (apart from minor tense errors – see above), e.g. a future tense taken as a past tense
- ncorrect constructions – for example:
 - missing a purpose clause (e.g. ad forum ivit ut cibum emeret = 'he went to the form and bought food')
 - missing a gerundive (e.g. ad forum ivit ad cibum emendum = 'buying food he went to the forum')
 - incorrect handling of ablative absolute
- errors of voice (e.g. milites necati sunt = 'The soldiers killed')
- errors of person (except 'he'/'she')

The categorisation of 'inconsequential' and 'more serious' errors might vary within a paper, depending on the length of the sentence for translation (e.g. the omission of a word in a five word sentence might be judged more serious than a similar omission in a twelve word sentence) and might vary between papers. The final decisions on what constitute 'inconsequential' and 'more serious' errors 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.

| | |
|---|---|
| 5 | Perfectly accurate with no errors or omissions, or one inconsequential error |
| 4 | Essentially correct but two inconsequential errors or one more serious |
| 3 | Overall meaning clear, but more serious errors or omissions |
| 2 | Part correct; but with overall sense lacking/unclear |
| 1 | No continuous sense; isolated knowledge of vocabulary only (at least 2 unglossed words) |
| 0 | No response worthy of credit |

| Answer | | | Marks | Guidance | |
|--------|------|--|-------|---|--|
| | | | | Content | Examples of inconsequential and more serious errors |
| 20 | (i) | <i>Horatius, quamquam sciebat se cum omnibus <u>Albanis</u> simul pugnare non posse,</i> Although Horatius knew (that) he could not fight (with) all the Albans at the same time, | 5 | <i>cum ... Albanis ...pugnare:</i> accept 'fight the Albans' (no need to translate <i>cum</i>). <i>se ... non posse:</i> accept 'himself not to be able'; 'it was not possible for him'; 'he would not be able'. <i>simul:</i> accept 'at once'. <i>pugnare:</i> look out for REP from Q16a | Inconsequential <i>omnibus</i> = 'the whole of' <i>Albanis</i> = 'Albanians' <i>se</i> = 'he himself' <i>se ... non posse:</i> 'it was not possible to' More serious <i>pugnare</i> = 'attack' <i>simul</i> = 'as soon as' <i>quamquam</i> |
| | (ii) | <i>de vita sua numquam <u>desperabat</u>. cum vidisset tres hostes vulnera dira passos esse,</i> he never despaired about his life. When he had seen (that) (the) three enemies had suffered dreadful wounds, | 5 | <i>numquam desperabat:</i> accept 'was never in despair'; 'would never despair'. <i>de vita sua:</i> accept 'of his life'; 'for his life'. <i>sua:</i> look out for REP from Q18. <i>cum:</i> accept 'since'. <i>cum vidisset:</i> accept 'When he | Inconsequential <i>de vita sua:</i> 'from his life'; 'down his life'. <i>numquam</i> = 'not' <i>dira</i> = 'very bad' <i>passos esse</i> = 'were suffering' <i>cum vidisset...esse:</i> 'when he had seen three enemies suffering' |

| Answer | | | Marks | Guidance | |
|--------|-------|---|-------|---|---|
| | | | | Content | Examples of inconsequential and more serious errors |
| | | | | <p>saw'; 'When seeing'. <i>passos esse</i>: accept 'had endured', 'had suffered from/with'; accept perfect tense. <i>cum vidisset ... esse</i>: accept 'when he had seen three enemies having suffered'</p> | <p>More serious <i>numquam</i> if omitted or not translated as negative omission of <i>passos esse</i> 'When he had seen three dreadfully wounded enemies' = 1 more serious error for omission of <i>passos esse</i> ('dreadfully wounded' considered as consequential)</p> <p>If the first part (<i>de vita ... desperabat</i>) and <i>cum vidisset tres hostes</i> are correct, award 3.</p> |
| | (iii) | <p><i>statim intellexit quid facere deberet. 'si quam celerrime fugiam', sibi dixit,</i></p> <p>he understood at once what he should do. 'If I run away as quickly as possible, he said to himself,</p> | 5 | <p><i>statim</i>: accept 'immediately'. <i>intellexit</i>: accept 'realised'. <i>deberet</i>: accept 'ought to'/'must'/'had to'. <i>quam celerrime</i>: accept 'as swiftly/fast as possible'. <i>fugiam</i>: accept 'flee'; accept literal future tense.</p> | <p>Inconsequential <i>intellexit</i> = 'he knew'. <i>quam celerrime</i> = 'very quickly' <i>fugiam</i> = 'I escape'. <i>fugiam</i> = 'I can flee'. <i>statim</i></p> <p>More serious <i>quam celerrime</i> = 'quickly' Omission or mistranslation of <i>sibi</i></p> |
| | (iv) | <p><i>'spero Albanos me sequi conaturos esse. tum eos singillatim occidere potero,</i></p> <p>'I hope (that) the Albans will try to follow me. Then I will be able to kill them one by one,</p> | 5 | <p><i>spero</i>: accept 'I expect' <i>conaturos esse</i>: accept 'will attempt'; accept 'try' (as in 'I hope the Albans try to follow me'). <i>sequi conaturos esse</i>: accept 'will try and follow me'. <i>singillatim</i>: accept 'individually'. <i>potero</i>: accept 'could/would be able'.</p> | <p>Inconsequential <i>tum</i> <i>potero</i> = 'I can/am able'.</p> <p>More serious If the first sentence is mostly incorrect, but the second sentence is correct, award 2. If the first sentence (more difficult) is correct, but the second sentence is omitted or incorrect, award 3.</p> |

| Answer | | | Marks | Guidance | |
|--------|-------|--|-------|---|---|
| | | | | Content | Examples of inconsequential and more serious errors |
| | (v) | <p><i>quod vulneribus confecti vires non iam habent.</i></p> <p>because, worn out by their wounds, they no longer have any strength.'</p> | 5 | <p><i>vulneribus</i>: accept 'injuries'; accept 'because of their wounds'. Look out for REP from Q20(ii). <i>confecti</i>: accept 'finished'. <i>non iam</i>: accept 'not ... now'. <i>iam</i>: accept 'already'.</p> | <p>Inconsequential <i>vires non ... habent</i> = 'they have no strength' <i>iam</i></p> <p>More serious <i>habent</i> = 'they will have' <i>vulneribus</i> <i>confecti</i></p> <p>'Because ... they don't have strength' = 3</p> |
| | (vi) | <p><i>mox duo Albani ab Horatio oppugnati in terra mortui iacebant.</i></p> <p>Soon two Albans, attacked by Horatius, were lying dead on the ground.</p> | 5 | <p><i>duo Albani</i>: accept 'two of the Albans'. <i>oppugnati ... iacebant</i>: accept 'were attacked ... and were lying'. <i>in terra</i>: accept 'land', 'earth'. <i>iacebant</i>: accept 'were laying', 'lay', 'lied'.</p> | <p>Inconsequential <i>mox</i> <i>ab Horatio</i> = 'from Horatius' <i>in terra</i>: 'in the ground', 'into the ground', 'to the ground' (do not treat as consequential if <i>iacebant</i> is translated incorrectly). <i>mortui</i> = 'dying'</p> <p>More serious <i>oppugnati</i> = fought <i>ab Horatio oppugnati</i> = 'by the attack of Horatius' (considered as one more serious error)</p> |
| | (vii) | <p><i>interea Horatius oculos vertit in unum, qui vivebat.</i></p> <p>Meanwhile Horatius turned his eyes onto the one, who was alive.</p> | 5 | <p><i>in unum</i>: accept 'to (the) one', 'on (the) one'. <i>vivebat</i>: accept 'was living', 'lived'.</p> | <p>Inconsequential <i>in unum</i> = 'in the one'; 'onto the other one', 'onto someone'; 'against the one'. <i>oculos</i> = eye <i>Horatius oculos vertit</i> = 'Horatius' eyes were turned' (omission of pronoun agent in active to passive transposition)</p> |

| Answer | | | Marks | Guidance | |
|--------|--------|---|-------|---|---|
| | | | | Content | Examples of inconsequential and more serious errors |
| | | | | | More serious <i>interea</i> <i>Horatius oculos vertit</i> = 'Horatius' eyes turned' |
| | (viii) | <i>'tu quoque gladio meo morieris!'</i> <i>exclamavit saeve ridens.</i> 'You also will die by my sword!' he exclaimed laughing cruelly. | 5 | <i>gladio meo</i> : accept 'because of/from/on account of/with my sword'. <i>exclamavit</i> : accept 'shouted out'. <i>saeve</i> : accept 'savagely'; accept with either <i>exclamavit</i> or <i>ridens</i> . <i>ridens</i> : accept 'smiling'; accept 'with a laugh/smile'. <i>saeve ridens</i> : accept 'with a cruel laugh/smile'. | Inconsequential <i>exclamavit</i> = 'shouted' <i>ridens</i> = 'joking' More serious <i>quoque</i> <i>meo</i> <i>morieris</i> = 'You die' |
| | (ix) | <i>hostibus ita victis, Tullus ceterique Romani Horatium Romam nunc regressum laudaverunt.</i> With the enemies conquered in this way, Tullus and the rest of the Romans praised Horatius, who had now returned to Rome. | 5 | <i>hostibus ita victis</i> : accept other correct translations of the ablative absolute. <i>victis</i> : accept 'defeated', 'beaten'. <i>ita</i> : accept 'thus'. <i>ceteri</i> : accept 'the other'. | Inconsequential <i>ita</i> (including 'And so') <i>ceteri</i> = 'other' <i>nunc</i> (including 'now praised') More serious Handling of ablative absolute <i>hostibus ita victis</i> (<i>ita</i> included) |
| | (x) | <i>nam unus vir consilio audacissimo urbem Romam servare potuerat.</i> For one man had been able to save the city of Rome by a very bold plan. | 5 | <i>servare</i> : accept 'protect'/'keep safe'. <i>consilio</i> : accept 'idea'. <i>audacissimo</i> : accept 'very/most daring'. | Inconsequential <i>consilio</i> = 'advice' <i>nam</i> <i>potuerat</i> = 'was able' More serious <i>audacissimo</i> = 'very brave' <i>urbem Romam</i> = 'the Roman city' |

| Answer | | | Marks | Guidance | |
|--------|--|--|-------|----------|--|
| | | | | Content | Examples of inconsequential and more serious errors |
| | | | | | <p><i>unus vir consilio audacissimo</i> = 'one man's very bold plan' (as subject of <i>potuerat</i>)</p> <p>unus Look out for REP from 20vii.</p> <p>Romam Look out for REP from 20ix.</p> |

OCR (Oxford Cambridge and RSA Examinations)
The Triangle Building
Shaftesbury Road
Cambridge
CB2 8EA

OCR Customer Contact Centre

Education and Learning

Telephone: 01223 553998

Facsimile: 01223 552627

Email: general.qualifications@ocr.org.uk

www.ocr.org.uk

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Facsimile: 01223 552553

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