



Oxford Cambridge and RSA

GCE

Latin

H443/02: Prose Composition or Comprehension

Advanced GCE

Mark Scheme for Autumn 2021

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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 of annotation |
|---|--|
|  | Point credited |
|  | Good style point (for use in Prose Composition responses only) |
|  | Cross (use sparingly) |
|  | Unclear/ dubious point |
|  | Benefit of doubt |
|  | Consequential error |
|  | Used to divide responses into marking sections |
|  | Major error |
|  | Minor error |
|  | Omission mark |
|  | Blank Page: this must be used on all blank pages within an answer booklet and on each page of an additional object where there is no candidate response. |

Section A: Comprehension and grammar

| Question | Answer | Marks | Guidance |
|----------|---|-------|---|
| 1 | (ten) defeated soldiers | 1 | 'defeated' and 'soldiers': both essential 'ten' and 'chosen' not required |
| 2 | an exchange of prisoners if one side got back more (prisoners) in return (for them) they would give a (fixed) weight of silver | 4 | 4 x 1 (words in brackets are not essential) <i>pro his</i> : accept 'instead of them' + 'for them' |
| 3 | Hannibal forced the men to say an oath/ to swear/ to promise that they would return to the Carthaginian camp if the Romans refused to exchange prisoners | 4 | 4 x 1 |
| 4 | the men delivered/ explained Hannibal's proposal in the senate but the senate did not accept the offer of an exchange | 2 | 2 x 1 <i>senatui non placita</i> : accept 'was not pleasing to' |

| Question | Answer | Marks | Guidance | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------|---|-------|--|---|---|---|-----------------|---|-----------------------|---|-----------------------|---|---|---|--|
| 5 | <p>(i) <i>tum parentes <u>cognatique</u> virorum eos multis cum lacrimis amplexi ne ad hostes redirent orabant.</i></p> <p>Then the parents and relatives of the men embraced them with many tears and begged them not to go back to the enemy.</p> <p>(ii) <i>octo tamen ex his id sibi iustum non esse responderunt, quoniam <u>iureiurando</u> sacro victi essent.</i></p> <p>Eight of them, however, replied that this was not/would not be right for them, since they were bound by a sacred oath.</p> | 5 | <p>The passage for translation has been divided into 2 sections, each worth 5 marks. Award up to 5 marks per section according to the following grid:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="1267 437 2049 978"> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="1267 437 1339 528">5</td> <td data-bbox="1339 437 2049 528">Accurate translation with one slight error allowed.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1267 528 1339 619">4</td> <td data-bbox="1339 528 2049 619">Mostly correct.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1267 619 1339 710">3</td> <td data-bbox="1339 619 2049 710">More than half right.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1267 710 1339 801">2</td> <td data-bbox="1339 710 2049 801">Less than half right.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1267 801 1339 892">1</td> <td data-bbox="1339 801 2049 892">A little recognisable meaning/ relation to the Latin.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1267 892 1339 978">0</td> <td data-bbox="1339 892 2049 978">No recognisable relation to the Latin.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>There are many ways of turning the passage into acceptable English. One approach for each sentence is given but examiners should assess the extent to which any approach satisfactorily conveys the meaning of the Latin.</p> <p>The general principle in assessing each section should be the proportion (out of 5) of sense achieved, in comparison with the damage caused by the accumulation of errors.</p> | 5 | Accurate translation with one slight error allowed. | 4 | Mostly correct. | 3 | More than half right. | 2 | Less than half right. | 1 | A little recognisable meaning/ relation to the Latin. | 0 | No recognisable relation to the Latin. |
| 5 | Accurate translation with one slight error allowed. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | Mostly correct. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | More than half right. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | Less than half right. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | A little recognisable meaning/ relation to the Latin. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | No recognisable relation to the Latin. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Question | | Answer | Marks | Guidance |
|----------|---|---|-------|--|
| 6 | | <p>they said they were now free and released from any obligation when they left the enemy camp they suddenly had an idea they went back to the camp/ to the same place as if for some reason so they had already fulfilled their oath (when they came away)</p> | 7 | <p>7 x 1 <i>religione solutos</i> : accept 'freed from ...'</p> |
| 7 | | <p>their trickery was regarded as shameful they were rejected/ shunned/ treated with contempt and reviled/denounced by the people the consuls dealt them all kinds of punishment and marks of shame because they had not done what they had sworn (to do)</p> | 7 | 7 x 1 |
| 8 | a | Dative [1] : with <i>videretur</i> = 'seemed good to' [1] | 2 | Translation of <i>videretur</i> essential part of explanation |
| | b | Accusative [1] : object (of <i>darent</i>) | 2 | or translation : e.g. 'they should give a fixed weight' |
| | c | Ablative [1] : in Ablative Absolute construction [1] | 2 | or translation : e.g. 'having had an idea/ thought of a plan' |

| Question | | Answer | Marks | Guidance |
|----------|---|---|-------|--|
| 9 | a | Imperfect Subjunctive | 1 | Both words essential: 'Deponent/Passive' not required |
| | b | Past/Perfect Participle | 1 | 'Passive' not required |
| | c | Future Participle | 1 | Also accept 'Future Infinitive' |
| 10 | a | <i>cogere</i> | 1 | |
| | b | <i>manere</i> | 1 | |
| | c | <i>egredi</i> | 1 | |
| 11 | a | Indirect Command | 1 | or translation of relevant text: e.g. 'he proposed <u>that there should be an exchange ...</u> ' |
| | b | subordinate clause inside reported speech | 1 | Translation not sufficient here as explanation. |
| | c | Result/ Consecutive clause | 1 | or translation of relevant text: e.g. 'it was <u>so</u> shameful <u>that</u> they treated the men ...' |

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Marks for each section should be awarded as follows:

The passage has been divided into 9 sections each worth 5 marks. Award up to 5 marks per translated section according to the 5-mark marking grid.

The general principle in assessing each section should be the **proportion** (out of 5) of sense achieved.

There are many ways of turning a piece of English into correct Latin. One basic model is given below for each sentence, together with a number of acceptable alternatives (). Further common alternatives will be specified during Standardisation, but examiners should judge on its own merits any approach that adequately conveys the meaning of the English.

Additional marks for style

Additional marks (to a **maximum of 5**) should be awarded for individual instances of stylish Latin writing. Some examples are given () in the mark scheme. These will be reviewed and extended during Standardisation and are by no means the only permissible points. Any other attempts at connection, subordination, good choice of words and Latinate word order should also be rewarded.

As a general principle, each *type* of improvement (e.g. promotion of Subject to first word; *igitur* as 2nd word) should be rewarded once only. Exceptions to this rule include *different* methods of subordination to link clauses together, and the insertion of *different* connectives (*enim, itaque, etc.*).

| | |
|---|---|
| 5 | Accurate translation with one slight error allowed. |
| 4 | Mostly correct. |
| 3 | More than half right. |
| 2 | Less than half right. |
| 1 | A little recognisable meaning/ relation to the English. |
| 0 | No recognisable relation to the English. |

Symbols used in mark scheme

Examiners place a cross () in the response beside each item being credited with a style mark.

A tick () in the mark scheme denotes a response which is acceptable but does **not** qualify for any special credit.

A cross (x) denotes a **major** error: this will reduce the mark for the section in which it occurs to max. 4.

Words given in brackets in the model answers are optional and may be omitted without penalty.

| Part | Answer | Mark | Guidance |
|-------|---|------|---|
| (i) | <p><i>For a long time Godiva had begged her husband, the ruler of that country ...</i></p> <p>Godiva suum maritum, imperatorem illius terrae, diu oraverat ...</p> | 5 | <p>promotion of subject, <i>Godiva</i></p> <p>ruler: <i>regem</i></p> <p>x</p> |
| (ii) | <p><i>to free the poor inhabitants from the very heavy burden of <u>taxes</u>.</i></p> <p>ut incolas pauperes ab onere gravissimo <u>vectigalium</u> liberaret.</p> | 5 | <p><i>cives</i></p> <p>x</p> |
| (iii) | <p><i>At last, to put an end to her <u>complaints</u>, he said that he would grant this favour ...</i></p> <p>tandem, ut <u>querella</u> eius finiret, dixit se hoc beneficium daturum esse ...</p> | 5 | <p><i>ut <u>querellis</u> eius finem faceret</i></p> <p><i>denique</i> this favour: <i>hoc munus</i></p> <p>x</p> |

| Part | Answer | Mark | Guidance |
|------|--|------|---|
| (iv) | <p><i>if she ever dared to mount her horse naked and ride across the town ...</i></p> <p>si umquam equum ascendere auderet nuda atque urbem [...] transiret</p> | 5 | <p>Pluperfect Subjunctive: <i>si ausa esset atque ...transiisset</i></p> <p><i>in equum ascendere</i> town: <i>oppidum</i> ride across the town: <i>per urbem vehi</i></p> <p>x</p> |
| (v) | <p><i>from one side to the other in daylight, in the sight of all the citizens.</i></p> <p>[ab uno latere ad alterum, in luce diei in conspectu omnium civium].</p> | 5 | <p><i>clara luce</i> <i>omnibus civibus spectantibus</i></p> <p><i>ab una parte ... ad alteram</i></p> <p>x</p> |
| (vi) | <p><i>A few days later that bold lady, accompanied by two soldiers, set off naked on her horse.</i></p> <p>post paucos dies illa mulier audax, cum militibus duobus, in equo profecta est nuda</p> | 5 | <p><i>paucis post diebus</i> <i>militibus duobus comitantibus</i></p> <p>✓</p> <p>x</p> |
| Part | Answer | Mark | Guidance |

| | | | |
|--------|--|---|---|
| (vii) | <p><i>letting down her beautiful long hair to cover all her limbs. Thus, as she passed through the streets ...</i></p> <p>capillis pulchris et longis demissis ut omnia membra celarent. itaque, ut/dum per vias transibat ...</p> | 5 | <p>Abl.Absol. <i>capillis demissis</i></p> <p>✓ cover: <i>tegerent sic/ ita/ igitur dum transit</i></p> <p>x <i>iens</i> (as if in agreement with 'none of her body')</p> |
| (viii) | <p><i>none of her body, except her hands and feet, could be seen by anyone.</i></p> <p>nihil corporis eius, praeter manus pedesque, a quoquam videri poterat.</p> | 5 | <p>none: <i>nulla pars</i></p> <p>x</p> |
| (ix) | <p><i>After completing the journey, to her husband's amazement, she easily persuaded him to allow what she had demanded.</i></p> <p>itinere facto, marito attonito facile persuasit ut permitteret id quod postulaverat.</p> | 5 | <p><i>marito attonito/miranti</i></p> <p>✓</p> <p>x <i>marito mirante ... ei persuasit</i></p> |

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