



Oxford Cambridge and RSA

GCSE (9–1)

Latin

J282/01: Language

General Certificate of Secondary Education

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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1. 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).

Subject Specific Marking Instructions

Ignore misspelling of proper nouns in comprehension questions (including failure to reproduce correctly in the nominative case).

Question		Answer	Mark	Guidance
1		He was the king of the Volscians (1). He was the father of Camilla (1).	2	pater Camillae Accept 'father to Camilla'.
2		To drive him/Metabus out (of the kingdom) (1)	1	expellere Accept 'to expel'/'banish'/'exile'.
3	(a)	Leave Camilla (in this place) (1)	1	relinquere Accept 'abandon'/'leave behind'. Accept direct speech.
3	(b)	Take her (1) to another land (1)	2	aliam Accept 'different'. Do not accept 'the other'. terram Accept 'country'. Do not accept 'ground'. ducam Accept 'lead'.
4		The same night (1)	1	eadem nocte Accept 'that same night'/'that night'. Do not accept 'at night'.
5	(a)	A river (1)	1	
5	(b)	It was very deep (1).	1	altissimum Accept 'very high'.

					The adjective must refer to the river.
6			That he could not (1) carry his daughter across (1)	2	transportare Accept 'transport'.
7			Metabus begged the goddess/Diana(1) to save Camilla (1).	2	oravit Accept 'prayed to'. Do not accept 'asked'. servaret Accept 'protect'/'keep safe'.
8			He attached his daughter to a spear(1). He threw her (1) across the river (1).	3	adfixam Accept 'having been tied'. filiam ... iecit Accept 'He threw it (i.e. the spear with his daughter fastened to it).
9			Location (1) – a place or position (1) Aquatic (1) – relating to water (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. One exception: do not accept the Latin word 'aqua' as a derivative (unless it is clear from the meaning that it refers to the colour), though 'water' can be accepted for the meaning.

Question		Answer	Mark	Guidance
10	(a)	Imperfect	1	Do not accept 'Past'. Additional incorrect detail is HA (e.g. 'imperfect subjunctive').
10	(b)	<i>se</i> or <i>filiam</i> or <i>consilium</i>	1	Insist on correct spelling.
10	(c)	Indirect command	1	Do not accept reference to <i>ut</i> alone.
10	(d)	<i>iecit</i> or <i>trnavit</i>	1	Insist on correct spelling.
10	(e)	<i>ipse</i>	1	
10	(f)	Infinitive (1); follows <i>poterant</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"> ➤ 'They were able to escape'. ➤ 'They were able to do an action'. Do not accept: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 'It is the second/secondary verb'. ➤ 'It follows another verb'.
10	(g)	Ablative (1); follows the preposition <i>e</i> (1)	2	For the first mark: Do not accept 'ablative singular'.

					For the second mark: Accept: ➤ 'It follows a preposition'. ➤ 'They were able to escape from the hands of the Volscians'. Do not accept: ➤ Another use of ablative (e.g. ablative absolute).
10	(h)		Genitive	1	Do not accept 'genitive singular'.
11	(a)		liberti (1) vinum (1) invenerunt (1).	3	Word order is flexible. Accept any translation using correct Latin even if vocabulary is outside of Restricted Vocabulary.
11	(b)		regina (1) periculum (1) timebat (1).	3	Word order is flexible. Accept any translation using correct Latin even if vocabulary is outside of Restricted Vocabulary List.
11	(c)		cur (1) cenam (1) paras (1), serve (1)?	4	Word order is flexible. Accept any translation using correct Latin even if vocabulary is outside of Restricted Vocabulary.

Question		Answer	Mark	Guidance
12	(a)	Because of their courage (1)	1	<p>propter Accept 'on account of'.</p> <p>virtutem Accept 'virtue'/'bravery'.</p> <p>propter virtutem Accept 'They were courageous/brave/virtuous'.</p>
12	(b)	Men held (1) the greatest power (1).	2	<p>Ignore Romae.</p> <p>summum Accept 'highest'. Do not accept 'high'.</p> <p>imperium Accept 'command'. Do not accept 'empire'/'position'/'status'/'order'. However, 'Men were ruling (x) the greatest empire (consequential)' = 1/2.</p> <p>tenebant Accept 'had'.</p>
13		He was more handsome and loyal (1) than all others (1). He was ill (1).	3	<p>pulchrior Accept 'more beautiful'.</p> <p>fidelior Accept 'more faithful'/'more trustworthy'.</p> <p>omnibus aliis Accept 'than everyone else'.</p>

14			Their son seemed (1) to be about to die (1).	2	<p>videretur Accept 'appeared'. Do not accept 'she saw'.</p> <p>moriturus Insist on the future tense. Accept 'about to perish'.</p>
15			That a message of that kind (1) would destroy Paetus (1).	2	<p>nuntius Accept 'news'/'information'/'announcement'. Do not accept 'messenger'.</p> <p>illius Accept 'this'.</p> <p>modi Accept 'type'/'sort'. Do not accept 'manner'/'way'.</p> <p>deleret Accept 'kill'.</p>
16	(a)		She prepared it carefully (1).	1	<p>paravit Accept 'prepared for'.</p> <p>diligenter Accept 'diligently'. Accept 'She was careful'.</p>
16	(b)		Paetus heard nothing (1) about his son's death (1).	2	<p>nihil ... audiret Accept 'did not hear anything'.</p> <p>de Accept 'of'/'concerning'.</p>

					fili Accept 'her/their/the son'.
17			She pretended that their son (1) was alive (1).	2	vivere Accept 'was living'.
18			He slept well (1). He ate food willingly (1).	2	Accept direct speech. bene Accept 'very well'. libenter Accept 'gladly'.
19			<i>se dolori dabat</i> (1): she gave herself to grief (1). or <i>vehementer lacrimabat</i> (1): she cried loudly (1).	2	vehementer Accept 'violently'. Do not accept 'greatly'.
20			To save (the life of) Paetus	1	There must be a sense of purpose. servandam Accept 'protect'. Look out for REP from Q7.

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
- incorrect 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
0	No response worthy of credit

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance	
				Content	Examples of inconsequential and more serious errors
21	(i)	<i>paucos post annos Scribonianus, homo audax, rebellionem contra Claudium imperatorem fecit.</i> After a few years Scribonianus, a bold man, made a rebellion against the emperor Claudius.	5	<i>paucos post annos</i> : accept 'a few years after'/'a few years later'. <i>audax</i> : accept 'daring'.	Inconsequential More serious <i>audax</i> translated as 'brave'
	(ii)	<i>sperabat enim se ipsum, Claudio victo, imperatorem futurum esse.</i> For he hoped that he himself would be emperor after Claudius had been conquered.	5	<i>Claudio victo</i> : accept other correct translations of the ablative absolute. <i>victo</i> : accept 'overcome'/'defeated'.	Inconsequential Omission or mistranslation of <i>enim</i> Omission or mistranslation of <i>ipsum futurum esse</i> translated as 'would become' More serious <i>futurum esse</i> : maximum of one more serious error <i>futurum</i> translated as 'the future' or 'in the future'.
	(iii)	<i>rebellione tamen quinque diebus oppressa, Scribonianus statim interfectus est.</i> However the rebellion was crushed within five days and Scribonianus was at once killed.	5	<i>rebellione...oppressa</i> : accept other correct translations of the ablative absolute. <i>quinque diebus</i> : accept 'in five days'/'by the fifth day'.	Inconsequential Omission or mistranslation of <i>tamen</i> Omission or mistranslation of <i>statim</i> More serious <i>quinque diebus</i> translated as 'for five days'

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance	
				Content	Examples of inconsequential and more serious errors
				<i>oppressa</i> : accept 'squashed'/'overwhelmed'/'put down'/'suppressed'. <i>statim</i> : accept 'immediately'.	Lack of coordination/subordination when handling the ablative absolute <i>oppressa</i> translated as 'oppressed'.
	(iv)	<i>interea Paetus, qui Scriboniano auxilium dederat, a militibus Claudii Romam tractus est.</i> Meanwhile Paetus, who had given help to Scribonianus, was dragged to Rome by the soldiers of Claudius.	5	<i>dederat</i> : accept 'had been giving'. <i>auxilium dederat</i> : accept 'had helped'.	Inconsequential Omission or mistranslation of <i>interea</i> More serious
	(v)	<i>ibi Claudius ei imperavit ut vitam gladio finiret.</i> There Claudius ordered him to end his life with a sword.	5	<i>imperavit</i> : accept 'commanded'. <i>finiret</i> : accept 'finish'.	Inconsequential More serious Omission or mistranslation of <i>ibi</i> Omission or mistranslation of <i>ei</i>
	(vi)	<i>sed Paetus tam perterritus erat ut id facere nollet.</i> But Paetus was so terrified that he refused to do that.	5	<i>nollet</i> : accept 'did not want'. <i>id</i> : accept 'it'.	Inconsequential <i>id</i> translated as 'this' <i>perterritus</i> translated as 'scared'

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance	
				Content	Examples of inconsequential and more serious errors
					More serious
	(vii)	<p><i>tum Arria, cum intellegeret cur maritus dubitaret, gladium rapuit.</i></p> <p>Then Arria, since she understood why her husband was hesitating, grabbed the sword.</p>	5	<p><i>cum</i>: accept 'when'.</p> <p><i>intellegeret</i>: accept 'realised'; do not accept 'found out'/'knew'.</p> <p><i>dubitaret</i>: accept perfect tense.</p> <p><i>rapuit</i>: accept 'snatched'/'seized'.</p>	<p>Inconsequential Omission or mistranslation of <i>tum</i></p> <p>More serious</p>
	(viii)	<p><i>'noli timere!' ei dixit, corpus suum gladio simul vulnerans.</i></p> <p>'Do not be afraid,' she said to him, at the same time wounding her own body with the sword.</p>	5	<p><i>vulnerans</i>: accept 'injuring'/'while she wounded'/'while wounding'.</p>	<p>Inconsequential Omission or mistranslation of <i>simul</i> Omission or mistranslation of <i>ei</i> Look out for REP (<i>ei</i>) from Q21(v).</p> <p>More serious <i>suum</i> translated as 'his'</p>
	(ix)	<p><i>'ecce! hoc vulnus, quod mihi dedi, non dolet.'</i> ita locuta Paeto gladium reddidit.</p> <p>'Look! This wound which I have given to myself does not hurt. Having spoken in this way, she gave back the sword to Paetus.</p>	5	<p><i>non dolet</i>: accept 'is not painful'.</p> <p><i>reddidit</i>: accept 'she returned'/'she handed back'.</p>	<p>Inconsequential Omission or mistranslation of <i>ita</i></p> <p>More serious <i>quod</i> translated as 'because'</p>

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance	
				Content	Examples of inconsequential and more serious errors
	(x)	<p><i>nam <u>Arria Paetum</u> adeo amabat ut ipsa <u>dolorem</u> pati vellet.</i></p> <p>For Arria loved Paetus so much that she was willing to suffer pain herself.</p>	5	<p><i>adeo:</i> accept 'so greatly'/'to such an extent'.</p> <p><i>vellet:</i> accept 'wanted'.</p> <p><i>dolorem:</i> accept 'suffering'.</p> <p><i>pati:</i> accept 'endure'.</p>	<p>Inconsequential Omission or mistranslation of <i>nam</i></p> <p>More serious</p>

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