



Oxford Cambridge and RSA

GCE

Latin

H443/01: Unseen translation

A Level

Mark Scheme for June 2022

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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.

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
	omission
	incorrect
	Consequential or repeated error
	Benefit of doubt
	0 mark
	1 mark
	2 marks
	3 marks
	4 marks
	5 marks
	Incorrect (scansion question)
	Correct (scansion question)
	Blank page
	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 usually 'major'.

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)	<p><i>hoc bellum <u>haudquaquam</u> comparandum fuit aut virtute ducis aut militum robore,</i></p> <p>This war was not at all comparable in either the courage of the leader or the strength of the soldiers ...</p>	5	<p><i>comparandum</i>: allow literal rendering of the gerundive (e.g. 'to be compared'); 'to be prepared/won' – major error (wrong sense)</p> <p><i>fuit</i>: allow as <i>est</i> here</p> <p><i>virtute ... robore</i>: allow 'with regards to', 'in respect of', 'for', 'by', 'through'</p> <p><i>ducis</i>: allow 'general'; major error if plural</p> <p><i>robore</i>: allow 'manpower', 'toughness'</p> <p><i>militum</i>: 'soldier' (sing.) – slight error</p>
1	(ii)	<p><i>sed magnitudine imperii, quo Macedones multa Europae maioremque partem Asiae quondam obtinuerant armis, fuit prope <u>nobilius</u>.</i></p> <p>... but in the size of the empire, within which the Macedonians once had taken hold of much of Europe and the majority of Asia with arms, it was almost more famous.</p>	5	<p><i>quo</i>: allow 'by which', 'in which', 'with which', 'where'</p> <p><i>imperii</i>: require 'empire' here rather than 'power' or 'command'</p> <p><i>quo</i>: 'to where' – major error</p> <p><i>quondam</i>: major error if incorrect or omitted</p> <p><i>obtinuerant</i>: pluperfect missed – slight error</p> <p><i>nobilius</i>: comparative missed – major error</p>
1	(iii)	<p><i>bellum adversus Philippum decem ante annis coeptum depositum erat. tum preces Atheniensium, quos Philippus agro pervastato in urbem compulerat, Romanos excitaverunt ad renovandum bellum.</i></p> <p>The war against Philip begun ten years before had been discontinued. Then the requests of the Athenians, whom Philip had driven into their city after ravaging their territory, incited the Romans to renew war.</p>	5	<p><i>decem ante annis</i> taken with <i>depositum</i> not <i>coeptum</i>: major error</p> <p><i>depositum</i>: allow 'had been ended/put aside'</p> <p><i>preces</i>: allow 'prayers', 'pleas' vel sim.</p> <p><i>in urbem</i>: 'in the city' – slight error</p>

1	(iv)	<p><i>sub idem fere tempus ab Attalo rege legati venerunt, nuntiantes Asiae quoque civitates a Philippo <u>sollicitari</u>.</i></p> <p>At about the same time ambassadors came from King Attalus, announcing that the states of Asia were also being harassed by Philip.</p>	5	<p><i>fere</i>: major error if incorrect or omitted. <i>legati</i>: allow 'legates' but not 'commanders' here (slight error) <i>nuntiantes</i>: allow 'to report' <i>civitates</i>: allow 'cities' but not 'citizens' (major error) <i>quoque</i>: major error if incorrect or omitted <i>sollicitari</i>: allow 'were harassed' but not 'had been harassed' (major tense error)</p>
1	(v)	<p><i>his legationibus responsum est curae eam rem senatui fore; <u>consultatio</u> de bello ad consules, qui tunc in provinciis erant, relata est.</i></p> <p>To these embassies it was replied that this matter would be the concern of the senate; consultation about war was referred to the consuls, who were at that time in their provinces.</p>	5	<p><i>responsum est</i>: allow 'the response was'. <i>curae ...</i>: allow 'that the senate was going to attend to the matter'. <i>legationibus</i>: treat as if <i>legatis</i>; 'legions' – major error; taken as ablative – major error <i>fore</i>: 'was' – major error (require future) <i>relata est</i>: allow 'was related/relayed/reported/brought back'</p>
1	(vi)	<p><i>interim ad Ptolemaeum legati missi ut nuntiarent victos Poenos et gratias agerent regi</i></p> <p>Meanwhile envoys were sent to Ptolemy to announce that the Carthaginians had been beaten and to thank the king ...</p>	5	<p><i>missi</i>: require as main verb (= <i>missi sunt</i>) <i>interim</i>: incorrect or omitted – major error <i>gratias agerent</i>: taken as main verb – major error (require purpose clause) <i>ut nuntiarent ...</i>: 'to announce the defeated Carthaginians' – major error (look for <i>victos Poenos</i> as indirect statement)</p>
1	(vii)	<p><i>quod in rebus dubiis, cum finitimi etiam socii Romanos desererent, in fide mansisset,</i></p> <p>... because, when things were in doubt when even neighbouring allies were deserting the Romans, he had remained faithful ...</p>	5	<p><i>quod</i>: 'who' – major error <i>finitimi</i>: 'closest' – allow; 'last' – major error <i>in fide mansisset</i>: allow 'he had kept the faith', 'had remained faithful' vel sim. <i>in rebus dubiis</i>: allow 'in times of doubt' vel sim.</p>

1	(viii)	<p><i>et peterent ut, si bellum adversus Philippum suscepissent, <u>pristinum</u> animum erga populum Romanum conservaret.</i></p> <p>... and to ask that if they took up war against Philip, he would keep his previous attitude towards the Roman people.</p>	5	<p><i>peterent</i> taken as main verb: major error <i>suscepissent</i>: allow 'had taken up' <i>animum</i>: allow 'spirit', 'attitude', 'mind', 'feeling(s)' <i>erga</i>: major error if incorrect</p>
1	(ix)	<p><i>postero anno bellum cum Philippo initum est, paucis mensibus post pacem Poenis datam,</i></p> <p>The following year war was started with Philip, a few months after peace had been given to the Carthaginians ...</p>	5	<p><i>cum</i>: 'when' – major error major error if order of events wrong (i.e. war started then peace made) <i>Poenis</i>: 'by/with the Carthaginians' – major error (case)</p>
1	(x)	<p><i><u>obsecratique</u> circa omnia <u>pulvinaria</u> di ut quod bellum populus iussisset, id bene ac feliciter eveniret.</i></p> <p>... and around all the shrines the gods were entreated that the war which the people had ordered would turn out well and happily.</p>	5	<p><i>obsecrati</i>: slight error if taken as a participle <i>pulvinaria</i>: 'shrine' – major error (require plural). <i>ut</i>: 'in order that', 'so that' – major error (require indirect command) <i>quod</i>: 'because' – major error</p>

Ovid

		Answer	Mark	Guidance
2	(a)(i)	<p><i>ter conata loqui, ter fletibus ora rigavit singultuque pias interrumpente querelas</i></p> <p>Three times she tried to speak, three times she flooded her face with tears and with sobbing breaking into her dutiful complaint(s) ...</p>	5	<p><i>ter</i>: allow 'a third time' <i>conata</i>: allow as participle or main verb <i>ora rigavit</i>: 'her face flooded' – major error <i>ora</i>: allow 'cheeks' <i>pias</i>: allow 'loving', 'tender', 'pious' <i>querelas</i>: allow 'laments', 'reproaches' vel sim. <i>querelas</i>: 'words', 'questions' – slight error</p>
2	(a)(ii)	<p><i>'quae mea culpa tuam,' dixit 'carissime, mentem vertit? ubi est quae cura mei prior esse solebat?'</i></p> <p>... she said 'my dearest, what fault of mine has changed your mind? Where is the love for me that used to be first?'</p>	5	<p><i>quae</i> taken as relative pronoun: major error <i>carissime</i>: 'most caring' – slight error <i>mentem</i>: 'in your mind' – major error (case) <i>ubi</i>: 'when' – major error <i>cura</i>: 'worry' – major error <i>cura mei</i>: allow 'care of me' <i>solebat</i>: 'is accustomed' – major error <i>ubi ... solebat</i>: allow 'where is the love for me that you used to have before?'</p>
2	(a)(iii)	<p><i>iam via longa placet? iam sum tibi carior absens? aequora me terrent et ponti tristis imago;</i></p> <p>Do you now want a long journey? Am I now dearer to you when I'm absent? The seas terrify me and the sad appearance of the ocean;</p>	5	<p><i>iam</i>: slight error if omitted Allow <i>tristis</i> to be taken with <i>ponti</i> <i>aequora</i>: allow singular <i>imago</i> taken as ablative – major error <i>imago</i>: allow 'vision', 'image', 'view' vel sim.</p>
2	(a)(iv)	<p><i>et laceras nuper tabulas in litore vidi et saepe in tumulis sine corpore nomina legi.</i></p> <p>I recently saw smashed planks of wood on the shore and I have often read names on burial mounds without a body.</p>	5	<p><i>nuper</i>: major error if incorrect or omitted. <i>vidi</i>: 'I see' – major error (tense)</p>

2	(a)(v)	<p><i>quod tua si flecti precibus sententia nullis, care, potest, coniunx, nimiumque es certus eundi,</i></p> <p>But if your intention can be turned by no prayers, dear husband, and you are too sure of going ...</p>	5	<p><i>sententia</i>: allow 'opinion', 'view', 'plan', 'mind' vel sim. <i>coniunx</i>: 'wife' – major error <i>nimum certus</i>: allow 'absolutely certain'</p>
2	(a)(vi)	<p><i>me quoque tolle simul! certe iactabimur una, nec nisi quae patiar metuam;</i></p> <p>... take me with you as well at the same time! We will certainly be storm-tossed together, and I will not fear anything but what I am suffering;</p>	5	<p><i>simul</i>: major error if incorrect or omitted Require <i>quae</i> to be taken with <i>patiar</i> – major error if not</p>
2	(a)(vii)	<p><i>pariterque feremus quicquid erit, pariter super aequora lata feremur.'</i></p> <p>we will bear together whatever it will be, and together we will be carried over the broad ocean(s).</p>	5	<p>Allow <i>pariter</i> = 'equally'. <i>quidquid erit</i>: allow 'whatever will come' (English idiom). <i>feremus</i>: 'we bear', 'let us bear' – major error (tense/mood) <i>super</i>: allow 'above', 'on top of', 'across'</p>
2	(a)(viii)	<p><i>talibus Aeolidis dictis lacrimisque movetur sidereus coniunx; neque enim minor ignis in ipso est.</i></p> <p>The star-like husband was moved by such words and the tears of Alcyone; for there was no less fire in himself.</p>	5	<p><i>talibus</i>: 'these' – slight error Slight error if <i>Aeolidis</i> is taken with <i>coniunx</i> <i>movetur</i>: allow 'was moved' <i>enim</i>: slight error if incorrect, omitted or misplaced <i>in ipso</i>: allow 'in him' here</p>
2	(a)(ix)	<p><i>sed neque propositos pelagi dimittere cursus nec vult Alcyonen in partem adhibere pericli, multaque respondit timidum solantia pectus.</i></p> <p>But he was not willing to abandon the ocean journey he had planned, or bring Alcyone into a share of danger, and he said much in reply to console her timid heart.</p>	5	<p><i>dimittere</i>: major error if taken as main verb <i>cursus</i>: allow singular or plural <i>propositos ... cursus</i>: allow 'his plans to travel the sea' <i>timidum pectus</i>: slight error if taken as nominative (i.e. require it to refer to Alcyone)</p>

2	(b)	<p style="text-align: center;">- v v - v v - - - - - v v - x <i>'quae mea culpa tuam,' dixit 'carissime, mentem</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">- v v - - - v v - v v - v v - x <i>vertit? ub(i) est quae cura mei prior esse solebat?</i></p>	<p>Two lines give 12 feet. Each correct foot should be ticked and the number of ticks converted to a mark out of 5.</p> <p>It is OK to mark the final syllable as anceps (x) even if the quantity is obvious.</p> <p>Don't require the elision to be marked as long as the foot is correct.</p> <p>5 NB A foot cannot be marked correct if the quantities are incorrect.</p> <p>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</p>
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