

GCE

Latin

H443/02: Prose Composition or Comprehension

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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PREPARATION FOR MARKING RM ASSESSOR

1. Make sure that you have accessed and completed the relevant training packages for on-screen marking: *RM Assessor 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 PRACTICE AND 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 RM Assessor 50% and 100% (traditional 40% Batch 1 and 100% Batch 2) 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 RM Assessor 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.

Rubric Error Responses – Optional Questions

Where candidates have a choice of question across a whole paper or a whole section and have provided more answers than required, then all responses are marked and the highest mark allowable within the rubric is given. Enter a mark for each question answered into RM assessor, which will select the highest mark from those awarded. (*The underlying assumption is that the candidate has penalised themselves by attempting more questions than necessary in the time allowed.*)

Multiple Choice Question Responses

When a multiple choice question has only a single, correct response and a candidate provides two responses (even if one of these responses is correct), then no mark should be awarded (as it is not possible to determine which was the first response selected by the candidate).

When a question requires candidates to select more than one option/multiple options, then local marking arrangements need to ensure consistency of approach.

Contradictory Responses

When a candidate provides contradictory responses, then no mark should be awarded, even if one of the answers is correct.

Short Answer Questions (requiring only a list by way of a response, usually worth only one mark per response)

Where candidates are required to provide a set number of short answer responses then only the set number of responses should be marked. The response space should be marked from left to right on each line and then line by line until the required number of responses have been considered. The remaining responses should not then be marked. Examiners will have to apply judgement as to whether a 'second response' on a line is a development of the 'first response', rather than a separate, discrete response. *(The underlying assumption is that the candidate is attempting to hedge their bets and therefore getting undue benefit rather than engaging with the question and giving the most relevant/correct responses.)*

Short Answer Questions (requiring a more developed response, worth two or more marks)

If the candidates are required to provide a description of, say, three items or factors and four items or factors are provided, then mark on a similar basis – that is downwards (as it is unlikely in this situation that a candidate will provide more than one response in each section of the response space.)

Longer Answer Questions (requiring a developed response)

Where candidates have provided two (or more) responses to a medium or high tariff question which only required a single (developed) response and not crossed out the first response, then only the first response should be marked. Examiners will need to apply professional judgement as to whether the second (or a subsequent) response is a 'new start' or simply a poorly expressed continuation of the first response.

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.

6. 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.

7. The RM Assessor **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 RM Assessor messaging system, or e-mail.
8. **Assistant Examiners should 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.**
9. For answers marked by levels of response:
- To determine the level** – start at the highest level and work down until you reach the level that matches the answer;
 - To determine the mark within the level**, consider the following:

<i>Descriptor</i>	<i>Award mark</i>
On the borderline of this level and the one below	At bottom of level
Just enough achievement on balance for this level	Above bottom and either below middle or at middle of level (depending on number of marks available)
Meets the criteria but with some slight inconsistency	Above middle and either below top of level or at middle of level (depending on number of marks available)
Consistently meets the criteria for this level	At top of level

11. Use of 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	a	searching/looking where a bath-house could be built	1	Allow active ('where to build'); also 'a good site for a bath house' (or sim).
	b	he is pleased with/ has found a suitable place where there was once a (beautiful) house but it is now ugly with ruins/ delapidated/ ruined	3	3 points x 1 each.
2		the (ugly) appearance of the city will be renewed/improved the city (itself) will be extended/ developed/ benefited no (other) buildings will be removed/ demolished those which have fallen down with age will be restored/rebuilt better	5	5 points x 1 each. Words in brackets are not essential. <i>tollantur</i> : accept 'no buildings will be raised/ constructed'
3		Claudius Polyaeus left it in his will to the emperor Claudius he ordered a temple (to Claudius) to be built in the courtyard and the rest of the house to be leased out for a long time/in the past the city received the income from it but it was gradually looted/ pulled apart the forecourt collapsed and the whole building was abandoned/neglected now there is (almost) nothing left (of it) except the site	7	Any seven of these points x 1 each. Words in brackets are not essential. <i>spoliata</i> : do not accept 'spoiled'.

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
4	he suggests that Trajan should give the site to the citizens they will regard this as a great favour because of the benefit/potential of the place Pliny seeks Trajan's permission to place the bath-house in the empty space where there used to be buildings he plans to build a colonnade(s) dedicated to Trajan thanks to his generosity/ kindness the project/ the building will be made elegant and worthy of Trajan's name	9	Any nine of these points x 1 each.

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
<p><u>Marking Unseen Translation: 'major' and 'slight' errors</u></p> <p>The distinction between a 'major' error and a 'slight' error only becomes crucial when it is the only error in a section; this distinction will then determine whether a mark of 5 or 4 is appropriate. Where marks of 4,3,2 or 1 are applicable, the overall proportion of meaning conveyed in the section is the only consideration.</p> <p>The classification below should be seen as only a general guide, the intention of which is to maintain standards from year to year. Lead markers will consider each instance on its merits, in the context of the passage and the length and difficulty of the section. Some errors may be categorised as 'major' if they appear in a relatively short and straightforward section, while in a longer or more complex section they are likely to count as 'slight'.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Errors of syntactical construction are always major. • Omission of words is generally major, unless the word has been effectively taken care of by idiomatic rephrasing, or the word is of little significance – in which case it may be considered a slight error. • Insignificant variation in past tenses (e.g. imperfect for perfect) is generally a slight error and may sometimes be ignored altogether. • Errors in number are usually slight, but where the difference is crucial to the sense they are major. • Change from active to passive is allowable if the agent is expressed, or if the agent is omitted without compromising the sense. If the agent is omitted and the sense is compromised, it is a slight error. • Paraphrasing that conveys most of the required sense is generally a slight error, but any wording that distorts the sense is a major error. <p>Final categorisation of debatable instances will be made after considering a wide range of candidates' responses. These decisions will be communicated to examiners as part of the standardisation process and captured in the final mark-scheme for examiners and centres.</p>			

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance												
5	<p>(i) <i>exemplar testamenti misi tibi; ex quo cognosces Polyaeum multas res ad eandem domum ornandam reliquisse</i></p> <p>I have sent a copy of the will to you, from which you will find that Polyaeus left many things to decorate the same house</p> <p>(ii) <i>... quae, ut domus ipsa, perierunt: a me tamen in quantum potuerit repeterentur.</i></p> <p>... which, like the house itself, have perished; however, they will be restored by me as far as possible.</p> <p>Accept: <i>perierunt:</i> disappeared/ gone/ been lost <i>repetentur:</i> searched for/ tracked down/ made good etc. (not 'repeated')</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="1270 454 2058 1029"> <tr> <td data-bbox="1270 454 1339 544">5</td> <td data-bbox="1339 454 2058 544">Accurate translation with one slight error allowed.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1270 544 1339 633">4</td> <td data-bbox="1339 544 2058 633">Mostly correct.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1270 633 1339 722">3</td> <td data-bbox="1339 633 2058 722">More than half right.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1270 722 1339 812">2</td> <td data-bbox="1339 722 2058 812">Less than half right.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1270 812 1339 940">1</td> <td data-bbox="1339 812 2058 940">Little recognisable relation to the meaning of the Latin.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1270 940 1339 1029">0</td> <td data-bbox="1339 940 2058 1029">No response, or no response worthy of credit.</td> </tr> </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	Little recognisable relation to the meaning of the Latin.	0	No response, or no response worthy of credit.
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Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
6	a	Dative [1] : indirect object of <i>placuit</i>	2	or translation : e.g. 'it pleased/seemed good to me looking' * If translation and explanation disagree, reward either the translation or correct explanation.
	b	Genitive [1] : possession/ agreement with <i>domus</i> [1]	2	* or translation : e.g. 'the state of this house' *
	c	Dative [1] : advantage [1]	2	* or translation : e.g. 'made/built to/for him/Claudius' *
	d	Ablative [1] : instrumental/ causal [1]	2	* or translation : e.g. 'because of the benefit (of this)' or 'by whose generosity/kindness' *
7	a	Future	1	'1st person plural' not required
	b	Infinitive	1	'Semi-deponent/ passive' not required. Do not accept 'Perfect Infinitive' or 'Future Infinitive'.
	c	Future Perfect	1	'2nd person singular' not required.
8	a	<i>accipere</i>	1	
	b	<i>relinquere</i>	1	
9	a	Indirect Question/ Generic	1	* or translation of relevant text e.g. 'lookiing (for a place) where a bath-house could be built'
	b	Result or Purpose	1	* or translation of relevant text: e.g. 'we will ensure that the appearance ... is renewed'

Section B: Prose Composition

Divide the response into 9 sections as shown, using the (/) symbol. Award up to 5 marks per translated section according to the 5-mark marking grid shown below. The general principle in assessing each section should be the **proportion** (out of 5) of sense achieved.

There are many acceptable 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 conveys the meaning of the English.

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

Deciding whether an error is 'major' or 'slight' is only necessary when it is the only error in a section; this 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 indicate an error which is more damaging to overall sense than a 'slight' error.

The principles given below should be seen only as a general guide, the intention of which is to maintain standards from year to year. Lead markers will consider each instance on its own merits in the context of the section and the passage. It is likely that some errors will be regarded as 'major' if they appear in a relatively short and straightforward section, whereas in the context of a longer or more complex section they may count only as a 'slight' error. Final decisions on what constitutes a 'slight' or 'major' error will be made after general consideration of candidates' responses and will be communicated to assessors during the standardisation process; these decisions will then be captured in the final mark scheme for examiners and centres.

- Any error specifically indicated in the mark-scheme by a ✕ symbol is regarded as **major**.
- Fundamental errors of construction are always **major**.
- All other errors are generally regarded as slight.
- Change from active to passive is allowable if the agent is expressed or if the agent is omitted and the sense is not compromised. However, if the agent is omitted and the sense is compromised, it is a 'slight' error.
- Paraphrasing that idiomatically conveys the required sense is acceptable; any wording that distorts the sense is a **major** error.
- Any wording which is especially apt for the context should qualify for an additional 'style' mark.

Marking grid for translation into Latin

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 the meaning of the English
0	No response or no response worthy of credit.

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 below, but these are by no means the only permissible points. Other attempts at connection and subordination, good choice of words and Latin word order should also be rewarded, and deserving examples may be rewarded even in places where some slight error has occurred. Each word or phrase credited with an additional mark should be indicated in the script with the + symbol.

In general, 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* words (*enim, itaque*, etc.) to aid continuity.

The following code applies to examples listed in the Guidance column of the mark scheme:

+ = specific 'improvement' credited with a 'style mark' (see above)

✓ = acceptable alternative

✗ = major error → maximum mark = 4 for that section

Part	Answer	Mark	Guidance
(i)	<p><i>Caesar had spent so much money that he was unable to repay his debts ...</i></p> <p>Caesar tantum pecuniae consumpserat ut debita reddere non posset ...</p>	5	<p>✚ repay: (re-)solvere debts: aes alienum</p> <p>✓ tantam pecuniam had spent: imenderat/ perdiderat subordination: Caesar, quod ... consumpserat, (award ✚ for addition of idcirco after)</p> <p>✘</p>
(ii)	<p><i>and for that reason the Senate did not allow him to leave for his province.</i></p> <p>et ob hanc causam senatus eum ad (eius) provinciam exire non permisit/ eum exire non sivit / non permisit/ prohibuit</p>	5	<p>✚ ob quam causam/ qua re</p> <p>✓ allow ... to: eum prohibuit ut exiret leave: discedere/ proficisci etc.</p> <p>✘ itaque/ igitur/ ideo</p>
(iii)	<p><i>However, Crassus, who was the richest man in Rome, was looking for a powerful ally ...</i></p> <p>sed Crassus, (qui erat) vir ditissimus Romae, amicum potentem petebat ...</p>	5	<p>✚ Crassus tamen (2nd position)</p> <p>✓ ally: socium richest: divitissimus</p> <p>✘</p>

Part	Answer	Mark	Guidance
(iv)	<p>.. to support him against his <u>rival</u> Pompey. He was therefore happy to provide Caesar with five hundred <u>gold pieces</u>.</p> <p>ut se contra <u>competitorem</u> Pompeium adiuuaret. itaque quingenta <u>talenta</u> Caesari laete dedit/praebuilt.</p>	5	<p>✚ <i>qui</i> in place of <i>ut</i> idiom: <i>laetus ... dedit/tradidit</i> in place of adverb <i>laete</i> support him: <i>sibi faveret</i></p> <p>✓ provide: <i>tradidit/ obtulit</i></p> <p>✗ D for 'five hundred'</p>
(v)	<p>On his way to Gaul, Caesar stopped at the top of a mountain in a quiet village ...</p> <p>ad/in Galliam iter faciens, Caesar in summo monte in <u>vico</u> tranquillo constitit ...</p>	5	<p>✚ Caesar promoted to first word on his way: <i>dum iter facit/ iter faciens</i> word-order: <i>summo in monte</i></p> <p>✓ on his way: <i>procedens</i> stopped: <i>mansit/ moratus est/ stetit ad summum montem</i></p> <p>✗ <i>in via/ in itinere ad Galliam</i></p>
(vi)	<p>with a tiny number of inhabitants. There he heard one of his companions saying ...</p> <p>ubi paucissimi incolae habitabant. ibi unum comitum (suorum) audivit dicentem ...</p>	5	<p>✚ one: <i>quendam</i> ... of his companions: <i>ex (suis) comitibus</i></p> <p>✓ tiny number: <i>perpauci</i> inhabitants: <i>homines/cives</i> saying: <i>dicere</i></p> <p>✗ with: <i>cum numero minimo</i> (or sim.)</p>

Part	Answer	Mark	Guidance
(vii)	<p><i>that he envied the life of such people, who did not seek great wealth ...</i></p> <p>se vitae talium (hominum) invidere, qui divitias magnas non peterent ...</p>	5	<p>✚ <i>nec peterent ... nec certarent</i></p> <p>✓ envied: <i>se talibus</i> (Dat.) <i>vita</i> (Abl.) <i>invidere</i> omission of <i>hominum</i> great wealth: <i>multam pecuniam</i></p> <p>✗ <i>vitam invidere</i> <i>qui</i> + indicative (but do not penalise again in <i>viii</i>)</p>
(viii)	<p><i>or compete for power in the state'. Caesar replied to him in a stern voice,</i></p> <p>et de potestate in republica non certarent. Caesar huic (cum) voce severa respondit ...</p>	5	<p>✚ power in the state: <i>potestate reipublicae</i> to him: <i>cui</i> word-order: <i>huic respondit Caesar</i></p> <p>✓ compete: <i>pugnare</i> stern: <i>saeva/ tristi/ irata</i></p> <p>✗ indicative for 'compete' (if not already penalised in <i>vii</i>)</p>
(ix)	<p><i>'I would rather be the first man in this place than second to anyone in Rome'.</i></p> <p><i>'primus in hoc loco esse potius velim quam secundus ulli viro Romae.'</i></p>	5	<p>✚ first man: <i>princeps</i> anyone: <i>cuiquam/ cuivis</i> would rather be ... than: <i>esse malim quam</i></p> <p>✓ anyone: <i>alii/ aliis</i></p> <p>✗</p>

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