

GCSE

Latin

J282/01: Language

General Certificate of Secondary Education

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
RM ASSESSOR**

1. Make sure that you have accessed and completed the relevant training packages for on-screen marking: *Web Assessor Marking Task Guide*.
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 **number of required** standardisation responses.

YOU MUST MARK 5 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%) deadlines. If you experience problems, you must contact your Team Leader 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.

6. Always check the pages (and additional objects if present) at the end of the response in case any answers have been continued there.
7. Award NR (No Response) if there is nothing written at all in the answer space.
Award 0 marks if anything is written in the answer space which is not worthy of credit (including text and symbols).
8. The RM Assessor **comments box** is used by your Team Leader to explain the marking of the practice responses. Please refer to these comments for clarification.
If you have any questions or comments for your Team Leader, use the phone, the RM Assessor messaging system, or e-mail.
9. Assistant Examiners will send a brief report on the performance of candidates to their Team Leader 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.

11. 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)
	Used at the end of a translation section which contains no errors at all
	Omission mark
C	Consequential error
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)

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

12. 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 leader of the Trojans (1). He was waging war with the Latins (1).	2	<p>dux Troianorum Accept 'He was the Trojan leader'. Do not accept: 'He was a Trojan leader' 'He was Trojan' 'He was the leader of Troy'</p> <p>cum Latinis Accept 'against the Latins'. Accept 'on the Latins'.</p> <p>gerebat Accept 'He waged'. Do not accept 'He had waged'.</p> <p>bellum gerebat Accept 'He was at war with the Latins'. Do not accept 'He was at battle with the Latins'. Do not accept 'He was fighting against the Latins'.</p>
2		(He was worried that) the Latins would overpower the Trojans (1)	1	<p>timebat Ignore.</p> <p>superarent Accept 'overcome'. Do not accept 'crush'/'overwhelm'/'defeat'/'conquer'.</p> <p>ne...superarent Accept 'The Trojans would be overpowered by the Latins'. Do not accept 'The Trojans would/could not overcome the Latins'. Do not accept 'The Latins will win the war' (there must be a reference to the Trojans).</p>

					Look out for transposition of the Trojans and Latins.
3			He/Evander did not like the Latins (1).	1	quoque Ignore. non amabat Accept 'hated'/'did not love'/'disliked'/'had no love for'. Do not accept 'E is not a friend of the Latins'.
4	(a)		His/an army	1	exercitum Do not accept 'soldiers'. Do not accept 'an army of freedmen (HA)'.
4	(b)		He cannot fight (1) because he is an old man (1).	2	Accept direct speech. Accept two separate points in either order: 'he is old; he cannot fight.' non iam Ignore omission of iam . pugnare...possum Accept: 'It is not possible for him to fight' 'He will not be able to fight' 'He would not be able to fight' Do not accept 'He cannot attack'. senex Accept 'old'.
5			Pallas was dearer to him (1) than life (1).	2	Ignore references to the relationship between Evander and Pallas. Accept direct speech. 'Pallas was dearer (0) than life (1)'

					<p>'Pallas whose life (0) is more dear to him (1)' 'Pallas is dear to him' = 1 'Pallas is very dear to him' = 1 'Pallas' life is dear to him' = 1 'Pallas is dear as life to him' = 1 'He dearly loves him' = 0</p>
6			He was happy (1) and promised (1) that he would protect Pallas (1).	3	<p>erat Do not accept 'He had been'.</p> <p>laetus Accept 'joyful'/'overjoyed'.</p> <p>promitteret Do not accept 'He had promised'. Do not accept 'in order to promise'.</p> <p>semper Ignore.</p> <p>servaturum esse Accept 'look after'/'keep safe'/'save'/'take care of'. Do not accept 'care for'.</p> <p>Pallanta Do not accept 'him'.</p> <p>se...servaturum esse Accept 'that Pallas would be protected by him'. Do not accept 'that Pallas would be protected'.</p>
7			Turnus began (1) to attack Pallas (1).	2	<p>statim Ignore.</p> <p>coepit Accept 'started'.</p>

					<p>If omitted, accept 'Turnus attacked' for the second mark. Do not accept 'He began' (Turnus must be the subject).</p> <p>oppugnare Do not accept 'to fight'.</p>
8			He defended himself (1) very bravely' (1).	2	<p>se Do not accept 'him'.</p> <p>fortissime Insist on the superlative. Accept 'with the most bravery'/'most courageously'. Do not accept 'so bravely'.</p>
9			<p>magnify (1) – to make something larger than it is (1)</p> <p>vital (1) – very important (1)</p>	4	<p>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.</p>

Question		Answer	Mark	Guidance
10	(a)	Ablative (1); follows the preposition <i>cum</i> (1)	2	For the first mark: Do not accept 'ablative singular'. For the second mark: Accept: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 'It follows a preposition'. ➤ 'was waging war with the Latins' Do not accept: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Another use of ablative (e.g. ablative absolute). ➤ 'It is a <i>cum</i> clause'.
10	(b)	Imperfect	1	Do not accept 'Past' Additional incorrect detail is HA (e.g. 'imperfect subjunctive').
10	(c)	<i>Troianos</i> or <i>socios</i>	1	Insist on correct spelling.
10	(d)	It follows a verb of fearing.	1	Accept 'It follows <i>timebat</i> '. Do not accept reference to <i>ne</i> alone.
10	(e)	Genitive	1	Do not accept 'genitive plural'.
10	(f)	Infinitive (1); follows <i>constituit</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"> ➤ 'He decided to look for'. ➤ 'He decided to do an action'.

					Do not accept: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 'It is the second/secondary verb', unless there is a reference to <i>constituit</i>. ➤ 'It follows another verb', unless there is a reference to <i>constituit</i>.
10	(g)		<i>dabo</i>	1	Insist on correct spelling.
10	(h)		<i>ei</i> or <i>tibi</i>	1	Insist on correct spelling.
11	(a)		filia (1) aquam (1) portabat (1).	3	Word order is flexible. Accept any translation using correct Latin even if vocabulary is outside of Restricted Vocabulary. Accept <i>ferebat</i> for 'was carrying'.
11	(b)		arma (1) in agris (1) conspicimus (1).	3	Word order is flexible. Accept any translation using correct Latin even if vocabulary is outside of Restricted Vocabulary List. Accept <i>sentimus</i> for 'We notice'.
11	(c)		cur (1) nuntium (1) invitavisti (1), domina (1)?	4	Word order is flexible. Accept any translation using correct Latin even if vocabulary is outside of Restricted Vocabulary. Accept the syncopated <i>invitasti</i> . Accept <i>nuntiam</i> for 'messenger'.

Question		Answer	Mark	Guidance
12		He lived in an Etruscan city (1).	1	<p>habitabat Do not accept 'He had lived'.</p> <p>in urbe Do not accept 'in a town'.</p> <p>in urbe Etrusca Accept 'in the Etruscan city'. Do not accept: 'in the city of Etrusca/Etruscan' 'in the city of the Etruscans'</p>
13	(a)	To stay in this city (1) for his whole life (1)	2	<p>in hac urbe Accept 'there'. Accept 'in the/that city'. Look out for REP from Q12.</p> <p>totam vitam Accept 'for the rest of his life'.</p> <p>nolebat...manere 'to live his whole life in that city' = 1/2</p>
13	(b)	He was afraid (1) that he would never/not reach (1) the top positions (1).	3	<p>timeret Accept 'He was worried'/'He feared'. Do not accept 'He had been afraid'.</p> <p>adveniret Accept 'arrive at'/'arrive to'/'come to'/'get to'. Do not accept 'get'/'receive'/'find'/ 'be given'/'achieve'/'arrive in'/'hold'.</p>

					<p>summos Accept 'greatest'/'highest'. Do not accept 'high'/'higher'.</p> <p>honores Accept 'honours'. Accept the singular.</p>
14			<i>post mortem patris</i> (1) = after his father's death (1)	2	<p>Accept 'after the father's death'.</p> <p>This is the only acceptable phrase for the first mark. An incorrect phrase (e.g. <i>multa pecunia</i> = 'much money') cannot score the second mark, even if it is translated correctly.</p> <p>The only exception is a response where the correct translation 'after his father's death' is given (1), and the Latin phrase contains just one extra word (e.g. <i>post mortem patris accepta</i> (HA)) = 0.</p>
15			He hoped to be (1) king of the Romans (1).	2	<p>sperabat Accept 'He wanted'. Do not accept 'He had hoped'. <i>sperabat</i> is required for the first mark.</p> <p>olim Ignore.</p> <p>futurum esse Accept 'to become'. Ignore phrases such as 'in the future', 'the future king'.</p> <p>regem Romanorum Accept 'the ruler of the Romans'. Accept 'to rule the Romans'. Do not accept 'the king/ruler of Rome'. Do not accept 'to rule Rome'.</p>

					sperabat...esse 'He hoped to be (1) a king (0)'
16			In the middle of the city (1)	1	paene Ignore. ad mediam urbem Accept 'at/near/towards/to the middle of the city'. Do not accept 'the middle city'. Do not accept 'halfway to the city'. Look out for REP from Q13a and Q12.
17			Stole Tarquinius' cap (1) Went away into the sky (1) Returned to land (1) Replaced the cap on Tarquinius' head (1)	4	Accept any order. Accept pluperfect tenses. ablato Accept 'took away'/'took'/'carried away'/'removed'. Do not accept 'picked up'. Tarquinius Do not accept 'his'. abiit Accept 'flew'/'went'/'went back'/'left'/'took to the sky'. Do not accept 'was absent'. iterum Ignore. regressa Accept 'flew back'/'went back'. Do not accept 'landed'/'went'. Do not accept 'returned the hat (HA)'. terram Accept 'ground'/'earth'.

					<p>diligenter Ignore.</p> <p>reposit Accept 'deposited'/'returned'/'put back'. Do not accept 'repositioned'/'put'.</p>
18	(a)		She was overcome with such great joy (1) that she shouted to her husband (1).	2	<p>Accept 'She was very pleased (1) and she shouted to her husband (1)'. Accept 'She shouted to her husband (1) and was very pleased (1)'. Accept a response which combines both points, such as: 'She shouted happily to her husband.' 'She cried (BOD) to her husband with great joy.'</p> <p>If the second part of the answer is crossed out and no alternative has been offered, it should be marked if legible.</p> <p>tanto...est Accept 'She was overcome with joy'/'She was filled with joy'/'She rejoiced'/'She was happy'. Do not insist on <i>tanto</i>.</p> <p>marito clamaret Accept 'She exclaimed to her husband'. Accept 'She yelled to her husband'. Do not accept 'She shouted at her husband'. Do not accept 'She called her husband'.</p>
18	(b)		She understood (1) the signs of the gods (1).	2	<p>optime Ignore.</p> <p>signa Accept the singular.</p>

					<p>deorum Accept 'from the gods'.</p> <p>signa...intellegebat If rendered as an indirect statement, mark as follows: 'She understood (1) that it was (0) a sign of the gods = 1/2</p> <p>intellegebat Accept 'She had knowledge of'/'She realised'. Do not accept 'She knew'.</p>
19			Tarquinius would soon have a crown (1).	1	<p>Accept other correct answers, such as: 'Tarquinius would soon be crowned king.' Note that there must be a reference to Tarquinius/her husband and to <i>brevi tempore</i>.</p> <p>brevi tempore Accept 'in a short time'/'shortly'. Do not accept 'one day'/'in due course'/'in due time'/'tomorrow'.</p> <p>Accept direct speech.</p>

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 (at least 2 unglossed words)
0	No response worthy of credit

Answer		Marks	Guidance	
			Content	Examples of inconsequential and more serious errors
20	(i)	5	<p><i>ad...quaerendos</i>: accept 'to seek'/'to search for'.</p>	<p>Inconsequential <i>ad...quaerendos</i>: 'to ask for' Omission, mistranslation or misplacement of <i>mox Romae</i>: 'of Rome'</p> <p>More serious</p> <p>An example of 1/5 'Soon T made all the friends of Rome knowing of him'.</p> <p>An example of 2/5 'Soon T was searching for all his friends in Rome'.</p>
	(ii)	5	<p><i>invitabat; dabat</i>: accept perfect and imperfect tenses; accept the word order 'Some he invited to dinner' etc. <i>ad cenam</i>: accept 'for a meal'. <i>ut</i>: accept 'so'. <i>ut cives ... faverent</i>: accept 'to gain favour with the citizens'/'so that he might gain the favour of the citizens'/'in order for the citizens to favour</p>	<p>Inconsequential <i>ad cenam</i> = 'to meals' <i>sibi</i> = 'him himself' <i>ut</i> = 'that' <i>faverent</i> = 'were favouring'/'favoured'/may favour'</p> <p>More serious <i>alios...aliis</i>: maximum of one more serious error</p>

Answer		Marks	Guidance	
			Content	Examples of inconsequential and more serious errors
			him'/'to be supported by the citizens'. <i>faverent</i> : accept 'support'.	
	(iii)	5	<i>omnes</i> : accept 'They all'. <i>amarent</i> : accept 'liked'. <i>maxime</i> : accept 'very greatly'/'the most'. <i>maxime amarent</i> : accept 'they had the most love for'.	Inconsequential <i>ut</i> = 'so that'/'so' <i>maxime</i> = 'greatly'/'a lot'/'so much' <i>virtutes</i> = 'courage'/'braveries'. More serious
	(iv)	5	<i>tandem</i> : accept 'eventually'/'finally'/'in the end'. <i>nomine</i> : accept 'called'/'whose name was'. <i>coepit</i> : accept 'started'. <i>credere</i> : accept 'believe in'. Look out for REP from Q7.	Inconsequential <i>credere</i> = 'to believe' More serious Omission or mistranslation of <i>tandem</i> Omission or mistranslation of <i>ipse</i> <i>credere</i> = 'to believe about'
	(v)	5	<i>etiam</i> : accept 'also'. <i>liberorum</i> : accept 'to his children'.	Inconsequential <i>atque</i> = 'so'/'and so' <i>eum rogavit</i> = 'asked for him' <i>ut</i> = 'that' <i>liberorum suorum</i> = 'of the children of himself'

Answer		Marks	Guidance	
			Content	Examples of inconsequential and more serious errors
				More serious Mistranslation, misplacement or omission of <i>etiam</i> . <i>ut</i> = 'if'/'whether' ('he would be' deemed a consecutive error)
	(vi)	5	<i>Romam</i> : look out for REP from Q20i.	Inconsequential More serious Omission, mistranslation or misplacement of <i>tamen Romam</i> = 'the Romans' <i>Romam...rexerat</i> = 'he had been a good king at/in/to/of Rome' (one more serious error)
	(vii)	5	<i>petebat</i> : accept 'was seeking'/'was asking for'. <i>consilio ... capto</i> : accept other correct translations of the ablative absolute. <i>igitur</i> : accept 'and so'/'so'. <i>capto</i> : accept 'having come up with'/'thought of'/'taken'/'caught'/'captured'/'had'.	Inconsequential <i>petebat</i> = 'sought' etc Omission, mistranslation or misplacement of <i>nunc</i> Omission, mistranslation or misplacement of <i>igitur capto</i> translated as 'making' etc <i>consilio</i> = 'advice'/'idea' More serious <i>labore confectus</i> : maximum of one more serious error <i>petebat</i> = 'begged for' <i>consilio</i> = 'action'/'course of action' Lack of coordination/subordination when translating the ablative absolute.
	(viii)	5	<i>duobus</i> : accept 'both'. <i>persuasit</i> : accept 'convinced'.	Inconsequential <i>in</i> : = 'into'

Answer		Marks	Guidance	
			Content	Examples of inconsequential and more serious errors
	persuaded the two sons of Ancus to go hunting in the mountains.			More serious <i>duobus filiis</i> = 'two of Ancus' sons' <i>in montibus</i> : maximum of one more serious error
(ix)	<i>postridie Tarquinius tanta arte in foro locutus est ut omnes verba eius mirarentur.</i> On the next day Tarquinius spoke in the forum with such great skill that everyone marvelled at his words.	5	<i>postridie</i> : accept 'The next/following day'. <i>tanta arte</i> : accept 'with such skill'/'with such great art'/'so skilfully'/'so artfully'. <i>in foro</i> : accept 'in the market place'. <i>mirarentur</i> : accept 'wondered at'/'admired'.	Inconsequential <i>tanta arte</i> = 'with great skill' <i>in foro</i> = 'in the market' <i>locutus est</i> = 'said' More serious <i>postridie</i> = 'after that day' <i>tanta arte</i> : maximum of one more serious error
(x)	<i>hoc modo Tarquinius novus rex Romae postea factus est.</i> In this way Tarquinius was afterwards made the new king of Rome.	5	<i>hoc modo</i> : accept 'This way'. <i>postea</i> : accept 'after this/that'/'later'/'after' (must be used adverbially – i.e. not a preposition or conjunction). <i>factus est</i> : accept 'became'. <i>Romae</i> : look out for REP from Q20i and Q20vi.	Inconsequential <i>hoc modo</i> = 'in that/such a way' <i>postea</i> translated as a preposition or conjunction More serious <i>hoc modo</i> : maximum of one more serious error <i>novus</i> = 'next' <i>Romae</i> = 'Roman'

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