



**GCSE (9–1)**

**Latin**

**J282/01: Language**

General Certificate of Secondary Education

**Mark Scheme for November 2020**

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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
	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
<b>BP</b>	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 a young man (1). He had a very good voice (1).	2	<b>iuvenis</b> Accept 'youth'.  <b>optimam</b> Accept 'excellent'/'the best'/'the greatest'. Insist on the superlative.  <b>habebat</b> Accept 'He was having'.
2		He made a journey to the island of Sicily (1).	1	Accept 'He went'/'He took a journey'/'He went on a journey'/'He travelled'. Do not accept 'She (HA) went to Sicily'.  <b>ad</b> Accept 'towards'. Do not accept 'into'.
3		He received (1) many prizes (1).	2	<b>accepit</b> Accept 'He accepted'/'He won'/'He was awarded'.  <b>praemia</b> Accept 'rewards'.  <b>multa</b> Accept 'very many'. Do not accept 'most'/'more'.
4		He asked some sailors (1) to prepare a ship (1).	2	<b>nonnullos</b> Accept 'several'; do not award the mark if omitted.  <b>pararent</b> Accept 'to get...ready'.  <b>navem</b> Accept 'boat'.

					Insist on the singular.
5			Steal all the prizes (1) Kill Arion (1)	2	<b>auferre</b> Accept 'carry off', 'take away'. Do not accept 'take'.  <b>omnia</b> Insist on 'all'.  <b>necare</b> Accept 'to murder'.
6	(a)		That he was in danger (1)	1	Ignore <b>magno</b> .
6	(b)		He seized his lute (1) and began to sing (1).	2	<b>rapta</b> Accept 'He grabbed'/'He snatched'/'He took up'. Accept 'Seizing' etc. Do not accept 'He took'.  <b>cithara</b> Accept 'cithara'.  Award 1/2 for the wrong order: 'He began to sing and seized his lute'.
7			He was afraid (1) that he might be killed (1).	2	<b>timens</b> Accept 'He feared'/'He was scared'/'He was fearful'/'He was fearing'. Accept 'Fearing'/'Afraid'/'For fear'.  <b>necaretur</b> Accept 'the sailors might kill him'. Do not accept 'he might die'.
8	(a)		He was overcome by such great joy (1).	1	Accept 'It made him very happy' <i>vel sim</i> .  <b>tanto</b>

					<p>Accept other correct translations (e.g. 'a lot of'/'much'/'such'). Do not accept 'the most'. Insist on a correct reference to <b>tanto</b>.'</p> <p><b>gaudio</b> Accept 'pleasure', 'happiness'.</p> <p><b>superatus est</b> Accept 'he was overpowered'/'he was overwhelmed'.</p> <p>Accept also 'He wanted to give help to the young man'.</p>
8	(b)		He carried Arion to land (1).	1	<p><b>terram</b> Do not accept 'ground', 'country'.</p> <p><b>portavit</b> Accept 'brought'.</p>
9			Vocalist (1) – someone who sings (1)  Audible (1) – able to be heard (1)	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)	Imperfect (1)	1	Do not accept 'Past'. Additional incorrect detail is HA (e.g. 'imperfect subjunctive').

10	(b)		Accusative (1); follows the preposition <i>ad</i> (1)	2	For the first mark: Do not accept 'accusative plural'.  For the second mark: Accept: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ 'It follows a preposition'.</li> <li>➤ 'He went to the island of Sicily'.</li> </ul> Do not accept: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ 'It agrees with <i>Siciliam</i>'.</li> <li>➤ Another use of accusative (e.g. accusative and infinitive)</li> </ul>
10	(c)		<i>sibi</i>	1	Insist on correct spelling.
10	(d)		<i>volo</i>	1	Insist on correct spelling. Accept <i>narrare</i> . Accept <i>redire</i> . Accept <i>constituit</i> (= possible historic present)
10	(e)		Dative	1	Do not accept dative singular.
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 there must be a link to <i>constituit</i> . Accept: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ 'He decided to return'.</li> <li>➤ 'He decided to do an action'.</li> </ul> Do not accept: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ 'It is the second/secondary verb'.</li> <li>➤ 'It follows another verb'.</li> <li>➤ An incorrect translation of <i>constituit</i>.</li> </ul>
10	(g)		<i>nonnullos, nautas</i> or <i>navem</i>	1	Insist on correct spelling.



10	(h)		Indirect command (with <i>ut</i> )	1	Do not accept reference to <i>ut</i> alone.
11	(a)		pueri (1) in silvas (1) festinaverunt (1).	3	Word order is flexible. Accept any translation using correct Latin even if vocabulary is outside of Restricted Vocabulary.  <b>'into the woods'</b> Accept <i>in silvam</i> .
11	(b)		amicos (1) invenire (1) possumus (1).	3	Word order is flexible. Accept any translation using correct Latin even if vocabulary is outside of Restricted Vocabulary List (e.g. amicas).
11	(c)		cur (1) muros (1) aedificabatis (1), servi (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		They wanted (1) to rule Sicily (1).	2	<b>regere.</b> Accept 'to control'/'to rule over'.

					Ignore <b>insulam</b> .
13	(a)		They had been victorious (1) in very many battles (1).	2	Accept 'They had won very many battles'.  <b>vicerant</b> Accept 'They had been winning'/'They had conquered'. Accept the perfect tense.  <b>plurimis</b> Accept 'most'. Insist on the superlative. Do not accept 'more'.
13	(b)		They might be overpowered (1) by the Carthaginians (1).  Or  The Carthaginians might/may/would/could (1) overpower them (1).	2	<b>superarentur</b> Accept 'They might be overcome'/'They might be overwhelmed'/'They might be beaten'/'They might be conquered'.
14			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• They had built swift ships (1).</li> <li>• They were the most famous sailors of all (1).</li> </ul>	2	<b>celerēs</b> Accept 'quick'/'fast'. Do not accept 'quickly'.  <b>aedificaverant</b> Accept the perfect tense.  <b>omnium</b> Insist on 'of all'.
15			To bring back (1) victory to Rome (1)	2	Accept 'So that they might return to Rome victorious'. Accept 'To be able to go back to Rome in victory'.  <b>referrent</b> Accept 'to take back'.

					Do not accept 'to bring'/'to take'.  <b>Romae</b> Do not accept 'for Rome'.
16	(a)		They seemed (1) to have an easy victory (1).	2	<b>videbantur</b> Do not accept 'They were being seen'.  <b>victoriam facilem habere</b> Accept 'to be winning easily'/'to be having an easy victory'/'to have victory easily'. Do not accept 'to have conquered easily'.  <b>victoriam</b> Insist on the singular.
16	(b)		Many Carthaginians (1) joined themselves to the Romans (1).	2	'Many Romans joined themselves to the Carthaginians' = 1/2  <b>Romanis se iunxerunt</b> Accept 'joined the Romans'.  <b>iunxerunt</b> Accept the pluperfect tense. Do not accept the imperfect tense.
17	(a)		When he found out (1) what had happened (1)	2	<b>cognovit</b> Accept the pluperfect tense. Accept 'he got to know'/'he discovered'/'he learnt'. Do not accept 'he realised'/'he knew'/'he understood'.  <b>accidisset</b> Accept 'what had been happening'/'what happened'/'that this had happened'. Do not accept 'what was happening'.

17	(b)		They brought help to (1) the rest of the Carthaginians (1).	2	Accept 'They helped the rest of the Carthaginians'.  <b>auxilium tulerunt</b> Accept 'They gave help'.  <b>ceteris</b> Accept 'the other'.
18			The whole fleet (1) was destroyed by a storm (1).	2	Accept 'A storm destroyed the whole fleet'.  <b>tota classis</b> Accept 'the entire fleet'/'all of the fleet'.  <b>tempestate</b> Accept 'by a tempest'.  <b>deleta est</b> Accept pluperfect tense.

### 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
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Question		Answer	Mark	Guidance	
				<b>Content</b>	<b>Examples of inconsequential and more serious errors</b>
<b>19</b>	(i)	<i>proximo anno senatores <u>Pulchrum</u> in <u>Siciliam</u> miserunt.</i>  (In) the next year the senators sent Pulcher into Sicily.	5	<i>proximo anno</i> : accept '(In) the following year. <i>in Siciliam</i> : accept 'to Sicily'.	<b>Inconsequential</b> <i>proximo</i> = 'nearest' <i>senatores</i> = 'the senate'/'the senators' <i>in</i> = 'in'  <b>More serious</b> <i>proximo anno</i> = 'around a year later'/'every year'

Question		Answer	Mark	Guidance	
				Content	Examples of inconsequential and more serious errors
	(ii)	<p><i>statim Pulcher portum Drepani oppugnare constituit.</i></p> <p>At once Pulcher decided to attack the port of Drepanum.</p>		<p><i>statim</i>: accept 'immediately.'  <i>portum</i>: accept 'harbour'.  <i>Drepani</i>: accept 'in/at Drepanum'.</p>	<p><b>Inconsequential</b>  Misplacement of <i>statim</i></p> <p><b>More serious</b>  Omission of <i>statim</i>  <i>portum</i> = 'gate' or 'door'  <i>portum Drepani</i>: Drepanum harbour  <i>oppugnare</i> = 'to fight'  <i>constituit</i> = 'planned' (REP from 10f)</p>
	(iii)	<p><i>ibi enim omnes naves Poenorum positae erant.</i></p> <p>For all the ships of the Carthaginians had been placed there.</p>	5	<p><i>positae erant</i>: accept 'had been put/positioned/stationed'.</p>	<p><b>Inconsequential</b>  <i>ibi</i> = 'here'  Omission or mistranslation of <i>enim omnes naves Poenorum</i> = 'all the Carthaginians/Carthaginian's ships' (missing or incorrect use of apostrophe)  <i>positae erant</i> = 'were placed'.</p> <p><b>More serious</b>  Omission or mistranslation of <i>ibi</i> (unless translated as 'here' – see above)  <i>omnes naves Poenorum</i> = 'all the Carthaginian ships'</p>
	(iv)	<p><i>illo tempore imperatores Romani ante proelium omina quaerere solebant.</i></p>	5	<p><i>illo tempore</i>: accept 'in that time'.  <i>imperatores</i>: accept 'leaders'/'commanders'.  <i>quaerere</i>: accept 'search for'/'ask for'/'seek'.</p>	<p><b>Inconsequential</b>  <i>illo tempore</i> = 'at this time'/'that time'/'at the time'  <i>proelium</i> = 'battles'  <i>omina</i> = 'an omen'</p>



Question		Answer	Mark	Guidance	
				<b>Content</b>	<b>Examples of inconsequential and more serious errors</b>
		At that time Roman generals were accustomed to look for omens before battle.			<b>More serious</b> <i>illo tempore</i> = 'this time' <i>imperatores</i> = 'emperors' <i>Romani</i> = 'of the Romans'
	(v)	<i>itaque Pulcher auspicem rogavit quid ipse facere deberet. 'in nave sunt pulli sacri,' inquit auspex.</i>  And so Pulcher asked the soothsayer what he himself should do. 'In the ship are sacred chickens,' said the soothsayer.	5	<i>itaque</i> : accept 'Therefore'/'So'. <i>deberet</i> : accept 'ought to'/'must'.	<b>Inconsequential</b> <i>itaque</i> <i>ipse</i> <i>facere</i> = 'to make'  <b>More serious</b> <i>pulli</i> translated as singular <i>sunt</i> translated as singular Treat other references to the chickens translated as singular in 19 vi – ix as C. Incorrect tense of <i>sunt</i>
	(vi)	<i>'nunc da eis cibum! si pulli omnem cibum consument, Romani victoriam mox habebunt.'</i>  'Now give (some) food to them! If the chickens eat all the food, the Romans will soon have victory.'	5		<b>Inconsequential</b> <i>nunc</i> <i>mox</i> <i>victoriam ... habebunt</i> = will be victorious (REP from 16a)  <b>More serious</b> Incorrect tense of <i>habebunt</i> <i>si ... consument</i> translated as 'If <u>all</u> the chickens <u>are eaten as food</u> ' = 2 more serious errors

Question		Answer	Mark	Guidance	
				Content	Examples of inconsequential and more serious errors
	(vii)	<p><i>ubi tamen <u>pulli</u> cibum reliquerunt, <u>auspex omine perterritus Pulchro</u> nuntiavit</i></p> <p>However, when the chickens left the food behind, the soothsayer, terrified by the omen, announced to Pulcher,</p>	5	<p><i>reliquerunt</i>: accept 'left'/'left ... alone'/'abandoned'.</p> <p><i>omine perterritus</i>: accept 'terrified of the omen'.</p> <p><i>nuntiavit</i>: accept 'reported'.</p>	<p><b>Inconsequential</b> <i>tamen</i> <i>perterritus</i> = 'frightened'/'scared'</p> <p><b>More serious</b> <i>reliquerunt</i> = 'relinquished' <i>nuntiavit</i> = 'told'</p>
	(viii)	<p><i>'noli <u>Drepano</u> appropinquare!' 'tu es stultior his <u>pullis</u>,' exclamavit <u>Pulcher</u>.</i></p> <p>'Do not go near Drepanum!' 'You are more stupid than these chickens,' exclaimed Pulcher.</p>	5	<p><i>appropinquare</i>: accept 'approach'.</p> <p><i>exclamavit</i>: accept 'shouted out'/'cried'.</p>	<p><b>Inconsequential</b> <i>exclamavit</i> = 'shouted' <i>his</i> = 'those'</p> <p><b>More serious</b> <i>appropinquare</i> = 'go to' Omission of <i>his</i> <i>stultior ... pullis</i>: failure to link the comparative adjective and ablative of comparison</p>
	(ix)	<p><i>'si cibum consumere nolunt, aquam bibere possunt!' haec locutus <u>pullus</u> in mare iecit.</i></p> <p>'If they refuse to eat the food, they can drink water!' Having spoken these words, he threw the chickens into the sea.</p>	5	<p><i>consumere</i>: accept 'to consume'.</p> <p><i>nolunt</i>: accept 'don't want'.</p> <p><i>haec</i>: accept 'this'.</p> <p><i>locutus</i>: accept 'having said'.</p> <p><i>haec locutus</i>: accept 'with this said'/'this said'/'saying this'.</p> <p><i>in mare</i>: accept 'in the sea'.</p>	<p><b>Inconsequential</b> <i>mare</i> = 'ocean'</p> <p><b>More serious</b> <i>haec locutus</i> = 'in this place'</p>

Question		Answer	Mark	Guidance	
				<b>Content</b>	<b>Examples of inconsequential and more serious errors</b>
	(x)	<p><i>ita Pulcher, navibus suis deletis propter iram deorum, magnam cladem Romanis adtulit.</i></p> <p>In this way Pulcher, after his ships had been destroyed on account of the anger of the gods, brought great disaster to the Romans.</p>	5	<p><i>ita</i>: accept 'thus'.</p> <p><i>navibus...deletis</i>: accept other correct translations of the ablative absolute.</p> <p><i>propter</i>: accept 'because of'.</p> <p><i>magnam</i>: accept 'big'/'large'.</p> <p><i>adtulit</i>: accept 'caused'.</p>	<p><b>Inconsequential</b></p> <p><i>ita</i> (including 'And so')</p> <p><i>iram deorum</i> = 'the gods/god's anger' (missing or incorrect use of apostrophe)</p> <p><b>More serious</b></p> <p><i>propter</i> = 'by'</p> <p><i>iram deorum</i> = 'the angry gods' (gods considered as consequential)</p> <p><i>magnam</i> = 'huge'</p>

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