GCSE (9–1)

Latin

J282/01: Language

General Certificate of Secondary Education

Mark Scheme for June 2019

Oxford Cambridge and RSA Examinations

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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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11. **Annotations**

Annotation	Meaning
BOD	Benefit of doubt
✖	Incorrect point – comprehension questions only
HA	Harmful addition: additional information or alternative incorrect version
▬	More serious error in translation
～	Inconsequential error in translation
REP	Repeated error
✔	Correct point – comprehension questions only (except for isolated knowledge of vocabulary in Q20)
✔+	Completely correct section of translation
∧	Omission mark
Highlight	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)
C	Consequential error
SEEN	Seen, but not credited

Question			Answer	Mark	Guidance
1			The daughter of Nisus	1	Accept 'Princess of Megara'.
2			(In) the middle of (1) his head (1)	2	**in medio capite** Accept 'in the middle of *the* head'. Accept 'on the middle of his head'. 'in the middle of *her* (HA) head = 1/2. Award 1 mark for 'on his head'.
3			(They all believed that) the city would be (1) in (very) great danger (1) without the lock of hair (1).	3	**sine illo crine:** accept 'it'/'hair'. **maximo** Superlative not required. Accept 'greater'/'greatest'/'huge'. Accept 'very greatly' (+ 'in danger'). **periculo** Accept 'peril'. Do not accept 'trouble'. **futuram esse** Ignore 'the future of' (the city)/'in the future'. 'A cruel thing will happen *to the city* (1)' = 1/3. 'It would bring *great danger* (1) *to their city* (1) = 2/3.
4			He was attacking (Megara) (1)	1	**oppugnabat** Do not accept 'was fighting'.
5	(a)		How handsome Minos was (1)	1	Accept 'that Minos was handsome'. **pulcher** Accept 'beautiful'. Accept 'very beautiful'.

					Accept 'what beauty Minos had'. Do not accept 'He was *more* beautiful'. Do not accept 'that beautiful Minos was there'.
5	**(b)**		At the top of a wall (1) Watching a/the battle (1)	2	**a summo muro** Accept 'on the top of a wall'. Accept 'at the highest wall'. Accept 'from the top of a wall'. **summo** Accept 'highest'/'very high'/'the summit of'. Do not accept 'high'/'greatest'/'utmost'. **muro** Accept the plural 'walls'. **proelium** Accept 'fight'. Do not accept 'war'.
6			She was afraid (1) that Minos might be killed (1).	2	**interficeretur** Accept 'would be killed'. Accept 'would die'. Ignore **in bello**'.
7	**(a)**		(On account of) the dreadful (1) crime of Scylla (1)	2	**scelus** Accept 'wicked action/deed/thing'. Do not accept 'wickedness'. **dirum** Accept 'terrible'/'dire'/'awful'. Do not accept 'evil'/'wicked'. 'Because Scylla had committed a dreadful crime' = 2/2 'Because dreadful Scylla had committed a crime' = 1/2

					(on account of) the crime of dreadful Scylla (1) = 1/2 (on account of) the dreadful (1) words of Scylla = 1/2 (on account of) dreadful (1) Scylla = 1/2
7	**(b)**		Accept the lock of hair (1)	1	**accipere** Accept 'receive'/'take'. Do not accept 'He refused the lock of hair'. Do not accept 'to accept nothing'.
8			He returned home (1).	1	**domum** Accept 'to his house'. Accept 'to Crete'. **rediit** Accept 'went back'/'came back'. Do not accept 'set out for' *vel sim.* Ignore **quam celerrime**.
9			Urban (1) – relating to a city (1) Spectator (1) – a person who watches something (1)	4	One mark for the derivative and one for its meaning. Accept other valid derivatives (accept any recognisable spelling of the derivative). 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. The meaning of the derivative must have a sufficiently clear explanation, and, if unclear, be the same part of speech. Be prepared to use benefit of the doubt (BOD).

	Question		Answer	Mark	Guidance
10	**(a)**		*Megaram/crinem/purpureum*	1	Insist on correct spelling.
10	**(b)**		Genitive	1	Additional incorrect detail is HA (e.g. 'genitive plural').
10	**(c)**		Ablative (1); follows *in/in* takes the ablative case (1)	2	For the second mark (explanation): Accept: ➢ 'It follows a preposition'. ➢ Accept 'It shows location'. ➢ Accept a correct translation of the phrase *in medio (capite)*. Do not accept 'It is after the preposition *medio* = HA.
10	**(d)**		Imperfect	1	Do not accept 'Past'. Additional incorrect detail is HA (e.g. 'imperfect passive').
10	**(e)**		Indirect question	1	Accept 'It follows *quam*' (do not accept other meanings of *quam*). Accept indirect exclamation. Accept reported question. Do not accept reported speech.
10	**(f)**		*sibi*	1	Accept *mei* (DVL). Accept *quid*. Insist on correct spelling.
10	**(g)**		*amo/debeo*	1	Accept *facere.* Insist on correct spelling.

10	(h)		Infinitive (1); follows *debeo* (1)	2	For the second mark (explanation):
					Accept:
					   ➢ 'It follows a modal verb'.
					   ➢ Accept 'It is with *debeo*'.
					   ➢ Accept a correct translation of *facere debeo.*
					Do not accept 'It is the second/secondary verb'.
					Do not accept 'It follows another verb'.
					Do not accept a translation, which doesn't include *debeo* (e.g. 'It means *to do*', 'She is asking what to do').

11	(a)		nautae (1) in taberna (1) dormiebant(1).	3	Word order is flexible. Accept any translation using correct Latin even if vocabulary is not in Restricted Vocabulary List (e.g. sailors = *navigatores*).
11	(b)		quando (1) epistulam (1) scripsisti (1), domine (1)?	4	Word order is flexible. Accept any translation using correct Latin even if vocabulary is not in Restricted Vocabulary List (e.g. when = *quo tempore*; letter = *epistolam, litteras, litteram*; master = *magister*). Accept the imperfect *scribebas.*
11	(c)		templum (1) deae (1) custodio (1).	3	Word order is flexible. Accept any translation using correct Latin even if vocabulary is not in Restricted Vocabulary List (e.g. I guard = *servo/curo*).

Question			Answer	Mark	Guidance
12	(a)		King of the Lydians (1)	1	Accept 'the Lydian king'/'the king of Lydia'.
12	(b)		He had overcome (1) many tribes (1).	2	**superaverat** Accept 'He had overpowered'/'he had defeated'/'he had conquered'/'he had beaten'. Do not accept 'He had crushed'/'he had overwhelmed'/'he had taken down'/'he had overtaken'. Accept perfect tense. **gentes** Accept 'nations'/'peoples'/'races'; do not accept 'families'/'people'. **multas** Do not credit 'many' unless it refers to **gentes**.
13			He always feared (1) the power of Cyrus (king of the Persians) (1).	2	**timebat** Accept 'He was always afraid of'. Accept 'He had always been afraid of'. Look out for REP from Q6. **imperium** Accept 'the authority/'the empire'/'the rule'/'the command'. **Cyri** Accept 'of the king of the Persians'. **imperium <u>Cyri</u>…timebat** Accept 'The power of Cyrus always frightened him'.

					'The power of Cyrus was always feared' = 1/2 (there must be some reference to Croesus – i.e. agent required – because of wording of question). 'He was always afraid' = 1 mark (there must be a reference to the power of Cyrus for full marks).
14			Whether he should (1) wage war (1) against the Persians (1)	3	**num** Accept 'if'. **deberet** Accept 'ought to'/'must'. Do not accept 'whether it would be wise'. **bellum gerere** Accept 'fight a war'. Do not accept 'fight'. **contra Persas** Accept 'against the Persian people'. 'Whether the war against the Persians should be waged' = 3/3 (agent not required). 'Whether to wage war against the Persians' = 3/3 (*deberet* implied).
15			To ask for (1) advice (1)	2	**petendum** Accept 'seek'/'beg for'/'find out'/'look for'. Do not accept 'make for'/'attack'/'find'/'get'. **consilium** Do not accept 'plan'/'idea'/'help' Ignore **dei** 'so that the advice (1) of the god will be sought (1)' = 2/2.

16			It was the best (oracle) (1) (of all) (1).	2	Ignore **omnes … credebant**. **optimum** Accept 'very good'/'excellent'. Insist on the superlative. Do not accept 'greatest'. Check the tense of **esse**.
17			He would destroy (1) a great kingdom (1).	2	Accept direct speech (including 2nd person singular). Accept 'A great kingdom would be destroyed' (i.e. agent not required) **delebit** Accept 'the army'/'it' as the subject. **magnum** Accept 'big'/'large'. Do not accept 'huge'. **magnum regnum** Accept '*the* great kingdom'. Do not accept '*their/your/his* (= HA) great kingdom' or 'the great kingdom *of the Persians*' (= HA).
18	(a)		He prepared an army (1).	1	**exercitum** Do not accept 'troops'/'forces'/'force'. **paravit** Accept 'He got ready'. Do not accept 'He gathered'.
18	(b)		To make a journey (1) into the land of the Persians (1)	2	**iter…faceret** Accept 'to travel'/'to journey'/'to go'/'to march'/'to do a journey'.

					Do not accept 'to go over'/'to invade'/'to go to war'. **in** Accept 'to'. **terram** Accept 'country'/'territory'/'lands'; do not accept 'ground'. **terram Persarum** Accept 'to the land of Persia'/'the Persian land'.
19			He would destroy (1) Cyrus and the Persians (1) quickly (1).	3	Accept active to passive transposition, but only if the agent is included – there must be a reference to *se*: 'Cyrus and the Persians (1) would be destroyed *by him* (1) quickly (1). **deleturum esse** Look out for REP from Q17. **celeriter** Accept 'with fast manner' *vel sim.*

Question			Answer	Marks	Guidance	
					Content	**Examples of inconsequential and more serious errors**
20		(i)	*ubi exercitus Croesi ad terram Cyri advenit, Lydi Persaeque ferociter inter se pugnaverunt.* When the army of Croesus arrived at the land of Cyrus, the Lydians and the Persians fought fiercely among themselves.	5	*ad:* accept 'to'/'in'/'on' *terram:* accept 'country'; do not accept 'ground'. Look out for REP from Q18b. *advenit:* accept pluperfect; accept 'came'/'reached'. *inter:* accept 'between'. *inter se:* accept 'each other'/'one another'/'against each other'/'with each other. *ferociter:* accept 'ferociously'. .	**Inconsequential** *inter se* = 'among them'/'against themselves'. **More serious** Omission/mistranslation of *inter se* (e.g. 'together') *ferociter* = 'bravely'/'violently'
		(ii)	*multi mortem crudelem passi sunt; plures fugere coacti sunt.* Many suffered a cruel death; more were forced to flee.	5	*passi sunt:* accept 'endured'. *mortem:* accept the plural. *plures:* accept 'many more'. *fugere:* accept 'to run away'. *coacti sunt:* accept 'were compelled'. If either half of the section is completely correct, award at least 2 marks.	**Inconsequential** *passi sunt* = 'experienced' *plures* = 'many'/'lots of'/'very many' *effugere* = 'to escape' **More serious** *plures* = 'several'/'so many'

Question			Answer	Marks	Guidance	
					Content	**Examples of inconsequential and more serious errors**
		(iii)	*cum tamen nemo victoriam haberet, Croesus copias suas domum abducere constituit.* Since, however, no one had victory, Croesus decided to take away his troops home.	5	*cum*: accept 'when'/'while'/'although'. *copias:* accept 'forces'. *abducere:* accept 'take'/'lead'/'take back'/'lead back'. *domum:* accept 'to their home(s)'/'homewards'/'towards home' If *cum … haberet* + *Croesus constituit* is completely accurate (but the rest is incorrect), award 3 marks.	**Inconsequential.** *cum* = 'after' *tamen* *abducere* = 'abduct' *domum* = 'to the house' **More serious** *nemo victoriam haberet* = 'There was no victory' *copias:* do not accept 'soldiers'. *suas* = 'their' (must be translated with *copias*) *domum* = '*from* home' *cum …haberet* = '*With* no one having victory' *cum … haberet* = 'When no one had won/been victorious'
		(iv)	*eodem anno Cyrus exercitum paravit ut urbem Croesi deleret.* In the same year Cyrus prepared an army to destroy the city of Croesus.	5	*eodem anno*: accept 'the same year'/'at the same year'/'this same year'/'that same year'. *ut deleret*: accept 'so that he might/would/could destroy'. If only *ut…deleret* is correct, award 2	**More serious** *eodem anno* = 'the next year'/'this year'/'that year' *eodem anno:* 'for a year' = 2 more serious errors (look out for omission of *eodem*)

Question			Answer	Marks	Guidance	
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					marks.	
		(v)	*quamquam <u>Lydi</u> hostibus fortiter resistebant, <u>Persae</u> facile per muros <u>irruperunt</u>.* Although the Lydians were resisting the enemy bravely, the Persians easily burst in through the walls.	5	*fortiter:* accept 'strongly'. *resistebant:* accept perfect tense; accept 'were fighting back against'. *facile:* accept ' it was easy (for the Persians) to …' *Irruperunt:* accept 'broke in'.	**Inconsequential** *resistebant* = 'were fighting back' (the enemy) *irruperunt* = 'burst'/'broke' omission of 'in') **More serious** Omission/mistranslation of *per muros*
		(vi)	*urbe mox capta, <u>Croesus</u> ipse <u>Cyro</u> traditus est.* With the city soon captured, Croesus himself was handed over to Cyrus.	5	*urbe mox capta*: accept other correct translations of the ablative absolute. 'With the city soon captured, Croesus handed himself over to Cyrus' = 3 (*ipse* and *traditus est* both considered as more serious errors)	**Inconsequential** *urbe* = 'town' *mox* (omission, mistranslation or misplacement) *traditus est* = 'has been handed over' **More serious** Lack of subordination/coordination

Question			Answer	Marks	Guidance	
					Content	**Examples of inconsequential and more serious errors**
						with ablative absolute *ipse* *traditus est* = 'was given'
		(vii)	*statim Cyrus rogavit quis eum hortatus esset ut Persas oppugnaret.* At once Cyrus asked who had encouraged him to attack the Persians.	5	*statim*: accept 'immediately'/'straightway'. *hortatus esset*: accept 'had urged'.	**Inconsequential** *hortatus est* = 'encouraged'/'might have encouraged'/'would have encouraged' *ut* = 'in order to' **More serious** *statim* *eum* (if not object of *hortatus esset*) *hortatus est* = 'was encouraging' *oppugnaret* = 'fight' (look out for REP from Q4)
		(viii)	*'pacem petere quam bellum gerere malo,' respondit tristissime Croesus.* 'I prefer to seek peace than to wage war,' replied Croesus very sadly.	5	*petere*: accept 'ask for' *bellum gerere*: look out for REP from Q14. *respondit*: accept 'answered'/'responded'. *tristissime*: accept 'most sadly'.	**Inconsequential** *petere* = 'beg for'/'make for' *malo* = 'I would prefer' *tristissime* translated as an adjective or as 'sadly' (superlative missed)

Question			Answer	Marks	Guidance	
					Content	**Examples of inconsequential and more serious errors**
					If only *respondit…Croesus* is correct, award 2 marks.	**More serious** *quam:* underline if 'seek peace' and 'wage war' are reversed. *respondit* = 'said' *tristissime Croesus* = 'sad Croesus'
		(ix)	*'sed verba <u>ambigua</u> dei mihi persuaserunt. nunc tandem intellego:* 'But the misleading words of the god persuaded me. Now at last I understand:	5	*ambigua:* accept 'ambiguous'. *dei:* accept 'from the god'. *tandem*: accept 'finally'/'in the end'/'eventually'. *verba…persuaserunt:* accept 'I was persuaded by the misleading words of the god'; accept 'The words of the god that persuaded me were misleading'. *intellego*: accept 'I realise'.	**Inconsequential** *sed* *nunc* **More serious** *tandem* *intellego* = 'I know'
		(x)	*regnum meum delevi, quod nesciebam quid <u>oraculum</u> diceret.'* I (have) destroyed my (own) kingdom, because I did not know what the oracle was saying.	5	*regnum:* accept 'reign'. *diceret:* accept 'was meaning'/'meant'. Award 2 if only *regnum…quod* is correct.	**Inconsequential** *diceret* = 'said' **More serious** *nesciebam* = 'I did not understand'/'I was unaware'.

Question			Answer	Marks	Guidance	
					Content	**Examples of inconsequential and more serious errors**
						diceret = 'had said'

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