



**GCE**

**Latin**

**H443/01: Unseen translation**

Advanced GCE

**Mark Scheme for June 2019**

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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
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^	omission
—	incorrect
REP	Consequential or repeated error
BOD	Benefit of doubt
0	0 mark
1	1 mark
2	2 marks
3	3 marks
4	4 marks
5	5 marks

## 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 always 'major', unless the containing clause has been successfully paraphrased. (e.g. *tribus cum legionibus venit*. 'he brought three legions with him').

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>nam fuga ad Alliam urbem prodidit, exercitum tamen servavit.</i>            For the flight at Allia betrayed the city but saved the army.</p>	5	<i>nam</i> omitted: slight error <i>ad Alliam</i> = 'to Allia': slight error <i>prodidit</i> : allow 'surrendered', 'handed over', 'gave up'
1	(ii)	<p><i>ad Cannas fugientem consulem vix quinquaginta secuti sunt; cum altero consule moriente prope totus exercitus fuit.</i>            At Cannae, scarcely 50 followed the fleeing consul; almost the whole army was with the other dying consul.</p>	5	<i>fugientem</i> : allow 'in flight' <i>vix</i> : allow 'hardly', 'barely', 'no more than' <i>moriente</i> : require recognition of present participle <i>prope</i> : require with <i>totus</i>
1	(iii)	<p><i>cum Poeni Hannibali victori gratularentur suaderentque ut diei quod reliquum esset quietemque noctis insequentis daret militibus fessis ...</i>            When the Carthaginians were congratulating victorious Hannibal and urging him to give whatever remained of the day and the quiet of the following night to his tired soldiers ...</p>	5	<i>suaderent</i> : allow 'were advising', 'were arguing', 'were persuading', 'were convincing', 'were urging' <i>victori</i> = 'for his victory': slight error <i>quietem noctis insequentis</i> : allow 'rest on/for the following night'
1	(iv)	<p><i>Maharbal praefectus equitum, minime morandum esse ratus, 'immo, ut quid hac pugna actum sit scias,' inquit 'die quinto vitor in Capitolio epulaberis.</i>            Maharbal, the commander of the cavalry, thinking there should be very little delay, said 'No, so that you may know what has been achieved by this battle, on the fifth day you will be feasting as vitor on the Capitol.'</p>	5	<i>praefectus</i> = 'who had been put in charge of': allow <i>minime ... ratus</i> : allow 'thought that there should be the least delay'. <i>immo</i> : allow 'no', 'in fact', 'yes, but ...' <i>hac pugna</i> : allow 'in/with this battle' <i>scias</i> : allow 'recognise', 'realise' <i>quinto die</i> : allow 'by the fifth day'

1	(v)	<p><i>sequere me; cum equite praecedam, ut Romani prius nos venisse quam venturos sciant</i>.</p> <p>Follow me; I will go ahead with the cavalry, so that the Romans may know that we have arrived before they know that we are about to arrive.</p>	5	<p><i>praecedam</i>: allow 'go ahead', 'go in front', 'go in advance' (i.e. look for <i>prae</i>-)</p> <p>Allow translations of <i>prius</i> .. <i>quam</i> (<i>nos</i>) <i>venturos</i> (<i>esse</i>) even where it is not clear that is has been taken inside the indirect statement after <i>sciant</i></p>
1	(vi)	<p><i>haec res Hannibali nimis laeta visa est maiorque quam ut eam capere animo posset</i>.</p> <p>This idea seemed too pleasing to Hannibal and bigger than he was able to conceive in his mind.</p>	5	<p><i>maior quam ut</i>: allow 'too big for him to be able ...' (excellent!)</p> <p><i>res</i>: allow 'thing', 'event', 'matter', 'idea', 'plan' 'request' vel sim.</p> <p><i>eam</i>: allow omission</p> <p><i>capere animo</i>: allow 'comprehend', 'imagine', 'think of' vel sim.</p>
1	(vii)	<p><i>itaque se voluntatem Mahabalis laudare ait; ad consilium pensandum temporis opus esse</i>.</p> <p>Therefore he said that he praised the good will of Mahabal; but there needed to be time to weigh up the plan.</p>	5	<p><i>voluntatem</i>: allow 'wish', 'desire', 'willingness', 'intention'</p> <p><i>consilium</i>: allow 'plan', 'advice', 'suggestion'</p> <p><i>temporis</i>: needs to be taken with <i>opus</i></p> <p><i>temporis opus esse</i>: allow 'he needed time'</p>
1	(viii)	<p><i>tum Mahabal: 'di non omnia eidem dant: vincere scis, Hannibal, sed victoria uti nescis.' mora eius diei creditur saluti fuisse urbi Romae.</i></p> <p>Then Mahabal said 'The gods do not give everything to the same man: you know how to win, Hannibal, but you do not know how to use victory.' The delay of that day is believed to have been the salvation of the city of Rome.</p>	5	<p><i>vincere scis</i>: allow 'you know to conquer'</p> <p><i>eius diei</i>: allow 'this day'</p> <p><i>uti</i>: allow 'make the most of'</p> <p><i>eius</i>: allow to be taken as 'his' with <i>mora</i> or <i>diei</i></p>

1	(ix)	<p><i>postero die ubi primum inluxit, Poeni ad spolia legenda foedamque stragem spectandam exeunt.</i></p> <p>The following day as soon as it was light, the Carthaginians went out to collect spoils and look at the shocking slaughter.</p>	5	Allow 'when it was first light' <i>legenda</i> : allow 'choose' <i>spolia</i> : allow 'booty', 'plunder' <i>exeunt</i> : look for recognition of the prefix (and allow to be taken as vivid present) <i>foedam</i> : allow 'foul', 'disgraceful', 'awful', 'horrible' vel sim.
1	(x)	<p><i>iacebant tot Romanorum milia, pedites equitesque passim, ut eos fors aut pugna iunxerat aut fuga.</i></p> <p>So many thousands of Romans were lying, infantry and cavalry everywhere, just as chance had joined them in the battle or flight.</p>	5	<i>passim</i> : allow 'on all side', 'in all directions', side by side', 'alike' (i.e. anything which suggests random bodies scattered over the battlefield) <i>ut</i> : allow 'as if', 'as' <i>fors</i> : allow 'fate', 'luck' <i>aut pugna ... aut fuga</i> : allow to be taken as nominative in parallel with <i>fors</i>

## Ovid

		Answer	Mark	Guidance
2	(a)(i)	<p><i>paenitet iniusti tum denique Phinea belli,</i>            Phineus then at last regretted his unjust war;</p>	5	<i>belli</i> : allow 'fight' or 'battle' for Ovid's hyperbolic <i>belli</i>
2	(a)(ii)	<p><i>confessasque manus obliquaque bracchia tendens 'vincis' ait, 'Perseu!</i>            and holding out his hands that admitted defeat and his arms sideways he said 'You win, Perseus;</p>	5	<i>tendens</i> : allow 'holding out' but not 'holding' <i>confessas</i> : allow 'confessing', 'guilty'
2	(a)(iii)	<p><i>remove tua monstra tuaeque saxificos vultus, quaecumque est, tolle Medusae, tolle, precor.</i>            remove your monster, take away the face of your Medusa which makes people into stone, whoever she is, take it away, I beg.</p>	5	<i>tuae</i> : require with <i>Medusae</i> <i>monstra</i> : allow plural in English <i>quaecumque est</i> : allow 'whatever she is' or 'whoever it is' but not 'whatever it is' <i>tolle</i> : look for the idea of removing or doing away with, but don't allow 'raise' or 'lift', which gives the wrong sense here
2	(a)(iv)	<p><i>non nos odium regnique cupidio compulit ad bellum, pro coniuge movimus arma.</i>'            It was not hatred nor the desire for a kingdom which drove me to war, but I took up arms for a wife.'</p>	5	<i>nos</i> : allow 'us' <i>movimus arma</i> : allow reasonable idiomatic renderings in English <i>coniuge</i> : allow 'partner', 'bride-to-be'
2	(a)(v)	<p><i>talia dicenti neque eum quem voce rogabat respicere audenti</i>            As Phineus spoke such things, not daring to look back at the man he was asking with his voice ...</p>	5	<i>dicenti ... audenti</i> : make sure that these are made to refer to Phineus not Perseus

2	(a)(vi)	<p>'quod' ait, 'timidissime Phineu, et possum <u>tribuisse</u> et magnum est munus inertis (pone metum!) <u>tribuam</u>: nullo violabere ferro.</p> <p>... Perseus said to him 'Most cowardly Phineus, what I can give and what is a great gift to a coward (don't be afraid) I will give: you will not be injured by any sword.'</p>	5	<p><i>quod</i>: allow 'because' (in the sense of 'because I am able to give it ... I will give it'); allow 'this' (looking forward to <i>nullo ... ferro</i>)</p> <p><i>munus</i>: allow 'service', 'offering', 'reward'</p> <p><i>pone</i>: allow literal rendering (e.g. 'put down/put aside your fear')</p> <p><i>ferro</i>: allow 'iron', 'steel'</p>
2	(a)(vii)	<p><i>quin etiam mansura dabo monimenta per aevum, inque domo <u>soceri</u> semper spectabere nostri, ut mea se sponsi <u>soletur</u> imagine coniunx.</i></p> <p>Rather I will give a monument that will remain for ever, and in the house of my father-in-law you will always be seen, so that my wife can console herself with the statue of her husband-to-be.'</p>	5	<p><i>quin etiam</i>: allow 'moreover', 'yes and ...', 'no, but ...', 'even'; slight error if quite wrong</p> <p><i>per aevum</i>: allow 'through the ages', 'for all time' vel sim.'</p> <p><i>mansura</i>: look for recognition of the future participle (slight error if missed).</p> <p><i>se soletur</i>: allow 'may be comforted'.</p>
2	(a)(viii)	<p><i>dixit et in partem <u>Phorcynida</u> transtulit illam, ad quam se trepido <u>Phineus</u> obverterat ore.</i></p> <p>He spoke and brought Medusa in the direction to which Phineus had turned with fearful face.</p>	5	<p><i>illam</i>: allow to be taken with <i>Phorcynida</i></p> <p><i>trepido</i> taken with <i>Phineus</i>: slight error</p>
2	(a)(ix)	<p><i>tum quoque conanti sua vertere lumina cervix <u>deriguit</u>, saxoque oculorum induruit umor.</i></p> <p>Then also as he tried to turn his eyes his neck grew stiff and the moisture of his eyes became hard with stone.</p>	5	<p><i>umor</i>: allow 'wetness', 'tear', 'tears'</p> <p><i>saxo</i>: allow 'like a stone', 'into stone'</p>

2	(b)	<p>– v v   – –   – vv   – –   – vv   – x <i>tolle, precor. non nos odium regnique cupido</i></p> <p>– vv   – –   – –   – vv   – vv   – x <i>compulit ad bellum; pro coniuge movimus arma.</i></p>	5	<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>A foot cannot be marked correct if any of the quantities are wrong.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="1403 404 1830 690"><tbody><tr><td>5</td><td>11–12 feet correct</td></tr><tr><td>4</td><td>9–10 feet correct</td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>7–8 feet correct</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>5–6 feet correct</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>3–4 feet correct</td></tr><tr><td>0</td><td>0–2 feet correct</td></tr></tbody></table>	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
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