GCE

Latin

H443/02: Prose Composition or Comprehension

Advanced GCE

Mark Scheme for November 2020

OCR (Oxford Cambridge and RSA) is a leading UK awarding body, providing a wide range of qualifications to meet the needs of candidates of all ages and abilities. OCR qualifications include AS/A Levels, Diplomas, GCSEs, Cambridge Nationals, Cambridge Technicals, Functional Skills, Key Skills, Entry Level qualifications, NVQs and vocational qualifications in areas such as IT, business, languages, teaching/training, administration and secretarial skills.

It is also responsible for developing new specifications to meet national requirements and the needs of students and teachers. OCR is a not-for-profit organisation; any surplus made is invested back into the establishment to help towards the development of qualifications and support, which keep pace with the changing needs of today's society.

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.

© OCR 2020

Annotations

Annotation	Meaning of annotation
✔	Point credited
✚	Good style point (for use in Prose Composition responses only)
✖	Cross (use sparingly)
？	Unclear/ dubious point
BOD	Benefit of doubt
CON	Consequential error
/	Used to divide responses into marking sections
═	Major error
∿	Minor error
∧	Omission mark
BP	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)**	that she was the sister [1] ... of the lawyer's opponent [1]	2	or words to same effect
	(b)	he took the girl across to the benches opposite intending to leave her in the lap of her brother but the man had been tipped off in advance (by a friend) and had left the court/ gone home/ wasn't there	4	4 points x 1 each:
2		he was normally an eloquent speaker but he was silenced/ astounded (by this unexpected event) he (timidly) took the girl back	2	Any **two** of these points.
3	**(i)**	*alius patronus pro femina imaginem mariti mortui iudicibus proferre constituerat, sed ea magnum risum movit.* Another lawyer on behalf of a woman had decided to offer/show the jury a picture of her dead husband, but this caused great laughter.	5 + 5	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:
	(ii)	*nam e cera facta erat, cadaveri senis infusa, quae deformitate ipsa totam orationis vim perdidit.* For it was made of wax, moulded on the corpse of the old man, which by its very hideousness lost/ruined the whole force of the speech. 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.		

5	Accurate translation with one slight error allowed.
4	Mostly correct.
3	More than half right.
2	Less than half right.
1	A little recognisable meaning/ relation to the Latin.
0	No recognisable relation to the Latin

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
		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.		
4		the boy presumably appeared in court for a serious purpose connected with a trial/ perhaps to act as a witness but when Glycon asked the boy why he was crying the boy replied that he was being pinched by his father	3	3 points x 1 each
5		it is possible to cope with such (unexpected) events for those who are ready to adapt their approach/ be flexible but those who stick closely to their script either dry up in response to such problems or (very often) speak nonsense/ things which are not true	5	5 x 1
6		saying 'he stretches his hands as a suppliant' or 'he is clinging to the embrace of his children' when the man concerned is doing none of these things a young man asked Cassius why he was looking at him with such a frightful expression/face Cassius said he wasn't actually doing that but he immediately started pulling a nasty face since that was apparently written in the lawyer's script	9	Accept **nine** of these or other valid points x 1 for each: must include at least **one** item of interpretation (marked •).

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
		• all these = examples of how lawyers make fools of themselves if they rely excessively on their notes • these examples show the need to adapt to circumstances		
7	a	Future (Active) Participle	1	'Active' not required
	b	Past/ Perfect (Passive) Participle	1	'Passive' not required
	c	Imperfect Subjunctive	1	**both** words essential
8	a	*movere*	1	
	b	*aspicere*	1	
9	a	indirect question	1	**or** accept suitable translation of whole clause.
	b	condition/ 'if' clause	1	**or** accept suitable translation of whole clause.
10	a	Accusative : object of *interrogabat*	2	**or:** Accusative + translation: 'whom he asked' (or sim.)
	b	Accusative : following *ad*	2	**or:** Accusative + translation: 'in reaction to these problems'
	c	Ablative : description	2	**or:** Ablative + translation: 'with a terrible look/face'

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
11		*saevissime* is superlative adverb = 'very/most savagely' *quam* plus a superlative adverb (1) adds 'as much as he could/ the most possible'	2	Translation 'as savagely as he could' = 1 (without any explanation)

Section B: Prose Composition

10

Marks for each section should be awarded as follows

The passage has been divided into 9 sections each worth 5 marks. Award up to 5 marks per translated section according to the 5-mark marking grid.

The general principle in assessing each section should be the **proportion** (out of 5) of sense achieved.

There are many ways of turning a piece of English into correct Latin. One basic model is given below for each sentence, together with a number of acceptable alternatives (). Further common alternatives will be specified during Standardisation, but examiners should judge on its own merits any approach that adequately conveys the meaning of the English.

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. These will be reviewed and extended during Standardisation and are by no means the only permissible points. Any other attempts at connection, subordination, good choice of words and Latinate word order should also be rewarded.

As a general principle, 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* connectives (*enim*, *itaque,* etc.).

5	Accurate translation with one slight error allowed.
4	Mostly correct.
3	More than half right.
2	Less than half right.
1	A little recognisable meaning/ relation to the English.
0	No recognisable relation to the English.

Symbols used in mark scheme

Examiners place a cross (**+**) in the response beside each item being credited with a style mark.

A tick (✔) in the mark scheme denotes a response which is acceptable but does **not** qualify for any special credit.

A cross (**x**) denotes a **major** error: this will reduce the mark for the section in which it occurs to max. 4.

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

Part	Answer	Mark	Guidance

(i)	*While a boy called Servius was asleep in the palace of king Tarquin, flames suddenly appeared out of his head.*
	
	dum puer, Servius nomine, in <u>palatio</u> regis Tarquinii dormit, subito e capite (eius) apparuerunt flammae.
		5	**+** called: *nomine*
			     servus quidam
			
			✔ *cum ... dormiret*
			
			x *dum ... dormiebat* **or** *cum dormiebat*
			     use of Abl.Absol: *puero ... dormiente*

(ii)	*A slave immediately brought water to put out the fire but he was stopped by the queen,* servus aquam statim attulit ut ignem exstingueret sed a regina prohibitus est,	5	**+** *ad ignem exstinguendum* subordination of 'immediately ... fire' using *qui/ cum/ ubi* ✔ *sine mora* **x**

(iii)	*who commanded that the boy should not be touched until he* <u>*woke*</u> *of his own accord.* quae imperavit ne puer tangeretur dum sua sponte <u>expergisceretur</u>.	5	**+** idiomatic phrase: *sua sponte* ✓ *ut non* instead of *ne* until: *priusquam* **x** no subjunctive for 'woke'
Part	**Answer**	**Mark**	**Guidance**
(iv)	*Not long after, the fire went out and the boy opened his eyes safely.* haud multo post ignis exstinctus est et puer oculos tuto aperuit.	5	**+** Ablative Absolute: *igne exstincto* *haud multo post* ✓ *tute* (very rare, but found) **x** *mox*
(v)	*Then the queen said secretly to her husband, 'By that* <u>*ring*</u> *of flames the gods are showing us ...* tum regina marito (suo) clam dixit 'illo <u>circulo</u> flammarum dei nobis ostendunt ...	5	**+** ✓ omission of *suo* **x** omission of *illo*

(vi)	*that this boy will one day wear your crown. Let us treat him with the greatest honour.'*
	
	... hunc puerum quondam coronam tuam gesturum esse. eum habeamus cum summo honore'.
		5	**+** treat : *eo utamur*
			       addition of connective: *itaque/ igitur* etc.
			       word-order: *summo cum honore*
			
			✓ *olim*
			       treat : *putemus*
			
			x wrong construction for indirect speech
			       'let us treat him' not done by subjunctive (e.g. *debemus*)

Part	**Answer**	**Mark**	**Guidance**

(vii)	*From that time Servius was <u>brought up</u> alongside the king's own children ...*
	
	ab/ex illo tempore Servius inter liberos regis ipsius <u>educatus est</u>,
		5	**+** connecting relative: *ex quo tempore*
			
			✓ *ab/ex eo tempore*
			       educebatur
			       cum liberis
			
			x *post hoc/ illud*
			       omission of *ipsius*

(viii)	*and when he was looking for a young man to <u>marry</u> his daughter* et ubi ille iuvenem petebat qui filiam suam in matrimonium duceret	5	**+** *qui* + subjunctive ✓ *cum peteret/ quaereret* **x** subject of 'he was looking' or 'to marry' left ambiguous *filiam eius*
(ix)	*he could find no one more distinguished than Servius in the whole of Rome.* neminem insigniorem quam Servium in tota Roma invenire poterat.	5	**+** word order: *tota in Roma / totam per Romam* ✓ ablative of comparison: *Servio* **x** *meliorem* omission of 'whole' – e.g. *in Roma / Romae*

OCR (Oxford Cambridge and RSA Examinations)
The Triangle Building
Shaftesbury Road
Cambridge
CB2 8EA

OCR Customer Contact Centre

Education and Learning
Telephone: 01223 553998
Facsimile: 01223 552627
Email: general.qualifications@ocr.org.uk

www.ocr.org.uk

For staff training purposes and as part of our quality assurance programme your call may be recorded or monitored