OCR
Oxford Cambridge and RSA

AS Level Latin
H043/01 Language
Sample Question Paper   Version 3.3

Date – Morning/Afternoon
Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes

You must have:
- the OCR 4-page AS Level Latin Answer Booklet (*sent with general stationery*)

Do not use:
- a dictionary

Other materials required:
- None

INSTRUCTIONS
- Use black ink.
- Complete the boxes on the front of the Answer Booklet.
- Answer **all** the questions in Section A and **one** question in Section B.
- Additional paper may be used if required but you must clearly show your candidate number, centre number and question number(s).
- Do **not** write in the bar codes.

INFORMATION
- The total mark for this paper is **80**.
- The marks for each question are shown in brackets **[ ]**.
- This document consists of **8** pages.

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Section A

1   Translate the following passage into English.   **[55]**

Please write your translation on alternate lines.

In Rome, Vespasian has replaced Vitellius as emperor. Many legions, however, including the one in Africa, are still hostile to Vespasian. Piso, governor of Africa, comes under pressure to commit himself. Vespasian's supporters send a centurion to assassinate him, but in the end Piso is killed on the orders of Festus.

At that time the legion in Africa was commanded by Valerius Festus, who tried by means of frequent discussions to persuade Piso to rebel.

in Africa nemo Vespasiano favebat; et quidam e Vitellianis, qui ex urbe fugerant, nuntiaverunt Galliam Germaniamque paratam esse arma capere; praeterea dixerunt centurionem quendam ad Pisonem necandum missum esse. cum una spes salutis esset, Pisonem hortabantur ut, Gallia navibus petita, ducem se Vitellianis exercitibus ostenderet. haec tamen eum non moverunt. centurio, simulatque ad portum Carthaginis advenit, magna voce Pisonem laudavit et cives hortatus est ut idem facerent. cives in forum cucurrerunt, poscentes ut Piso adesset. ille autem domi mansit. ubi centurionem interrogavit[1], cognovit eum mortem sibi cogitare. occidi igitur eum iussit. tum clausus[2] intra domum manebat ne quid mali accideret. sed ubi Festus certior factus est de tumultu deque caede centurionis, equites qui Pisonem necarent misit. hi prima luce destrictis[3] gladiis domum Pisonis irruperunt. unus e servis, quem prope cubiculum[4] Pisonis invenerunt, magna cum virtute clamavit se Pisonem esse et statim occisus est. nec multo post Piso ipse interfectus est.

Based on Tacitus, *Histories* IV.49–50

Names

Africa, -ae (f)	Africa
Vespasianus, -i (m)	Vespasian
Vitelliani, -orum (m pl)	supporters of Vitellius
Vitellianus, –a, -um	Vitellian
Gallia, -ae (f)	Gaul
Germania, -ae (f)	Germany
Piso, -onis (m)	Piso
Carthago, -inis (f)	Carthage
Festus, -i (m)	Festus

Words

[1] *interrogo, -are, -avi, -atus*	I question
[2] *claudo, -ere, clausi, clausus*	I shut
[3] *destringo, -ere, -strinxi, -strictus*	I draw (a sword)
[4] *cubiculum, -i* (n)	bedroom

Section B

Answer **either** Question 2 **or** Question 3.

2   Read the following passage and answer the questions.

> *Rome, devastated by a plague, is unable to help a neighbouring people threatened by an enemy invasion.*

The infection was spread by the crowds flocking into the city.

Romanis vix cladem sustinentibus,[1] legati Hernici ad urbem
pervenerunt. hi nuntiaverunt in agris suis Aequos
Volscosque coniunctis copiis castra posuisse, inde exercitu
ingenti fines suos depopulari.[2] senatores, qui propter
pestilentiam[3] pauci erant, legatis responsum triste   *5*
dederunt, ut Hernici ipsi res suas curarent, quod dei urbem
Romam morbo[4] punirent. promiserunt, si qua eius mali quies
veniret, ut semper, se sociis auxilium laturos esse. Legati
discesserunt, domum nuntium tristem reportantes. non
diutius hostis se in finibus Hernicorum continuit:[5] progressus   *10*
est inde in agros Romanos etiam sine iniuria belli vastatos.[6]

                    Livy III.6, 4–7 (adapted)

Names

Hernicus, -a, -um	Hernician
Hernici, -orum (m pl)	the Hernici (a Latin tribe living a few miles from Rome)
Aequi, -orum (m pl)	the Aequi (an enemy tribe)
Volsci, -orum (m pl)	the Volsci (a neighbouring enemy tribe)

Words

[1] *sustineo, -ere, -ui, -tentus* + acc.	I cope with
[2] *depopulor, -ari, -atus sum*	I ravage, pillage
[3] *pestilentia, -ae* (f)	plague
[4] *morbus, -i* (m)	disease
[5] *contineo, -ere, -ui, -tentus*	I confine
[6] *vasto, -are, -avi, -atus*	I ravage, devastate

(a) *Romanis ... sustinentibus* (line 1): what is said about the Romans? **[2]**

(b) *hi ... depopulari* (lines 2–4): what did the Hernician envoys report about the Aequi and Volsci? **[6]**

(c) *senatores ... erant* (lines 4–5): what are we told about the senators? **[2]**

(d) *legatis ... punirent* (lines 5–7):

   (i) what was the distressing reply that the envoys received? **[2]**

   (ii) what reason did the senators give? **[3]**

(e) *promiserunt ... laturos esse* (lines 7–8):

   (i) what did the Romans promise to do? **[2]**

   (ii) under what circumstances would they do this? **[2]**

   (iii) what do the words *ut semper* tell us about the relationship between the Romans and the Hernici? **[1]**

(f) *non diutius ... vastatos* (lines 9–11):

   (i) what happened after the envoys returned home? **[4]**

   (ii) *etiam sine iniuria belli* (line 11): why do you think Livy added these words? **[1]**

Do **not** answer this question if you have already answered Question 2.

3 Translate the following five sentences into Latin.

Please write on alternate lines.

(a) The commander ordered the soldiers to fight very bravely. **[5]**

(b) Do not ask me what I am doing. **[5]**

(c) We were hurrying to the harbour to greet our friends. **[5]**

(d) When the enemy had been defeated, the legion returned to the camp. **[5]**

(e) The woman said that she would come in three days. **[5]**

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Summary of updates

Date	Version	Details
September 2021	3.3	Updated copyright acknowledgements.

OCR
Oxford Cambridge and RSA

…day June 20XX – Morning/Afternoon

AS Level Latin
H043/01   Language

SAMPLE MARK SCHEME

Duration: 1 hour 30 minutes

MAXIMUM MARK   80

DRAFT

This document consists of 12 pages

Guidance on applying the marking grids for translating Latin into English

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 section; 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.

It is likely that some of the errors below may be regarded as "major" if they appear in a relatively short and straightforward section, whereas in longer or more complex sections they are more likely to be a "slight" error.

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" 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.

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 relation or meaning to the Latin

0 = No response or no response worthy of credit

Section A

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
1		The passage above has been divided into 11 sections, each worth 5 marks. Award up to 5 marks per translated section according to the 5-mark marking grid found above.		The below are intended as examples of "slight" and more serious "major" errors, others may be identified at standardisation.
	(i)	in Africa nemo Vespasiano favebat; et quidam e Vitellianis, qui ex urbe fugerant, In Africa no one supported Vespasian; and some of the Vitellians, who had fled from the city,	5	wrong past tenses are slight; ignore omission of *et*, 'escape' is slight; *quidam* singular is major.
	(ii)	nuntiaverunt Galliam Germaniamque paratam esse arma capere; announced that Gaul and Germany were ready to take up arms;	5	'To capture arms' is a slight error.
	(iii)	praeterea dixerunt centurionem quendam ad Pisonem necandum missum esse. furthermore they said that a certain centurion had been sent to kill Piso.	5	Allow 'a centurion'; omission of *praeterea* is major; 'to Piso' is major.
	(iv)	cum una spes salutis esset, Pisonem hortabantur ut, Gallia navibus petita, ducem se Vitellianis exercitibus ostenderet. Since there was one hope of safety, they urged Piso to make for Gaul in his ships and show himself as leader to the Vitellian armies.	5	'When' is slight; 'seek' is slight; 'in his ship' is slight; 'that he should show the leader' is major; 'army' is major.

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
	(v)	haec tamen eum non moverunt. centurio, simulatque ad portum Carthaginis advenit, These words however did not move him. The centurion, as soon as he reached the harbour of Carthage,	5	Omission of *tamen* is slight; 'at the same time (as)' is slight; 'the Carthaginian harbour' is slight.
	(vi)	magna voce Pisonem laudavit et cives hortatus est ut idem facerent. praised Piso in a loud voice and urged the citizens to do the same.	5	Allow 'in a big voice'; 'with a big shout' is slight; 'make' is major.
	(vii)	cives in forum cucurrerunt, poscentes ut Piso adesset. ille autem domi mansit. The citizens rushed into the forum, demanding that Piso be present. He however stayed at home.	5	Omission of *autem* is slight; 'demanding that Piso was present' is slight.
	(viii)	ubi centurionem interrogavit[1], cognovit eum mortem sibi cogitare. occidi igitur eum iussit. When he questioned the centurion, he learned that he was planning his death. He therefore ordered him to be killed.	5	'Understood' is slight; omission of *igitur* is slight.
	(ix)	tum clausus[2] intra domum manebat ne quid mali accideret. sed ubi Festus certior factus est de tumultu deque caede centurionis, Then he remained shut up inside his house, lest anything bad happened. But when Festus learned about the disturbance and about the killing of the centurion,	5	Omission of *tum* is slight; omission of *sed* is slight; 'was made more certain' is slight.

Question			Answer	Marks	Guidance
		(x)	equites qui Pisonem necarent misit. hi prima luce destrictis[3] gladiis domum Pisonis irruperunt. he sent cavalrymen to kill Piso. At dawn they burst into Piso's house with drawn swords.	5	'Who killed' is major; 'those men' is slight; omission of *prima luce* is major.
		(xi)	unus e servis, quem prope cubiculum[4] Pisonis invenerunt, magna cum virtute clamavit se Pisonem esse et statim occisus est. nec multo post Piso ipse interfectus est. One of the slaves, whom they found near Piso's bedroom, shouted with great courage that he was Piso and was immediately killed. Not long after Piso himself was killed.	5	'Who was found' (no agent) is slight; 'when with great courage' is major; 'that he himself was Piso' is slight.

Section B

Question			Answer	Marks	Guidance
2	(a)		They could scarcely cope with (1) the disaster (1).	2	Accept suitable alternatives.
2	(b)		They had joined forces (1) (and) set up camp (1) in their territory (1) (and) from there they were ravaging (1) their land (1) with a huge army (1).	6	Ignore third-person ambiguity. 'Territory'/'land'/'boundaries': interchangeable. Allow 'fields' for *agris*. Allow 'placed'/'put' for *posuisse*. Allow 'from where'/'from which' for *inde*.
2	(c)		They were few (1) because of the plague (1).	2	Accept suitable alternatives.
2	(d)	(i)	They must look after (1) their own affairs (1).	2	'Look after'/'take care of'/'sort out'/'be responsible for' etc.
2	(d)	(ii)	The gods (1) were punishing Rome (1) with a disease (1).	3	Ignore *urbem*.
2	(e)	(i)	They would bring help (1) to their allies (1).	2	Allow 'they would help'.
2	(e)	(ii)	If they had a respite (1) from this evil (1).	2	Allow 'rest'. Allow 'plague' etc. for *mali*.
2	(e)	(iii)	They had helped them before.	1	Accept suitable alternatives. Allow 'in the past'/'always' etc.
2	(f)	(i)	The enemy did not stay (1) in the territory of the Hernici (1), they advanced (1) into Roman territory (1).	4	Allow 'keep to' for *se continuit*. Allow singular or plural for *hostis*.
2	(f)	(ii)	Normally it was war that ravaged the countryside, now it was the plague.	1	Accept suitable alternatives.

<u>**Guidance on applying the marking grids for translating English into Latin**</u>

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

There are many acceptable ways of turning a piece of English into correct Latin. One approach for each sentence is given. Acceptable alternatives will be illustrated during Standardisation, but examiners should be ready to accept other versions that accurately render the meaning into Latin.

The determination of what a 'slight' error is only necessary when it is the only error in a section; 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 sentence.

- Errors of construction are always "major".

- Insignificant variation in past tenses (e.g. imperfect for perfect) is generally considered a "slight" error, but other tense errors are "major".

- Abstruse vocabulary or paraphrasing that conveys the required sense are "slight" errors; any wording that distorts the sense is a "major" error.

- Omission of words is generally a "major" error, unless the word has been effectively taken care of by an idiomatic Latin rephrasing.

- Errors in number are usually "major", but where the difference is minimal, they are "slight"; sometimes they can be ignored altogether. Debatable instances will be categorised at Standardisation.

- Errors of case are always "major", unless the containing clause has been successfully paraphrased.

- 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

The final decisions on what constitutes a "slight" and "major" 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.

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 relation or meaning to the English.

0 = No response or no response worthy of credit.

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
3				Below are examples of "slight" and more serious "major" errors, others may be agreed upon at standardisation.
	(a)	*The commander ordered the soldiers to fight very bravely.* imperator milites iussit fortissime pugnare.	**5**	*imperatus / imperitor / imperatorem / imperatores* are all slight errors; *miles / militem / miltes* are all slight errors; *iubet / iusserunt / iusit / iubabat / iussuit* are all slight errors; *fortiter / forte* are slight errors; *oppugnare / ut pugnent / pugnere / pungare* are all slight errors; Any 2 of the above or similar in one Latin word counts as a major error.
	(b)	*Do not ask me what I am doing.* noli me rogare quid faciam.	**5**	*non roga* is a major error; *noli rogere* is slight; *mihi* is slight; *quod faciam* is slight; *quod facio / quid facio* are major.
	(c)	*We were hurrying to the harbour to greet our friends.* ad portum festinabamus ut amicos salutaremus.	**5**	*ad portam* is slight; *festinabam / festinavimus / festinebamus* are all slight; *salutare* is major; *salutemus* is slight; *amicum / amices* are slight.
	(d)	*When the enemy had been defeated, the legion returned to the camp.* hostibus victis legio ad castra rediit.	**5**	*hostis victis* is slight; *legiones / exercitus / legionem* are all slight; *ad castram / ad castras / castris* are all slight; *redierunt / redibat* are slight.

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
	(e)	*The woman said that she would come in three days.* mulier se tribus diebus venturam esse dixit.	**5**	*mullier / feminam* are slight; *dixebat / dicuit* are slight; *se* omitted is major; *tres dies* is slight; *venituram esse / ituram esse* are slight; *ventam esse* is major.

APPENDIX 1: Assessment Objective Grid

Question	Distribution of marks for each Assessment Objective		
	AO1	**AO2**	**AO3**
1	55	–	–
2 a–f or 3 a–e	25	–	–
Total	**80**	**–**	**–**

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