

Classics: Latin

Advanced GCE

Unit **F364**: Latin prose

Mark Scheme for June 2011

OCR (Oxford Cambridge and RSA) is a leading UK awarding body, providing a wide range of qualifications to meet the needs of pupils of all ages and abilities. OCR qualifications include AS/A Levels, Diplomas, GCSEs, OCR Nationals, 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 will not enter into any discussion or correspondence in connection with this mark scheme.

© OCR 2011

Any enquiries about publications should be addressed to:

OCR Publications
PO Box 5050
Annesley
NOTTINGHAM
NG15 0DL

Telephone: 0870 770 6622
Facsimile: 01223 552610

Section A			
Question Number	Answer		Max Mark
	Answers must be marked using the level descriptors in the marking grids and a mark awarded for each Assessment Objective. The following points are indicative and offer question-specific guidance.		
1	(a)	<p>Show how Tacitus portrays Poppaea as cunning and manipulative in this passage.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>sibi matrimonium et discidium Octaviae</i> – (chiastic arrangement); her position first; juxtaposition of antonyms • <i>incolumi Agrippina</i> – overtones that something should be done about her, without overtly stating what • contrast of <i>criminationibus</i> and <i>per facetias</i> (with <i>crebris</i> emphatically placed + emphasised by alliteration of C) --> variety of methods • <i>incusare principem et pupillum vocare</i> – chiastic arrangement/alliteration of P, disparaging use of <i>pupillum</i> • <i>iussis alienis obnoxius</i> – belittles Nero, suggesting not in control • <i>non modo ... etiam indigeret</i> – again belittles Nero to goad him into action • <i>cur ... suas?</i> – rhetorical question • use of <i>scilicet</i>, coupled with careful choice and arrangement of objects of Nero's apparent displeasure (<i>formam, triumphales avos</i> [an exaggeration], <i>fecunditatem</i> and <i>verum animum</i>) – sexual teasing • <i>saltem</i> subtle implications [NB <i>timeri</i> it was feared <u>by Agrippina</u>, not Nero or anyone else] • dropping of <i>uxor</i> into line 10 • careful balancing of <i>iniurias patrum</i> and <i>iram populi</i> • attack on Agrippina with her <i>superbiam avaritiamque</i> • wonderful phrasing of <i>nurum ... posset</i>, with the artful <i>redderetur ipsa Othonis coniugio</i> – Nero runs the risk of losing her: again teasing and manipulative (is it a bluff?) • <i>ituram ... terrarum</i> – Nero would not see her again (Otho was in Spain), but it is a bluff again • contrast between <i>audiret</i> and <i>viseret</i> (lines 14-15) • <i>audiret ... periculis eius immixta</i> --> she "clearly" has his interests at heart since she regards herself as implicated in dangers directed against him • <i>haec atque talia</i> – Tacitus only gives a sample of what was said • <i>lacrimis et arte adulterae penetrantia</i> – a wonderfully sinister phrase 	[25]

Question Number	Answer	Max Mark
1	<p data-bbox="231 291 279 324">(b)</p> <p data-bbox="375 291 1244 358">How does Tacitus' language convey his strong disapproval of Nero's excesses in this passage?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="375 380 1093 414">• <i>ratus</i> – attributing dishonourable motivation to Nero <li data-bbox="375 436 1284 504">• <i>dedecus molliri si plures foedasset</i> – juxtaposition of <i>dedecus</i> and <i>molliri</i> followed by the qualifier, with powerful <i>foedasset</i> <li data-bbox="375 526 1300 616">• <i>egestate venales</i> – difficulty and consequence neatly next to each other, perhaps sympathy for their plight and hence criticism of Nero for exploiting it <li data-bbox="375 638 1189 672">• <i>quos fato perfunctos</i> etc – expresses concern for the dead <li data-bbox="375 694 1324 761">• <i>maioribus ... puto</i> : concern for ancestors (emphasised by <i>maioribus</i>) – Nero's family is also an ancient one which T roundly attacks <li data-bbox="375 784 1045 817">• <i>flagitium eius</i> – emphatic condemnation of Nero <li data-bbox="375 840 1300 907">• <i>ob delicta ... ne delinquerent</i> – contrast (but NB variety), putting the blame squarely on Nero, not the poor nobles <li data-bbox="375 929 1324 996">• <i>notos quoque</i> (promoted to stress their importance) --> widespread corruption of the two highest classes of Roman society by N's régime <li data-bbox="375 1019 1260 1086">• <i>promittere subegit</i> – interesting juxtaposition of words ('forced to promise') <li data-bbox="375 1108 1220 1176">• <i>operas arenae promittere</i> – a slightly euphemistic expression reinforces the wrong that is done to the knights <li data-bbox="375 1198 1252 1232">• <i>donis ingentibus</i> – sheer scale of Nero's corruption emphasised <li data-bbox="375 1254 1308 1321">• <i>nisi quod ... vim necessitatis adfert</i> : removes any suspicion that greed (<i>donis</i>) may have been the motive of the knights --> a shrewd insight into the dynamics of power and its abuse <li data-bbox="375 1344 1332 1411">• <i>ne tamen adhuc ... dehonestaretur</i> : pointed mention of public theatre and powerful verb of shaming <li data-bbox="375 1433 1300 1500">• <i>in quos passim nomina data</i>: military phrase for distinctly unmilitary activity! <li data-bbox="375 1523 1300 1590">• <i>passim</i> picked up by next sentence and tricolon of non-excuses for participation (<i>nobilitas, aetas</i> and <i>acti honores</i>) <li data-bbox="375 1612 1316 1691">• <i>Graeci Latinive ... haud viriles</i> : emphasises actor's art with the derogatory <i>usque ... viriles</i> (not manly/Roman thing to do, reinforced by emphatic <i>haud</i>) <li data-bbox="375 1713 1197 1780">• <i>quin et</i> : introducing an even more shocking example of N's corrupting of society <li data-bbox="375 1803 1157 1836">• <i>inlustres deformia</i> (juxtaposition) --> the disgust he feels <li data-bbox="375 1859 1300 1926">• reference to Augustus (note emphatic position) --> emphasises N's degrading of the original naval lake <li data-bbox="375 1948 1181 2016">• <i>conventicula ... luxui</i> : tricolon of undesirable edifices (with <i>conventicula</i> expressing contempt via diminutive) 	

Question Number	Answer	Max Mark
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>dabanturque stipes quas ... consumerent</i> : draws attention to the <i>stipes</i> (implies small amount) and how people spent it • <i>gliscere flagitia et infamia</i> : powerful vocab - esp. unusual verb <i>gliscere</i>(swell / blaze up) conjures vivid image • <i>ulla (conluvies) ... illa conluvies</i> : emphatic position of noun serving to emphasise both it and the contrast between earlier days and Nero's time • <i>moribus olim corruptis plus libidinum</i> : T. concedes that even pre-Nero things had got bad (describing the morals as corrupted is a powerful statement); but <i>plus libidinum</i> (with all its connotations) is highly charged; force of the the main verb --> ? a sense of morals under siege. 	[25]

Question Number	Answer	Max Mark
	<p>Answers must be marked using the level descriptors in the marking grids and a mark awarded for each Assessment Objective. The following points are indicative and offer question-specific guidance.</p>	
2	<p>(a)</p> <p>Show how Livy portrays Pacuvius Calavius (PC) as ambitious and cunning.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>in summo magistratu</i> – official position impressive and hence reflects on PC as a powerful political figure • <i>iam diu infestam ... plebem</i> --> astute awareness of political reality • <i>per occasionem ... Poenis</i>: ... and of what it might lead to • <i>improbis ... perditus</i> (neat chiasmic phrase): highly effective summary of his character • <i>in cum ... dominari</i> – self-interest expressed in political terms • <i>nullam ... crederet</i>: his belief that no state could survive without a governing council (expressed in terms of bereavement) • <i>rationem iniit ... faceret</i> --> implies careful calculation • <i>et senatum servaret et obnoxium ... faceret</i> --> double-dealer • <i>cum ... praefatus esset</i> --> wonderfully duplicitous • <i>quippe qui</i>: adding plausibility to what he says • <i>ceterum ... instare</i>: manipulative, playing with senate's fears • <i>non enim per ... velle</i>: plays to senate's fears, with mendacious claims • <i>per caedem senatus vacuum rem publicam</i>: extremely emotive phrase • <i>se ... credant</i> – he knows a way out; carefully expressed to acknowledge their past differences (<i>certaminum in re publica obliiti</i>) • <i>omnes ... permetterent</i> – gets his way by his scare-tactics • vivid use of direct speech for the climax • <i>tamquam ... particeps</i>: disarms their suspicions by dissembling • <i>approbando consilia</i>: pretends simply to be making the best of a situation outside his control • <i>viam ... inveniam</i>: a con-trick! 	[25]

Question Number	Answer	Max Mark
	<p>Answers must be marked using the level descriptors in the marking grids and a mark awarded for each Assessment Objective. The following points are indicative and offer question-specific guidance.</p>	
2	<p>(b) What makes this passage a good example of vivid historical narrative?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • general theme appealing to Roman audience: conflict between duty to father and sense of what is right (duty to Rome) • <i>de quo ante ...</i> draws reader/listener in • <i>filium iuvenem</i> adds interest by drawing attention to age of son • <i>abstractum ab ... latere</i> – suggests that he has to be hauled away from the man he supported • <i>cum quo ... steterat</i> – superlative adverb; contrast of <i>pro</i> and <i>adversus</i>; resoluteness of <i>steterat</i> • <i>nec eum ... depulerat</i> --> a hard case: no amount of opposition swayed his view, not even his father's authority (<i>patria maiestas</i>) • <i>pater iuveni Hannibalem deprecando magis quam purgando placavit</i> (nicely balanced sentence) --> the father had tried hard to reconcile Hannibal and YC • build up of the invitation and the banquet to which <i>eum</i> (YC) <i>cum patre</i> was invited • <i>non ex more Punico aut militari disciplina</i>: banquet was a civilian affair, to suggest normality and put YC at his ease and win him over • emphatic <i>unus</i> and <i>nec ... nec ...</i> reinforced by <i>ipsius interdum Hannibalis</i> • YC the odd man out - nothing can persuade him to drink with the foe • <i>valetudinem excusans</i> – YC tactfully offers an explanation • <i>patre ... causanti</i> : the father provides a further excuse • <i>haud mirabilem</i> : some irony here - YC certainly has a lot on his mind! • <i>ubi in secretum ...</i> : signals the approaching climax • vivid use of direct speech for the climax of the scene • <i>non veniam solum peccati</i> – YC regards defection to Hannibal as <i>peccatum</i>; the plan will get Roman forgiveness • <i>sed in multo maiore dignitate ... fuimus</i> --> YC is as politically astute/ambitious as his father! 	[25]

Section B			
Question Number		Answer	Max Mark
3	(a)	time and opportunity [1] ... for treachery and deceit [1]	[2]
3	(b)	TWO of: some troops had left [1]; others were resting [1] after working hard [1]; arms packed away [1]	[2]
3	(c)	<i>erumpunt, inferunt, arripiunt</i> etc : exciting vocabulary (with translation) <i>ignem operibus inferunt / hunc sic distulit ventus</i> : snappy phrases <i>uno tempore</i> : everything catching fire at once <i>agger ... tormenta</i> : asyndeton/list with no connectives + indication of effect <i>priusquam ... posset</i> : shows decisive speed of the event <i>repentina fortuna permoti</i> : impact of swift change of fortune <i>arma quae possunt arripiunt</i> : urgency <i>fit ... impetus</i> : simple clause/unusual word-order --> fast Roman response Award up to 2 marks per valid point well made – it is the quality of the analysis and explanation that is being marked, not just the Latin quoted. Must have at least one content and one style point to get max marks.	[6]
3	(d)	(i) <i>languentibus</i> – abl (1) in Abl Abs (1)	[2]
		(ii) <i>fortuna</i> – ablative (1) instrumental, or suitable translation (1)	[2]
		(iii) <i>arma</i> – acc (1) object (1)	[2]
3	(e)	after their prolonged toil (1) Do not accept 'from ...'	[1]
3	(f)	(present) passive infinitive (1) Do not accept wrong tense of infinitive.	[1]
3	(g)	(i) <i>cum</i> clause, or translation as 'since/when' (1)	[1]
		(ii) result clause (1)	[1]

Section B		
Question Number	Answer	Max Mark
3	<p>(h)</p> <p>Translate the second paragraph (lines 9-15) into English. Remember that extra credit will be given for good English.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. sed de muro sagittis tormentisque fugientes persequi prohibentur. 2. illi sub murum se recipiunt ibique turrim libere incendunt. 3. ita multorum mensium labor hostium perfidia et vi tempestatis brevissimo tempore interiit. 4. temptaverunt hoc idem <u>Massilienses</u> postero die. 5. eandem nacti tempestatem maiore cum fiducia ad alteram turrim <u>aggeremque</u>⁵ eruptione pugnaverunt multumque ignem intulerunt. 6. sed quamquam superioris temporis <u>contentionem</u>⁷ nostri omnem remiserant, tamen proximi diei casu admoniti omnia ad defensionem paraverant. 7. itaque multis interfectis reliquos infecta re in oppidum reppulerunt. <p>The passage has been divided into 7 sections, each worth 4 marks. Draw a vertical line in the text to indicate where each section ends, and write the mark awarded for the section in the margin.</p> <p>Marks for each section should be awarded as follows:</p> <p>[4] All or almost all the meaning conveyed(as agreed at Standardisation)</p> <p>[3] Most of the meaning conveyed</p> <p>[2] Half the meaning conveyed; the rest seriously flawed</p> <p>[1] Very little meaning conveyed, or isolated words known</p> <p>[0] No elements of meaning conveyed; no relation to the Latin at all</p> <p>Add up the sectional marks to give a subtotal out of 28, then add marks (0,1,2) for fluency of translation to give a total out of 30.</p> <p>Marks for fluency of English should be awarded as follows, for improvements on a literal translation (please tick elements credited):</p> <p>[2] Expressed fluently and stylishly: consistently successful</p> <p>[1] Occasional improvements on a literal translation</p> <p>[0] No or very little improvement on a literal translation</p> <p>Write the total out of 50 in the right-hand margin. Ring this total.</p>	[30]
	Section B Total	[50]

Question Number	Answer	Max Mark
4	<p>1 <i>After he had defeated the Abanni in a small battle, Theodosius quickly marched to a nearby town.</i> <u>Theodosius, Abannis levi in proelio victis</u>, ad vicinum oppidum celeriter contendit.</p> <p>2 <i>He stayed there for several days so that his men might rest, and then advanced into the hills.</i> ibi complures dies mansit/manebat ut <u>sui se reficerent</u>, <u>deinde</u> in colles/montes progressus est.</p> <p>3 <i>But the barbarians had occupied these and, since he did not know how he could go past the enemy, he started to withdraw.</i> <u>quibus</u> tamen a barbaris <u>occupatis</u>, cum nesciret quomodo hostes <u>praeterire</u> posset (<u>praeteriret</u>) se <u>recipere</u> incipit.</p> <p>4 <i>With a menacing cry, the enemy suddenly attacked. Theodosius' men were defeated in the first attack and driven back.</i> <u>at minaci</u> clamore hostes subito <u>impetum fecerunt</u>; milites Theodosii primo impetu <u>victi</u> repulsi sunt.</p> <p>5 <i>He urged his men to stand firm and was so courageous that his men took heart and returned to the fight.</i> <u>ille autem</u> suos ut <u>perstarent hortatus</u>, tam fortis erat ut <u>animis reffectis</u> ad pugnam redirent.</p> <p>6 <i>After a long and fierce fight he broke through the barbarians' line.</i> postquam diu acriterque <u>pugnatum est</u>, (per) aciem barbarorum <u>perrupit</u>.</p> <p>7 <i>He soon reached a fortress in which the barbarians had imprisoned their captives.</i> <u>brevi tempore</u> ad munimentum <u>quoddam</u> pervenit in quo barbari captivos <u>in vincula coniecerant</u>.</p> <p>8 <i>He rescued these alive and promptly killed their captors.</i> hos vivos servavit et <u>eos qui illos ceperant</u> statim necavit.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">8 x 5 = 40 + max.10 style marks</p>	<p>✓ word order; voc; abl abs; prep phr word order</p> <p>✓ voc; voc; omission of et</p> <p>✓ con rel; abl abs; voc; voc</p> <p>✓ con; voc; voc; sub</p> <p>✓ <i>ille; autem</i>; voc; sub; voc/abl abs</p> <p>✓ imp pass; compound</p> <p>✓ voc; voc; voc</p> <p>✓ idiom con rel; abl absol</p>

Question Number	Answer	Max Mark
	<p>Marks for each section should be awarded as follows:</p> <p>[5] All or almost all correct (as agreed at standardisation)</p> <p>[4] Minor errors in accidentence or syntax</p> <p>[3] More serious errors in accidentence or syntax</p> <p>[2] Accidentence / syntax seriously faulty, but not without sense</p> <p>[1] A very small proportion of correct accidentence or syntax</p> <p>[0] No recognisable relation to the English</p> <p>Style Ticks</p> <p>The above are only suggestions (marked by underlining in the MS and an explanation in column 3).</p> <p>Other attempts at connection and subordination, good choice of words and Latinate word order should also be rewarded.</p> <p>These style ticks are vital to the overall mark (= 20% of total).</p> <p>Please tick the element being credited and record the marks for each section in the margin thus: e.g. 4 + 2, 2 + 0.</p> <p>Max.10 style ticks can be credited for the whole passage.</p> <p>Total the basic mark + the style marks separately, then add together thus: e.g. 32 + 4 = 36. Ring this total.</p>	
	Section B Total	[50]

OCR (Oxford Cambridge and RSA Examinations)
1 Hills Road
Cambridge
CB1 2EU

OCR Customer Contact Centre

14 – 19 Qualifications (General)

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

Oxford Cambridge and RSA Examinations
is a Company Limited by Guarantee
Registered in England
Registered Office; 1 Hills Road, Cambridge, CB1 2EU
Registered Company Number: 3484466
OCR is an exempt Charity



OCR (Oxford Cambridge and RSA Examinations)
Head office
Telephone: 01223 552552
Facsimile: 01223 552553

© OCR 2011