OCR
Oxford Cambridge and RSA

GCSE

Latin

Unit **A401/02**: Latin Language 1
(Mythology and Domestic Life) Higher Tier

General Certificate of Secondary Education

Mark Scheme for June 2015

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1. **Annotations**

Annotation	Meaning
BOD	Benefit of doubt
✖	Incorrect point – comprehension questions only
HA	Harmful addition: additional information or alternative incorrect version
▭	Major error in translation
〰	Minor error in translation
REP	Repeated or consequential error
✔	Correct point – comprehension questions only (except for isolated knowledge of vocabulary in Qu 8)
^	Omission mark
Highlight	Work seen and considered which does not harm the response

NB: Please use the on-screen mark confirmation tool (found in Tools → Options).

Question			Answer	Marks	Guidance
1	(a)		She was angry (1).	1	**irata** Accept 'cross'/'irate'/'angered'. Accept superlative. Do not accept 'annoyed'/'irritated'. **erat** Accept: 'She grew angry'/'She became angry'/'She was becoming angry'. Do not accept pluperfect tense. **olim** Ignore.
1	(b)		That Jupiter was not (1) faithful/loyal (1).	2	**Iovem** Accept any reasonable form of the name Jupiter (applies to all names in comprehension questions). Accept 'her husband'/'the king of the gods'. Do not accept 'he'. **esse** Do not accept pluperfect tense. **fidelem** Accept 'trustworthy'/'could be trusted. Accept superlative. Accept : She believed Jupiter not to be faithful. She believed that Jupiter was unfaithful. She did not believe that Jupiter was faithful. She believed that Jupiter was cheating on her. She believed that she was being cheated on = 1/2.

Question			Answer	Marks	Guidance
2	(a)		To leave the sky (1).	1	**e caelo** Accept 'the skies'/'heaven'/'the heavens'. Must be included for the mark. **discedere** Accept 'depart from'. Do not accept 'descend'/'go down'/'come down'.
2	(b)		To find out (herself) (1) what he/Jupiter was doing (1).	2	**cognosceret** Accept 'discover'/'get to know'/'learn'. Do not accept 'know'/'realise'/'understand'/'see'/'recognise'. '*He* wanted to find out…': no mark for wrong subject pronoun. **faceret** Accept imperfect tense or present tense (e.g. 'to find out what Jupiter is doing'). Do not accept perfect tense. Do not accept pluperfect tense (i.e. 'had done', though 'had been doing' is acceptable). Do not accept 'was making'. Do not accept 'what was going on'.
3			Jupiter loved/liked Io (1).	1	Accept 'he loved/liked her'. Accept 'he was in love with her'. Accept 'he was falling in love with her'. Accept 'he began to fall in love with her'. Do not accept 'he fell in love with her'. Accept present tense. Do not accept pluperfect tense (he had loved), but accept 'he had fallen in love with her'.

Question			Answer	Marks	Guidance
4	**(a)**		Prepare (1) a cruel (1) plan (1).	3	Accept direct speech. **consilium** Accept 'idea'. Do not accept 'advice'. **crudele** Accept superlative. Do not accept 'cruelly'. **parabit** Accept 'make'/'devise'/'think up'/'come up with'. Do not accept 'carry out'. '*He* would prepare…': no mark for wrong subject pronoun (unless repeated error).
4	**(b)**		Take (1) the appearance of a cow (1).	2	Accept direct speech. Accept 'Io should disguise herself as a cow' (2). Accept 'Io should change her appearance into a cow' (2). Partly correct: 'She should form into a cow' = 1/2. 'She should take on the shape of a cow *he had captured*' (HA) = 1/2. 'She should *be captured* (HA) in the form of a cow' = 1/2. 'She should capture *a form of cow*' = 1/2. **capere** Accept 'take on'/'adopt'; do not accept 'catch'/'capture' (apart from last example above).
5			C (Juno understood the truth once she had seen the cow.)	1	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
6	*sibi*: Juno (1) *eam:* Io (1)	2	**sibi** Accept 'the goddess'. **eam** Accept 'the nymph'.
7	Because she knew (1) Jupiter (1) would take away (1) the captured cow (1).	4	**sciebat** '*He* knew…': do not accept wrong subject pronoun (unless repeated error). **abducturum esse** Accept 'abduct'/'lead away'/'guide away'. Do not accept 'bring away'/'carry away'/'steal'. **captam vaccam** Accept: 'the captive cow'/'the cow as a captive'/'the taken cow'. Do not accept 'the imprisoned cow'. Accept other correct ways of rendering the perfect participle (e.g. 'the cow he had captured'; 'Jupiter would capture and take away the cow'). Do not accept 'the cow's head'. 'She knew (1) that the cow would be captured (1) and abducted (1)' = 3/4 (Jupiter not mentioned). '*He* knew (0) that *Juno*' (consequential error, so 1)… 'So that Jupiter (1) would not abduct (1) the captured cow (1)' = 3/4.

Question 8: Unseen Translation

Question			Answer	Marks	Guidance	
					Content	**Levels of response**
8	(i)		*Argus Ionem tam diligenter custodiebat ut in paene nullo loco sola ambulare posset.*	4	The passage has been divided into 5 sections, each worth 4 marks. Award up to 4 marks per translated section according to 4-mark marking grid.	**4 mark-grid** **(4)** Correct translation, with one minor error allowed.
	(ii)		*Argo spectante, nympha plurimas horas errabat. tandem vehementer lacrimans*	4	Underline serious errors with a straight line, minor errors with a wavy line. If the section is completely wrong, or part of it cannot be analysed word by word, put a	**(3)** Overall sense clear, with one major AND one minor error, or three minor errors allowed.
	(iii)		*ad flumen patris Inachi advenit. ibi Io nomen suum in terra ungula scripsit,*	4	continuous line under the whole section or part. A word containing more than one error (e.g. wrong case and meaning) should be treated as a maximum of one major error.	**(2)** Part correct, but with overall sense lacking/unclear (see * below). **(1)** No continuous sense correct; isolated knowledge of vocabulary only (see ** below).
					Omissions should be marked with a caret ^. If a whole section is omitted, use NR.	
	(iv)		*ut ostenderet quis esset. deinde deus fluminis magno dolore superatus est.*	4	When one mark is given for isolated knowledge of vocabulary, use ticks to indicate correct meaning of unglossed words (minimum of two ticks required to award one mark).	**(0)** Totally incorrect. * In order to gain 2 marks, the meaning of at least 2 unglossed words (excluding *et*) and some structure must be correct.
	(v)		*'quam miser sum!' exclamavit. 'num filia mea es?'*	4	**Major errors** 1. Any omitted word 2. Unless there is a special ruling, any error of vocabulary, tense, case, person etc. is a major error.	** In order to gain 1 mark, the meaning of at least 2 unglossed words (excluding *et*) must be correct. There is no need for the structure to be clear. **************************************

Question			Answer	Marks	Guidance	
					Content	**Levels of response**
					Minor errors 1. Failure to reproduce proper nouns in the nominative case – penalise once only per name. Ignore any other misspelling of names. Put REP above repeated and consequential errors, which should not be penalised. Pay particular attention to errors repeated from earlier comprehension questions.	**Guidance continued** **Transposition of Active to Passive or vice-versa** 1. If the correct agent/subject is expressed, accept. 2. If the omitted agent is a pronoun, treat as a minor error on each occasion (not a repeated error). Put a wavy line under the verb, not an omission mark.

	All glossed words have been underlined in the following sections:	Marks	Guidance
(i)	*Argus Ionem tam diligenter custodiebat ut in paene nullo loco sola ambulare posset.* Argus was guarding Io so carefully (that) she was able to walk alone in almost no place.	**4**	***tam:*** translated as 'And so'/'So' is a major error. ***tam diligenter:*** accept 'with such care'/'attentively'/'diligently'. **custodiebat:** accept perfect tense. ***Argus…custodiebat***: 2 marks for correct structure if translated correctly (even though rest of sentence may contain several major errors). ***ut***: if *tam* is omitted or mistranslated, accept a purpose rendering of the *ut* clause; *ut* translated as 'and' is a major error. ***paene:*** minor error if omitted, misplaced or mistranslated. ***in nullo loco:*** maximum of one major error: any error (omission/mistranslation) with ***in*** is minor; any error with ***nullo*** is minor (accept 'she could *not* walk in *a* place', but 'she could *not* walk in *the* place' is a minor error); ***loco*** translated as 'space' or made plural is a minor error. ***in paene nullo loco:*** accept 'hardly/barely anywhere'. ***in nullo loco:*** accept 'nowhere'; accept 'she could not walk in any place'; accept 'she could not walk anywhere'. ***posset:*** 'it would be possible for her' is a minor error.

	All glossed words have been underlined in the following sections:	**Marks**	**Guidance**
(ii)	_Argo_ spectante, _nympha_ plurimas horas _errabat_. tandem vehementer lacrimans (With) Argus watching, the nymph was wandering around for very many hours. At last crying loudly	**4**	***Argo spectante:*** lack of subordination/coordination is a major error (maximum of one major error for the ablative absolute) Accept: 'With Argus looking/looking at her' 'While Argus was watching' 'As Argus was watching' 'With the nymph being watched by Argus, she …' 'Argus watched as the nymph…' 'Since Argus was watching' is a minor error. 'Argus watched and the nymph…' is a minor error. ***plurimas:*** 'many'/'several' is a minor error. ***plurimas horas:*** minor error if misplaced or 'for' is omitted. ***errabat:*** accept imperfect or perfect tense. ***tandem:*** accept 'finally'/'in the end'/'eventually'/'at length'. ***vehementer:*** accept 'violently'; 'greatly'/'vehemently' is a minor error. ***lacrimans:*** accept 'weeping'/'sobbing'; 'crying out' is a major error. Accept 'she cried (*as* she arrived)', but 'she cried (*and* arrived)' is a minor error; 'she cried (*when/after* she arrived) is a major error.

	All glossed words have been underlined in the following sections:	**Marks**	**Guidance**
(iii)	*ad <u>flumen</u> patris <u>Inachi</u> advenit. ibi <u>Io</u> nomen suum in terra <u>ungula</u> scripsit,* she arrived at the river of her father Inachus. There Io wrote her name in the ground with her hoof,	**4**	***ad:*** accept 'to' even with 'arrived'. ***advenit:*** accept 'arrived'/'reached'/'came', but 'went' is a minor error; '*he* arrived' is a minor error; present tense is a minor error. ***Inachi:*** translated as 'the river god' is a minor error. ***ibi:*** 'here' is a minor error; 'where' is a major error. ***suum:*** 'Io wrote *his* name' is a major error. ***terra***: accept 'earth'/'ground'/'land'; do not accept 'country'. ***ungula:*** accept as nominative ('the hoof wrote'), but wrong case of Io is major error (not REP). ***scripsit***: '*she* (not Io) wrote' is a minor error.
(iv)	*ut ostenderet quis esset. deinde deus <u>fluminis</u> magno <u>dolore</u> superatus est.* in order to show who she was. Then the god of the river was overcome by great grief.	**4**	***ut ostenderet:*** maximum of one major error. Accept 'so that she might show', but 'so that she *could* show' is a minor error; 'so that she *was* showing' is a minor error. ***quis esset:*** maximum of one major error. Accept 'who *it* was'. ***deinde:*** accept 'Next'. ***deus fluminis:*** accept 'the river god'. ***superatus est:*** accept 'was overpowered'/'was overtaken'; 'was taken over'/'was overwhelmed' is a minor error. 'The god of the river, overcome by great grief, (exclaimed)' is a major error.

	All glossed words have been underlined in the following sections:	**Marks**	**Guidance**
			'The god of the river overcame great grief' is a major error (treat the case of 'grief' as consequential. ***magno:*** accept 'big'/'large'; 'very big'/'much'/'a lot of' is a minor error; 'huge'/'massive' is a major error. ***dolore:*** accept 'pain'/'sorrow'.
(v)	*'quam miser sum!' exclamavit.' num filia mea es?'* 'How unhappy I am!' he exclaimed. 'Surely you are not my daughter?'	**4**	***quam:*** 'so' is a major error. ***miser:*** accept 'unhappy'/'miserable'/'sad'/'wretched'. ***quam miser sum:*** maximum of 2 major errors. ***exclamavit:*** accept 'shouted out'/'cried out'; 'shouted'/'cried' is a minor error.

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
9	That the father (1) was sadder (1) than the daughter (1).	3	**tristiorem** Insist on the comparative. Accept 'more unhappy'. **filia** Accept 'Io'. Do not accept 'girl' (unless repeated from Q8). 'The daughter was sadder than the father' = 2/3 'The girl/she was sadder than the father' = 1/3. 'The daughter was sadder than him' = 1/3.
10	▪ To look for Argus (1) ▪ To destroy him (1)	2	Accept reversal of the 2 verbs. Argus must be mentioned in the 1st point. **peteret** Accept 'seek'/'search for'/'make for'/'go for'/'attack'/'go and find'/'try to find'; do not accept 'ask for'/'beg for'/'find'. **deleret** Do not accept 'kill'/'get rid of'. Accept 'He asked for Argus to be attacked and destroyed' (= 2 marks).
11	Because Mercury/he told (1) (such) a long (1) story (1).	3	**narravit** Accept 'narrated'/'related'/'recounted'; do not accept 'said'/'read'. Accept imperfect tense/pluperfect tense. Accept 'the messenger' as the subject of the verb. Accept 'He was told'. *fabulam longam: longam* must be translated as an adjective describing *fabulam*; do not accept 'for so long'.

Question			Answer	Marks	Guidance
					'Because Mercury's story (1) was so long (1) = 2 marks.
12			A (Argus died after his head was cut off.)	1	
13	(a)		That she ought (1) to be punished (1).	2	**debere** Accept 'should'/'must'/'had to'/'needed to'; do not accept 'owe'. *puniri:* do not accept 'pay the penalty'. 'That she should also punish Io' = 1/2
13	(b)		To kill her/Io (1).	1	
14			With the greatest (1) skill/art (1).	2	*summa arte:* accept 'with the greatest of skills'; '(very) skilfully' = 1 mark; 'she was skilled/skilful' = 1 mark. *arte:* insist on the ablative/'by means of'/'using' vel sim. *summa:* accept 'the utmost'/'the highest'/'top'; do not accept 'very great'/'great'/'a lot of'/'best'.
15	(a)		She was made/became a girl (1).	1	Accept 'She was made into a girl'. Accept 'She was changed/turned back into a girl'. Accept 'She was a girl again', but do not accept 'She was a girl'.
15	(b)		She is said (1) to be a goddess (1).	2	Accept 'People say that she is a goddess'. Accept 'She is spoken of as being a goddess'. Accept 'It is said that she is a goddess'. 'It *was* said that she was a goddess' = 1/2. 'She is a goddess' = 1/2. NB: 'goddess' alone is insufficient.

Question			Answer	Marks	Guidance
16			Examples: soloist – musician who performs alone decapitate – to behead cap – a type of covering for the head captain – a person who is at the head of or in authority over others	4	One mark for the derivative and one for its meaning. Accept other valid derivatives (accept any recognisable spelling of the derivative). If the derivative is incorrect, but the meaning of the derivative is correct, award one mark. If the derivative and meaning are clearly transposed, award one mark. The meaning of the derivative must have a sufficiently clear explanation, and, if unclear, be the same part of speech. If a second, incorrect meaning is given, no mark can be awarded. sola: do not accept isolate (from insula) or derivatives from *sol, solis* m; give BOD for 'alone' as definition of 'solitude'. caput: do not accept derivatives from *capio, capere*

All questions test AO1.

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