



GCSE MARKING SCHEME

SUMMER 2023

LATIN - COMPONENT 1
C990U10-1

INTRODUCTION

This marking scheme was used by WJEC for the 2023 examination. It was finalised after detailed discussion at examiners' conferences by all the examiners involved in the assessment. The conference was held shortly after the paper was taken so that reference could be made to the full range of candidates' responses, with photocopied scripts forming the basis of discussion. The aim of the conference was to ensure that the marking scheme was interpreted and applied in the same way by all examiners.

It is hoped that this information will be of assistance to centres but it is recognised at the same time that, without the benefit of participation in the examiners' conference, teachers may have different views on certain matters of detail or interpretation.

WJEC regrets that it cannot enter into any discussion or correspondence about this marking scheme.

EDUQAS GCSE LATIN
COMPONENT 1: LATIN LANGUAGE
SUMMER 2023 MARK SCHEME

All marks on this paper assessed AO1.

Section A

Marking Instructions for comprehension questions.

- Please remember that learners are working under pressure and credit should be given for answers which are not word for word as in the mark scheme but which convey the same information.
- For example, where a literal translation would be 'at last she caught sight of him', a perfectly acceptable answer would be 'at last she found him'.

1. (a) a Greek king / king of the Greeks / king of Greece [1]
- (b) very / most (1) beautiful (1) [2]
- (c) A, D [2]
- (d) he was the son (1)
of the Trojan king / of the king of Troy / of the king of the Trojans (1) [2]
- (e) (i) he loved her / fell in love (with her) / was in love [1]
(ii) she was more beautiful (1) than (all) the Trojan women (1)
(he had never seen a more beautiful woman = 1) [2]
- (f) A, D, E [3]
- (g) (i) find his / the wife / Helen / the queen / her / he searched for his wife
(etc.) in vain [1]
(ii) D [1]
- (h) (i) Helen / his mistress / the queen / her (1) leaving / going away /
departing (1) (escaping = 0) with Paris (1) [3]
(ii) he was very / most (1) angry / irate (1) (irritated = 0) [2]

Total: [20]

Principles of marking the unseen translation

The following should be read in conjunction with the detailed word list supplied as part of each mark scheme.

- Each Latin word carries a point or points, according to its difficulty.
- Exceptions are the meaning element of glossed words and repeated words. Italics indicate where a word or an element carries no marks.
- Uninflected words carry **one** point for the meaning (if correct in the context).
- Nouns and adjectives carry **one** point.
- Comparatives and superlatives carry **two** points.
- Finite verbs carry **two** points.
- Infinitives carry **one** point.
- Prepositions are linked to their noun or pronoun and carry **no** separate point.
- Proper names as subject are linked to their verb and carry **no** separate point.
- Ignorance of the meaning of a repeated word should be ignored after the first occurrence. To help with this, the stem of a repeated word will be in italics after its first occurrence.
- The specimen translation is only a guide to the meaning; it is the sense, not the constructions, that is being assessed. Thus, for example, a change from active to passive is acceptable, provided that the agent is expressed.
- There must be a points total placed for each section in the right-hand margin. Where the complete section is clearly totally correct, a points total in the margin is sufficient; there is no need to put the points above individual words.
- A vertical line should be drawn in the learner's answer to indicate the end of each section. Please check that the number of point totals placed in the margin is the same as the number of sections.
- It is important that you double check your addition both of the points within each section and the points total in the right-hand margin.
- The points total should be scaled by a factor of 3 to a mark out of 35, using the conversion table supplied.

2. Mark in accordance with the detailed variations on the following five pages (to be further discussed and agreed at the Examiners' Meeting).

1 1 1 1 [4]
Menelaus uxorem recipere volebat.

1 1 1 1 1 1 [6]
nuntios igitur ad_urbes Graeciae misit;

1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 [11]
qui duces urbium oraverunt ut milites navesque pararent.

1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 [9]
hoc placuit ducibus, qui amici Menelai erant.

1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 [13]
Menelaus, cum tot milites ducere nollet, fratri Agamemnoni persuasit ut eos duceret.

1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 [9]
ille enim fortis erat, maioremque exercitum habebat.

1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 [9]
mox multa milia militum per_Graeciam iter facere coeperunt.

1 1 1 1 1 1 1 [7]
Agamemnon eos rogaverat ut Aulem festinarent;

1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 [13]
nam Aulis tantum portum habebat ut plurimae naves ibi sine_periculo convenire possent.

1 1 1 1 1 1 1 [7]
tandem duo fratres ad_locum illum advenerunt;

1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 [8]
postquam cognoverunt quot homines adessent, gaudebant.

1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 [9]
putaverunt enim se Troianos brevi tempore facile vincere posse.

Total:105

[6+6 sections]

Divide by 3 using conversion table to get total out of [35]

Conversion table: 105 - 35

105	35	70	23	35	12
104	35	69	23	34	11
103	34	68	23	33	11
102	34	67	22	32	11
101	34	66	22	31	10
100	33	65	22	30	10
99	33	64	21	29	10
98	33	63	21	28	9
97	32	62	21	27	9
96	32	61	20	26	9
95	32	60	20	25	8
94	31	59	20	24	8
93	31	58	19	23	8
92	31	57	19	22	7
91	30	56	19	21	7
90	30	55	18	20	7
89	30	54	18	19	6
88	29	53	18	18	6
87	29	52	17	17	6
86	29	51	17	16	5
85	28	50	17	15	5
84	28	49	16	14	5
83	28	48	16	13	4
82	27	47	16	12	4
81	27	46	15	11	4
80	27	45	15	10	3
79	26	44	15	9	3
78	26	43	14	8	3
77	26	42	14	7	2
76	25	41	14	6	2
75	25	40	13	5	2
74	25	39	13	4	1
73	24	38	13	3	1
72	24	37	12	2	1
71	24	36	12	1	0

<i>Menelaus volebat</i>	want / wish = 1 Menelaus + 3 rd singular past = 1
<i>recipere uxorem.</i>	infinitive = 1 wife + object of <i>recipere</i> = 1 (Menelaus wanted his wife back = 3)
<i>misit nuntios igitur</i>	send = 1; 3 rd singular past simple = 1 messenger / message + plural object of <i>misit</i> = 1 (announcement = 0) therefore / and so = 1
<i>ad_urbes Graeciae;</i>	to cities = 1 genitive singular = 1 (Greek cities = OK; cities in Greece = OK)
<i>qui oraverunt</i>	they / these + subject of <i>oraverunt</i> = 1 (who = 0 unless following a comma) beg / ask = 1; 3 rd plural past simple = 1
<i>duces urbium</i>	leaders + object of <i>oraverunt</i> = 1 genitive plural = 1 (city leaders = OK)
<i>ut parent</i>	to / that (correctly used to express indirect command) = 1 (so that = 0) (i.e. 'to prepare' / 'that they should prepare') prepare / provide = 1; infinitive / 3 rd plural past = 1 (and they prepared = 2/3; that they might prepare = 2/3)
<i>milites navesque.</i>	soldiers + object of <i>parent</i> = 1 and (in correct position) = 1 ships + object of <i>parent</i> = 1 (ships and soldiers = OK)
<i>hoc placuit ducibus,</i>	this (thing / fact) + subject of <i>placuit</i> = 1; please / delight = 1; 3 rd singular past simple = 1 plural object of <i>placuit</i> = 1 (the leaders were happy with this / the leaders were pleased by this / the leaders agreed to this = OK)
<i>qui erant</i>	who + subject of <i>erant</i> = 1 be = 1; 3 rd plural past = 1
<i>amici Menelai.</i>	friends + complement of <i>erant</i> = 1 genitive singular = 1 (friends with Menelaus = OK)
<i>cum nollet</i>	since / because / as = 1 (when = 0) not want / be unwilling / refuse = 1; 3 rd singular past = 1
<i>ducere tot milites,</i>	to lead / to command = 1 so many + agreement = 1 plural object of <i>ducere</i> = 1

<i>Menelaus persuasit</i>	persuade = 1; Menelaus + past simple = 1
<i>fratri Agamemnoni</i>	brother + singular object of <i>persuasit</i> = 1 singular apposition = 1
<i>ut duceret eos.</i>	to / that (correctly used to express indirect command) = 1 (so that = 0) infinitive / 3 rd singular past = 1 them + object of <i>duceret</i> = 1 (see above for examples)
<i>ille enim erat fortis,</i>	for (in correct position) = 1 he / that man + subject of <i>erat</i> = 1 3 rd singular past = 1 brave /strong + agreement = 1 (they were = 1 / 2)
<i>habebatque maiorem exercitum.</i>	have = 1; 3 rd singular past = 1 (having = 1 / 2) large / great / big + agreement = 1; comparative = 1 (major = 1 / 2, better = 1 / 2) singular object of <i>habebat</i> = 1
<i>mox multa milia</i>	soon = 1 many + agreement = 1 thousands + subject of <i>coeperunt</i> = 1 (many soldiers (as subject) = 1)
<i>militum coeperunt</i>	genitive plural = 1 begin / start = 1; 3 rd plural past simple = 1
<i>facere iter</i>	to make = 1 (to do = 0) a journey = 1 (route = 0) (to travel / march / go / make their way = 2) (to journey = OK unless <i>facere</i> is translated separately)
<i>per_Graeciam.</i>	through / across Greece = 1
<i>Agamemnon rogaverat eos</i>	ask = 1; Agamemnon + singular pluperfect = 1 them + object of <i>rogaverat</i> = 1
<i>ut festinarent Aulem;</i>	to / that (correctly used to express indirect command) = 1 (so that = 0) hurry / hasten = 1; (run = 0) infinitive / 3 rd plural past = 1 to Aulis = 1 (for examples of ind. com. see above)
<i>nam Aulis habebat</i>	for / as / since = 1 Aulis + 3 rd singular past = 1
<i>tantum portum</i>	so great a / such a great / big / large + agreement = 1 singular object of <i>habebat</i> = 1

ut plurimae <i>naves</i>	that (result only) = 1 (so that = 0) many + agreement = 1; superlative = 1 (i.e. 'very many / most') plural subject of <i>possent</i> = 1
<i>possent</i> <i>convenire</i> ibi	can / be able = 1; 3 rd plural past = 1 (to) meet / come together / gather / convene = 1 there = 1
<i>sine</i> _periculo.	without danger = 1
<i>tandem</i> duo <i>fratres</i>	at last / finally = 1 two + agreement = 1 plural subject of <i>advenerunt</i> = 1
<i>advenerunt</i> ad_locum illum;	arrive / reach / come to = 1; 3 rd plural past simple = 1 to (the) place = 1 that + agreement = 1 (this = 0)
<i>postquam</i> <i>cognoverunt</i>	after / when / once = 1 find out / learn / realise / notice / get to know / recognise = 1; (understand / know = 0) 3 rd plural past = 1
<i>quot</i> <i>homines</i> <i>adessent</i> ,	how many + agreement = 1 men / soldiers / people + subject of <i>adessent</i> = 1 be present / be there = 1; 3 rd plural past indicative = 1 (there were = 1 / 2)
<i>gaudebant</i> .	3 rd plural past = 1
<i>putaverunt</i> <i>enim</i>	think = 1; 3 rd plural past simple = 1
<i>se</i> <i>posse</i> <i>facile</i>	(that) they + subject of <i>posse</i> = 1 (they themselves = 0) could = 1 (Allow 'themselves to be able'; but 'they themselves' loses the mark for <i>se</i> .) (they would be able = OK) easily = 1
<i>vincere</i> <i>Troianos</i>	to defeat / conquer / beat / subdue / win against = 1 (win / win over = 0) plural object of <i>vincere</i> = 1
<i>brevi</i> <i>tempore</i> .	short / brief + agreement = 1 in / within / after ... time = 1

3. (a) (i) (the / those / his) soldiers (1) (army = 0) [2]
 who had not yet arrived / come (1)
- (ii) led to / on a hunt (1) his friends (1) / (took his friends hunting = 2; [2]
 hunted with his friends = 1; went hunting with his friends = 1)
- (iii) military / militia / militant / etc. [1]
- (b) B, D, E [3]
- (c) (i) a goddess (god = 0) [1]
 (ii) very (1) sad / upset (1) [2]
 (iii) that stag / the stag killed by Agamemnon (1)
 was sacred **to her** (1) [2]
- (d) B [1]
- (e) (i) she made the winds (1) blow the wrong way (1) [2]
 (she blew the winds the wrong way / against them = OK)
- (ii) so that the sailors / Greeks (1) (ships = 0) [3]
 could not (1) sail to Troy (1)
- (iii) they were forced / compelled / had (1)
 to stay in the harbour (1)
 so that the sailors / Greeks (1) (ships = 0)
 could not sail (to Troy) (1)
 (they were stuck in / confined to the harbour = 2)
 (they remained in the harbour = 1) [2]
- (f) (i) they had no food [1]
 (ii) he didn't know (1)
 what he should / ought / must / had / to (1) (could = 0) do (1) [3]
- (g) B, D, F, G [4]
- (h) (i) they persuaded Agamemnon / him (1) to call his daughter (1) [3]
 and kill her (1) (to kill his called daughter = 2)
- (ii) he didn't want to (do this) [1]
- (i) they left / proceeded / progressed / advanced / set off / went (1)
 from the harbour (1) [2]

Total: [35]

Section B

Marking instructions for Section B

- For the translation into Latin, award one mark for an accurate stem and one for the correct ending of each word. Halve the total, rounding up if necessary. NB Candidates may use Latin words that are not in the DVL.
- Rubric infringement: if candidates attempt both question 4 and question 5, mark both and refer to instructions given at the Examiners' Meeting.

EITHER

4. (a) postulat (2) praemium (2) [4]
- (b) nuntii (2) narrabant / narraverunt (2) fabulam (2) diram (2)
(nuntius narravit / narrabat = 3 / 4) [8]
- (c) multae (2) feminae (2) intrabant (2) tabernam (2) [8]
- Total: 20 / 2 = [10]

OR

5. (a) *in urbem* is accusative / means 'into' (1)
in urbe is ablative / means 'in' (1)
(one is accusative, one ablative = 1;
If correct cases are given but with wrong meanings, = 1) [2]
- (b) *stultissimus* is superlative / means 'very stupid' (1)
stultus is positive / ordinary / means 'stupid' (1) [2]
- (c) *miles* [1]
- (d) *hostes* / *portas* [1]
- (e) singular: *volebat* / *erat* (1)
plural: *timebant* / *manebant* (1) [2]
- (f) *festinaverunt* / *aperuit* / *necaverunt* / *clausit* (any 2) [2]
- Total: [10]

Total mark for Section B: [10]