

Oxford Cambridge and RSA Examinations
General Certificate of Secondary Education

LATIN
PAPER 3 (LANGUAGE 2)
HIGHER TIER

1942/3

Specimen Paper 2003

Additional materials: Answer booklet.
Candidates answer on the answer booklet.

TIME 1 hour 30 minutes.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Write your name, Centre number and Candidate number in the spaces provided in the answer booklet.
- Answer **either** Section A **or** Section B.
- Write your answers, in blue or black ink, in the spaces provided on the answer booklet.
- Read each question carefully and make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

- The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.
- The total number of marks for this paper is **40**.

Section A

Translate into English. Write your translation on alternate lines.

The two sons of Tarquinius Superbus are outwitted by their cousin, Brutus, who becomes the first Roman consul.

ultimus rex Romanorum erat Tarquinius Superbus, vir nec iustus nec populo carus. olim, cum regeret, serpens, pavimentum regiae transiens, ab omnibus conspectus est. rex, hoc prodigio territus, duos filios per ignotas eo tempore terras ad Graeciam misit ut deum Apollinem rogaret quid nunc sibi faciendum esset. quod tamen filiis confidere non solebat, Brutum, filium sororis suae, comitem cum eis misit.

responso Apollinis audito, duo iuvenes deum rogaverunt uter Romae rex futurus esset. eis respondit eum qui osculum matri primus dedisset potestatem Romae summam habiturum esse. deinde fratres ad matrem suam quam celerrime festinaverunt ut oraculo parerent. sed Brutus ad terram cecidit et eam, quam communem omnium hominum matrem credebat, osculatus est. postea, Tarquinius expulso, nullo e civibus resistente, consul factus est.

(based on a story by LIVY)

Tarquinius Superbus, Tarquinius Superbi (m) = Tarquinius Superbus

iustus, iusta, iustum = just

serpens, serpentis (f) = serpent

pavimentum, pavimenti (n) = floor

regia, regiae (f) = palace

transeo, transire, transii, transitus = I go across

prodigium, prodigii (n) = omen

ignotus, ignota, ignotum = unknown

Graecia, Graeciae (f) = Greece

Apollo, Apollinis (m) = Apollo

confido, confidere, confisus sum + dative = I trust

responsum, responsi (n) = reply

uter, utra, utrum? = which (of two)?

osculum, osculi (n) = kiss

oraculum, oraculi (n) = oracle

cado, cadere, cecidi, casus = I fall

communis, communis, commune = common, shared

osculor, osculari, osculatus sum = I kiss

expello, expellere, expuli, expulsus = I expel

Section B

Translate the following passage into Latin. Write your translation on alternate lines.

Once Cincinnatus, who had been a very famous Roman leader many years before, but was now only a poor farmer and had a small farm and a few oxen, was working in the fields. Suddenly he saw several armed men quickly approaching him. When they had now reached him, he asked them who they were and why they had come there. They replied that they had been sent to him by the Senate. 'Rome,' they said, 'is in such great danger that the Senate begs you to return with us and lead the army against the enemy.' Having heard this, Cincinnatus immediately left his plough and set out for Rome to become dictator.

Names

Cincinnatus = *Cincinnatus, Cincinnati* (m)

Glossary

farm = *fundus, fundi* (m)

plough = *aratrum, aratri* (n)

dictator = *dictator, dictatoris* (m)

[Total mark available: 40]

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MARK SCHEME

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NOTES ON MARKING UNSEEN TRANSLATION

The principle of marking the unseen is to reflect the proportion of sense rendered accurately. This is known as **positive marking**.

The scheme can be used in two ways, which, if properly applied, should yield exactly the same mark for any script, since the totals are the same for each section. The differences are as follows:

(a) the word-based model: here each Latin word (unless a simple name, a glossed or repeated word) is allocated $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 or $1\frac{1}{2}$ marks according to its difficulty. Uninflected words usually carry $\frac{1}{2}$ mark for the meaning. Where 1 mark is allocated, $\frac{1}{2}$ will be for meaning, and $\frac{1}{2}$ for syntactical relationship. Where $1\frac{1}{2}$ marks are allocated (usually verbs), $\frac{1}{2}$ will be for meaning, $\frac{1}{2}$ for tense, and $\frac{1}{2}$ for voice or mood. Italics indicate where a word or element carries no mark.

This is a very precise scheme but is time-consuming. It is recommended, therefore, that it be used principally in the case of poor scripts, where using the other scheme requires excessive calculation or estimation of the proportion of sense.

(b) the clause-based model: this is similar to traditional schemes. Each sentence or clause carries a total mark according to its length. A proportion of this total should be awarded to reflect precisely the proportion of sense that the candidate has rendered accurately.

This is by far the easier scheme to use in the case of good scripts with few errors, since only a small number of marks needs to be written on the script.

The two schemes should **not** be used together, since this will inevitably lead to confusion. A quick glance at a script should be sufficient to show which is the appropriate scheme to use. However, in cases of doubt, when a good script contains a poorly-done clause, reference can be made to the word-based model for guidance.

Other points:

1. Ignorance of the meaning of the same word should not be penalised more than once. To assist here, a repeated word should have its stem in italics in the marking scheme.
2. Remember that a verb whose meaning is wrongly translated can still earn marks for correct tense, mood or voice.
3. With the demise of SPAG, the spelling of proper names is once again part of the unseen marking scheme. Thus if a name is not given its nominative case in the translation, it should lose its $\frac{1}{2}$ mark (if it carries a mark at all).

Section A

2 2 1 2 2 1 1 1 2 2 [16]
ultimus rex Romanorum erat Tarquinius Superbus, vir nec iustus nec populo carus.

1 1 4 1 1 3 1 2 4 [18]
olim, cum regeret, serpens, pavimentum regiae transiens, ab omnibus conspectus est.

2 2 4 1 2 1 1 2 2 2 1 4
rex, hoc prodigio territus, duos filios per ignotas eo tempore terras ad Graeciam misit

2 4 2 1 2 4 [39]
ut deum Apollinem rogaret quid nunc sibi faciendum esset.

1 1 2 1 4 1 1 2 1 2 1 1 3 [21]
quod tamen filiis confidere non solebat, Brutum, filium sororis suae, comitem cum eis misit.

4 2 2 4 2 2 4 [20]
responso Apollinis audito, duo iuvenes deum rogaverunt uter Romae rex futurus esset.

2 4 2 1 1 2 2 4
eis respondit eum qui osculum matri primus dedisset

2 2 2 4 [28]
potestatem Romae summam habiturum esse.

1 2 1 2 1 4 4 4 [19]
deinde fratres ad matrem suam quam celerrime festinaverunt ut oraculo parerent.

1 2 3 2
sed Brutus ad terram cecidit et eam,

1 1 2 2 2 4 1 [21]
quam communem omnium hominum matrem credebat, osculatus est.

1 3 2 2 4 2 4 [18]
postea, Tarquino expulso, nullo e civibus resistente, consul factus est.

[200 / 5 = 40]

Section B

1 1 4 2 2 1 2 1
olim Cincinnatus, qui fuerat clarissimus dux Romanus multis ante

2 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 1
annis sed nunc pauper quidem agricola erat et parvum fundum et

2 2 4 2 4 1 2 2
paucos boves habebat, in agris laborabat. subito complures viros

2 2 1 4 4 1 1 2 1
armatos sibi celeriter appropinquantes vidit. cum ad eum iam

4 2 4 1 4 1 2 4 4
pervenissent, eos rogavit qui essent et cur eo venissent. responderunt

2 1 2 1 2 4 4 2 2
se a senatu ad eum missos esse. 'Roma,' inquiunt, 'est in tanto

2 1 2 2 4 1 2 1 4 2 1
periculo ut senatus te oret ut nobiscum redeas et exercitum contra

2 4 2 4 1 4
hostes ducas.' hoc audito, Cincinnatus aratrum statim reliquit et

2 4 1 4
Romam profectus est ut dictator fieret.

[160 / 4 = 40]

Deduct 1 mark for each element of a word which is incorrect.