



Independent Schools
Examinations Board

COMMON ENTRANCE EXAMINATION AT 13+

LATIN

MARK SCHEME

This is a suggested, not a prescriptive, mark scheme.

Thursday 8 November 2012



LEVEL 1

| Q. | Answer | Mark | Additional Guidance |
|--------|--|--|---|
| 1. (a) | big/great | 1 | |
| (b) | they remained/stayed near the town of Troy | 2 | were remaining/staying acceptable |
| (c) | spears and arrows | 2 | |
| (d) | no, because they did not destroy the walls | 2 | |
| (e) | the gods | 1 | |
| (f) | tired | 1 | |
| (g) | mox | 1 | |
| (h) | they killed the women, boys and girls | 4 | |
| (i) | he did not fear them | 1 | |
| | | 15 | |
| 2. | <u>Aeneas</u> mox cum sociis perterritis ex oppido <u>Troia</u> navigavit. ad terram novam navigare et oppidum clarum aedificare cupivit. | 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 2 | underlined words are to be glossed or to be gleaned from the title of the passage; no credit is therefore allocated for the simple translation of these unless the candidate is required to deduce a particular form of the glossing <i>basic scheme:</i> 1 mark per word 2 marks per verb, with discretion as judged necessary the total out of 60 should then be halved <i>specimen translation:</i> Aeneas soon with his frightened allies sailed out of the town of Troy. He desired to sail to a new land and to build a famous town. Juno, however, the queen of the gods, did not like |

| Q. | Answer | Mark | Additional Guidance |
|--------------|--|------------------|---|
| 2. cont. | cibum | 1 | |
| | et | 1 | |
| | aquam | 1 | |
| | statim | 1 | |
| | habere | 2 | |
| | magnopere | 1 | |
| | cupiverunt. | 2 | |
| | | 60/2 = 30 | |
| 3. (a) (i) | igitur/mox/ibi | 1 | |
| | (ii) deinde/et/etiam | 1 | |
| (b) | subject = Aeneas | 1 | |
| | object = socios | 1 | |
| (c) | fields | 1 | |
| | <i>agriculture</i> is a term for being involved with farming or using fields for cultivating crops, etc. | 2 | |
| (d) | accusative | 1 | |
| | after the preposition ad | 1 | |
| (e) | imperfect | 1 | |
| (f) | vocat | 1 | |
| (g) | perfect | 1 | |
| | third person | 1 | |
| (h) (i) | nautam monent. | 3 | { 1 mark per correct word { 1 mark for verb at end |
| | (ii) puer poetam laudat. | 4 | |
| | | 20 | |
| 4. | <i>see page 5</i> | 10 | |
| Total | | 75 | |

Mark descriptors for questions 4 (i)

| Marks | Descriptor |
|--------------|---|
| 8 | As full a response as can reasonably be expected in the time available; all information given is relevant, accurate and from the required perspective (e.g. in role if required by the question); written English and presentation good. |
| 7–6 | A good range of relevant information, but which omits one or two important basic facts; fails to write from the correct perspective when required, or has major inaccuracies in written English or presentation. |
| 5–4 | Contains only about half the relevant information which could reasonably be expected at this level; recall of detail may be seriously inaccurate in important respects; appropriateness of perspective, written English and presentation may be taken into account. |
| 3–2 | Contains only one or two pieces of accurately-recalled relevant information; appropriateness of perspective, written English and presentation may be taken into account. |
| 1 | Minimal response containing no more than one piece of fairly accurate relevant information. |
| 0 | No accurate or relevant information given, even though written English and presentation are good. |

Mark descriptors for questions 4 (ii)

| Marks | Descriptor |
|--------------|--|
| 2 | A response which fully answers the question, i.e. normally two points supported by relevant facts; these facts should be additional to those made in response to part (i) and should be used evidentially. |
| 1 | A partial response, supported by one relevant fact used evidentially. |
| 0 | A response which fails to answer the question and contains no relevant facts. |

LEVEL 2

| Q. | Answer | Mark | Additional Guidance |
|--------|--|--|---|
| 1. (a) | very/most savage | 2 | |
| (b) | king | 1 | |
| (c) | brave and bold | 2 | |
| (d) | he terrified them for a long time | 2 | |
| (e) | land and sea | 2 | |
| (f) | he destroyed them | 1 | |
| (g) | he collected new troops/forces | 2 | |
| (h) | don't be afraid! | 2 | |
| (i) | the Romans could win/the Romans could defeat Pyrrhus | 1 | |
| | | 15 | |
| 2. | diu Romani et Graeci pugnaverunt; nemo tamen in bello vicit. tandem miles Graecus ad <u>castra</u> | 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 | underlined words are to be glossed or to be gleaned from the title of the passage; no credit is therefore allocated for the simple translation of these unless the candidate is required to deduce a particular form of the glossing <i>basic scheme:</i> 1 mark per word 2 marks per verb, with discretion as judged necessary the total out of 60 should then be halved <i>specimen translation:</i> The Romans and Greeks fought for a long time; however; no one won in the war. At last a Greek soldier arrived at the Roman camp. The |

| Q. | Answer | Mark | Additional Guidance |
|----------|--|--|--|
| 2. cont. | Romanorum advenit. Romani eum sine mora ceperunt. tum miles clamavit: 'O Romani, nonne <u>Pyrrhum</u> necare omnes cupitis? ego amicus regis sum. da mihi pecuniam! deinde regem occidam.' <u>Fabricius</u> tamen, | 1 2 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 | Romans captured him without delay but the frightened soldier shouted: 'Romans, surely you all desire to kill Pyrrhus? I am a friend of the king. Give me money! Then I will kill the king.' When, however, Fabricius heard these words, he was very angry. |

| Q. | Answer | Mark | Additional Guidance |
|--------------|--|------------------|---|
| 2. cont. | ubi | 1 | |
| | haec | 1 | |
| | verba | 1 | |
| | audivit, | 2 | |
| | iratissimus | 2 | |
| | fuit. | 2 | |
| | | 60/2 = 30 | |
| 3. (a) (i) | ad | 1 | |
| | (ii) miserrime | 1 | |
| | (iii) reducere | 1 | |
| (b) | third person | 1 | |
| | perfect | 1 | |
| | iubeo | 1 | |
| (c) | clamabat | 1 | |
| (d) | (the) enemy <i>hostile</i> means being unfriendly to someone, or being someone's enemy | 3 | |
| (e) | ablative | 1 | |
| | after the preposition de | 1 | |
| (f) (i) | agricolae ancillas laudabant. | 4 | { 1 mark per correct word { 1 mark for verb at end |
| | (ii) socii pecuniam habent. | 4 | |
| | | 20 | |
| 4. | <i>see page 5</i> | 10 | |
| Total | | 75 | |

LEVEL 3

| Q. | Answer | Mark | Additional Guidance |
|--------|--|---|--|
| 1. (a) | very well known | 2 | |
| (b) | very many | 2 | |
| (c) | many years | 2 | |
| (d) | he often defeated the Romans | 2 | |
| (e) | to return (to Rome) | 1 | |
| (f) | destroy the fields and land | 2 | |
| (g) | to sail to Africa with his troops | 2 | |
| (h) | it was attacked by the Romans | 2 | |
| | | 15 | |
| 2. | <u>Scipio</u> in <u>Africa</u> magnis cum copiis oppida urbes -que <u>Poenorum</u> delevit. tandem <u>Hannibal</u> ipse a <u>Poenis</u> ad | 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 | underlined words are glossed or to be gleaned from the title of the passage; no credit is therefore allocated for the simple translation of these unless the candidate is required to deduce a particular form of the glossing <i>basic scheme:</i> 1 mark per word 2 marks per verb, with discretion as judged necessary the total out of 60 should then be halved <i>specimen translation:</i> Scipio, in Africa with great forces, destroyed the towns and cities of the Carthaginians. At last Hannibal himself was ordered to return to Africa quickly by the Carthaginians, in order to defend his homeland and save his citizens. |

| Q. | Answer | Mark | Additional Guidance |
|----------|-------------------|------|--|
| 2. cont. | Africam | 1 | Hannibal did not want to do this, but at last he was forced to lead back all his troops. Then, when Scipio saw Hannibal sadly returning to his own homeland, he was very happy, because the Carthaginians had finally abandoned Italy. |
| | celeriter | 1 | |
| | redire | 2 | |
| | iussus est | 2 | |
| | ut | 1 | |
| | patriam | 1 | |
| | defenderet | 2 | |
| | cives | 1 | |
| | -que | 1 | |
| | servaret. | 2 | |
| | <u>Hannibal</u> | | |
| | hoc | 1 | |
| | facere | 2 | |
| | noluit, | 2 | |
| | sed | 1 | |
| | tandem | 1 | |
| | omnes | 1 | |
| | copias | 1 | |
| | reducere | 2 | |
| | coactus est. | 2 | |
| | tum | 1 | |
| | <u>Scipio,</u> | | |
| | ubi | 1 | |
| | <u>Hannibalem</u> | 1 | |
| | tristem | 1 | |
| | ad | 1 | |
| patriam | 1 | | |

| Q. | Answer | Mark | Additional Guidance |
|--------------|---|------------------|---|
| 2. cont. | suam | 1 | |
| | redeuntem | 2 | |
| | vidit, | 2 | |
| | laetissimus | 1 | |
| | erat, | 2 | |
| | quod | 1 | |
| | <u>Poeni</u> | | |
| | tandem | 1 | |
| | <u>Italiam</u> | 1 | |
| | reliquerant. | 2 | |
| | | 60/2 = 30 | |
| 3. (a) (i) | capere/tradere | 1 | |
| (ii) | iussi sunt | 1 | |
| (iii) | prope | 1 | |
| (b) | vinco | 1 | |
| (c) | alive | 1 | |
| | <i>vivid</i> means true to life or lively | 2 | |
| (d) | dative | 1 | |
| | impero takes the dative case | 1 | |
| (e) | indirect command | 1 | |
| (f) | perfect | 1 | |
| (g) (i) | multi milites in agro laborabant. | 5 | { 1 mark per correct word 1 mark for verb at end no mark for in |
| (ii) | omnes servos punivit. | 4 | |
| | | 20 | |
| 4. | see page 5 | 10 | |
| Total | | 75 | |