LATIN

Sixth Form Examination

Mark Scheme

Section 1

After a successful reign, Romulus disappeared from sight during a storm. Proculus then claimed that Romulus had appeared to him and had ordered him to tell the Romans about their future greatness.

primus rex Romae <u>Romulus</u> fuit, qui aequas leges dedit imperiumque Romanorum auxit. tam sapienter cives regebat ut omnes ei faverent.

olim <u>contionem</u> habebat ad exercitum <u>recensendum</u>. subito, tempestate ingenti orta, <u>Romulus nimbo</u> tam <u>denso</u> celatus est ut conspici non posset. ubi tandem lux clara rediit, cives animadverterunt <u>sedem</u> regis <u>vacuam</u> esse. nemo sciebat quid accidisset; alii verebantur ne mortuus esset, alii putabant deos eum vivum in caelum sustulisse.

postridie autem senator quidam, <u>Proculus</u> nomine, civibus hanc orationem fecit: 'Romulus <u>   </u> prima luce hodie ex caelo ad me descendit. "ad forum festina!" inquit. "nuntia Romam auxilio deorum <u>caput</u> omnium gentium futuram esse; nulli hostes armis nostris resistere poterunt."' hoc audito, quod nemo de fide Pro<u>culi dubitavit</u>, Romani omnes credebant <u>Romulum</u> in caelum ablatum esse. itaque ab illo tempore eum quasi deum co<u>lebant.</u>

Based on Livy 1.16

Names:

Romulus, Romuli (m)	Romulus
Proculus, Proculi (m)	Proculus

Vocabulary:

contio, contionis (f)	assembly, public meeting
recenseo, recensere, recensui, recensus	I review, inspect
nimbus, nimbi (m)	cloud thick
densus, densa, densum	throne empty
sedes, sedis (f)	(here) capital
vacuus, vacua, vacuum	I worship
caput, capitis (n)	
colo, colere, colui, cultus	

1. Translate the first two paragraphs (*primus rex….in caelum sustulisse*). Please use alternate lines. (20 marks)

Up to 4 marks awarded for each section below, marks out of 40 divided by 2. 4 marks = perfect, 3 = one or two mistakes, general sense correct, 2 = a few mistakes, sense confused, 1 = some vocabulary knowledge, sense obscured.

Latin	Guide translation
primus rex Romae Romulus fuit, qui aequas leges dedit imperiumque Romanorum auxit.	Romulus, who made (*accept gave*) fair laws and increased the power of the Romans, was the first king of Rome.
tam sapienter cives regebat ut omnes ei faverent.	He ruled the citizens so wisely that they all supported him.
olim contionem habebat ad exercitum recensendum.	Once, he was holding a meeting to inspect the army.
subito, tempestate ingenti orta,	Suddenly, after a huge storm rose up,
Romulus nimbo tam denso celatus est ut conspici non posset.	Romulus was hidden by a cloud so thick that he could not be seen.
ubi tandem lux clara rediit, cives animadverterunt sedem regis vacuam esse.	At last, when bright light returned, the citizens noticed that the throne of the king was empty.
nemo sciebat quid accidisset; alii verebantur ne mortuus esset,	Nobody knew what had happened; some were afraid that he had died,
alii putabant deos eum vivum in caelum sustulisse.	others thought that the gods had taken him into heaven alive.

2. tam...faverent (line 2): what type of clause is this? (1 mark) result

3. Find and quote another example of the same type of clause from the passage (2 marks)
Romulus nimbo tam denso celatus est ut conspici non posset

4. Find examples of the following in the passage and quote **in full**:

A) an ablative absolute (2 marks) tempestate ingenti orta/ hoc audito

B) two indirect statements (4 marks) cives animadverterunt sedem regis vacuam esse/ alii putabant deos eum vivum in caelum sustulisse/ nuntia Romam auxilio deorum caput omnium gentium futuram esse/ Romani omnes credebant Romulum in caelum ablatum esse

C) an imperative (2 marks) festina/ nuntia

D) a future infinitive (2 marks) futuram esse

E) a fearing clause (2 marks) alii verebantur ne mortuus esset

5. Translate the following sentences into Latin.

5 marks = perfect, 4 marks = 1 error, 3 marks = 2-3 errors, 2 marks = vocab correct, more than 3 grammatical/syntactical errors, 1 mark = limited vocab knowledge only

A) Everybody says that the boys are angry. (5 marks) omnes dicunt pueros iratos esse.

B) The old man, whose wife had died, was very sad. (5 marks) senex, cuius uxor mortua erat, tristissimus erat.

C) The brave soldiers hurried out of the city in order to defeat the enemy. (5 marks) milites fortes ex urbe festinaverunt ut hostes vincerent.

Section 1 total: 50 marks

Section 2

Read the following passage and its translation carefully, then answer the questions below.

Sextus Roscius is on trial for the murder of his father. Cicero is defending him.

quae res igitur tantum istum furorem Sex. Roscio obiecit? 'patri' inquit 'non placebat.' patri non placebat? quam ob causam? necesse est enim eam quoque iustam et magnam et perspicuam fuisse. nam ut illud incredibile est, mortem oblatam esse patri a filio sine plurimis et maximis causis, sic hoc veri simile non est, odio fuisse parenti filium sine causis multis et magnis et necessariis. rursus igitur eodem revertamur et quaeramus quae tanta vitia fuerint in unico filio qua re is patri displiceret. at perspicuum est nullum fuisse. pater igitur amens, qui odisset eum sine causa quem procrearat? at is quidem fuit omnium constantissimus. ergo illud iam perspicuum profecto est, si neque amens pater neque perditus filius fuerit, neque odi causam patri neque sceleris filio fuisse.

What was it, therefore, that caused such great madness in Sextus Roscius? 'He did not please his father,' he* says. He did not please his father? For what reason? For it is necessary that it be a just and important and obvious one. For, just as it is incredible that death should be inflicted on a father by a son without very many and very important reasons, thus it is not true that a son would be hated by his father without many and important and essential reasons. Therefore, let us return to the same point again and ask what vices there were in an only son that were so great that he displeased his father. But it is clear that there were none! Therefore, was his father mad, who hated without reason him, whom he had created? But he was indeed the most sensible of all men! Therefore, from what has been laid out, it is now clear that, if neither the father was mad
nor the son treacherous, there was no reason either for the father's hatred, nor the son's crime.

*the prosecutor

Cicero, *pro Sex. Roscio Amerino*, 13.40-41

1. Quote the word in line 1 that means 'madness' (1 mark) furorem

2. *sic hoc veri simile non est, odio fuisse parenti filium sine causis multis et magnis et necessariis:* describe two ways in which Cicero emphasises his point in this line, referring to the Latin in your answer. (4 marks) accept any two legitimate points (2 marks) which quote relevant Latin (2 marks), e.g. alliteration of multis/magnis, tricolon multis...necessariis, polysyndeton et...et...

3. In what ways does Cicero make his defence of Sextus Roscius convincing? You should refer to the Latin in your answer. You may use the examples that you gave in question 2. (10 marks) marked according to the OCR GCSE mark grid for 10 mark answers i.e.:

9-10—good engagement with the question, developing a range of relevant points. Good range of Latin quotation with discussion. Legible and fluent writing, using appropriate form and register. A well-organised argument.

6-8—some engagement with the question, covering a range of relevant points with some development. Some Latin quotation with discussion. Legible and accurate writing, using appropriate form and register. Argument is organised.

3-5 -limited engagement with the question, making few relevant points. Limited Latin quotation with discussion. Legible and generally accurate writing, not always using appropriate form/register. Argument underdeveloped.

0-2 -little/no engagement with the question. Points made are of little/no relevance. Very little/no Latin quotation or relevant discussion. Writing illegible and/or containing many errors of spelling, punctuation and grammar. Very limited use of appropriate form/register. Little/no clear argument.

Section 2 total: 15 marks

Paper total: 65 marks