

Markscheme

May 2025

Latin

Standard level

Paper 1

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Option A

Prose — Pliny the Elder, *Natural History* 15.43

1. (a) Holding it out to/among enemies [1] is a sign for a pause in fighting [1].
- (b) Award [1] up to [3] for any of the following: it announces happy news/victory; it is added to/accompanies letters; and to the spears/javelins of soldiers; it decorates the fasces/bundles or similar of generals/ emperors.
- (c) When(ever) a victory [1] brings rejoicing [1].
- (d) It is always green (*perpetuo viret*) [1], it brings peace (*pacifera*) [1], it is favoured by Apollo (*grata Apollini*, or accept *spectatissima in monte Parnaso* with translation), [1], it does not get struck by lightning (*fulmine non icitur*) [1].
- (e) Award [1] up to [3] for any of the following: it is honoured; it is held/has a part in triumphs; for these reasons; it is used for fumigation/incense; it is used as purification; for/of/from the slaughter/blood/gore of enemies.

- (f) The [6] for how well the translation conveys the meaning of the passage are awarded using the markbands below.

Marks	Level descriptor
0	The response does not reach a standard described by the descriptors below.
1–2	The response does not adequately communicate the meaning of the text. Lexical and grammatical errors are in evidence throughout the translation.
3–4	The response communicates the general meaning of the text. Lexical and grammatical errors are isolated but significant.
5–6	The response accurately communicates the meaning of the text. Lexical and grammatical errors do not impair the translation.

The [10] for the precision of the translation are awarded as follows, with each word or phrase worth [1].

	Word or phrase	Type of mark	Response
1	<i>laurum</i>	Syntax/morphology	accusative with <i>pollui</i>
2	<i>ne quidem</i> (1 st)	Meaning in context	not even
3	<i>ex iis</i>	Syntax/morphology	referring to the laurel and/or olive
4	<i>araeve</i>	Meaning in context	altars (-ve does not need rendering)
5	<i>manifesto</i>	Syntax/morphology	adverb (or adjective with <i>crepitu</i>)
5	<i>abdicat</i>	Meaning in context	refuse, reject (not 'forbid')
6	<i>ignes</i>	Syntax/morphology	object of <i>abdicat</i>
8	<i>tonante</i>	Syntax/morphology	present participle
9	<i>ferunt</i>	Syntax/morphology	3 rd pl. present verb. (Also accept 'Tiberius/it is said')
10	<i>metus</i>	Meaning in context	fear (noun)

Option B

Verse — Vergil, *Georgics* 4.440–459

2. (a) Fire/flame [1], a beast/wild animal [1], a river/stream/ running water (not water on its own) [1].
- (b) Award [1] up to [2] for any of: he cannot escape/flee/ gain freedom; he is defeated; (because he wants) to speak (to Aristaeus). Accept 'there was no escape to find' for the first mark.
- (c) Who (not 'what') had ordered/told Aristaeus (to come to his house) **or** why he had come to the house [1]; what he is seeking/looking/searching for [1].
- (d) Award [1] up to [4] for any of the following: Proteus knows (why Aristaeus has come) (*scis*) ; and he can't deceive (him) (*neque est te fallere*); that Proteus should stop wanting/trying (to deceive Aristaeus or to find out) (*desine velle*); the gods ordered/advised him to (*deum praecepta*) **or** he has followed instructions (*praecepta secuti*); he has suffered misfortunes/ his business has declined or similar (*lapsis rebus*); to ask/search for oracle(s) (*quaesitum oracula*).
- (e) Award [1] up to [2] for any of the following: his eyes are burning/gleaming; his eyes are grey/green/blue/dark/sparkling or similar **or** he has a bluish glow; he twists his eyes; he gnashes his teeth.
- (f) The anger of a god/ the gods. [1]

- (g) The [6] for how well the translation conveys the meaning of the passage are awarded using the markbands below.

Marks	Level descriptor
0	The response does not reach a standard described by the descriptors below.
1–2	The response does not adequately communicate the meaning of the text. Lexical and grammatical errors are in evidence throughout the translation.
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5–6	The response accurately communicates the meaning of the text. Lexical and grammatical errors do not impair the translation.

The [10] for the precision of the translation are awarded as follows, with each word or phrase worth [1].

	Word or phrase	Type of mark	Response
1	<i>luis</i>	Syntax/morphology	2 nd person sg. present verb
2	<i>has</i>	Syntax/morphology	agreement with <i>poenas</i>
3	<i>suscitat</i>	Syntax/morphology	3 rd sg. present, subject <i>Orpheus</i>
4	<i>rapta</i>	Syntax/morphology	perfect passive participle
5	<i>pro</i>	Meaning in context	“for, on account/behalf of” (not: “in front of”)
6	<i>dum</i>	Syntax/morphology	as temporal clause; “while, as, when” (not: “until, provided”)
7	<i>praeceps</i>	Meaning in context	“rushing”, “headlong” or similar
8	<i>hydrum</i>	Syntax/morphology	object of <i>vidit</i>
9	<i>moritura</i>	Syntax/morphology	future active participle
10	<i>herba</i>	Meaning in context	“grass” (not: herb or similar)
