

Assessment Schedule – 2018

Latin: Translate adapted Latin text of medium complexity into English, demonstrating understanding (91194)

Note: A sample translation is included as an appendix.

Evidence

N1	N2	A3	A4	M5	M6	E7	E8
<p>Partially translates the Latin text into English, but does not demonstrate understanding.</p>	<p>Translates the Latin text into English, but does not demonstrate the basic sense of the text.</p>	<p>Translates the Latin text into English, demonstrating understanding.</p> <p>Conveys some of the basic sense of the text.</p> <p>Uses linguistic and cultural knowledge to make sense of some of the basic Latin inflections, structures, and vocabulary.</p> <p>e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> imperative – videte (line 1) genitive case endings – hominis (line 1); viri sui (line 3); pecuniae (line 6); mali (line 7) tenses – especially occiderat (line 2); educabatur (line 5) agreement of adjective and noun – mater misera (lines 6–7) 	<p>Translates the Latin text into English, demonstrating understanding.</p> <p>Conveys the basic sense of the text.</p> <p>Uses linguistic and cultural knowledge to make sense of most of the basic Latin inflections, structures, and vocabulary.</p>	<p>Translates the Latin text into English, demonstrating clear understanding.</p> <p>Communicates most of the meaning and some of the detail of the text in English.</p> <p>Identifies and understands some of the more difficult Latin inflections, structures, and vocabulary.</p> <p>e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> relative pronouns – cuius (line 2); qui (line 4) deponent and passive verbs – aspernata est (line 3), mortuus est (lines 7–8) and combustus est (line 8) present participles – suspicans (line 7); laetanti (line 11) cum clause + subjunctive (line 10) 	<p>Translates the Latin text into English, demonstrating clear understanding.</p> <p>Communicates most of the meaning and most of the detail of the text in English.</p> <p>Identifies and understands most of the more difficult Latin inflections, structures, and vocabulary.</p>	<p>Translates the Latin text into English, demonstrating thorough understanding.</p> <p>Communicates the meaning and most of the detail of the text in English that is unambiguous and easy to understand.</p> <p>Identifies and understands some of the complex Latin inflections, structures, and vocabulary.</p> <p>e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> reported statements – se ... abhorrere (line 5); filium ... ereptum esse (line 9); se ... petitam esse (lines 11–12) ablative cases – sanguine (line 3); Teano (line 6); eo ipso die (line 7); nuptialibus donis ... funeribus (lines 11–12) locative case – Teani (line 5) dative of disadvantage – sibi (line 9) 	<p>Translates the Latin text into English, demonstrating thorough understanding.</p> <p>Communicates the meaning and full detail of the text in English that is unambiguous and easy to understand.</p> <p>Identifies and understands most of the complex Latin inflections, structures, and vocabulary.</p>

N0 = No response; no relevant evidence.

Cut Scores

Not Achieved	Achievement	Achievement with Merit	Achievement with Excellence
0 – 2	3 – 4	5 – 6	7 – 8

Appendix – Sample Translation

See, gentlemen of the jury, the boldness of the man. He desired to marry Sassia, whose husband A. Aurius he had killed. Sassia did not reject Oppianicus' shamelessness, nor did she shudder at his house overflowing with the blood of her husband. However, because Oppianicus had sons: a baby from Novia, and another boy who was being brought up in the home of his mother at Teanum, Sassia said that she shrank back from the marriage.

Oppianicus, desirous of Sassia's money, suddenly without reason sent for his son from Teanum. The poor mother, suspecting nothing bad, sent him. But, on that very day, the boy died before night and was cremated before dawn the next day. And so, the mother heard that not only her son, but also the duty of funeral rites had been snatched away from her.

When ten days had not yet come to pass, the second baby was killed. At once Sassia married Oppianicus, who was feeling glad. And it is not surprising, because she saw that she had been wooed not with wedding gifts, but with the funerals of his sons.