#### Assessment Schedule - 2015

# Latin: Translate adapted Latin text into English, demonstrating understanding (90862)

## **Evidence**

Note: A sample translation is included as an appendix.

N1	N2	А3	A4	M5	М6	E7	E8
Partially translates the Latin text into English, but does not demonstrate understanding.	Translates the Latin text into English, but does not demonstrate the basic sense of the text.	Translates the Latin text into English, demonstrating <b>understanding</b> .		Translates the Latin text into English, demonstrating <b>clear understanding</b> .		Translates the Latin text into English, demonstrating thorough understanding.	
		Conveys some of the basic sense of the text.	Conveys the basic sense of the text.	Communicates most of the meaning and detail of the text in English.	Communicates the meaning and detail of the text in English.	Communicates the meaning and detail of the text in English that is unambiguous and easy to understand.	Communicates the meaning and detail of the text in English that is unambiguous and easy to understand.
		e.g. • Syrinx ran quickly.		e.g. • Syrinx was carrying a bow and arrows.		e.g.  • Syrinx, as she was carrying a bow and arrows, seemed to be like the goddess Diana.	
		Pan was able to recall his conversation.		Pan was able to recall his conversation with the			
	nymph w		nymph who had been k	nymph who had been lost.		After he joined reeds of different lengths together with a binding of wax, Pan was able to recall his conversation.	
		Uses linguistic and cultural knowledge to make meaning in English from the text	Uses linguistic and cultural knowledge to make meaning in English from the text.	Identifies and understands some of the more difficult inflections, structures, and vocabulary within the text.	Identifies and understands most of the more difficult inflections, structures, and vocabulary within the text.	Identifies and shows understanding of some of the complex inflections, structures, and vocabulary within the text.	Identifies and shows understanding of most of the complex inflections, structures, and vocabulary within the text.
		e.g.		e.g.		e.g.	
		subjects and their verbs — nympha habitabat (line 1); nympha Naiades oravit (line 7)     prepositional phrases — sub gelidis montibus (line 1); in calamis (line 9).		<ul> <li>present participle – satyros sequentes (line 2)</li> <li>indirect command – ut faciem mutarent (line 7).</li> </ul>		ablative absolute – precibus spretis (line 5)	
						• reported statement – se virginem iam prehendisse (lines 7–8)	
						difficult-to-identify ablat arte (line 10).	ive phrases – hac nova

**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**

A nymph, Syrinx by name, used to live at the foot of the frosty mountains of Arcadia. This very famous maiden was able to run so quickly that she often eluded pursuing satyrs and gods in the forest. The beautiful nymph, carrying a bow and arrows, even seemed to be like the goddess Diana. One day the god Pan caught sight of her.

"Syrinx," he cried out, "Stop! Give in to me!" After his requests had been rejected, Syrinx turned away to escape into the forest. Shortly she reached a calm river which was hindering her progress. The nymph begged the water-nymphs to change her appearance. And so when Pan was thinking that he had now caught the maiden, he realised that he was holding only reeds.

While he was sadly heaving a sigh there, the winds were moving in the reeds in such a way that they made sounds; the nymph seemed to be complaining gently. Pan was fascinated by this new music and by the sweetness of the sound. Therefore he joined reeds of different lengths together with a binding of wax. After this had been done, he was always able to recall his conversation with the lost nymph.