## Assessment Schedule - 2015

# Latin: Translate authentic Latin text into English demonstrating understanding (91506)

## 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 understanding.		Translates the Latin text into English, demonstrating <b>clear understanding</b> .		Translates the Latin text into English, demonstrating <b>thorough understanding</b> .	
		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. • the geese were not deceived, and the Romans did not eat them.	e.g. • they did not escape the attention of the geese. The Romans lacked food and safety.	e.g. • the Romans abstained from the geese even though they lacked food.	e.g. • they did not escape the geese's notice, from which the Romans abstained, even though they lacked food.	e.g. they did not escape the geese's notice, from which the Romans abstained, even though they were in the greatest scarcity of food.	e.g. they did not escape the geese's notice, from which the Romans abstained, even though they were in the greatest scarcity of food; this circumstance was their safety.
		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. • time phrases • relative clauses.	e.g. • case endings • ablative of agent.	e.g. • ablative absolutes • participles.	e.g.  translating res according to context idiomatic phrases.	e.g. result clauses participles translated as clauses for good sense.	e.g.  • purpose clause introduced by a relative pronoun  • nouns in apposition.

**N0** = No response; no relevant evidence.

## **Cut Scores**

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

### **Appendix – Sample Translation**

The citadel and Capitoline Hill in Rome were in great danger. For indeed the Gauls, when they had discovered unaided a rock with an easy ascent to the temple of Carmentis, on a faintly luminous night they sent in advance an unarmed man to test out the pathway. They climbed up onto the summit in such great silence that they not only escaped the attention of the guards, but they did not even rouse the dogs, an animal sensitive to nocturnal sounds.

They did not escape the attention of the geese, from which the Romans abstained (although they were) in a very great scarcity of food: this circumstance was their safety; for indeed Manlius, a man outstanding in war, was roused by their honking and the rustling of their wings. After his weapons had been taken up, stirring up the other men to arms, at the same time he made his way forward and while the others were alarmed, he pulled down a Gaul who had already stood firm on the top. When the slip of this man who had fallen forward threw nearby men to the ground, and after they had let go of their weapons, he slaughtered the other Gauls, who were clinging to the rocks.

Therefore the others having assembled beat down the enemies with weapons and rocks used as missiles, and the whole line of troops which had fallen forward was brought down headlong. Next, after the commotion had been calmed, the rest of the night, as much as was possible in troubled minds, was given to sleep.