Assessment Schedule – 2020

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

Evidence

Note: A sample translation is included as an appendix.

N1	N2	A3	A4	M5	M6	E7	E8
Partially translates the Latin text into English, but does not demonstrate understanding.	Translates the Latin text into English, but does not demonstrate understanding of the basic sense of the text.	Translates the Latin text into English, demonstrating **understanding**.		Translates the Latin text into English, demonstrating **clear understanding**.		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 some of the detail** of the text in English.	Communicates **most of the meaning and most of the detail** of the text in English.	Communicates **the meaning and most of the detail** of the text in English that is unambiguous and easy to understand.	Communicates **the meaning and full detail** of the text in English that is unambiguous and easy to understand.
		e.g. • You see what a good voyage is given, friends. • He landed at the Peloponnese and came into the temple of Jupiter.		e.g. • Do you see, friends, what a good voyage is given to temple-robbers by the immortal gods? • And when he had brought the fleet to land at the Peloponnese and come into the temple of Olympian Jupiter …		e.g. • Since he was holding his course with a very favourable wind, he said "Do you see, friends, what a good voyage is given to temple-robbers by the immortal gods?" • And when he had brought the fleet to land at the Peloponnese and come into the temple of Olympian Jupiter he took away from him a golden cloak of great weight with which the tyrant Gelo had adorned the statue of Jupiter from the plunder of the Carthaginians.	
		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. • agreement of noun and adjective • prepositional phrase *in* + accusative = into		e.g. • recognition of irregular form *dis* • indirect question		e.g. • present passive subjunctive *detur* • passive infinitive *demi* • recognises connective *qui*	

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

When Dionysius had plundered the temple of Proserpina at Locris he sailed to Syracuse; and since he was holding his course with a very favourable wind, laughing, he said, "Do you see, friends," he said, "what a good voyage is given to temple-robbers by the immortal gods?" After this thing had happened, he was persisting in the same way of thinking throughout his whole life.

And when he had brought his fleet to land at the Peloponnese and had come into the temple of Olympian Jupiter, he detached from him a golden cloak of great weight with which the tyrant Gelo had adorned the statue of Jupiter from the plunder of the Carthaginians. He joked that a golden cloak was heavy in summer, cold in winter. On account of these things, he put a long Greek cloak made of wool on that statue, saying that it was suitable for every time of the year.

The same Dionysius arrived at Epidaurus to look for more loot. There he ordered the golden beard to be taken away from the statue of the god Aesculapius. Joking, he said, "The son ought not to be bearded, since in all the temples his father, the god Apollo, is without a beard."