

## Assessment Schedule – 2019

### 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
<b>Partially</b> 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 <b>understanding</b> .  Conveys <b>some of the basic sense</b> of the text.  Uses linguistic and cultural knowledge to make sense of <b>some of the basic</b> Latin inflections, structures and vocabulary.  e.g. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• prepositions ad, ab, in + abl, in + acc, e, extra</li> <li>• dative case in apposition Alexandro puero (line 1)</li> <li>• deponent verb passus est (line 3)</li> <li>• agreement of adjectives and nouns vulnera alta (line 6), equus ... moribundus ... exsanguis (line 8), mediis hostibus (line 8)</li> <li>• superlative adjective and noun vivacissimo cursu (line 8).</li> </ul>	Translates the Latin text into English, demonstrating <b>understanding</b> .  Conveys <b>the basic sense</b> of the text.  Uses linguistic and cultural knowledge to <b>make sense of most</b> of the basic Latin inflections and vocabulary.	Translates the Latin text into English, demonstrating <b>clear understanding</b> .  Communicates <b>most of the meaning and some of the detail</b> of the text in English.  Identifies and understands <b>some or most of the more difficult</b> Latin inflections, structures and vocabulary.  e.g. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• participles ornatus (line 2), armatus (line 2), insidentem (line 4), facientem (line 5)</li> <li>• ablative and genitive cases nomine (line 1), talentis tredecim (line 1), multis post annis (line 2), hostium (line 5), telorum (line 9)</li> <li>• relative pronoun quod (line 11)</li> <li>• cum clause + subjunctive (line 2)</li> <li>• passive voice, especially emptus erat, (line 1), donatus est, (line 2), factus esset (line 2), narratum est (line 4).</li> </ul>	Translates the Latin text into English, demonstrating <b>clear understanding</b> .  Communicates <b>most of the meaning and most of the detail</b> of the text in English.  Identifies and understands <b>some or most of the more difficult</b> Latin inflections, structures and vocabulary.  e.g. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• reported statements Alexandrum ... providere (lines 4–5), dominum superfuturum esse (line 10)</li> <li>• adjective used as a noun fortia (line 4)</li> <li>• result clause equus tam ... ut ...accepisset (lines 6–7)</li> <li>• ablative absolutes telis ... coniectis (lines 5–6), reportata victoria (line 11)</li> <li>• correct translation of pronouns sese, alio, eo (line 3), id (line 4), sibi (line 5).</li> </ul>	Translates the Latin text into English, demonstrating <b>thorough understanding</b> .  Communicates <b>the meaning and most of the detail</b> of the text in English that is unambiguous and easy to understand.  Identifies and understands <b>some or most of the complex</b> Latin inflections, structures and vocabulary.  e.g. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• reported statements Alexandrum ... providere (lines 4–5), dominum superfuturum esse (line 10)</li> <li>• adjective used as a noun fortia (line 4)</li> <li>• result clause equus tam ... ut ...accepisset (lines 6–7)</li> <li>• ablative absolutes telis ... coniectis (lines 5–6), reportata victoria (line 11)</li> <li>• correct translation of pronouns sese, alio, eo (line 3), id (line 4), sibi (line 5).</li> </ul>	Translates the Latin text into English, demonstrating <b>thorough understanding</b> .  Communicates <b>the meaning and full detail</b> of the text in English that is unambiguous and easy to understand.

**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 horse 'Bucephalus' by name, which had been bought for thirteen talents, was gifted to the boy Alexander. Many years later, when Alexander had become king, equipped and armed for battle, the same horse never allowed itself to be mounted by anyone except by him.

It was also told that Alexander, sitting on the horse in the Indian war and doing brave deeds, was not taking care of himself enough. He drove himself into a wedge-formation of the enemy. When weapons had been hurled from all sides, the horse was pierced through so seriously that it had received deep wounds on its neck and in its side.

The horse, about to die and almost weak now from blood loss, carried the king back at a very brisk pace from the middle of the enemy. When it had carried Alexander out beyond the range of weapons, it at once collapsed. Then, as if satisfied that its master would survive, it breathed its last breath. King Alexander, after the victory had been won, founded in the same place a town, which he named 'Bucephala' in honour of his horse.