## Assessment Schedule - 2016

# 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 clear understanding.		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.	e.g.		e.g.			
		Aeneas and his men we     Aeneas called to mind to	0 ,	<ul> <li>Aeneas and his men were hungry and they ate fruit and flatbread.</li> <li>Aeneas called to mind the words of his father that hunger would force them to devour tables.</li> </ul>		Aeneas and his men were so hungry that as a result they ate not only the fruit but also the		
						<ul> <li>flatbread that they had laid out on the grass.</li> <li>Aeneas called to mind the words of his own father that hunger would force them to devour tables, and that this was linked to Ascanius' joke that the pieces of flatbread were tables.</li> </ul>		
		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. • subjects and their verbs – Troiani habebant (line 2); Ascanius modo iocabatur (line 5)		e.g. • present participle – tu esuriensque (line 6)		e.g.		
						difficult-to-identify future tenses – volent (line 8), cognoscemus (line 12)		
		, , ,	• prepositional phrases – sub ramis (line 1); per		result clause – ut non solum poma sed etiam liba ederent. (line 3)		reported speech – eam tulisse finem laborum (line 9)	
						gerundive with dative of agent – nunc ea terra est nobis exploranda (line 11)		

**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**

Aeneas sat down under the branches of a tall tree with his commanders and his son Ascanius. Because the Trojans had neither tables nor plates, they heaped flatbread laid out over the grass with fruit gathered from the countryside. They were so hungry that they ate not only the fruit, but also the flatbread. Suddenly Ascanius said jokingly, "Hey! We have even eaten the tables!"

Although Ascanius was only joking, Aeneas called to mind these words of his own father: "My son Aeneas, one day, as the Trojan leader, tired and hungry, you will approach unknown shores. Hunger will force you to devour tables; then at last you will be able to hope for a new homeland. There the Trojans will want to build homes defended by a wall."

At once Aeneas understood that this was the hunger predicted by his father, and that this had brought the end of their hardships. He said: "Greetings new homeland, owed to me by fate! Greetings O faithful Trojan Penates! Now we must explore this land! We shall find out what sort of place it is and who the inhabitants are."