Assessment Schedule – 2018

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

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 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 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. • But those who were sent • talked politely with the soldiers • and encouraged so that their fortune would not look down.		e.g. • But those who had been sent • having finished the mission • began to talk freely to the king's soldiers • and encouraged them to look down on his fortune.		e.g. • But those who had been sent by him • when the mission's duty was finished • began to talk more freely with the king's soldiers • and to encourage them not to look down on his misfortune.	
		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. • case endings – *casu* (line 1) • ablative of the agent – *magnis copiis* (lines 1–2) • prepositional phrases – *per suos propinquos* (lines 2–3) • ablative of space / distance – *non longo spatio* (lines 3–4) • relative clauses – *ei qui ab eo missi erant* (line 5).		e.g. • idiomatic use of ablative – *puer aetate* (line 1); *singulari hominem audacia* (line 12) • purpose clause with passive verbs – *ut … reciperetur … tegeretur* (lines 4–5) • ablative absolutes – *confecto legationis officio* (line 6) • infinitives of deponent verbs – *hortari* (line 7).		e.g. • comparative adverb – *liberius* (line 6) • indirect command – *ut … praestarent … despicerent* (line 7) • verb of fearing clause – *timore adducti ne … occuparet* (line 9) • gerundive of purpose – *ad interficiendum Pompeium* (line 13).	

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

Pompey reached Pelusium. There, by chance, was King Ptolemy, a boy in age, who was waging war with his sister Cleopatra with great forces. A few months before, he had driven her out of his kingdom, with the help of his relatives and friends; and Cleopatra's camp was not a long distance away from his camp. Pompey sent envoys to him, so that he would be welcomed in Alexandria and protected in any disaster by Ptolemy's resources. But those who had been sent by him (Pompey), when their mission's business was finished, began to talk more freely with the king's soldiers and to encourage them to offer their service to Pompey, and not to look down on his misfortune.

Then, when they had learnt of these matters, the king's friends, who on account of his (youthful) age were in charge of the kingdom, whether induced by fear in case Pompey should occupy Alexandria and Egypt, or having looked down on his misfortune, as often enemies emerge from friends in any disaster, replied openly and politely to these envoys, and they ordered him to come to the king. But they, having secretly formed a plan, sent Achillas, the king's commander, a man of remarkable boldness, and Septimius, a tribune of the soldiers, to kill Pompey.