

## Assessment Schedule – 2021

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

#### Evidence

A sample translation is included as an appendix.

N1	N2	A3	A4	M5	M6	E7	E8
Attempts to translate the Latin text into English. but does not demonstrate understanding.	Attempts to translate the Latin text into English but does not demonstrate the basic sense of the text.	<p>Translates the Latin text into English, demonstrating <b>some understanding</b>.</p> <p>Conveys <b>some of the basic sense</b> of the text.</p> <p>e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• He pitched his camp</li> <li>• and the next day</li> <li>• he chose all the forces</li> <li>• when they fought Pompey’s power.</li> </ul> <p>Uses linguistic and cultural knowledge to make meaning in English from the text. Makes sense of <b>some</b> of the Latin inflections, structures, and vocabulary in the text, such as:</p> <p>e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• pronouns – eum, illum, ei</li> <li>• comparatives – certior</li> <li>• ablative of means – difficili angustoque itinere</li> <li>• simple time clauses – ubi Caesar ... animadvertit</li> </ul>	<p>Translates the Latin text into English, demonstrating <b>understanding</b>.</p> <p>Conveys <b>the basic sense</b> of the text.</p>	<p>Translates the Latin text into English, demonstrating <b>clear understanding</b>.</p> <p>Communicates <b>most of the meaning and detail</b> of the text in English.</p> <p>e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• He pitched camp near him</li> <li>• and on the next day,</li> <li>• with all his forces led</li> <li>• he gave Pompey power</li> <li>• when he chose to fight.</li> </ul> <p>Identifies and understands <b>some of the more difficult</b> inflections, structures, and vocabulary within the text.</p> <p>e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ablative absolutes – itinere intermisso</li> <li>• purpose clause with a passive verb – ut ille ... intercluderetur</li> <li>• present passive infinitives – compelli ... intercludi</li> </ul>	<p>Communicates <b>the meaning and detail</b> of the text in English.</p> <p>Identifies and understands <b>most of the more difficult</b> inflections, structures, and vocabulary within the text.</p>	<p>Translates the Latin text into English, demonstrating <b>thorough understanding</b>.</p> <p>Communicates <b>the meaning and detail</b> of the text in English; the translation is easy to understand and is unambiguous.</p> <p>e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• He pitched camp near to him</li> <li>• and on the next day</li> <li>• after he had led out all his forces,</li> <li>• he gave Pompey the opportunity of fighting.</li> </ul> <p>Identifies and shows understanding of <b>some of the complex</b> inflections, structures, and vocabulary within the text.</p> <p>e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• idiomatic translation of gerund – decernendi</li> <li>• indirect statement – sperans ... se posse</li> <li>• gerundive of obligation – sibi consilium capiendum</li> </ul>	<p>Identifies and shows understanding of <b>most of the complex</b> inflections, structures, and vocabulary within the text.</p>

**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**

Caesar, after he learned that Pompey was at Asparagium, set out to the same place with his army. After storming the town of the Parthini on his journey, where Pompey had a garrison, he reached Pompey on the third day. Caesar pitched camp near to Pompey and on the next day, after he had led out all his forces, he gave Pompey the opportunity of fighting.

When Caesar noticed that Pompey was holding position in the same place, Caesar considered that he needed to make another plan. And so on the next day he set out for Dyrrachium, by a difficult and narrow route, hoping that Pompey could either be driven to Dyrrachium or cut off from it, for he had gathered all his war equipment in that place. Pompey, informed by his spies, moved his camp the next day, hoping that he could confront him by a shorter journey.

Caesar urged his soldiers to endure their suffering with a calm mind, and after he had stopped his journey for a short part of the night, he came to Dyrrachium in the morning. When Pompey's line of troops was first seen from afar, Caesar placed his camp there so that he [Pompey] might be cut off from Dyrrachium.