

**UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS**  
International General Certificate of Secondary Education

**MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2012 question paper**  
**for the guidance of teachers**

**0480 LATIN**

**0480/01**

Paper 1 (Language), maximum raw mark 65

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## Section A

(Eretria) summa (1) vi (1) oppugnabatur (2).	
imperator (1) (Romanus) plurimas (1) machinas (1) tulerat (2)	
ut (1) urbem (1) quam (1) celerrime (1) caperet (2)	[6]
(oppidani) primo (1) (segniter) muros (1) defendebant (2)	[4]
deinde (1) multis (1) iam (1) fessis (1) vulneratis (que) (2)	[6]
cum (1) muri (1) partem (1) eversam (1) operibus (1) hostium (1) vidissent (2)	[8]
se (1) dedere (1) constituerunt (2)	[4]
sed (1) erat (1) in urbe (1) (praesidium) (Macedonum) (1) quos (1) non (minus) (1) quam Romanos (1) timebant (2)	[9]
(et) (Philocles), regis (1) praefectus (1), a proximo (1) oppido (1) nuntios (1) misit (2)	[7]
qui (2) nuntiarent (2) praefectum (1) brevi tempore (1) perventurum esse (2) si (1) sustinerent (2) (obsidionem)	[11]
illi (1) in pacem (1) intenti (1) tam (1) (segniter) (munera belli) efficiebant (2)	[6]
ut (1) ceteris (2) neglectis (2)	[5]
solum (1) eam partem (1) muri (1) quae (1) deleta erat (2) defenderent (2)	[8]
dux (1) igitur (1) (Romanus) media (1) nocte (1) impetu (2) (scalis) facto (2) ab ea (1) parte (1) quae (1) minime (1) (suspecta erat) (1) urbem (1) cepit (2)	[16]
omnes (1) cives (1) cum (1) coniugibus (1) ac (1) liberis (1) in arcem (1) fugerunt (2)	[9]
mox (1) in (deditionem) (1) venerunt (2)	[4]
in oppido (1) autem (1) pecuniae (1) (aut) praedae (1) aut (1) auri (1) non multum (1) fuit (1)	[8]

[Total: 120 divided by 3]

**Specimen translation:**

Eretria was being attacked with the utmost force. The Roman general had brought (up) very many machines/siege engines to capture the city as quickly as possible. The townspeople first of all were defending the walls lazily; then, with many now tired and wounded, when they had seen a part of the wall overturned by the work(s) of the enemy, decided to surrender. But there was a garrison of Macedonians in the city whom they feared no less than the Romans; and Philocles, the king's regional commander, sent messengers from the nearest town to announce that the regional commander would arrive in a short time if they maintained/continued to resist the siege. They, intent on peace, were carrying out the duties of war so lazily that, with the rest neglected, they were defending only that part of the wall which had been destroyed. Therefore the Roman leader in the middle of the night, after making an attack with ladders, from that direction/part which had been least suspected, took the city. All the citizens with their spouses and children fled into the citadel. Soon they surrendered. However, there was not much money or plunder or gold in the city.

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### Section B

- (a) Told (1) no one (1) what had been written (1) in the letter (for a long time) (1).
- (b) Put (1) (letter) under (cushion) (1) on which (1) he was lying (1). [4]
- (c) Two days (1) later (1). [2]
- (d) Holds/held (1) letter (1) (in) left (1) hand (1) takes/took (cup) (1) drinks/drank (1) without (1) fear (1). [8]
- (e) (i) Read (1) letter (1). [2]  
(ii) Did not move (1) eyes (1) from (1) his face (1). [4]
- (f) After reading (1) all/the whole (1) the letter (1) very carefully (1). [4]
- (g) Showed (1) more indignation (1) than (1) fear (1) threw letter (1) on ground (1). [6]
- (h) Alexander/he was (1) fit/healthy (1). [2]
- (i) (Smell of) food (1) wine (1). [2]
- (j) First spirit (1) then body (1). [2]
- (k) He/Alexander appears (1) before troops (1). [2]
- [\*sub-total 42, divided by 2 = 21]
- (l) E.g. annunciation, deposit, manual, legend, binoculars. Any four – 1 mark each. [4]
- [Total: 25]**

\*Round up any half mark remaining after the sub-total is divided by 2.