



**Cambridge International Examinations**  
Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

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**LATIN**

**0480/02**

Paper 2 Literature

**May/June 2016**

MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 80

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**Published**

This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and candidates, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which Examiners were instructed to award marks. It does not indicate the details of the discussions that took place at an Examiners' meeting before marking began, which would have considered the acceptability of alternative answers.

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Page 2	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	Cambridge IGCSE – May/June 2016	0480	02

## Section A: Virgil Aeneid Book 12

- 1 (a) Perfectly accurate [5]  
 Overall sense correct; minor error(s) (e.g. tense, number) [4]  
 Some sense with major errors [3]  
 Part correct; overall sense lacking/unclear [2]  
 Not coherent; isolated knowledge of vocabulary only [1]  
 Totally incorrect or omitted [0]

**Sample Translation**

So, madly, Turnus made for different parts of the plain in his escape,  
 now hither, thence hither he wound uncertain circles  
 for on all sides the Trojans imprisoned him in their crowded ring  
 and here a vast marsh penned him in, on the other the steep ramparts.

- (b) because of an arrow wound in his knee/leg [2]

- (c) \_uu| \_u u|\_uu | \_uu| \_u u | \_u [2]

*insequitur trepidique pedem pede fervidus urget*

Candidates gain 1 mark for getting 3 feet correct and 2 for 6 feet correct.

- (d) hunting simile with comparison to the hound and the stag; situation made worse for the stag by the added menace of the feather ropes and the high river banks; hyperbole – *mille vias*; sound pattern – *fugit refugitque*; repetition – *iam iamque*; different words for trapped or afraid – *inclusum, saeptum, territus*; barking dog *latratibus*; *haeret, tenet, tenenti, increpuit* – grabbing words describe the dog; alliteration: harsh barking sound – *cursu canis*; emphatic first word – *mille*; *venator* coming before *canis* tricks the listener for a second that it's a human hunter. Two points explained. [4]
- (e) repeated t and c sounds are harsh and reflect the tumult of the action; repetition of *-que* suggests echoing. One point explained. [2]

- 2 (a) Perfectly accurate [5]  
 Overall sense correct; minor error(s) (e.g. tense, number) [4]  
 Some sense with major errors [3]  
 Part correct; overall sense lacking/unclear [2]  
 Not coherent; isolated knowledge of vocabulary only [1]  
 Totally incorrect or omitted [0]

**Sample Translation**

Men speak of twin plagues, named the Dread Ones,  
 whom Night bore untimely, in one birth with Tartarean Megaera,  
 wreathing them equally in snaky coils, and adding wings swift  
 as the wind.

Page 3	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	Cambridge IGCSE – May/June 2016	0480	02

- (b) The king of the gods is described as *saevus* and as purposely sending horrible things for humans; *metum mortalibus* – highlighted by alliteration; also *molitur meritas*; *letum horrificum morbosque* – scary things for humans; also *bello*. Two points explained. [4]
- (c) (i) sister and brother [1]
- (ii) that she cannot help her brother any more [1]
- (d) The arrow moves quickly like the creature; the arrow is poisoned and the creature's message is like poison to Juturna; arrows bring death and Turnus is going to die; the arrow comes from an enemy and Fate is the 'enemy' of Juturna and Turnus; it comes out of nowhere. [4]
- 3 Answers may include references to narrative techniques such as: [10]  
 interesting characters;  
 exciting events;  
 divine characters;  
 supernatural occurrences;  
 similes;  
 metaphors;  
 vivid descriptions;  
 sound patterns;  
 word order.  
 Points should be illustrated with examples from the text.

### Section B: Two Centuries of Roman Prose

- 4 (a) *respice* – personal address to Antony; use of his name to make it more personal; *quaeso* – use of the first person as Cicero makes a personal appeal; *videris* – use of future perfect as polite imperative; repetition of *rem publicam* – appeal to 'Romanness'; different words for thinking about things – *respice*, *considera*. Two points explained. [4]
- (b) Contrast between young man and old man but Cicero remains constant in his defence which is expressed in two different ways, *defendi* and *non deseram*, both beginning with d but one expressed negatively and one positively; object from first half understood in second half; same structure used in second half; placement of *tuos* at the end for emphasis. One point explained. [2]
- (c) He would gladly offer his body if the freedom of the state could be redeemed by his death; twenty years ago he had said that death could not come prematurely to a man who had been consul and it is even more true now that he is old. [3]
- (d) Temple of Concord [1]

Page 4	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	Cambridge IGCSE – May/June 2016	0480	02

- (e) Perfectly accurate [5]  
 Overall sense correct; minor error(s) (e.g. tense, number) [4]  
 Some sense with major errors [3]  
 Part correct; overall sense lacking/unclear [2]  
 Not coherent; isolated knowledge of vocabulary only [1]  
 Totally incorrect or omitted [0]

#### Sample Translation

I desire only these two things. One, that dying I leave the Roman people free – nothing greater than this can be given to me by the immortal gods. The second that each man's fortunes may match his service to the state.

- 5 (a) direct speech: '*quid quaeso istuc erat?*'; repeated m sounds: *magnum...me ipsum commoverat*; three alliterations one after the other: *absurde et aspere, verbis vultuque, dissimulavi dolens*; snappy, two word rejection: *illa reiecit*. Two points explained. [4]

- (b) Perfectly accurate [5]  
 Overall sense correct; minor error(s) (e.g. tense, number) [4]  
 Some sense with major errors [3]  
 Part correct; overall sense lacking/unclear [2]  
 Not coherent; isolated knowledge of vocabulary only [1]  
 Totally incorrect or omitted [0]

#### Sample Translation

What more can I say? I saw nothing more gentle than my brother, nothing harsher than your sister and I leave out many things which were then more vexing to me than to Quintus himself.

- (c) That she did not want to sleep with him and that she had behaved in the way Cicero had seen when she was going to leave. [3]
- (d) Atticus; brother of the wife [2]
- (e) lack of kindness [1]

- 6 Answers may include references to: [10]

the different types of writing of the different extracts, e.g. persuasive speech, ethical debate, letters;

the different topics written about, e.g. the safety of the republic, selling houses, house design, marital relationships, health;

how well Cicero adapts his style to suit the genre;

to what extent Cicero uses the same style whatever he is writing and therefore is not versatile in every way.

Points should be illustrated with examples from the text.