



Cambridge Assessment International Education
Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

LATIN

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Paper 1 Language

May/June 2018

MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 160

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.

Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the question paper and the Principal Examiner Report for Teachers.

Cambridge International will not enter into discussions about these mark schemes.

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Generic Marking Principles

These generic marking principles must be applied by all examiners when marking candidate answers. They should be applied alongside the specific content of the mark scheme or generic level descriptors for a question. Each question paper and mark scheme will also comply with these marking principles.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 1:

Marks must be awarded in line with:

- the specific content of the mark scheme or the generic level descriptors for the question
- the specific skills defined in the mark scheme or in the generic level descriptors for the question
- the standard of response required by a candidate as exemplified by the standardisation scripts.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 2:

Marks awarded are always **whole marks** (not half marks, or other fractions).

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 3:

Marks must be awarded **positively**:

- marks are awarded for correct/valid answers, as defined in the mark scheme. However, credit is given for valid answers which go beyond the scope of the syllabus and mark scheme, referring to your Team Leader as appropriate
- marks are awarded when candidates clearly demonstrate what they know and can do
- marks are not deducted for errors
- marks are not deducted for omissions
- answers should only be judged on the quality of spelling, punctuation and grammar when these features are specifically assessed by the question as indicated by the mark scheme. The meaning, however, should be unambiguous.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 4:

Rules must be applied consistently, e.g. in situations where candidates have not followed instructions or in the application of generic level descriptors.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 5:

Marks should be awarded using the full range of marks defined in the mark scheme for the question (however; the use of the full mark range may be limited according to the quality of the candidate responses seen).

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 6:

Marks awarded are based solely on the requirements as defined in the mark scheme. Marks should not be awarded with grade thresholds or grade descriptors in mind.

MARK SCHEME NOTES

The mark scheme includes suggested responses but examiners will credit all acceptable variants.

Key

;	separates alternative responses to the question
/	separates alternative wording within the same response
OR	separates possible variants in a response which are mutually exclusive (award marks for one OR the other, not parts of each)
[]	the word, phrase or unit in brackets is not required but is in the mark scheme for clarification.

Question	Answer	Marks
Instructions for marking Section A		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Marks are awarded positively to demonstrate positive achievement, rather than penalising for an incorrect/incomplete response.</i> <i>Where the sense of the translation is less clear, examiners should give credit for elements that are correct (according to the agreed mark scheme).</i> <i>Glossed words will have no value for meaning alone.</i> <i>Active passive interchange is allowed but must be complete – i.e. no missing agent.</i> <i>Candidates are expected to render the translation passage into sensible English and not rely on a word-for-word substitution translation.</i> <p>Examiners are reminded that candidates are expected to render the translation passage into sensible English and not rely on a word-for-word substitution translation.</p> <p>Specimen translation: After Caesar arrived there, he surrounded Pharus with a fleet. He placed the Rhodian ships in the first line. At once, the Alexandrians led out and drew up their ships. There were very narrow shoals between the two forces. The commander of the Rhodian ships was Euphranor who was so brave that Caesar trusted him very greatly. He, when he understood what Caesar intended, said, ‘Caesar, you seem to me to fear in case you lose many ships if you enter the shoals with the first ships. Entrust the task to us; we will attack the enemy – and we won’t deceive your faith. You must give us the opportunity for glory.’ Caesar, after encouraging him, gave the signal for battle. The Alexandrians surrounded the Rhodian ships after they had advanced across the shoals and made an attack on them. However, the battle was not at all equal. For after the Rhodian sailors had been driven back, neither on land nor sea was hope of safety being given to the conquered.</p>		

Question	Answer	Marks																										
1	<p>The translation passage is divided into sense blocks in the table below with a maximum mark per block shown in the right column as an aid to marking.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="320 383 1310 1603"> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="320 383 1198 465">[Line 1] (<i>Caesar</i>) postquam (1) eo (1) advenit (2) <i>Pharum</i> (1) <i>classe</i> (1) <i>circumvectus est</i> (1)</td> <td data-bbox="1198 383 1310 465">7</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="320 465 1198 548">[Lines 1–2] deinde (1) (in <i>acie</i>) prima (1) (<i>Rhodias</i>) naves (1) posuit (2)</td> <td data-bbox="1198 465 1310 548">5</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="320 548 1198 631">[Line 2] statim (1) (<i>Alexandrini</i>) suas (1) naves (1) eduxerunt (2) (atque) <i>instruxerunt</i> (1)</td> <td data-bbox="1198 548 1310 631">6</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="320 631 1198 714">[Line 3] erant (1) inter (1) duas (1) copias (1) (<i>vada</i>) valde (1) angusta (1)</td> <td data-bbox="1198 631 1310 714">6</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="320 714 1198 831">[Lines 3–4] imperator (1) (<i>Rhodiarum</i>) navium (1) erat (1) (<i>Euphranor</i>) qui (1) tam (1) fortis (1) erat (1) ut (1) (<i>Caesar</i>) ei (1) maxime (1) crederet (2)</td> <td data-bbox="1198 714 1310 831">12</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="320 831 1198 913">[Lines 4–5] hic (1) ubi (1) intellexit (2) quod (1) (<i>Caesar</i>) in animo (1) habuit (2)</td> <td data-bbox="1198 831 1310 913">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="320 913 1198 1066">[Lines 5–6] videris (2) mihi (1) inquit (1) (<i>Caesar</i>) vereri (1) ne (1) multas (1) naves (1) amitteres (2) si (1) haec (1) (<i>vada</i>) primis (1) navibus (1) intrares (2)</td> <td data-bbox="1198 913 1310 1066">16</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="320 1066 1198 1149">[Lines 6–7] nobis (1) rem (1) <i>committe</i> (1) nos (1) hostes (1) oppugnabimus (2) neque (1) tuam (1) fidem (1) fallamus (2)</td> <td data-bbox="1198 1066 1310 1149">12</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="320 1149 1198 1232">[Lines 7–8] nobis (1) occasionem (1) gloriae (1) dare (1) debes (2)</td> <td data-bbox="1198 1149 1310 1232">6</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="320 1232 1198 1314">[Line 8] (<i>Caesar</i>) illum (1) hortatus (2) signum (1) pugnae (1) dedit (2)</td> <td data-bbox="1198 1232 1310 1314">7</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="320 1314 1198 1438">[Lines 8–9] (<i>Alexandrini</i>) (<i>Rhodias</i>) naves (1) trans (1) (<i>vada</i>) progressas (2) <i>circumvecti sunt</i> (1) (atque) in eas (1) impetum (1) fecerunt (2)</td> <td data-bbox="1198 1314 1310 1438">9</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="320 1438 1198 1487">[Lines 9–10] minime (1) autem (1) (<i>par</i>) erat (1) proelium (1)</td> <td data-bbox="1198 1438 1310 1487">4</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="320 1487 1198 1603">[Lines 10–11] (<i>Rhodiis</i>) nautis (1) enim (1) pulsus (1) (neque) terra (1) neque...neque (1) mari (1) spes (1) salutis (1) victis (2) dabatur (2)</td> <td data-bbox="1198 1487 1310 1603">12</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	[Line 1] (<i>Caesar</i>) postquam (1) eo (1) advenit (2) <i>Pharum</i> (1) <i>classe</i> (1) <i>circumvectus est</i> (1)	7	[Lines 1–2] deinde (1) (in <i>acie</i>) prima (1) (<i>Rhodias</i>) naves (1) posuit (2)	5	[Line 2] statim (1) (<i>Alexandrini</i>) suas (1) naves (1) eduxerunt (2) (atque) <i>instruxerunt</i> (1)	6	[Line 3] erant (1) inter (1) duas (1) copias (1) (<i>vada</i>) valde (1) angusta (1)	6	[Lines 3–4] imperator (1) (<i>Rhodiarum</i>) navium (1) erat (1) (<i>Euphranor</i>) qui (1) tam (1) fortis (1) erat (1) ut (1) (<i>Caesar</i>) ei (1) maxime (1) crederet (2)	12	[Lines 4–5] hic (1) ubi (1) intellexit (2) quod (1) (<i>Caesar</i>) in animo (1) habuit (2)	8	[Lines 5–6] videris (2) mihi (1) inquit (1) (<i>Caesar</i>) vereri (1) ne (1) multas (1) naves (1) amitteres (2) si (1) haec (1) (<i>vada</i>) primis (1) navibus (1) intrares (2)	16	[Lines 6–7] nobis (1) rem (1) <i>committe</i> (1) nos (1) hostes (1) oppugnabimus (2) neque (1) tuam (1) fidem (1) fallamus (2)	12	[Lines 7–8] nobis (1) occasionem (1) gloriae (1) dare (1) debes (2)	6	[Line 8] (<i>Caesar</i>) illum (1) hortatus (2) signum (1) pugnae (1) dedit (2)	7	[Lines 8–9] (<i>Alexandrini</i>) (<i>Rhodias</i>) naves (1) trans (1) (<i>vada</i>) progressas (2) <i>circumvecti sunt</i> (1) (atque) in eas (1) impetum (1) fecerunt (2)	9	[Lines 9–10] minime (1) autem (1) (<i>par</i>) erat (1) proelium (1)	4	[Lines 10–11] (<i>Rhodiis</i>) nautis (1) enim (1) pulsus (1) (neque) terra (1) neque...neque (1) mari (1) spes (1) salutis (1) victis (2) dabatur (2)	12	110
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Question	Answer	Marks
2(a)(i)	thirty (1) three(1)	2
2(a)(ii)	more (1) famous/distinguished/remarkable (1) than (1) father (1) brother (1) ([and] all (1) [ancestors]) max 4	4
2(b)	huge (1) [snake] came (1) to her (1)	3
2(c)(i)	two [eagles] (1) sat (1) [on the roof] of father's (1) house (1) all (1) day (1) max 5	5
2(c)(ii)	power (1) over (1) [Europe and Asia]	2
2(d)(i)	news (1) of two (1) [victories]	2
2(d)(ii)	Alexander's father won a victory (1) [with a four horse chariot] which was seen as an omen (1) [of victory] for son (1) [over] very many (1) lands (1)	5
2(e)(i)	five (1) years (1)	2
2(e)(ii)	studied (1) [literature and] works (1) [of the philosophers]	2
2(f)	ordered [that] (1) he (1) [should] be hailed (1) as king (1) of all (1) lands (1) max 5	5
2(g)	with [Alexander] (1) leading (1) they feared (1) the arms (1) [of] no (1) enemy (1) max 5	5
2(h)(i)	he defeated them (1)	1
2(h)(ii)	he crushed them (1)	1
2(h)(iii)	completely (1) overpowered them (1)	2
2(i)	there are a number of words candidates might choose like: <i>numquam</i> , <i>nullam</i> , <i>vicerit</i> , <i>omnino</i> . Any sensible choice for 1 plus explanation for 1. note: the question requires the candidate to select a word not a phrase.	2
2(j)(i)	the courage (1) of his enemies (1)	2
2(j)(ii)	[the treachery/the plots] of his own men/companions (1)	1
2(k)	e.g. mortuary, credible, sedentary, acceptable, imperial, oppression [any 4 for 1 mark each]	4