



Cambridge IGCSE™

LATIN

0480/13

Paper 1 Language

May/June 2022

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.

Cambridge International is publishing the mark schemes for the May/June 2022 series for most Cambridge IGCSE, Cambridge International A and AS Level and Cambridge Pre-U components, and some Cambridge O Level components.

This document consists of **5** printed pages.

Generic Marking Principles

These general 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.

Question	Answer	Marks
----------	--------	-------

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

Instructions for marking Section A

- *Marks are awarded positively to demonstrate positive achievement, rather than penalising for an incorrect/incomplete response.*
- *Where the sense of the translation is less clear, examiners should give credit for elements that are correct (according to the agreed mark scheme).*
- *Glossed words will have no value for meaning alone.*
- *Active passive interchange is allowed but must be complete – i.e. no missing agent.*
- *Candidates are expected to render the translation passage into sensible English and not rely on a word-for-word substitution translation.*

Specimen translation

(This is one possible translation of the passage. Examiners will credit all acceptable variants.)

In Africa, there is a certain city very close to the sea. There, everyone has a passion for swimming and catching fish, especially the boys, who love time off and playing. Among these, the one who wins is the one who leaves the shore as far as possible behind him. Once one boy, bolder than the rest, was speeding away from the land. A dolphin chanced to bump into him. The boy fled with his friends. But the dolphin seemed to invite him and call him back, and rather often swam around him. At last a crowd of his companions, having raised a shout, even began to touch the dolphin. Now the brave boy swam towards the dolphin and climbed upon his back to get carried back and forth; this one is not afraid, that one is not feared; the one's trust is increased, as is the other's gentleness. At the same time the other youths run up, cheering and giving warnings. Wonderful to report, the dolphin even pulled himself onto the land, then, dried by the sun, took himself back into the water.

Question	Answer	Marks
1	<i>The translation passage is divided into sense blocks in the table below.</i>	110
	est (1) [in] [Africa] urbs (1) quaedam (1) mari (1) proxima (1).	5
	ibi (1) omnes (1) natandi (1) atque (1) [piscis] capiendi (2) studium (1) habent (2), maxime (1) pueri (1), qui (1) otium (1) ludum (1) [-que] amant (2).	16
	inter (1) hos (1) ille (1) vincit (2), qui (1) quam longissime (2) litus (1) reliquit (2).	11
	olim (1) [puer] audacior (2) ceteris (2) [a] terra (1) contendebat (2).	8
	ei (1) [delphinus] forte (1) occurrit (2).	4
	fugit (2) [puer] cum (1) amicis (1). [delphinus] tamen (1) eum (1) invitare (1) [et] revocare (2) videbatur (2), [et] circum (1) eum (1) saepius (2) natabat (1).	16
	tandem (1), turba (1) comitum (1) clamore (1) facto (2), etiam (1) [delphinum] tangebant (2).	9
	nunc (1) fortis (1) [puer] ad (1) [delphinum] [natat], [tergum] ascendit (2), ut (1) huc (1) illuc (1) feretur (2);	10
	hic (1) [non] timet (2), ille (1) [non] timetur (2); huius (1) fides (1), [mansuetudo] illius (1) augetur (1).	10
	simul (1) adcurrerant (2) alii (1) iuvenes (1) hortantes monentes (3) [-que].	8
	mirabile dictu (1), [delphinus] [etiam] se (1) in (1) terram (1) extraxit (2), deinde (1) sole (1) siccatus (1), [se] in (1) aquam (1) remisit (2).	13

Question	Answer	Marks
2(a)(i)	[The philosopher] Plato (1).	1
2(a)(ii)	A slave (not servant) (1) of the king (1).	2
2(b)	The ground (1) had given way (1) due to great rainfall (1); Gyges had gone down a hole (1).	4
2(c)	Huge (1); there were doors (1) in its sides (1).	3
2(d)	To max 4: The body (1) of a dead (1) [= corpse (2)] man (1), wearing (1) a ring (1) on his finger (1).	4
2(e)(i)	He took it off [the corpse] (1); he put it on [his own finger] (1).	2
2(e)(ii)	He went (1) to a meeting (1) of slaves (not servants, but allow if repeated error from 2(a)(ii) above) (1).	3
2(f)	To max 5: When he turned (1) the ring towards (1) his palm (1), he could be seen (1) by no one (1) [= no one (1) could see him (1)], but he could see (1) everything (1); when he turned [the ring] back (1) to its original position (1), he could be seen/people could see him (1) again (1).	5
2(g)	To max 5: He killed (1) his master (1) the king (1) and [require 'both ... and'] (1) all (1) those (1) whom he thought (1) stood in his way (1).	5
2(h)	He married (1) the queen (1).	2
2(i)	Nobody (1).	1
2(j)	He quickly (1) became king (1).	2
2(k)	To max 6: If (1) nobody (1) would know/knew (1) [when you did] something (1) for the sake of (1) money (1) or power (1), if it would always be hidden (1) from men (1) and gods (1), would you do it (1)?	6
2(l)	If a wise man had the ring, he would (1) do good (1), not evil (1).	3
2(m)	To max 3: [Good men] seek (1) not power (1) or wealth (1), but goodness (1)	3
2(n)	Any 4 for 1 mark each: e.g. descent, lateral, detract, dominant, fabulous, potential etc.	4