Cambridge Assessment International Education
Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

LATIN	**0480/13**
Paper 1 Language	**May/June 2019**
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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Cambridge Assessment
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[Turn over

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.

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	

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.

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.

Specimen translation:

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

When king Demetrius had captured the nearest city, Opus, the Roman general Titus Quinctius decided to advance to the city and meet the king so that they could discuss peace between themselves. Quinctius as soon as he had reached the gates of the city, caught sight of the king standing on a high wall. Quinctius said, 'it would be better if you were to come out of the gate so that we can not only speak but also listen face to face.' When the king said that he would not do this, Quinctius said 'but who are you afraid of?' The king replied in an arrogant voice 'I really fear no-one except the immortal gods; however I do not trust the honesty of those I see around you.' Afterwards those standing around fell silent. Then Quinctius made a speech: that the prisoners and the allies should be returned; that the city of Opus which Demetrius had seized should be handed over to Rome; if he were to do these things, Demetrius could return home safely.

Question	Answer		Marks
1	*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.*		**110**
	[Line 1] cum (1) rex (1) (*Demetrius*) urbem (1) proximam (1) (*Opuntem*) cepisset (2)	6	
	[Lines 1–2) imperator (1) Romanus (1) (*Titus Quinctius*) *ad* urbem (1) progredi (1) *et* regem (1) convenire (1) constituit (2)	8	
	[Line 2] ut (1) inter (1) se (1) pacem (1) loquerentur (2)	6	
	[Lines 2–3] (*Quinctius*) simulac (1) *ad* portas (1) urbis (1) pervenerat (2)	5	
	[Line 3] regem (1) *in* alto (1) muro (1) stare (1) conspexit (2)	6	
	[Lines 3–4] melius (1) sit (1) (*Quinctius*) inquit (1) si (1) per portam (1) egrediaris (2)	7	
	[Line 4] ut (1) (*e propinquo*) non modo (1) dicamus (2) sed etiam (1) audiamus (2)	7	
	[Line 5] cum (1) rex (1) negaret (2) se (1) id (1) facturum esse (1)	7	
	[Line 5] (*Quinctius*) dixit (2) *sed* quem (1) times (2)	5	
	[Lines 5–6] rex (1) superba (1) voce (1) respondit (2)	5	
	[Lines 5–6] ego (1) (*equidem*) neminem (1) praeter (1) deos (1) (*immortales*) timeo (2)	6	
	[Line 6–7] non (1) autem (1) credo (2) fidei (1) omnium (1) quos (1) circum (1) te (1) video (2)	11	
	[Line 7] postea (1) illi (1) circumstantes (2) tacuerunt (2)	6	
	[Lines 7–8] tum (1) (*Quinctius*) hanc (1) *orationem* (1) fecit (2)	5	
	[Line 8] captivos (1) *et* socios (1) reddendos esse (2)	4	
	[Lines 8–9] urbem (1) (*Opuntem*) quam (1) (*Demetrius*) occupavisset (2) Romae (1) tradendam esse (2)	7	
	[Line 9] si (1) haec (1) faceret (2) (*Demetrium*) domum (1) tuto (1) redire (1) posse (2)	9	

Question	Answer	Marks
2(a)(i)	having dinner / dining (1)	**1**
2(a)(ii)	famous (1) senator (1)	**2**
2(a)(iii)	he was staying (1) in the kingdom (1) [of Prusias]	**2**
2(a)(iv)	from an envoy / an envoy told him (1)	**1**
2(b)	told [it] (1) to rest (1) [of senators]	**2**
2(c)(i)	send (1) ambassadors (1) [to Bithynia] to ask (1) king (1) to hand over / surrender (1) [Hannibal]	**5**
2(c)(ii)	*inimicissimum* (1) most (1) hostile (1)	**3**
2(d)	[Hannibal] was living (1) not (1) in his (1) [palace]	**3**
2(e)	if they wanted (1) they could capture (1) [him] themselves (1) [as] the place (1) where (1) he was (1) [was] easy (1) to find (1) **max. 6**	**6**
2(f)(i)	as a gift (1) from the king (1)	**2**
2(f)(ii)	all (1) parts (1) / everywhere (2) [there were exits]	**2**
2(g)	more (1) soldiers (1) than (1) usual (1) had appeared (1)	**5**
2(h)	go round (1) all (1) the doors (1) tell [him] (1) whether (1) [he was being blocked in from all sides] in the same way (1)	**6**
2(i)	he could not (1) escape (1)	**2**
2(j)(i)	he took / drank (1) poison (1)	**2**
2(j)(ii)	he did not want (1) [to be] a prisoner (1)	**2**
2(j)	e.g. elocution, missive, invention, apparition, renunciation, bibulous **[any 4 for 1 mark each]**	**4**