



Cambridge IGCSE™

LATIN

0480/12

Paper 1 Language

May/June 2023

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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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.)

There once occurred an event small indeed, but which became a very great argument. For some senators said that the Oppian Law must be abolished. Under this law, no woman in war time should have more than half an ounce of gold, neither should she wear pretty clothes, nor be carried in a carriage in town, except for the purpose of public rites. Other senators were saying that the Oppian Law ought not to be abolished. The women could not be kept at home by any authority or power of their husbands: they sat in the streets begging the men who were walking to the forum to allow their wives' jewellery to be returned to them. This crowd of women grew larger by the day, and very many gathered from the country. But the harshest of all the senators was the consul, M. Porcius Cato, who spoke passionately in favour of the Oppian Law as follows: 'If women win today, what will they not attempt tomorrow? As soon as they begin to think of themselves as equal, they will become even more bold.'

Question	Answer	Marks
1	<i>The translation passage is divided into sense blocks in the table below as an aid to marking.</i>	110
	olim (1) (<i>accidit</i>) res (1) parva (1) quidem (1), sed (1) quae (1) maximum (2) (<i>certamen</i>) facta sit (2).	10
	nonnulli (1) enim (1) senatores (1) dicebant (2) <i>abrogandam esse</i> (1) (<i>legem Oppiam</i>),	6
	qua (1) nulla (1) femina (1) per (1) tempora (1) belli (1) (<i>plus</i>) quam (1) (<i>semunciam auri</i>) haberet (3)	10
	nec (1) vestimenta (1) pulchra (1) gereret (2) nec (1) (<i>vehiculo</i>) in (1) oppido (1) veheretur (2) nisi (1) sacrorum (1) publicorum (1) causa (1).	14
	alii (1) (senatores) (<i>legem Oppiam</i>) <i>abrogari</i> (1) debere (2) negabant (2).	6
	(feminae) (nec) (<i>auctoritate</i>) (nec) imperio (1) virorum (1) <i>containeri</i> (1) domi (1) poterant (2):	6
	(in) viis (1) sedebant (2), (viros) ambulantes (2) ad (1) (forum) orantes (2) ut (1) uxoribus (1) suis (1) (<i>ornatum</i>) earum (1) reddi (2) paterentur (2).	16
	haec (1) turba (1) (feminarum) maior (2) cotidie (1) fiebat (2), (et) plurimae (2) rure (1) conveniebant (2).	12
	(sed) atrocissimus (2) omnium (1) (senatorum) consul (1) erat (1), (<i>M. Porcius Cato</i>),	5
	qui (1) pro (1) (<i>lege Oppia</i>) vehementer (1) sic (1) locutus est (2) :	6
	'si (1) hodie (1) (feminae) vicerint (2), quid (1) cras (1) (non) conabuntur (2)?	8
	simulatque (1) se (1) (<i>pares</i>) putare (2) coeperint (2), etiam (1) audaciores (2) fient (2).'	11

Question	Answer	Marks
2(a)	[Caesar ordered] the gates (1) and walls (1) [of Corfinium] to be guarded (1)	3
2(b)(i)	[He arranged his men] not with gaps/with no gaps between them (1), [as was the custom,] but in a single line/column/rank (1)	2
2(b)(ii)	To max 3: [in order to] make (1) [themselves into] a wall (1); and to watch (1) the whole (1) city(-state) <i>vel sim</i> (1)	3
2(c)	[They should not only] beware (1) [of charges], but also prevent (1) [the secret departures] of certain men/individuals (1)	3
2(d)(i)	[Lentulus spoke to] our/Roman/Caesar's (1) guards (1)	2
2(d)(ii)	On [top of the city] wall (1)	1
2(d)(iii)	[He said that] he wanted (1), if possible (<i>vel sim</i>) (1) to meet (1) Caesar	3
2(e)	They didn't leave Lentulus/him (1) before/until (1) he was brought to Caesar (1)	3
2(f)(i)	[Lentulus asks that] Caesar should spare him (1)	1
2(f)(ii)	[he begs that] Caesar should keep/have/bear ... in mind (1) their old/former (1) friendship	2
2(f)(iii)	[Lentulus asks that he should be allowed] to be returned (1) to the town (1)	2
2(g)(i)	To max 4: [Caesar demands to see] all (1) the senators (1); the senators' (1) children (1); envoys/ambassadors (1); Roman (1) knights/equites/equestrians (1)	4
2(g)(ii)	At dawn/first light (1)	1
2(h)	Caesar says (1) little/a few (words) (1) to them (1); he dismisses (1) them all unharmed	4
2(i)(i)	Lentulus (1) had brought it (1) and put/deposited it (1) there	3
2(i)(ii)	To max 4: [Caesar returns the money to Lentulus] lest he might/so that he might not (1) seem (1) to have been/to be (1) freer (1) with men's lives (1) than (1) with their money (1) OR so that he would (1) seem (1) to have been/to be (1) as careful (1) with men's money (1) as (1) with their lives (1)	4
2(j)(i)	Swear (<i>vel sim</i>) (1) an oath of loyalty to/before him (1)	2
2(j)(ii)	Caesar then moved his camp (1), arrived (1) (<i>vel sim</i>) in Apulia and thus completed his march/journey (1)	3
2(k)	Any 4 for 1 mark each: e.g. mural, prohibition, custodial, veteran, deposit, vital.	4