

Cambridge IGCSE™

LATIN**0480/13**

Paper 1 Language

May/June 2025**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 2025 series for most Cambridge IGCSE, Cambridge International A and AS Level components, and some Cambridge O Level components.

This document consists of **6** 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 descriptions 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.






Annotations guidance for centres

Examiners use a system of annotations as a shorthand for communicating their marking decisions to one another. Examiners are trained during the standardisation process on how and when to use annotations. The purpose of annotations is to inform the standardisation and monitoring processes and guide the supervising examiners when they are checking the work of examiners within their team. The meaning of annotations and how they are used is specific to each component and is understood by all examiners who mark the component.

We publish annotations in our mark schemes to help centres understand the annotations they may see on copies of scripts. Note that there may not be a direct correlation between the number of annotations on a script and the mark awarded. Similarly, the use of an annotation may not be an indication of the quality of the response.

The annotations listed below were available to examiners marking this component in this series.

Annotations

Annotation	Meaning
	Correct point
	Page or response seen by examiner
	Benefit of doubt given
	Incorrect translation or point
	Omission

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.)

Pyramus and Thisbe were neighbours. After a few years, they fell in love with each other. In the wall there was a little crack, through which they used to talk in whispers. Often Thisbe and Pyramus would curse the wicked wall because it obstructed them. Once upon a time therefore they decided to meet under a certain tree. Thisbe, having set off from her house by night, arrived at the place and sat under the tree. Look! A lioness, with blood on its mouth, came to drink from a spring very nearby. When she had seen the lioness, Thisbe fled into a cave, leaving behind her veil, which the lioness found and stained with blood. At last Pyramus arrived. When he had seen Thisbe's veil, and thinking that she was dead, he killed himself with his own sword. Thisbe returned and saw Pyramus lying under the tree. 'Pyramus!' she cried, 'Pyramus, answer me! Your darling Thisbe is calling you. Listen! Get up! O unlucky man! I will follow you in my utmost misery!' Having said these words, she too killed herself.

Question	Answer	Marks
1	<i>The translation passage is divided into sense blocks in the table below as an aid to marking.</i>	110
	<u>Pyramus</u> et <u>Thisbe</u> vicini erant (1).	1
	paucos (1) post (1) annos (1) amaverunt (2) <i>inter</i> se (1).	6
	<i>in</i> muro (1) minima (2) <u>rima</u> erat (1) per (1) quam (1) <u>murmuribus</u> loqui (1) solebant (2).	9
	saepe (1) <u>Thisbe</u> <u>Pyramusque</u> scelestum (1) <u>murum</u> vituperabant (2) quod (1) eis (1) <u>obstabat</u> (1).	7
	olim (1) igitur (1) constituerunt (2) sub (1) arbore (1) quadam (1) convenire (2).	9
	<u>Thisbe</u> , domo (1) nocte (1) egressa (2), ad (1) locum (1) pervenit (2) sedit (2) –que <i>sub arbore</i> .	10
	ecce! (1) <u>leaena</u> , sanguine (1) <i>in ore</i> (1), venit (1) ut (1) e proximo (2) fonte (1) biberet (1).	9
	<u>Thisbe</u> , postquam (1) <u>leaenam</u> vidit (2), <i>in antrum</i> fugit (2), relinquens (2) <u>velamen</u> quod (1) inventum (2) <u>leaena</u> sanguine foedavit (1).	11
	tandem (1) <i>pervenit</i> <u>Pyramus</u> : <u>velamine</u> (1) <u>Thisbes</u> (1) conspecto (2), <i>et eam</i> (1) mortuam esse (2) putans (1), gladio (1) suo (1) se (1) occidit (2).	14
	<u>Thisbe</u> rediit (2) et <u>Pyramum</u> <i>sub arbore</i> iacentem (2) vidit (2).	6
	' <u>Pyrame</u> !' clamavit (2), ' <u>Pyrame</u> , responde (2)! tua (1) <u>Thisbe</u> carissima (2) te (1) vocat (2). audi (2)! <i>te tolle</i> (2)!'	14
	o infelix (1)! ego (1) miserrima (2) <i>te sequar</i> (2)!'	6
	his (1) verbis (1) dictis (2), ea (1) quoque (1) <i>se interfecit</i> (2).	8

Question	Answer	Marks
2(a)(i)	[The Athenians] sent (1) messengers (1) to the temple (1) (of Apollo).	3
2(a)(ii)	What (1) they should/ought to (1) do (1) about their situation/affairs (1). Max 3	3
2(b)(i)	The god/Apollo (1).	1
2(b)(ii)	They should defend (1) themselves (1) with (wooden) wall[s] (1).	3
2(c)(i)	Nobody (1) could/did understand (1) the advice – therefore it was confusing.	2
2(c)(ii)	They should invest (<i>vel sim</i>) (1) all (1) their money (1) in ships (1).	4
2(c)(iii)	Credit any understanding that ships/navy/fleet, etc = ‘wooden wall(s)’. Accept translation <i>eas muros ligneos (esse)</i> .	1
2(d)(i)	The Athenians built (1) more (1) ships (1).	3
2(d)(ii)	They took to Salamis everything (1) that could (1) be moved (1) [= that they could (1) move (1)].	3
2(d)(iii)	They left nobody/did not leave anybody (1) in Athens. OR They took everybody (1) to Salamis.	1
2(e)(i)	The Persians destroyed (1) Athens by fire (1).	2
2(e)(ii)	They were able to do this because no one (1) was defending (1) the city [= there was no (1) defence/defenders (1)].	2
2(f)(i)	[Themistocles] sent (1) the most loyal (1) slave (1) that he had (1) [= his (1) very/most loyal (1) slave (1)] by night (1). Allow [Themistocles] had (1) a very loyal (1) slave (1) whom he sent (1) by night (1). Max 3	3
2(f)(ii)	The enemy/the Athenians (1) were ‘in flight’ (‘had fled’ <i>vel sim</i>) (1).	2
2(g)	If they (the enemy/Athenians) got away/escaped (1), the war would take more (1) time (1) and effort (1) to complete (1) Max 3 because he (Xerxes) (1) would be forced (1) to attack (1) each (1) city-state (1) one by one. Max 3	6
2(h)(i)	<i>barbarus</i> (1) = barbarian/foreigner etc (1).	2
2(h)(ii)	He fought (1) in such (1) a narrow strait/sea (1) [= the sea/strait (1) in which he fought (1) was so (1) narrow] Max 2 that the amount/quantity (1) of his ships was no use/useless (1). Max 1	3
2(i)	Credit any valid rendering of contrast between Themistocles’ plan (1) and Greece’s military strength (1).	2
2(j)	Any 4 for 1 mark each: e.g. debt, mural, navy, insulation, fidelity, location.	4