



## Cambridge IGCSE™

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LATIN

0480/13

Paper 1 Language

May/June 2021

MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 160

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**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 2021 series for most Cambridge IGCSE™, Cambridge International A and AS Level components and some Cambridge O Level components.

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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.

**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
<b>OR</b>	Separates possible variants in a response which are mutually exclusive (award marks for one <b>OR</b> the other, <b>not</b> 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 was once a certain man, praised for many deeds in the Emperor's palace, even by the Emperor himself. His enemies falsely accused this man: but his wife, whose name was Plotina, a woman of remarkable loyalty, who had provided her husband with ten children and had thus pleased him greatly, left the city with him, her long hair cut and wearing a man's clothing. And now when they had made many passages through horrific lands and most difficult seas, they at last arrived at an inn right on the seashore.

In the middle of the night, thieves came in to steal their money. But Plotina, as soon as she heard that the door had been opened, bravely followed the thieves. Having raised a shout, and having woken everyone up, Plotina and her husband escaped from the inn.

Thus that excellent woman saved her husband and was truly called 'excellent': for the Emperor, Plotina's deeds having been made known to him, not only sought out the thieves to punish them; but also recalled her husband from exile.

## Section A

Question	Answer	Marks
1	<b>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.</b>	<b>110</b>
	olim (1) fuit (1) quidam (1) multis (1) factis (2) (in) ( <i>aula</i> ) imperatoris (1) laudatus (2), ab (1) imperatore (1) etiam (1) ipso (1).	13
	hunc (1) inimici (1) ( <i>false</i> ) accusaverunt (1):	3
	sed (1) uxor (1) eius (1), ( <i>Plotina</i> ) nomine (1), femina (1) fidei (1) mirabilis (1), quae (1) decem (1) liberos (1) <i>providerat</i> (1) ( <i>marito</i> ) (et) sic (1) ei (1) valde (1) placuerat (2),	16
	cum (1) eo (1) (ex) urbe (1) discessit (2), <i>crinibus</i> longis (1) caesis (2) (et) vestimenta (1) viri (1) gerens (2).	12
	iam (1) (-que) plurimis (1) itineribus (1) per (1) terras (1) atroces (1) maria (1) (-que) difficillima (2) factis (1),	10
	ad (1) tabernam (1) litori (1) proximam (1) tandem (1) pervenerunt (2).	7
	media (1) nocte (1), ( <i>latrones</i> ) (ad) pecuniam (1) auferendam (2) ingressi sunt (2).	7
	( <i>Plotina</i> ) autem (1), simulatque (1) ianuam (1) <i>apertam esse</i> (1) audivit (2), fortis (1) ( <i>latrones</i> ) secuta est (2).	9
	clamore (1) sublato (2), omnibus (1) excitatibus (2), ( <i>Plotina</i> ) (et) ( <i>maritus</i> ) e (1) (taberna) effugerunt (2).	9
	ita (1) (illa) femina (1) ( <i>maritum</i> ) suum (1) servavit (2) (et) vero (1) optima (1) dicta est (2):	9
	nam (1) (imperator), actis (1) ( <i>Plotinae</i> ) cognitis (2), non modo (1) ( <i>latrones</i> ) quaesivit (2) ut (1) eos (1) puniret (2), sed etiam (1) ( <i>maritum</i> ) eius (1) (ex) ( <i>exilio</i> ) revocavit (2).	15

## Section B

Question	Answer	Marks
2(a)	good (1) for cattle (1) bad (1) for trees/crops (1)	4
2(b)	lack of water (1) in the form of rain ( <i>caelo</i> ) (1) or rivers/lakes ( <i>terra</i> ) (1)	3
2(c)(i)	physically handsome (1) swift (1) willing to work (1). Allow reference to 'patient'	3
2(c)(ii)	disease (1) does not often affect them (1)	2
2(c)(iii)	war (1) (wild) animals (1)	2
2(d)(i)	fierce (1) uncivilised (1). Accept 'barbarian(s)'	2
2(d)(ii)	<b>To max 2:</b> They would eat (1) meat / vegetables / nourishment from the ground (1) like animals (1)	2
2(e)	(They were) not governed (1) by (anyone's) customs (1) law (1) or power (1)	4
2(f)(i)	he died (1)	1
2(f)(ii)	made up of (1) many (1) races/peoples/tribes (1)	3
2(f)(iii)	the army lost (1) its leader (1)	2
2(g)	<b>ONE OF:</b> they were carried (1) across (1) <b>AND:</b> [the sea] in ships (1)	2
2(h)(i)	those places close[st] (1) to the sea (1)	2
2(h)(ii)	they overturned (1) their boats (1)	2
2(i)	due to the wide/great (1) sea (1) and the strange/unknown (1) language. Allow any reference to 'language barrier'.	3
2(j)	through marriage (1)	1
2(k)	<b>To max 6:</b>  because they always (1) looked for (1) other/different (1) lands (1) and new (1) places (1), they called themselves (1) 'nomads' which comes into Latin as Numidae/Numidians (1)	6
2(l)	Like / in the shape of (1) ships (1)	2
2(m)	<b>Any 4 for 1 mark each:</b>  e.g. penury, morbid, legal, composition, proximity, domestic	4