Cambridge Assessment International Education
Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

LATIN	**0480/12**
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.

Cambridge International is publishing the mark schemes for the May/June 2019 series for most Cambridge IGCSE™, Cambridge International A and AS Level and Cambridge Pre-U components, and some Cambridge O Level components.

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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.)

The Roman consuls, so that not a single soldier should be captured, had ordered that no one should fight against the enemy outside the line of battle. By chance, Titus Manlius, a commander of cavalry, had arrived near the camp of the Latins with his men in such a way that he was a weapon's throw away from the nearest position of the enemy. The cavalry of the enemy were there, led by Geminus Maecius, a famous man. He, when he saw Manlius, said, 'Surely you Romans are not going to fight a war with the Latins with one cavalry squadron? What will the consuls and the foot soldiers do?' 'They will soon be here,' replied Manlius, 'and with them Jupiter himself, who has the highest power!' When he had heard these words, after advancing a little, Geminus shouted, 'Do you yourself therefore want to fight with me in the meantime, so that by our battle we may all know by how much a Latin is superior to a Roman?' Manlius forgetting the order of the consuls at once made so fierce an attack that no-one could know whether he would conquer or be conquered.

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 1–2] consules (1) Romani (1) ne (1) (*quis*) miles (1) caperetur (2) iusserant (2) neminem (1) extra (1) (*ordinem*) (in) hostem (1) pugnare (1)	12
[Line 2] (*Titus Manlius*) forte (1) praefectus (1) equitum (1) prope (1) castra (1) (Latinorum) cum (1) suis (1) pervenerat (2)	9
[Lines 2–3] ita (1) ut (1) (*teli iactu*) (ab) (*statione*) proxima (1) hostium (1) abesset (2)	6
[Lines 3–4] ibi (1) erant (1) equites (1) hostium (1) ducti (2) (a) (*Gemino Maecio*) insigni (1*)* viro (1)	8
[Line 4] is (1) ubi (1) (*Manlium*) vidit (2) inquit (1)	5
[Lines 4–5] num (1) una (1) (*turma*) vos (1) Romani (1) cum (1) (*Latinis*) bellum geretis (2)	7
[Line 5] quid (1) consules (1) (et) (*pedites*) agent (2)	4
[Line 5] mox (1) aderunt (2) respondit (2) (*Manlius*)	5
[Line 5–6] (et) cum (1) illis (1) (*Iuppiter*) ipse (1) qui (1) summum (1) imperium (1) habet (2)	8
[Lines 6–7] his (1) verbis (1) auditis (2) (*Geminus*) (*paulum*) progressus (2) clamavit (2)	8
[Line 7] vis (2) -ne (1) igitur (1) interea (1) tu (1) ipse (1) mecum (1) pugnare (1)	9
[Lines 7–8] ut (1) proelio (1) nostro (1) omnes (1) sciamus (2) quanto (1) (*Latinus*) (1) Romano (1) *praestet* (1)	10
[Lines 8–9] statim (1) (Manlius) imperii (1) consulum (1) oblitus (2) tam (1) ferocem (1) impetum fecit (2)	9
[Line 9] ut (1) nemo (1) scire (1) posset (2) utrum … an (1) vinceret (2) vinceretur (2)	10

Question	Answer	Marks
2(a)(i)	conquered (1) by Romans (1)	**2**
2(a)(ii)	afraid (1)	**1**
2(a)(iii)	[he might be] surrendered (1)	**1**
2(a)(iv)	to think (about) (1) where (1) to go (1)	**3**
2(b)(i)	most / very (1) clever (1) / cleverest (2) of all (1).	**3**
2(b)(ii)	he would be (1) [in] danger (1)	**2**
2(b)(iii)	because of (1) [greed of Gortynians]; he was carrying / had (1) much (1) money (1) with him (1) rumour (1) got out (1) about it (1) **max. 6**	**6**
2(c)	he put (1) lots (1) [of lead] [into] some / several (1) [amphorae] covered (1) [the tops with gold and silver] placed (1) in temple (1) **max. 5**	**5**
2(d)	pretended (1) he was trusting / believing [in] (1) their (1) honesty / faith / loyalty (1)	**4**
2(e)	[filled bronze statues with] all (1) money (1) left [them] (1) in garden (1) of his house / at home (1)	**5**
2(f)(i)	guarded (1) [temple] very (1) carefully (1)	**3**
2(f)(ii)	[so] he / Hannibal (1) not (1) could pick up (1) [and] could take away (1) [amphorae] with him (1)	**5**
2(g)(i)	get back (1) [the amphorae] **OR** [that they would] return [the amphorae to him] (1)	**1**
2(g)(ii)	refused / did not do it (1) [but] allowed (1) to take away (1) [statues]	**3**
2(h)	had protected / saved (1) his things / his resources / his money / gold and silver (1)	**2**
2(i)	e.g. victor, portable, simulation, deception, custodian, factory **[any 4 for 1 mark each]**	**4**