MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2014 series

0480 LATIN

0480/01   Paper 1 (Language), maximum raw mark 65

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 will not enter into discussions about these mark schemes.

Cambridge is publishing the mark schemes for the May/June 2014 series for most IGCSE, GCE Advanced Level and Advanced Subsidiary Level components and some Ordinary Level components.

Section A

(Claudius) in (Illyriam) (1) cum (1) quattuor (1) milibus (1) militum (1) missus (2)
prope Uscanam (1) constitit (2) **[10]**
urbs (1) decem (1) milia (1) civium (1) et Cretensium (praesidium) (1) habebat (2) **[7]**
inde (1) nuntii (1) ad Claudium (1) (clam) venerunt (2) **[5]**
(et) ei (1) nuntiaverunt (1) quosdam (1) paratos esse (2) qui (1+1) urbem (1)
proderent (2) **[10]**

si (1) propius (1) copias (1) admovisset (2) **[5]**
et operae pretium futurum esse (1) dixerunt (2) quod (1) urbs (1) divitissima (2)
esset (2) **[9]**

quoque (1) ei (1) rettulerunt (2) satis (1) praedae (1) fore (2) non solum (1) imperatori (1)
sed etiam (1) omnibus (1) militibus (1) **[13]**

(spes) praedae (1) et cupiditas (1) ita (1) animum (1) Claudii (1) occaecaverunt (1) **[6]**

ut (1+1) nec (1) obsides (1) posceret (2) nec (1) exploratores (1) emitteret (2) **[10]**
die (1+1) constituta (2) quarta (1) hora (1) profectus est (2) **[8]**
et prope (1) urbem (1) castra (1) celeriter (1) posuit (2) **[6]**
quingentis (1+1) veteranis (1) ad (1) castra (1) munienda (2) relictis (2) **[9]**
milites (1) longo (1) agmine (1) ad urbem (1) pervenerunt (2) **[6]**
Romani (1) etiam (1) neglegentiores (1) facti sunt (2) postquam (1) nullos (1)
hostes (1) in muris (1) viderunt (2) **[11]**
sed (1) ubi (1) primum (1) (sub ictu teli) fuerunt (2) **[5]**
multi (1) hostes (1) e duabus (1) portis (1) eruperunt (2) **[6]**
simul (1) ingens (1) clamor (1) feminarum (1) ululantium (2) e muris (1)
auditus est (2) **[9]**
Romani (1) tam (1) perterriti (1) erant (2) ut (1+1) primum (1) impetum (1) civium (1)
sustinere (2) non (1) possent (2) **[15]**
vix (1) duo (1) milia (1) Romanorum (1) cum (1) ipso (1) legato (1) In salutem (1) 15
perfugerunt (2) **[10]**

[Total: 160 divided by 4]

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.

Section B

(a) famous (1) + **1 of** Athenian (1) architect (1)   **[2]**

(b) very great (1) cost (1) utmost (1) work (1) 125 feet (1) high (1) 60 feet (1)
wide (1)   **[8]**

(c) **(i)**   very (*maxime*) (1) frightened (1)   **[2]**

(ii) (thought) the city (state) (1) would be destroyed (1)   **[2]**

(d) (previously) despised (1) by citizens (1)   **[2]**

(e) refused (1) to help (1)   **[2]**

(f) sons (1) daughters (1) of chiefs (1), priests(1)   **[4]**

(g) If the siege engine was captured (1) he would keep it (1)   **[2]**

(h) made hole in wall (1) where machine was going to be (1) ordered (1)
citizens(1) to pour (1) as much (as they had) (1) (of) water, mud,
excrement (1) (onto ground) in front of wall (1)   **[8]**

(i) *magna copia* or equivalent English (1) took all night (1)   **[2]**

(ii) turned into/had become (1) quagmire (1)   **[2]**

(iii) got stuck (1) in wet ground (1)   **[2]**

(iv) Could not (1) move forward or back (1) *or similar*   **[2]**

(j) he had been tricked (1) by the wisdom/cleverness of Diognetus (1)   **[2]**

(k) **(i)**   very angry (1) very gloomy/unfortunate (1)   **[2]**

(ii) left (1) with his ships (1)   **[2]**

[sub-total 46, divided by 2 = 23]

(l) e.g. bellicose, edifice, delete, aquatic, progress. Any 2 – 1 mark each.

[Total: 25]

*Round up any half mark remaining after the sub-total is divided by two.

Specimen translation:

Claudius, sent to Illyria with four thousand soldiers, halted near Uscana. The city had ten thousand citizens and a garrison of Cretans. From there messengers came secretly to Claudius and announced to him that there were certain people prepared to betray the city if he would move his forces closer. And they said that it would be worthwhile because the city was a very rich one. They also reported that there was enough loot not only for the general, but also for all the soldiers. The hope of loot and greed so blinded Claudius' mind that he neither demanded hostages nor did he send out scouts. On the agreed day, he set out at the fourth hour and quickly made camp near the city, with five hundred veterans left behind to fortify the camp, the soldiers reached the city in a long column. The Romans became even more careless after they saw no enemy on the walls. But when they first came within weapon range, many of the enemy burst out of two gates. At the same time a great noise of women wailing could be heard from the walls. The Romans were so frightened that they could not withstand the first attack of the citizens. Barely two thousand Romans with their senior officer escaped to safety.