

Cambridge International Examinations Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

### LATIN

0480/01 May/June 2016

Paper 1 Language MARK SCHEME Maximum Mark: 65

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 will not enter into discussions about these mark schemes.

Cambridge is publishing the mark schemes for the May/June 2016 series for most Cambridge IGCSE<sup>®</sup>, Cambridge International A and AS Level components and some Cambridge O Level components.

 $\circledast$  IGCSE is the registered trademark of Cambridge International Examinations.

International Examinations

Page 2	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	Cambridge IGCSE – May/June 2016	0480	01

## Section A

interea (1) fratre (1+1) interfecto (2) (Dionysius) iterum (1) (Syracusas) cepit (2)	[8]
(Siculi) autem (1) auxilium (1) a (1) Corinthiis (1) petiverunt (2)	[6]
(et) ducem (1) quo (1) in bello (1) uterentur (2) poposcerunt (2)	[7]
hinc (1) (Timoleon) imperator (Corinthius) (1) ita (1) arcessitus (2) (Dionysium) tota (1) Sicilia (1) felicissime (2) expulit (1)	[10]
(et) eum (1) captivum (1) Corinthum (1) celeriter (1) transmisit (2)	[6]
quibus (1+1) rebus (1) confectis (2) (Timoleon) non modo (1) quod (1) bellum (1) longissimum (2 fuerat (2)	) [12]
sed etiam (1) quod (1) et* regiones (1) ruris (1) et* (1) urbes (1) desertas (1) videbat (2)	[9]
civibus (1) veteribus (1) suas (1) res (1) restituit (1)	[5]
agros (1) propter (1) bellum (1) relictos (2) inter (1) colonias (1) novas (1) divisit (1)	[9]
(et) muros (1) oppidorum (1) deletos (2) refecit (1)	[5]
praeterea (1) omnibus (1) civitatibus (1) leges (1) pacem(que) (1) reddidit (2)	[7]
itaque (1) ex (1) maximo (1) bello (1) tantum (1) otium (1) toti (1) insulae (1) datum est (2)	[10]
ut (1+1) plurimi (1) dicerent (2) Timoleontem (1) patrem (1) illarum (1) urbium (1) esse (2)	[11]
arcem (1) Syracusarum (1) quam (1) (Dionysius) muniverat (2) demolitus est (1)	[6]
(et) effecit (1) ut (1+1) nulla (1) vestigia (servitutis) (1) manerent (2)	[7]
quamquam (1) a (1) Siculis (1) adeo (1) amatus est (2)	[6]
ut (1+1) nullo (1+1) negante (2) sibi (1) regem (1) fieri (2) liceret (2)	[12]
maluit (2) amari (2) quam (1) timeri (2)	[7]
igitur (1) cum (1) primum (1) potuit (2) imperium (1) Siculis (1) tradidit (2)	[9]
(et) civis (1) privatus (1) Syracusis (1) ad (1) finem (1) vitae (1) vixit (2)	[8]

# [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.

Page 3	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	Cambridge IGCSE – May/June 2016	0480	01

### **Specimen Translation**

Meanwhile, with his brother killed, Dionysius captured Syracuse again. The Sicilians, however, sought help from the Corinthians and asked for a leader whom they could use in war. From here, Timoleon, a Corinthian general, summoned in this way threw out very luckily Dionysius from the whole of Sicily and swiftly sent him across to Corinth as a captive. With these things completed, not only because the war had been very long but also because he could see areas of the countryside and the cities deserted, Timoleon returned their property to the old citizens. He divided the fields abandoned on account of the war between the new estates and rebuilt the walls of towns which had been destroyed. He restored the laws and peace to all the communities. And so from so great a war so much leisure was given to the whole island that very many people said that Timoleon was the father of those cities. He demolished the citadel of Syracuse which Dionysius had fortified and brought it about so that no traces of slavery remained. Although he was so loved by the Sicilians that it was allowed for him to become their king with no one refusing, he preferred to be loved rather than feared. Therefore, as soon as he could he handed power over to the Sicilians and lived as a private citizen in Syracuse to the end of his life.

#### Section B

(a) (i)	accepting bribes/corrupted by money (2) or similar	[2]
(ii)	based more on (suspicion) (1) than (proof) (1)	[2]
. ,	ounes took their seats (1) at dawn (1) on the Rostra (1) Scipio arrived (1) ith) a large (1) body (1) of friends (1) accompanying him (1)	[8]
(c) (i)	everyone (1) fell silent (1)	[2]
(ii)	fought a battle (1) with/against/Hannibal and Carthaginians (1)	[2]
(iii)	bene or feliciter (1) + translation (1)	[2]
<b>(d)</b> Be	ing present (1) at Rostra/law courts (1)	[2]
(e) (i)	the temples (1) of the gods (on the Capitol) (1)	[2]
(ii)	to give <b>them</b> (1) <b>greatest</b> thanks (1) n.b. gratias agere is glossed	[2]
(f) (i)	act (1) very (1) well (1) for the state (1)	[4]
(ii)	this (1) day (1) many (1) other (occasions/days) (1) often (1) max 4	[4]
(g) (i)	go (1) with him (1) pray (1) to gods (1)	[4]
(ii)	have (1) leaders (1) like (1) me (1)	[4]

Page 4	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	Cambridge IGCSE – May/June 2016	0480	01
(h)	went round (1) through (1) whole (1) city (1)		
()	(visiting) very many (1) (temples of the gods) max 4		[4]
(i)	tribunes (1) slaves (1) n.b. the answer is not a translation of nemo		[2]
	*sub-to	al 46, divided	by 2 = <b>[23]</b>
(j)	e.g. constitution, primary, tacit, optimist, similar.	Any 2 – 1 mar	k each [2]
			[Total: 25]
*Ro	und up any half mark remaining after the sub-total is divided by 2.		