Cambridge IGCSE™

LATIN **0480/13**

Paper 1 Language **May/June 2024**

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.

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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 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.

Question	Answer	Marks

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.)

Caesar, now returning from Gaul as victor, began to demand that he be made consul. After this request had been denied by some senators, Caesar was ordered to return to Rome without his soldiers. On account of this insult, he crossed the river Rubicon with his army and attacked General Pompey and the senate and even his own native land.

Caesar was defeated in the first battle; however he escaped, because, Pompey was unwilling to follow him at night. Caesar said that Pompey didn't know how to win and that that was the only day on which he could have been beaten. At last they joined battle near Pharsalus in Thessaly.
Never before had so many Roman troops met in one place, nor with better leaders. There was very fierce fighting; Caesar defeated Pompey, and Pompey's camp was destroyed. Pompey himself made for Alexandria to get help from the king of Egypt. He not only killed Pompey, but he even sent his head to Caesar. When he had seen it, Caesar is said to have wept.

Question	Answer	Marks
1	*The translation passage is divided into sense blocks in the table below.*	**110**
	Caesar iam (1) rediens (2) ex (1) *Gallia victor* poscere (1) coepit (2) ut (1) ipse (1) consul (1) fieret (2).	12
	hoc vetito (2) *a* senatoribus (1) nonnullis (1), *Caesar* Romam (1) sine (1) militibus (1) redire (1) iussus est (2).	10
	propter (1) quam (1) *iniuriam trans Rubiconem* flumen (1) *cum* exercitu (1) transiit (2) *et* imperatorem (1) *Pompeium et* senatum (1) *et* etiam (1) patriam (1) suam (1) oppugnavit (2).	13
	Caesar primo (1) proelio (1) victus est (2); effugit (2) tamen (1), quia (1) *Pompeius* eum (1) nocte (1) sequi (1) noluit (2).	13
	dixit (2) *Caesar Pompeium* nescire (1) vincere (1) (+1 for 'how to') *et* illo (1) *tantum* die (1) se (1) potuisse (2) superari (2).	12
	tandem (1) prope (1) *Pharsalum* in (1) *Thessalia* contenderunt (2).	5
	numquam (1) adhuc (1) tot (1) *Romanae* copiae (1) *in* uno (1) loco (1) neque (1) melioribus (1) ducibus (1) convenerant (2).	11
	pugnatum est (2) ferocissime (2); *Caesar* superavit (2) *Pompeium*, cuius (1) castra (1) deleta sunt (2).	10
	ipse (1) *Alexandriam* petivit (2) ut (1) *a* rege (1) *Aegypti* auxilium (1) acciperet (1).	7
	qui (1) *Pompeium non* solum (1) occidit (2), *sed* etiam (1) caput (1) eius (1) *Caesari* (1) misit (2).	10
	quo (1) conspecto (2) *Caesar* lacrimavisse (2) dicitur (2).	7

Question	Answer	Marks
2(a)(i)	[Quinctius gave his soldiers orders] when he had moved (1) his camp (1) to Thebes (1). **Max 2**	**2**
2(a)(ii)	[He ordered them] to cut down (1) trees (1) and to prepare/make (1) a rampart (1).	**4**
2(b)	[Macedonians and Greeks] cut trees that were **EITHER** too (1) big/leafy (1) for a soldier/soldiers (1) to carry (1) **OR** more (1) big/leafy (1) than a soldier/soldiers (1) could carry (1) along with/at the same time as (1) his weapons (1). **Max 5**	**5**
2(c)	This rampart *vel sim* (1) could (1) [easily] be destroyed (1) by the enemy (1).	**4**
2(d)(i)	Two (1) or three (1) of the enemy (1).	**3**
2(d)(ii)	They would easily (1) grasp *vel sim* (1) the branches (1) in their hands (1).	**4**
2(d)(iii)	When a tree (1) was removed (1), a gate *vel sim* (1) would be revealed (1) straight away (1)	**5**
2(e)(i)	The Romans cut (1) four (1) or five (1) light, forked branches.	**3**
2(e)(ii)	[Romans] plant/place (1) [the tree/branches close together] such that (1) they cannot (1) be seen through (1).	**4**
2(f)	[The branches are sharp and closely] woven together (1) to such an extent that (1) they don't leave (1) a space (1) for putting through (1) a hand (1): [the branches, entwined] make a wall (1).	**7**
2(g)	[If] one/a branch (1) is removed (1) by chance (1), it doesn't leave much (1) [of a gap] and **EITHER** [it is easy to put] another (1) in its place (1) **OR** another (1) [is easily put] in its place (1) **OR** [it is easy to] replace it (1) with another (1) etc. **Max 5**	**5**
2(h)	**Any 4 for 1 mark each:** e.g. military, major, facility, arboretum, manual, location.	**4**