



Cambridge Pre-U

LATIN

9788/04

Paper 4 Prose Composition or Comprehension

October/November 2020

MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 60

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 October/November 2020 series for most Cambridge IGCSE™, Cambridge International A and AS Level and Cambridge Pre-U components, and some Cambridge O Level components.

PUBLISHED**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.

Principles of Marking

- (a) Full marks for each section should only be awarded if grammar and vocabulary are entirely correct.
- (b) The number of marks awarded for each section reflects the length of the section and its (grammatical) difficulty.
- (c) More specifically, examiners should check that verbs – tense, mood, voice and person (if appropriate); nouns and adjectives – case, number and gender are written or identified correctly. They should also check for the correct translations of comparatives and superlatives.
- (d) Where more than one mark is given for a word, some but not full marks should be awarded for what has been correctly written or identified (e.g. the tense but not the person).
- (e) Ticks should be marked on the script for particularly good Latin, e.g. appropriate subordination (such as use of participles), for accomplished use of syntax and effective choice of vocabulary; 15–16 ticks will be awarded 8 marks, 13–14, 7 marks, and so on (see table below).

PUBLISHED

Question 1: Prose Composition

Question	Answer	Marks
1	<p>1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1</p> <p>During the war against the <u>Spartans</u> the <u>Athenians</u>, on <u>Alcibiades</u>' advice, declared war on the <u>Syracusans</u>; to conduct this he himself was chosen as general along with two colleagues.</p>	22
	<p>1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 1</p> <p>While the journey was in preparation, and before the fleet sailed, it happened that on one night all the statues of <u>Mercury</u> in <u>Athens</u> were thrown down, except one.</p>	22
	<p>1 2 1 1 2 1 2 1 1 1</p> <p>Since it appeared that this could not have been done without a conspiracy of many persons, great fear arose among the people,</p>	19
	<p>1 1 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1</p> <p>in case some sudden rebellion might break out in the city that might destroy their freedom.</p>	12
	<p>1 1 2 1 2 2 1</p> <p><u>Alcibiades</u> was particularly under suspicion, because he was considered more influential than any private person;</p>	13
	<p>1 2 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1</p> <p>for he had secured many supporters by his generosity, and had made still more his friends by assisting them in legal proceedings.</p>	16

Total = 104 divided by 2 = 52

PUBLISHED

In consideration of the whole passage, eight marks for style and fluency are awarded according to the following grid:

Style and fluency mark descriptors

- Where there are two marks within a band, the top mark should be awarded when the work consistently shows the characteristics described in the band. When the work mainly shows the characteristics described in the band, the lower mark in the band should be awarded.

7–8	Comprehensively fluent and idiomatic.
5–6	Judicious recasting of the English with good choice of vocabulary in accordance with appropriate idiom.
3–4	Some attempt to move beyond the literal to an idiomatic rendering of the text through use of more complex grammatical structures.
2	Some evidence of use of idiom, e.g. connectives, word order.
1	Very literal translation with only occasional attempt to capture idiom.
0	Very literal translation with no attempt to capture idiom.

[Total: 52 + 8 = 60]

PUBLISHED**Question 2: Comprehension**

Alternative suitable answers can be accepted provided the meaning remains the same.

Question	Answer	Marks
2(a)	Darius was waging his campaign	1
	unsuccessfully/badly	1
	and was being pressed	1
	by the Scythians	1
	Total	4
2(b)	Not to let slip	1
	the opportunity	1
	given to them by fortune	1
	of freeing Greece	1
	Total	4
2(c)	Not only would Europe be safe	1
	but also those Greeks by birth	1
	who inhabited Asia	1
	would be free	1
	from the tyranny (and danger) of the Persians	1
	Total	5

Question	Answer	Marks
2(d)	To destroy the bridge	1
	so that the king would die within a few days	1
	either by enemy sword	1
	or by hunger/lack of supplies	1
	Total	4
2(e)	Most agreed to it	1
2(f)	He said that not the same thing	1
	was advantageous for themselves	1
	who held the supreme power	1
	and for the multitude	1
	because their own authority	1
	depended upon Darius' kingdom	1
	Total	6
2(g)	They would be driven out of power	1
	and would be punished	1
	by their own citizens.	1
	Total	3

Question	Answer	Marks
2(h)	The kingdom of the Persians	1
	to be strengthened.	1
	Total	2
2(i)	Most/very many	1
	followed his opinion.	1
	Total	2
2(j)	He had no doubt	1
	that with so many witnesses	1
	his plans would reach	1
	the king's ears.	1
	Total	4
2(k)	Even if his plan did not prevail	1
	it is greatly to be praised	1
	since he was more friendly	1
	to the freedom of all	1
	than to his own power.	1
	Total	5
2(l)(i)	after 'cum'	1
2(l)(ii)	subordinate clause in indirect speech	1

Question	Answer	Marks
2(l)(iii)	purpose clause	1
2(l)(iv)	result clause	1
2(m)(i)	ablative: after preposition 'a' = from	1
2(m)(ii)	accusative: subject of acc+ inf	1
2(m)(iii)	ablative: time 'within which'	1
2(m)(iv)	genitive: = 'of this man'	1
2(m)(v)	dative: after 'amicior' 'more friendly to...'	1
2(n)(i)	sum	1
2(n)(ii)	conficio	1
2(n)(iii)	valeo	1
2(o)(i)	liberandae / laudanda	1
2(o)(ii)	ponte rescisso / quo exstincto	1
2(o)(iii)	utilius	1
2(o)(iv)	futuros etc.	1
2(p)(i)	present infinitive passive	1
2(p)(ii)	3rd person singular pluperfect (indicative active)	1
2(p)(iii)	(acc pl of) perfect passive participle	1
2(p)(iv)	perfect subjunctive	1

Total marks: 60