Cambridge IGCSE™

LATIN	**0480/12**
Paper 1 Language	**May/June 2021**
MARK SCHEME	
Maximum Mark: 160	

<div style="border:1px solid">**Published**</div>

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 2021 series for most Cambridge IGCSE™, Cambridge International A and AS Level components and some Cambridge O Level components.

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 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

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

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: *After this Aurelian travelled to Palmyra so that, with that city captured, he could end the war. After gathering his officers, Aurelian said 'the Romans think that I am fighting a war against just a woman, as if I am fighting against Zenobia alone and her forces, but she is much worse than a man in conscience and fear. She is frightened like a woman, she fights as if she fears punishment. But I believe that the immortal gods, who never abandon us, will help the Roman state.' The Emperor, when he had dismissed his officers, decided to dictate this letter to Zenobia: 'Aurelian, leader of all lands, greets queen Zenobia. For a long time now, of your own accord, you ought to have done what is now being ordered in my letter. It is necessary for you to give yourself up in such a way that I can spare at the same time both you and your soldiers. Hand over to the Romans (your) jewels, gold, silver, horses and camels. Thus I will allow Palmyra to remain free.'*

Section A

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] post (1) haec (1) (*Aurelianus*) (*Palmyram*) iter (1) fecit (2)	5
	[Line 1] ut (1) ea (1) urbe (1) capta (2) bellum (1) finiret (2)	8
	[Lines 1–2] legatis (1) conventis (2) (*Aurelianus*) Romani (1) inquit (1) me (1) putant (2) bellum (1) modo (1) contra (1) feminam (1) gerere (1)	13
	[Lines 2–3] (*quasi*) cum (1) (*Zenobia*) sola (1) (et) suis (1) viribus (1) pugno (2)	6
	[Line 3] (sed) illa (1) *conscientia* (1) (et) timore (1) multo (1) peior (2) quam (1) vir (1) est (1)	9
	[Line 4] timet (2) (*quasi*) femina (1) pugnat (2) (*quasi*) poenam (1) timet (2)	8
	[Lines 4–5] (sed) vero (1) credo (2) deos (1) qui (1) numquam (1) nos (1) relinquant (2) rem publicam (1) (Romanam) adiuturos esse (2)	12
	[Lines 5–6] imperator (1) cum (1) legatos (1) *dimisisset* (1) hanc (1) epistulam (1) ad (1) (*Zenobiam*) (*dictare*) constituit (2)	9
	[Line 7] (*Aurelianus*) omnium (1) terrarum (1) princeps (1) reginam (1) (*Zenobiam*) salutat (2)	6
	[Lines 7–8] (*iampridem*) (*tua sponte*) facere debuisti (3) id quod (1) epistula (1) mea (1) nunc (1) iubetur (2)	9
	[Lines 8–9] tibi (1) necesse (1) est (1) te (1) dedere (1) tali (1) modo (1) ut (1) ego (1) simul (1) et…et (1) tibi (1) tuis (1) militibus (1) parcam (2)	16
	[Lines 9–10] Romanis (1) (*gemmas*) (*aurum*) (*argentum*) equos (1) (*camelos*)(que) trade (2)	4
	[Line 10] sic (1) (*Palmyram*) liberam (1) manere (1) patiar (2)	5

Section B

Question	Answer	Marks
2(a)(i)	terrified (1)	1
2(a)(ii)	**To max 5:** more (1) arrogantly (1) [and] daringly (1) than (1) her (mis)fortune (1) demanded (1)	5
2(b)(i)	queen [of the East] (1)	1
2(b)(ii)	*imperator/imperatorem* (1)	1
2(c)	no one (1)	1
2(d)	[whatever] is waged/done (1) in wars (1) must be (1) done (1) with courage/virtue (1)	5
2(e)(i)	surrender [herself] (1)	1
2(e)(ii)	preferred (1) to die (1) [rather] than (1) live (1) without (1) [dignity]	5
2(f)(i)	forces/reinforcements/supplies (1) – Latin word is *copias*	1
2(f)(ii)	in a short (1) time (1) – Latin phrase is *brevi tempore*	2
2(g)	overpowered (1) your/his (1) army (1)	3
2(h)	put aside/abandon/leave (aside) (1) that (1) [arrogance] with which (1) [now] he orders (1) her (1) [to] surrender (1) **OR** that she (1) surrender (1)	6
2(i)(i)	angry/angrily (1)	1
2(i)(ii)	at once (1)	1
2(i)(iii)	attacked (1) [Palmyra] [with] all/whole (1) army (1) [and] utmost (1) force (1)	5
2(i)(iv)	*oppressit* (1) crush (1) -ed (1)	3
2(j)(i)	fled (1)	1
2(j)(ii)	captured (1) by [Roman] cavalry (1) [and] taken back (1) [to Aurelian]	3
2(k)	**Any 4 for 1 mark each:** e.g. audacious, interrogate, vivid, desperate, convince, summit	4