



Cambridge IGCSE™

LATIN

0480/13

Paper 1 Language

May/June 2020

MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 160

Published

Students did not sit exam papers in the June 2020 series due to the Covid-19 global pandemic.

This mark scheme is published to support teachers and students and should be read together with the question paper. It shows the requirements of the exam. The answer column of the mark scheme shows the proposed basis on which Examiners would award marks for this exam. Where appropriate, this column also provides the most likely acceptable alternative responses expected from students. Examiners usually review the mark scheme after they have seen student responses and update the mark scheme if appropriate. In the June series, Examiners were unable to consider the acceptability of alternative responses, as there were no student responses to consider.

Mark schemes should usually be read together with the Principal Examiner Report for Teachers. However, because students did not sit exam papers, there is no Principal Examiner Report for Teachers for the June 2020 series.

Cambridge International will not enter into discussions about these mark schemes.

Cambridge International is publishing the mark schemes for the June 2020 series for most Cambridge IGCSE™ and Cambridge International A & 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

Question	Answer	Marks
<p>Instructions for marking Section A</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Marks are awarded positively to demonstrate positive achievement, rather than penalising for an incorrect/incomplete response.</i> <i>Where the sense of the translation is less clear, examiners should give credit for elements that are correct (according to the agreed mark scheme).</i> <i>Glossed words will have no value for meaning alone.</i> <i>Active passive interchange is allowed but must be complete – i.e. no missing agent.</i> <i>Candidates are expected to render the translation passage into sensible English and not rely on a word-for-word substitution translation.</i> <p>Specimen translation</p> <p><i>(This is one possible translation of the passage. Examiners will credit all acceptable variants.)</i></p> <p>Agesilaus, as soon as he gained power, persuaded the Spartans to send an army out into Asia and to wage war against Artaxerxes, the king of the Persians. For he believed it better to fight in Asia than in Europe because a rumour had gone out that Artaxerxes was preparing ships and soldiers to send to Greece. Agesilaus completed this so swiftly that he arrived in Asia with his forces before the senior officers of the Persians knew that he had set out. Agesilaus did this so that he might attack all the enemy unexpectedly. When Tissaphernes, who then had the greatest power among the commanders, found this out, he sought a truce from Agesilaus. For he pretended that he would beg the king to meet with the Spartans, but actually used the truce to prepare troops. Each one swore that he would keep the truce without trickery. Agesilaus remained completely honest in this affair but Tissaphernes did nothing other than prepare for war.</p>		

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1	<p>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.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="320 383 1310 1659"> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="320 383 1235 448">[Line 1] (<i>Agesilaus</i>) simulatque (1) imperii (1) potitus est (1)</td> <td data-bbox="1235 383 1310 448">3</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="320 448 1235 577">[Lines 1–2] (<i>Lacedaemoniis</i>) persuasit (2) ut (1) exercitum (1) emitterent (2) (<i>in Asiam</i>) (et) bellum (1) contra (1) (<i>Artaxerxen</i>) regem (1) (<i>Persarum</i>) gererent (2)</td> <td data-bbox="1235 448 1310 577">11</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="320 577 1235 678">[Lines 2–3] credit (2) enim (1) melius (2) esse (1) (<i>in Asia</i>) quam (1) (<i>in Europa</i>) pugnare (1)</td> <td data-bbox="1235 577 1310 678">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="320 678 1235 779">[Lines 3–4] quod (1) fama (1) exierat (2) (<i>Artaxerxen</i>) naves (1) milites(que) (1) parare (1) quos (1) (<i>in Graeciam</i>) mitteret (2)</td> <td data-bbox="1235 678 1310 779">10</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="320 779 1235 880">[Line 4] (<i>Agesilaus</i>) tam (1) celeriter (1) hoc (1) <i>pereg</i>it (1) ut (1) (<i>in Asiam</i>) cum (1) copiis (1) suis (1) pervenerit (2)</td> <td data-bbox="1235 779 1310 880">10</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="320 880 1235 981">[Line 5] priusquam (1) legati (1) (<i>Persarum</i>) scirent (2) eum (1) profectum esse (2)</td> <td data-bbox="1235 880 1310 981">7</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="320 981 1235 1081">[Lines 5–6] (<i>Agesilaus</i>) hoc (1) fecit (2) ut (1) omnes (1) hostes (1) (<i>de improviso</i>) oppugnaret (2)</td> <td data-bbox="1235 981 1310 1081">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="320 1081 1235 1205">[Lines 6–7] ubi (1) (<i>Tissaphernes</i>) qui (1) summum (1) imperium (1) inter (1) praefectos (1) tum (1) habebat (2) id (1) cognovit (2) (<i>indutias</i>) ab (1) (<i>Agesilao</i>) petivit (2)</td> <td data-bbox="1235 1081 1310 1205">15</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="320 1205 1235 1305">[Lines 7–8] nam (1) hic (1) simulavit (2) se (1) regem (1) oraturum esse (2) ut (1) cum (1) (<i>Lacedaemoniis</i>) conveniret (2)</td> <td data-bbox="1235 1205 1310 1305">12</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="320 1305 1235 1406">[Line 8] (sed) vero (1) <i>indutiis</i> (1) ad (1) copias (1) comparandas (2) usus est (2)</td> <td data-bbox="1235 1305 1310 1406">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="320 1406 1235 1507">[Line 9] (<i>uterque</i>) iuravit (2) se (1) sine (1) (<i>dolo</i>) (<i>indutias</i>) servaturum esse (2)</td> <td data-bbox="1235 1406 1310 1507">6</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="320 1507 1235 1574">[Line 9] (in) qua (1) re (1) (<i>Agesilaus</i>) tota (1) fide (1) manebat (2)</td> <td data-bbox="1235 1507 1310 1574">6</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="320 1574 1235 1659">[Line 10] (sed) (<i>Tissaphernes</i>) nihil (1) aliud (1) quam (1) bellum(1) paravit (2)</td> <td data-bbox="1235 1574 1310 1659">6</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	[Line 1] (<i>Agesilaus</i>) simulatque (1) imperii (1) potitus est (1)	3	[Lines 1–2] (<i>Lacedaemoniis</i>) persuasit (2) ut (1) exercitum (1) emitterent (2) (<i>in Asiam</i>) (et) bellum (1) contra (1) (<i>Artaxerxen</i>) regem (1) (<i>Persarum</i>) gererent (2)	11	[Lines 2–3] credit (2) enim (1) melius (2) esse (1) (<i>in Asia</i>) quam (1) (<i>in Europa</i>) pugnare (1)	8	[Lines 3–4] quod (1) fama (1) exierat (2) (<i>Artaxerxen</i>) naves (1) milites(que) (1) parare (1) quos (1) (<i>in Graeciam</i>) mitteret (2)	10	[Line 4] (<i>Agesilaus</i>) tam (1) celeriter (1) hoc (1) <i>pereg</i> it (1) ut (1) (<i>in Asiam</i>) cum (1) copiis (1) suis (1) pervenerit (2)	10	[Line 5] priusquam (1) legati (1) (<i>Persarum</i>) scirent (2) eum (1) profectum esse (2)	7	[Lines 5–6] (<i>Agesilaus</i>) hoc (1) fecit (2) ut (1) omnes (1) hostes (1) (<i>de improviso</i>) oppugnaret (2)	8	[Lines 6–7] ubi (1) (<i>Tissaphernes</i>) qui (1) summum (1) imperium (1) inter (1) praefectos (1) tum (1) habebat (2) id (1) cognovit (2) (<i>indutias</i>) ab (1) (<i>Agesilao</i>) petivit (2)	15	[Lines 7–8] nam (1) hic (1) simulavit (2) se (1) regem (1) oraturum esse (2) ut (1) cum (1) (<i>Lacedaemoniis</i>) conveniret (2)	12	[Line 8] (sed) vero (1) <i>indutiis</i> (1) ad (1) copias (1) comparandas (2) usus est (2)	8	[Line 9] (<i>uterque</i>) iuravit (2) se (1) sine (1) (<i>dolo</i>) (<i>indutias</i>) servaturum esse (2)	6	[Line 9] (in) qua (1) re (1) (<i>Agesilaus</i>) tota (1) fide (1) manebat (2)	6	[Line 10] (sed) (<i>Tissaphernes</i>) nihil (1) aliud (1) quam (1) bellum(1) paravit (2)	6	110
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Question	Answer	Marks
2(a)(i)	Artemisia was the wife [of Mausolus] OR he was her husband OR they were married (1)	1
2(a)(ii)	Artemisia now ruled/was now queen (1) of all [Caria] (1)	2
2(b)(i)	angry (1)	1
2(b)(ii)	a woman (1) now ruled them (1)	2
2(b)(iii)	to occupy/take over (1) [that] kingdom (1)	2
2(c)(i)	her ships should be concealed (1) in the [smaller] harbour (1) of Halicarnassus (1); sailors (1) [and oarsmen] be made ready (1)	5
2(c)(ii)	to sit (1) on the wall (1)	2
2(d)	To max 4: shout (1) from the wall (1) pretending (1) that they would surrender/hand over (1) the town/city (1)	4
2(e)	To max 4: advanced (1) inside the walls (1), with no [sailors] (1) left (1) guarding [their ships] (1)	4
2(f)	took/led [out] (1) [her ships] from the smaller (1) to the larger (1) harbour (1)	4
2(g)	sailed/took them out (1) to sea (1)	2
2(h) (i)	they were killed (1) in the [middle of the] market place (1)	2
2(h)(ii)	They had nowhere (1) to escape to (1) / no way [method, NOT route] (1) to escape (1) <i>vel. sim.</i>	2
2(i)	To max 3: [with] her own (1) troops (1) [put] on board (1) [the Rhodians' ships], she set out (1) to Rhodes (1)	3
2(j)(i)	their men were coming back (1) safe (1)	2
2(j)(ii)	in fact they were receiving the enemy (1)	1
2(k)	To max 4: captured [the island of] Rhodes (1), killed the leading citizens (1), erected a monument (1) to her victory (1) in the city (1)	4
2(l)	huge (1), one representing the town [of the Rhodians/Rhodes] (1), the other an image of herself (1)	3
2(m)	Any 4 for 1 mark each: e.g. Mausoleum, irate, naval, mural, relic, major	4