MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2014 series

9788 LATIN

9788/04

Paper 4 (Prose Composition or Comprehension), maximum raw mark 40

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 2014 series for most IGCSE, Pre-U, GCE Advanced Level and Advanced Subsidiary Level components and some Ordinary Level components.



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	Pre-U – May/June 2014	9788	04

Section A

105 marks divided by 3 = 35 + 5 for style.

Coriolanus riotous: When the immediately:	24 14
Though he punish them:	15
He decided Rome:	10
Since he in vain:	
Finally Rome:	18

Coriolanus encouraged the senate not to give the people the corn sent by the Syracusans, alleging 1 1 that, if this were done, they would only become lazy and riotous. = 24 When the tribunes demanded that he should be banished, Coriolanus was ordered to leave Rome immediately. = 14 Though he despised the ordinary people, he was nevertheless disturbed at what they had done and devised a plan to punish them. = 15 He decided, therefore, to lead his army from Aufidius' camp at Antium against Rome. = 10 Since he was a better general than anyone in Rome, the Romans feared he would destroy the city. 1 1 Many envoys begged him not to attack Rome, but in vain. = 24 Finally, however, after his wife and mother pleaded with him, Coriolanus listened to their entreaties and made his peace with Rome. = 18

	Page 3	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper		
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Section B						
(i)	 So that there might not be weaker (softer)/decision (deliberation)because fear/resulting from the recent defeat. 					
(ii)	Besiege Carthage [immediately]. [1]					
(iii)	iii) Send legates to Scipio about peace/recall Hannibal to protect/the fatherland from ruinous war. [3]					
(iv)	 (iv) [The third proposal] showed Roman character in adversity/an army should be raised/and Syphax encouraged/not to stop waging war. [4] 					
(v)	Recruitment	started in both city and countryside/legates sent to Syr	ohax.	[2]		
(vi)	(vi) With prayers and (appeals to) pity/being full of tears/not with flattery as before. [3]					
(vii)	 (vii) Not to betray his father and fatherland,/ and not to allow Carthage to be consumed/by the same flames with which his camp had burned. [3] 					
 (viii) [Any three of these for full marks.] 4000 Celtiberi raised by their recruiting officers in Spain/had met them./Hasdrubal would appear very soon/ with an army not to be sniffed at. [3] 						
(ix)	 (ix) Not only responded in a kindly way,/but also showed them a large number of Numidians/to whom he had given arms and horses. [3] 					
(x)	(b) absistere	etur: imperfect subjunctive/purpose or verb of fearing et: imperfect subjunctive/indirect command assent: pluperfect subjunctive/subordinate clause in inc	direct speech	[6]		
(xi)	(b) impersor(c) gerundiv	bassive infinitive: <i>haberi</i> (9); <i>absumi</i> (12) nal passive etc.: <i>consuleretur</i> (line 2); <i>certatum</i> (5) e etc. <i>: tuendam</i> (line 6); <i>contemnenda</i> (15) finitive: <i>obsessurum</i> (3); <i>adfore</i> (15)		[4]		
(xii)	(b) patriam:(c) misericol	: accusative, object of <i>vocaverunt</i> accusative after <i>ad</i> <i>rdia:</i> ablative of manner <i>um</i> : genitive after <i>plenus</i>		[4]		