



LATIN

9788/04

Paper 4 Prose Composition or Comprehension

May/June 2016

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.

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Question 1: Prose Composition

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 reflect 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 to 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).

<p style="text-align: center;">1 1 2 1 1 2 1</p> <p>Meanwhile Xerxes continued to advance and at length entered Greece.</p>	9
<p style="text-align: center;">1 1 2 1 1</p> <p>The Greeks had not been able to make the necessary</p> <p style="text-align: center;">2 1 1 2 2 1 1</p> <p>preparations, and therefore they began to panic at the approach of such a large army.</p>	16
<p style="text-align: center;">1 1 1 1 1 2 1 2 1</p> <p>Leonidas, at that time king of Sparta, when he considered the situation, saw that there</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1 1 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 1 1</p> <p>was only one way to prevent the ruin of his city and the rest of Greece.</p>	24
<p style="text-align: center;">1 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1</p> <p>To enter the inhabited parts of the country, it was necessary for the Persian army to</p> <p style="text-align: center;">2 1 2 1 1 1</p> <p>march through a mountainous district called Thermopylae.</p>	19

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<p>1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 1</p> <p>There was only one narrow road through the mountains, and Leonidas thought that, if a</p> <p>1 1 1 1 2 1</p> <p>small force of determined men defended it,</p>	18
<p>2 2 1 1 1 1 2 2 1</p> <p>they would slow the advance of the whole Persian army and thereby give the Greeks</p> <p>1 2 1 1</p> <p>the opportunity to collect their troops.</p>	18

Total = 104 divided by 2 = 52.

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]

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Question 2: Comprehension

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

- (a) He spent many days in labours anxiously reflecting. [2]
- (b) Abandon what he had begun because it was in vain or wait for fortune which he had often enjoyed before many days and nights. [6]
- (c) A common soldier from the auxiliary cohorts; he has left the camp to fetch water. [2]
- (d) Snails creeping among the rocks not far from the side of the fort distant from the fighting. [3]
- (e) Picks up one and then other [snail] then looks for more; gradually makes his way [comes out] almost to the top of the mountain in his eagerness to collect more. [5]
- (f) That he is alone there [i.e. at the top of the mountain]; [he feels] an eagerness to do difficult things that is typical of human nature. [3]
- (g) The oak tree was large, among the rocks; it bends down for a little then turns and grows upwards. [4]
- (h) (i) The Ligurian reaches the plateau of the fortress relying on branches and projecting rocks; [3]
- (ii) The Numidians are concentrating on the battle. [3]
- (i) He examines everything which he thinks might be useful in the future; he goes down by the same route not rashly as he had climbed up but trying everything and looking around. [5]

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- (j) He explains what he has done;
he urges him to make an attempt on the fort
at the point where he had climbed up. [3]
- (k) He promises himself
as a guide for the journey and the danger;
Marius sends one of those present
to find out whether the Ligurian is telling the truth. [4]
- (l) *legendi* (line 6); *faciendi* (line 8) [2]
- (m) (i) (imperfect) subjunctive in an indirect question
(ii) (future) infinitive in indirect statement
(iii) (present) subjunctive in an indirect command
(iv) (imperfect) subjunctive in purpose clause [8]
- (n) (i) *utor* (*usus*) takes the ablative
(ii) genitive, after *more*
(iii) dative, *predicative* [6]
- (o) (i) *exploratis omnibus* (line 11)
(ii) *egressus* (line 4)
(iii) there are many examples, e.g. in line 13
(iv) *quae* (line 2) [4]

[Total: 60]