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**LATIN**

**9788/04**

Paper 4 Prose Composition or Comprehension

**May/June 2017**

MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 60

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**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.

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This document consists of **5** printed pages.

Question	Answer	Marks
1	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Prose Composition</b></p> <p><b>Principles of marking</b></p> <p>(a) Full marks for each section should only be awarded if grammar and vocabulary are entirely correct</p> <p>(b) the number of marks awarded for each section reflect the length of the section and its (grammatical) difficulty</p> <p>(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</p> <p>(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)</p> <p>(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>	
	<p style="text-align: center;">1      2      2                                  1                                  1                                  1                                  1</p> <p>Before leaving Gaul, Caligula planned to massacre the legionaries who, at</p> <p style="text-align: center;">2   1                                  1                                  1                                  2                                  1                                  1                                  1</p> <p>news of the death of Augustus, had mutinied and besieged the <u>headquarters</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;">1                                  1</p> <p>of his father, Germanicus.</p>	<b>21</b>
	<p style="text-align: center;">1                                  2                                  2                                  1                                  1                                  1                                  1</p> <p>He was barely restrained from doing this by friends and he could not be</p> <p style="text-align: center;">2                                  1                                  2                                  1                                  1</p> <p>persuaded not to execute every tenth man.</p>	<b>16</b>
	<p style="text-align: center;">1   2   1                                  1                                  1                                  1   1                                  2                                  1</p> <p>To carry this out the soldiers – unaware of their fate – were forced to march</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1                                  1   1   1</p> <p>without swords or javelins.</p>	<b>15</b>
	<p style="text-align: center;">1   1                                  1                                  1                                  1                                  1   1                                  1</p> <p>But when Caligula noticed that a number of soldiers, fearing that something</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1                                  2                                  1                                  1   2                                  1</p> <p>unpleasant was about to happen, were slipping away to fetch their weapons,</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1   1                                  1                                  1</p> <p>he hurriedly left and made for Rome.</p>	<b>20</b>

Question	Answer	Marks												
	<p style="text-align: center;">1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 1</p> <p>There, to distract attention from his exploits in Gaul, he criticised the senate</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1 2 1 2 1</p> <p>for denying him a well-deserved triumph.</p>	<b>18</b>												
	<p style="text-align: center;">1 1 1 2 1 1</p> <p>He addressed the assembled senators, saying: ‘I would have forgiven you if</p> <p style="text-align: center;">2 1 1 1 2</p> <p>you had given me what I most wanted.’</p>	<b>14</b>												
	<p><b>Total = 104/2 = 52 + 8 marks for style and fluency as outlined below.</b></p> <p><b>Style and fluency mark descriptors</b></p> <p>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.</p> <p><i>In consideration of the whole passage, eight marks for style and fluency are awarded according to the following grid:</i></p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">7–8</td> <td>Comprehensively fluent and idiomatic.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">5–6</td> <td>Judicious recasting of the English with good choice of vocabulary in accordance with appropriate idiom.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">3–4</td> <td>Some attempt to move beyond the literal to an idiomatic rendering of the text through use of more complex grammatical structures.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td>Some evidence of use of idiom, e.g. connectives, word order.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td>Very literal translation with only occasional attempt to capture idiom.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">0</td> <td>Very literal translation with no attempt to capture idiom.</td> </tr> </table>		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.
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	<b>Total:</b>	<b>60</b>												

Question	Answer	Marks
<b>Comprehension</b> Alternative suitable answers can be accepted providing the meaning remains the same.		
2(a)	They had a large army that gathered at the town of Carystus	<b>3</b>
2(b)	They were holding themselves inside their fortifications waiting for the arrival of the consul Popilius	<b>4</b>
2(c)	Advanced in front of their gates Drew up a battle line They saw that the Romans were about to attack the town	<b>4</b>
2(d)	He had also wanted to join battle	<b>2</b>
2(e)	There was fighting for (more than) three hours In such a way that hope went to neither side	<b>3</b>
2(f)	He orders the cavalry to mount to attack the enemy with as much noise as they can	<b>3</b>
2(g)	They cross the middle of the battle-line and reach the rear [of the enemy] Terror inflicted on the Ligurians Variously into all parts/areas they fled very few went back into town because the cavalry had most got in their way there.	<b>6</b>
2(h)	They lose a lot of people all over the place killed while fleeing 10 000 killed more than 700 captured 82 military standards	<b>5</b>
2(i)	A not unbloody one more than 3000 soldiers lost since with neither side yielding the front ranks on both sides fell	<b>4</b>
2(j)	They gathered in one place and surrendered since they saw that many more citizens had died than survived	<b>3</b>
2(k)	(They surrendered) not having made terms hoping that the consul would not treat them worse than earlier commanders.	<b>3</b>

Question	Answer	Marks
2(l)	(i) oppugnatum (line 2); amissam (line 13); saevitum (line 15) (ii) pugnatum est (line 4) (iii) pugnantium (line 7) (iv) amplius (lines 4 and 10); atrocius (line 14) (v) moveri (line 5)	<b>6</b>
2(m)	(i) Subjunctive/causal after <i>ut qui</i> (ii) Subjunctive/result clause (iii) Subjunctive/indirect command (iv) Infinitive/indirect statement	<b>8</b>
2(n)	(i) Accusative/time how long (ii) Genitive/partitive (iii) Ablative/absolute	<b>6</b>
	<b>Total:</b>	<b>60</b>