

MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2007 question paper

0480 LATIN

0480/02

Paper 2 (Literature), maximum raw mark 80

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.

All Examiners are instructed that alternative correct answers and unexpected approaches in candidates' scripts must be given marks that fairly reflect the relevant knowledge and skills demonstrated.

Mark schemes must be read in conjunction with the question papers and the report on the examination.

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Section A: Virgil *Aeneid IV*

- 1
- (i) Dido [1]
 - (ii) all other living creatures and the natural world (wind and wave) are asleep and calm; Dido is in turmoil and cannot sleep [2]
 - (iv) to follow the Trojans wherever they go [1]
they are grateful for the help she has given (although this may be sarcastic) [1]
 - (vi) Laomedon had failed to pay Apollo and Neptune for the work they had done for him, and his name became a byword for treachery; the Trojans, especially Aeneas, have shown similar treachery [3]
- 2
- (ii) either onomatopoeia of *ululatu*
or hiatus between *femineo* and *ululatu* [1]
 - (iii) answers may come at 3 levels:
 - (a) the more superficial: the noise is comparable in intensity to the sack of a city
 - (b) choice of cities is poignant; both past (Tyre) and present (Carthage) are thought of as in ruins
 - (c) looks back to sack of Troy in Book 2, and to future destruction of Carthage by Rome
 1 mark for (a); up to 3 for decent shot at (b) and/or (c) [3]
 - (iv) either alliteration of *flammaeque furentes*
or repetition of *perque* [1]
 - (v) Anna [1]
blamed by Dido at line 548 for enticing her into a relationship with Aeneas [1]
fooled into building pyre etc. by Dido and reproaches her [2]
holds her dying sister [1]
- 3 I would expect the choices to be made from:
- power of narrative
 - light and dark imagery
 - use of soliloquy and conversation
 - details of rituals
 - shift of scene
 - contrast of Trojan (male) and barbarian (female)
- up to 6 for choice and details, up to 6 for evaluation [10]

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- 4 (i) Naples/Napoli [1]
- (iii) details are in notes on p. 159; 2 marks for details of athletes' fate, 2 for relating it to story [4]
- (iv) oxymoron is juxtaposition of apparent contradictories [1]
 prisons are not usually spacious [1]
 torches do not usually shed darkness [1]
- (v) the dust made it dark as it swirled up in the windless tunnel and covered the travellers [3]
- 5 (i) Comum/Como [1]
- (ii) the morning greeting given by clients to patrons [1]
- (iii) wearing of toga with purple border [1]
 signified Roman citizen under 15 years old [1]
- (iv) Milan/Milano [1]
 a fellow-citizen sends his son there for schooling [1]
- (vi) it is pleasanter (*iucundius*) [1]
 they are under the control of their parents [1]
 it is cheaper [1]
- 6 As with Question 3, up to 6 marks for choice and details, up to 6 for evaluation. [10]