

MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2012 question paper
for the guidance of teachers

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

- Cambridge will not enter into discussions or correspondence in connection with these mark schemes.

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Section A: Prose composition

On return ... final struggle:	17
to win ... the world:	23
The prize ... very great:	17
For there ... immediate destruction:	16
On the next day ... previous victories:	13
Scipio pointed ... their children:	19

1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 1
On their return to camp, both generals announced that the troops must prepare their arms and

1 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
their hearts for the final struggle, to win victory, if luck was on their side, not for one day but

1 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 2 1
for ever. Soon they would know whether Rome or Carthage was to rule the world. The

1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
prize of victory was not only Africa or Italy, but the whole earth, and the dangers in case of

2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
defeat were very great. For there was no escape for the Romans in a foreign and

1 1 1 1 2 1 1 1
unknown land, and Carthage, if she lost, faced immediate destruction.

1 1 1 1 1 1 1
On the next day, soldiers on both sides were hopeful and fearful in turn. Hannibal

2 1 2 1 1 1 1 1
reminded his troops of previous victories; Scipio pointed to the recent weakness of the

1 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 1 1
enemy, and urged his men to take Carthage and its spoils, so that they could return home to

1 1
their wives and children.

= 105 divided by 3 = 35. Resulting marks with 1/3 should be rounded down, with 2/3 rounded up.

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Then, in consideration of the whole passage, five marks for style and fluency are awarded according to the following grid:

5	Comprehensively fluent and idiomatic.
4	Judicious recasting of the English with good choice of vocabulary in accordance with appropriate idiom.
3	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: 40]

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Section B: Comprehension

- (i) He excelled /in the glory of his virtues,/and was lofty in spirit and /capable of great deeds. [4]
- (ii) It was made clear in the very many things/he said and did. [2]
- (iii) Scipio had received money from Antiochus/ to make peace/ in the name of the Roman people/ on soft and favourable terms. [4]
- (iv) Unworthy/ of such a man (as Scipio). [2]
- (v) The day on which Scipio gloriously defeated/ in a mighty battle in Africa (Zama) /Hannibal, Rome's bitterest enemy,/ and won a splendid peace. [4]
- (vi) Let's not be ungrateful to the gods/let's leave this chap/let's give thanks to Jupiter. [3]
- (vii) To pass judgement on Scipio. [1]
- (viii) They accompanied S. to the Capitol,/ then his home,/ with joy and ritual gratitude. [3]
- (ix) S.'s speech in circulation/deniers of its authenticity/do not doubt that these particular words spoken by S. [3]
- (x) Perfect subjunctive/Indirect Question. [2]
- (xi) State and explain the cases of:
quanta (line 1): ablative ... 'with how much glory'
crimini (line 5): dative ... predicative (accept 'after *do*')
tali viro (line 6): ablative ... after *indigna*
quae (line 6): accusative, object of *postulabat*
quo (line 8): ablative ... 'the day on which' [5]
- (xii) Explain why the following verbs are in the subjunctive:
(a) *fieret* (line 5): purpose
(b) *simus* (line 10): exhortation [2]
- (xiii) What is the 1st person singular present indicative active of *peperi* (line 9): *pario* [1]
- (xiv) Identify an example of:
(a) a supine *gratulatum* (line 11)
(b) an ablative absolute *relicto tribuno* (line 13)
(c) a deponent verb *prosectua est* (line 15)
(d) a verb in the present passive *fertur* (line 15); *videtur* (line 16). [4]

[Total: 40]