

MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2013 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 2013 series for most IGCSE, Pre-U, GCE Advanced Level and Advanced Subsidiary Level components and some Ordinary Level components.

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Section A

On **alternate lines** translate the following passage into Latin:

After Themistocles ... influence that: 11

When someone ... everyone fairly: 15

He replied ... his friends: 15

Aristides ... friends: 9

This was ... their requests and: 21

because ... their friends: 16

He was ... were honest: 18

Total = 105/3 = 35 + 5 marks for style.

1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 1 1
After Themistocles became an ally of the people, he acquired so much influence that, || when

1 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 2 1
someone remarked that he would be a good leader of the Athenians as long as he treated everyone

1 || 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
fairly, he replied that he hoped that he would never make a judgement in the agora where he would

1 1 1 1
not help his friends. ||

1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 ||
Aristides, by contrast, did not want other politicians to be his friends.

1 1 1 2 2 1 1 2 1 1 1 1
This was because he did not want to be drawn by his friends into committing injustices or to annoy

1 2 1 1 1 || 1 1 2 2 2 1
them by denying their requests and, because he saw that many men were encouraged to do wrong

1 2 1 1 1 1 || 1 1 1 2 2
because they felt powerful on account of the support of their friends. He was anxious not to act in this

1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
way, believing that the good citizen was secure only if his words and actions were honest.

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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

- (a) Lines 1–2 (*tamen ... experiar*): what does the speaker say he intends to do?

To face up to the power of the nobles/use the freedom/handed down from his father. [3]

- (b) Line 3 (*sed utrum ... Quirites*): in what way is the audience important to the speaker?

They will determine whether the speech will be in vain/or not. [2]

- (c) Lines 4–5 (*neque ego ... armati eatis*): how does the speaker distinguish himself from earlier politicians?

He will not encourage them/to take up arms. [2]

- (d) Lines 5–6 (*occiso ... habitae sunt*): why was Tiberius Gracchus killed and what followed his death?

It was claimed that he wanted to be king/cases were brought against the Roman people. [2]

- (e) Lines 6–8 (*post Caii ... finem fecit*): what happened after the deaths of Gracchus and Fulvus and what brought it to an end?

Many of the audience's order [or rank, class]/were killed in gaol/their whim. [3]

- (f) Lines 8–10 (*superioribus annis ... divitias esse*): what, according to the speaker, did the audience witness in earlier years?

Treasury pillaged/kings and peoples paying taxes to a few nobles/who had the most glory and wealth. [3]

- (g) Lines 10–11 (*postremo ... tradita sunt*): what is the final consequence of the nobles' actions?

Laws, everything divine and human/handed over to the enemy. [2]

- (h) Lines 11–14 (*neque eos ... habeant*): how are the nobles characterised here?

They show neither shame nor regret/they parade arrogantly before the people/showing off their priesthoods and consulships and triumphs [2 marks]/as if they were the result of honour not plunder. [5]

- (i) Lines 14–15 (*servi aere ... toleratis*): with what rhetorical contrast does the speaker conclude?

Slaves acquired for money/do not endure masters' unjust orders/Romans born in power /tolerate servitude with equanimity. [4]

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(j) Identify and explain the sense and mood of the following verbs:

- (i) *faciam* (line 3)**
- (ii) *eatīs* (line 5)**

Present subjunctive/indirect question; present subjunctive/indirect command [4]

(k) Identify:

- (i) a deponent verb in the future tense;**
- (ii) a deponent verb in the imperfect tense.**

experiar/indignabamini. [2]

(l) Explain the cases of:

- (i) *annis* (line 8)**
- (ii) *aerarium* (line 9)**
- (iii) *eos* (line 11)**
- (iv) *honorī* (line 13)**

Ablative, time when/accusative, subject of indirect statement/accusative after impersonal verbs/predicative, dative. [4]

(m) Identify:

- (i) a present passive infinitive;**
- (ii) a comparative adjective;**
- (iii) an ablative absolute;**
- (iv) a feminine relative pronoun**

- spoliari
- superioribus; accept *maiores*
- occiso ...
- quae in line 2

[4]

[Total: 40]