



UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS  
International General Certificate of Secondary Education

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**LATIN**

**0480/02**

Paper 2 Literature

**For Examination from 2013**

SPECIMEN MARK SCHEME

**1 hour 30 minutes**

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**MAXIMUM MARK: 80**

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This document consists of **4** printed pages.



- 1 (a) Hector [1]
- (b) He uses a simile comparing the destruction to a cornfield catching fire and a shepherd watching the fire in amazement. Candidates should make two points and use two quotations. [4]
- (c) The Greeks made a wooden horse which they left outside and then sailed a little way away from Troy. Sinon pretended to be a run away and his words convinced the Trojans to drag the horse into the city. The horse was full of men who came out in the night and let the rest of the Greeks in to Troy. [2]
- (d) \_ uu| \_ \_| \_ uu| \_ \_| \_ uu| \_ \_  
exoritur clamorque virum clangorque tubarum [2]
- (e) [6] Perfectly accurate  
[5] Overall sense correct; minor error(s) (e.g. tense, number)  
[4] Some sense with major errors  
[3] Part correct; overall sense lacking/unclear  
[2] Not coherent; some knowledge of vocabulary  
[1] Not coherent; isolated knowledge of vocabulary only  
[0] Totally incorrect or omitted

#### Sample Translation

Out of my senses, I grabbed my arms; not that I had a battle plan, but I had a burning desire to gather a gang for fighting and rush to the citadel with my comrades; passion and anger hastened my decision and I thought it would be beautiful to die in battle. [6]

- 2 (a) Aeneas wants to take his father to safety but Anchises wants to die rather than go into exile. [2]
- (b) [4] Perfectly accurate  
[3] Overall sense correct; minor error(s) (e.g. tense, number)  
[2] Part correct; overall sense lacking/unclear  
[1] Not coherent; isolated knowledge of vocabulary only  
[0] Totally incorrect or omitted
- Sample Translation**  
He said, 'O you with your blood untouched by age and strengths standing solid with your vigour, you hurry to escape. [4]
- (c) S alliteration/sibilance could be seen to represent weeping or sighing. Accept reasonable suggestions which are explained. [2]
- (d) Anchises wants to be left where he is but Aeneas is a loyal son so he will not want to leave his father. Accept any reasonable suggestion. [1]
- (e) By his own hand. [1]

- (f) Plunder. [1]
- (g) (i) He feels as if he is hated by the gods and is prolonging his life to no purpose. [2]
- (ii) He uses metaphor of the Jupiter blasting him with his fire and the blast of his lightening – reinforces the point by using two terms for the same thing. He uses two epithets about Jupiter – father of the gods and king of men – to give force. [2]

3 Answers may include:

- vivid similes
- direct speech from the goddess Venus
- cinematic revelation by Venus
- vivid adjectives/verbs
- gods taking physical roles in the destruction
- pathos

Points should be illustrated with examples from the text. [10]

- 4 (a) He says that Aristides and Themistocles were about the same age and that when they competed for leadership, as they were determined rivals, it was seen in their case how much eloquence could prevail over integrity. [3]
- (b) Although – *autem* – Aristides was so distinguished for integrity – *abstinentia* – that he was the only person in the memory of man – *unus post hominum memoriam* – (at least as far as we have heard) who was called by the surname of JUST – *lustus* –, yet – *tamen* – being destroyed by Themistocles with the ostracism, he was condemned to be exiled for ten years. [3]
- (c) [6] Perfectly accurate  
 [5] Overall sense correct; minor error(s) (e.g. tense, number)  
 [4] Some sense with major errors  
 [3] Part correct; overall sense lacking/unclear  
 [2] Not coherent; some knowledge of vocabulary  
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**Sample Translation**

Who, when he realised that the excited crowd could not be appeased, and giving in, he noticed a person writing that he ought to be banished from the country; he is said to have asked him why he did so, or what Aristides had done, that he should be thought deserving of such a punishment. [6]

- (d) The man does not even know who Aristides is and yet he thinks he should be punished. Aristides is seen as bad for being too good. [3]

- 5 (a) [4] Perfectly accurate  
 [3] Overall sense correct; minor error(s) (e.g. tense, number)  
 [2] Part correct; overall sense lacking/unclear  
 [1] Not coherent; isolated knowledge of vocabulary only  
 [0] Totally incorrect or omitted

**Sample Translation**

It is alright for everything to be bedlam outside, provided that inside there is no commotion, provided that desire and fear don't quarrel among themselves, provided that greed and luxury are not opposed, neither one annoys the other. [4]

- (b) Then and only then, (you) know that you are composed, when no clamour affects you, when no voice shakes you out of yourself. [3]
- (c) The repetition of *cum* emphasises the two statements giving them equal importance as prerequisites for being *compositum*. The repetition of *non* emphasizes the next three statements and creates a triptych out of the three statements. [3]
- (d) He says he will change from his present quarters because he only wished to test himself and to give himself practice. [3]
- (e) He had his crew plug their ears with wax and tie him to the mast so that he could hear the song but they would keep on rowing. [2]

- 6 Answers may include:  
 Carthaginians:

- tenacious
- worn out
- loyal to Hannibal
- unfortunate/they have bad luck
- brave
- resourceful

Hannibal:

- perceptive
- motivational

Points should be illustrated with examples from the text.

[10]