# MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2011 question paper for the guidance of teachers 

9788 LATIN<br>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

C. Mucius thought . . . Etruscans: 8

So he devised . . . to leave: 14
Concealing . . . enemy camp: 13
Fearing . . . betrayed him: 12
he decided . . . king's secretary: 12
Having done . . . king himself: 9
When the king . . . be executed: 6
Mucius . . . Roman citizen: 14
and that . . . suffer bravely: 8
The king . . . him immediately: 9
$=105$ divided by $3=35$. Resulting marks with $1 / 3$ should be rounded down, with $2 / 3$ rounded up.
$\begin{array}{llllll}1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 & 1\end{array}$
C. Mucius thought that it was a disgrace that Rome was being beseiged by the
$\begin{array}{lllllllll}1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 1\end{array}$
Etruscans.|| So he devised a plan. He hoped that, if it turned out well, he would
$\underset{\text { persuade the Etruscans to leave.|| }}{2}$
$\begin{array}{llll}2 & 1 & 1 & 1\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{llll}1 & 2 & 1 & 1\end{array}$

Concealing a knife under his clothes, Mucius swam across the Tiber and secretly
$\begin{array}{llllllllll}1 & 1 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 2\end{array}$
entered the enemy camp.|| Fearing to ask who the king was, in case his ignorance
$\begin{array}{lllllllll}2 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1\end{array}$
betrayed him, he decided to kill the man handing out money to the soldiers - who
$\begin{array}{llllllllll}1 & 2 & 1 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1\end{array}$
was in fact the king's secretary.|| Having done this, he was arrested and taken before
$\begin{array}{lllllllll}1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 1\end{array}$
the king himself.|| When the king said that Mucius would be executed, Mucius held his
$\begin{array}{lllllllllllll}1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1\end{array}$ hand over a flame on a nearby altar and said that he was a Roman citizen, $\|$ and that it
$\begin{array}{lllllllllll}1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1\end{array}$ was in the Roman character to suffer bravely.|| The king so admired Mucius' courage

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\(1 \quad 1 \quad 1\) 1
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that he freed him immediately.

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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 <br> appropriate idiom. |
| 3 | Some attempt to move beyond the literal to an idiomatic rendering of the text through use of <br> 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]

## Section B: Comprehension

(i) Hanno was the commander of the Carthagians/but all their hopes lay with Muttines.
(ii) Wandering throughout Sicily/taking plunder from Roman allies/could not be kept out of Agrigentum/by either force or strategy/couldn't be stopped from bursting out whenever he chose.
(iii) Muttines eclipsed the general's reputation/caused envy or jealousy/even his good exploits were not a source of happiness to Hanno/because of their author.
(iv) Gave Muttines' command to his son/because Numidians/would disappear along with his command.
(v) Hanno's jealousy increased Muttines' popularity/Muttines could not stand the indignity/sent immediate, secret messengers to Laevinus/about handing over Agrigentum.
(vi) Occupied the gate leading to the sea/killed or drove off the guards/accepted the Romans who had been sent inside the city.
(vii) That the Numidians were causing trouble as had happened before/he advanced to suppress the riot.
(viii) That the force was larger than that of the Numidians/that it was the Romans (from their battlecry)/he fled before he could be hit.

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(ix) (a) intercludi (I.3) or prohiberi (I.3)
(b) ad comprimendam seditionem (I.14)
(c) pulsis custodibus or custodibus caesis (I.11)
(d) quod (I.7) or quos (I.9)
(e) ratus (l. 6 or 13).
(x) Result clause.
(xi) eripio
(xii) esset
(xiii) (a) after cum
(b) after priusquam (possible event/ purpose).
(xiv) (a) ablative of instrument (after a passive verb)
(b) dative (of a source of happiness to Hanno)
(c) dative of disadvantage
(d) genitive dependent on modus.

