

CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

Pre-U Certificate

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MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2014 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.

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Section A

105 marks divided by 3 = 35 + 5 for style.

Coriolanus . . . riotous: 24
 When the . . . immediately: 14
 Though he . . . punish them: 15
 He decided . . . Rome: 10
 Since he . . . in vain: 24
 Finally . . . Rome: 18

2 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 2
 Coriolanus encouraged the senate not to give the people the corn sent by the Syracusans, alleging

1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 1
 that, if this were done, they would only become lazy and riotous. = 24

1 1 2 2 2 2 2 1
 When the tribunes demanded that he should be banished, Coriolanus was ordered to leave Rome

1
 immediately. = 14

1 1 1 1 2 2 2
 Though he despised the ordinary people, he was nevertheless disturbed at what they had done and

1 1 1 1 1
 devised a plan to punish them. = 15

1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
 He decided, therefore, to lead his army from Aufidius' camp at Antium against Rome. = 10

1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 1
 Since he was a better general than anyone in Rome, the Romans feared he would destroy the city.

1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 1
 Many envoys begged him not to attack Rome, but in vain. = 24

1 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 2 1
 Finally, however, after his wife and mother pleaded with him, Coriolanus listened to their entreaties

1 2 1 1 1
 and made his peace with Rome. = 18

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Section B

- (i) So that there might not be weaker (softer)/decision (deliberation) because fear/resulting from the recent defeat. [3]
- (ii) Besiege Carthage [immediately]. [1]
- (iii) Send legates to Scipio about peace/recall Hannibal to protect/the fatherland from ruinous war. [3]
- (iv) [The third proposal] showed Roman character in adversity/an army should be raised/and Syphax encouraged/not to stop waging war. [4]
- (v) Recruitment started in both city and countryside/legates sent to Syphax. [2]
- (vi) With prayers and (appeals to) pity/being full of tears/not with flattery as before. [3]
- (vii) Not to betray his father and fatherland,/ and not to allow Carthage to be consumed/by the same flames with which his camp had burned. [3]
- (viii) [Any three of these for full marks.] 4000 Celtiberi raised by their recruiting officers in Spain/had met them./Hasdrubal would appear very soon/ with an army not to be sniffed at. [3]
- (ix) Not only responded in a kindly way,/but also showed them a large number of Numidians/to whom he had given arms and horses. [3]
- (x) (a) *consuleretur*: imperfect subjunctive/purpose or verb of fearing
 (b) *absisteret*: imperfect subjunctive/indirect command
 (c) *conflagrasset*: pluperfect subjunctive/subordinate clause in indirect speech [6]
- (xi) (a) present passive infinitive: *haberi* (9); *absumi* (12)
 (b) impersonal passive etc.: *consuleretur* (line 2); *certatum* (5)
 (c) gerundive etc.: *tuendam* (line 6); *contemnenda* (15)
 (d) future infinitive: *obsessurum* (3); *adfore* (15) [4]
- (xii) (a) *senatum*: accusative, object of *vocaverunt*
 (b) *patriam*: accusative after *ad*
 (c) *miser cordia*: ablative of manner
 (d) *lacrimarum*: genitive after *plenus* [4]