

MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2009 question paper
for the guidance of teachers

0480/02	0480 LATIN Paper 2 (Literature), maximum raw mark 80
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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.

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Section A: Virgil *Aeneid* IV

- 1 (i) Mercury (or a phantom resembling him) [1]
- (ii) Dido is planning some desperate act [1]
and will do all she can in the morning to prevent him [1]
Credit other sensible references to the text
- (iii) *sic...atrae* 1
tum...praecipites 2
vigilate...citi 2 [5]
- (iv) Cutting (stern) cables only done in an emergency [1]
- (v) Dido will use it to kill herself on the pyre that she has built [2]
- (vi) *fūlmīnē|ūm strīct|ōquē fēr|īt rētīn|ācūlā |fērrō* [2]
- (vii) - dactyls give sense of rapidity
- so do repeated 'l' and 'r' sounds
Accept either [1]
- (viii) Rowing [1]
(Though in line 5 he has told his men to unfurl the sails)
- 2 (i) She has been deserted by Aeneas, and her heart is broken [2]
- (ii) Her previous husband [1]
He was killed by Pygmalion, Dido's brother, for money [1]
- (iii) Tyre or Phoenicia (or Sidon/Sidonia) [1]
- (iv) *Annam...sororem* 1
dic...ducat 3
sic...vitta 1 [5]
- (v) She says she has decided to perform rites for Jupiter and to burn the effigy of Aeneas on the pyre she has built in order to make a clean break with him; in fact it is herself that she intends to burn on the pyre – though she is in a way making an offering to Jupiter of the Underworld, and freeing herself from her troubles by dying [4]
- (vi) *anili* [1]
- 3 Dido wins sympathy as the woman who has given Aeneas her all only to be deserted by him without warning or discussion; she has had a difficult past and was looking forward to better times; but she is *varium et mutabile semper*.

Aeneas is obedient to a higher calling and has the gods on his side; he displays *pietas* to his family, his men and the gods.

Up to 6 marks for a balanced account, and up to 4 marks for textual reference (in Latin or English). [10]

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Section B: Two Centuries of Roman Prose

- 4 (i) Theramenes [1]
- (ii) When he took the poison he toasted his worst enemy, Critias, since it was the custom for the person toasted to drink the cup next [2]
- (iii) Critias was killed (in a political brawl) the next year [2]
- (iv) *quis...laudaret* 2
si iudicaret 1 [3]
- (v) *vadit* is being used with *carcerem* and *scyphum* in different senses (zeugma or syllepsis) (allow 1 mark for word order) [2]
- (vi) 399 BC [1]
- (vii) *scelere* [1]
- (viii) The Thirty Tyrants (who were in power in Athens after the end of the Peloponnesian War (404 BC); very right wing) [1]
- (ix) Socrates' defence speech (Apologia) written up by Plato after his death [2]
- 5 (i) His fellow-citizens of Como/Fathers [1]
- (ii) He had decided not to donate the whole sum (for the payment of a teacher) because if he did he was worried that the money might be misused for private gain as often happens [1]
[2]
[1]
- (iii) That the parents should have the sole right of engaging the teacher because their money was at stake [1]
[1]
- (iv) *nam...neglegentes* 2
certe...operam 2
ne...accipiat 2
si ... erit 1 [7]
- (v) - asyndeton/omission of conjunctions
- (ascending) tricolon
- imperatives
Accept any one [1]
- 6 The question offers plenty of scope for individual analysis and evaluation. Cicero may attract because of the moral and political insights; Seneca for the narrative and the psychological insights; and Pliny for the social content. Some candidates may opt to focus on the literary merits of the author chosen.

Allow up to 6 marks for coherent argument, and up to 4 for textual reference (in Latin or English). [10]