## Cambridge International Examinations

Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

## MAXIMUM MARK: 160

## MARK SCHEME NOTES

The mark scheme includes suggested responses but examiners will credit all acceptable variants.

## Key

| $;$ | separates alternative responses to the question |
| :--- | :--- |
| I | separates alternative wording within the same response |
| OR | separates possible variants in a response which are mutually exclusive (award marks for <br> one OR the other, not parts of each) |
| [ ] | the word, phrase or unit in brackets is not required but is in the mark scheme for <br> clarification |


| Question | Answer | Marks |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |

## Instructions for marking Section A

- Marks are awarded positively to demonstrate positive achievement, rather than penalising for an incorrect/incomplete response.
- Where the sense of the translation is less clear, examiners should give credit for elements that are correct (according to the agreed mark scheme).
- Glossed words will have no value for meaning alone.
- Active passive interchange is allowed but must be complete - i.e. no missing agent.
- Candidates are expected to render the translation passage into sensible English and not rely on a word-for-word substitution translation.


## Specimen translation

(This is one possible translation of the passage. Examiners will credit all acceptable variants.)
A narrow river with very high banks lay between the king's camp and Caesar's route. It was about seven miles away from the king's camp. When the king had found out that Caesar was advancing on this route, he sent all the cavalry and selected soldiers to that river to prevent Caesar from crossing and to go into battle at a distance from the banks. This action stirred up our forces to anger on the grounds that they had been fighting with the Alexandrians on equal terms for a long time. And so, at the same time, the Roman cavalry, trying to find the fords of the river, crossed the river where the banks had a gentler slope. The Roman soldiers, after cutting down huge trees which were so long that they touched the other bank, made a temporary road surface and crossed in this way. Their attack so terrified the enemy that they put their hope of safety in flight. But in vain: for few escaped from the flight to the king with almost all the rest killed.

| Question | Answer | Marks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | The translation passage is divided into sense blocks in the table below as an aid to marking. | 110 |
|  | inter (1) castra (1) regis (1) [et] Caesaris (1) iter (1) iacebat (2) flumen (1) angustum (1) altissimis (2) ripis (1) |  |
|  | aberat (2) regis (1) a castris (1) [circiter] septem (1) [milia passuum] |  |
|  | rex (1) cum (1) hoc (1) itinere (1) progredi (1) [Caesarem] intellexisset (2) |  |
|  | omnes (1) equites (1) delectos[que] (1) milites (1) id (1) ad flumen (1) misit (2) |  |
|  | qui (1) [Caesarem] transire (1) prohiberent (2) [et] procul (1) a ripis (1) proelium (1) inirent (2) |  |
|  | quae (1) res (1) ad iram (1) copias (1) nostras (1) excitavit (2) quod (1) diu (1) cum [Alexandrinis] (1) [pariter] pugnarent (2) |  |
|  | itaque (1) eodem (1) tempore (1) equites (1) Romani (1) vada (1) fluminis (1) quaerentes (2) flumen (1) transierunt (2) ubi (1) ripae (1) demissiores (1) erant (1) |  |
|  | milites [Romani] (1) ingentibus (1) arboribus (1) caesis (1) quae (1) tam (1) longae (1) erant (1) ut (1) alteram (1) ripam (1) contingerent (1) |  |
|  | [aggerem] fecerunt (2) [et] hoc (1) modo (1) transgressi sunt (1) |  |
|  | quorum (1) impetus (1) hostes (1) adeo (1) terruit (2) ut (1) in fuga (1) spem (1) salutis (1) ponerent (2) |  |
|  | [sed] frustra (1) namque (1) e fuga (1) pauci (1) ad regem (1) effugerunt (2) paene (1) omnibus (1) reliquis (1) interfectis (2) |  |


| Question | Answer | Marks |
| :---: | :--- | ---: |
| 2(a) | captured (1) by [Masinissa's] soldiers (1) | $\mathbf{2}$ |
| 2(b) | seize/occupy (1) city (1) without (1) long siege (1) | $\mathbf{4}$ |
| 2(c) | To max 4: <br> [huge] crowd (1) of men (1) of women (1) of children (1) had gathered (1) | $\mathbf{4}$ |
| 2(d) | nothing (1) finer (1) than (1) as victor (1) to see homeland (1) again/after so <br> long a time (1) | $\mathbf{6}$ |
| 2(e) | ordered (1) the leaders (1) [of the Cirtans] to come to talks (1) | $\mathbf{3}$ |
| 2(f)(i) | showed them Syphax (1) in chains (1) | $\mathbf{2}$ |
| 2(f)(ii) | To max 2: <br> opened the gates (1) at once (1) at so terrible a sight (1); <br> allowed Masinissa (1) [to come] into Cirta (1) | $\mathbf{2}$ |
| 2(g)(i) | distinguished (1) arms and clothes (1) | $\mathbf{2}$ |
| 2(g)(ii) | ran up to him (1) [as he was entering the palace] fell at his knees (1) | $\mathbf{2}$ |
| 2(h) | afraid (1) prefer/rather (1) to die/die (1) than (1) be given/be handed over (1) <br> [to Romans] as captive (1) | $\mathbf{6}$ |
| 2(i) | won over (1) by her beauty/figure [and prime/age] (1) | $\mathbf{2}$ |
| 2(j)(i) | marry Sophoniba (1) straight away/that day (1) | $\mathbf{2}$ |


| Question | Answer | Marks |
| :---: | :--- | ---: |
| $2(\mathrm{j})(i i)$ | she could not (1) be handed over/surrendered to the Romans (1) if she were <br> his wife (1) | $\mathbf{3}$ |
| $2(\mathrm{k})$ | drag her away (1) [along] with Syphax and other captives (1) | $\mathbf{2}$ |
| $2(1)$ | he could keep (1) Sophoniba (1) OR Sophoniba (1) could stay in Cirta (1) <br> if he captured (1) more cities (1) | $\mathbf{4}$ |
| $2(\mathrm{~m})$ | Any 4 for 1 mark each: <br> e.g. regal, temporal, reiterate, prince, aperture, extract | $\mathbf{4}$ |

