

# Syllabus

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Cambridge IGCSE Latin

Syllabus code 0480

For examination in June 2011



UNIVERSITY of CAMBRIDGE  
International Examinations

**Note for Exams Officers:** Before making Final Entries, please check availability of the codes for the components and options in the E3 booklet (titled “Procedures for the Submission of Entries”) relevant to the exam session. Please note that component and option codes are subject to change.

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# 1. Introduction

## 1.1 Why choose Cambridge?

University of Cambridge International Examinations (CIE) is the world's largest provider of international qualifications. Around 1.5 million students from 150 countries enter Cambridge examinations every year. What makes educators around the world choose Cambridge?

### Recognition

Cambridge IGCSE is internationally recognised by schools, universities and employers as equivalent to UK GCSE. Cambridge IGCSE is excellent preparation for A/AS Level, the Advanced International Certificate of Education (AICE), US Advanced Placement Programme and the International Baccalaureate (IB) Diploma. Learn more at **[www.cie.org.uk/recognition](http://www.cie.org.uk/recognition)**.

### Support

CIE provides a world-class support service for teachers and exams officers. We offer a wide range of teacher materials to Centres, plus teacher training (online and face-to-face) and student support materials. Exams officers can trust in reliable, efficient administration of exams entry and excellent, personal support from CIE Customer Services. Learn more at **[www.cie.org.uk/teachers](http://www.cie.org.uk/teachers)**.

### Excellence in education

Cambridge qualifications develop successful students. They not only build understanding and knowledge required for progression, but also learning and thinking skills that help students become independent learners and equip them for life.

### Not-for-profit, part of the University of Cambridge

CIE is part of Cambridge Assessment, a not-for-profit organisation and part of the University of Cambridge. The needs of teachers and learners are at the core of what we do. CIE invests constantly in improving its qualifications and services. We draw upon education research in developing our qualifications.

# 1. Introduction

## 1.2 Why choose Cambridge IGCSE Latin?

Cambridge IGCSE Latin is accepted by universities and employers as proof of knowledge and understanding. The syllabus aims to develop candidates' ability to understand Latin, as well as the influence of Latin on modern European languages.

By comparing the structure of Latin with other languages, candidates also develop an analytical approach to language learning.

Candidates study Latin prose and verse literature in its social and historical context, and are encouraged to develop a personal response to what they read. This will develop an awareness of a different time and culture, and an appreciation of Rome's legacy to the modern world.

## 1.3 Cambridge International Certificate of Education (ICE)

Cambridge ICE is the group award of the International General Certificate of Secondary Education (IGCSE). It requires the study of subjects drawn from the five different IGCSE subject groups. It gives schools the opportunity to benefit from offering a broad and balanced curriculum by recognising the achievements of students who pass examinations in at least seven subjects, including two languages, and one subject from each of the other subject groups.

The Cambridge portfolio of IGCSE qualifications provides a solid foundation for higher level courses such as GCE A and AS Levels and the International Baccalaureate Diploma as well as excellent preparation for employment.

A wide range of IGCSE subjects is available and these are grouped into five curriculum areas. Latin (0480) falls into Group I, Languages.

Learn more about ICE at [www.cie.org.uk/qualifications/academic/middlesec/ice](http://www.cie.org.uk/qualifications/academic/middlesec/ice).

# 1. Introduction

## 1.4 How can I find out more?

### If you are already a Cambridge Centre

You can make entries for this qualification through your usual channels, e.g. CIE Direct. If you have any queries, please contact us at **[international@cie.org.uk](mailto:international@cie.org.uk)**.

### If you are not a Cambridge Centre

You can find out how your organisation can become a Cambridge Centre. Email us at **[international@cie.org.uk](mailto:international@cie.org.uk)**. Learn more about the benefits of becoming a Cambridge Centre at **[www.cie.org.uk](http://www.cie.org.uk)**.

## 2. Assessment at a glance

### Cambridge IGCSE Latin Syllabus code 0480

Candidates take:	
<b>Paper 1</b>	1 hour 30 minutes
There are two sections in this paper. In Section A candidates translate a passage of Latin prose into English. In Section B candidates answer comprehension questions on a passage of Latin prose.	
50% of total marks	
and	
<b>Paper 2</b>	1 hour 30 minutes
Candidates answer questions on the prescribed texts. Questions test their comprehension, translation and appreciation of the literature.	
50% of total marks	

Candidates can take this examination in June only.

# 3. Aims and assessment

## 3.1 Aims

The aims of the Cambridge IGCSE Latin syllabus are to enable candidates to develop:

- an understanding of the Latin language
- the ability to read, understand, appreciate and respond to some Latin literature
- an understanding of some of the elements of Roman civilization
- an analytical approach to language by seeing English in relation to a language of very different structure and by observing the influence of Latin on English
- an awareness of the motives and attitudes of people of a different time and culture, while considering Rome's legacy to the modern world
- a greater understanding of a range of aesthetic, ethical, linguistic, political, religious and social issues
- an excellent foundation for advanced study

## 3.2 Scheme of assessment

### Paper 1

Candidates must answer Section A and Section B.

In Section A, candidates must translate into English a passage of Latin prose which gradually increases in difficulty.

In Section B, candidates answer comprehension questions on a passage of Latin prose. One question tests understanding of the derivation of English words from Latin.

### Paper 2

Candidates must answer all the questions.

This paper contains two passages for each prescribed text. The questions test candidates' comprehension, translation and appreciation of the literature, with reference to its subject matter, presentation and background. There is one further question on each text, which asks candidates to express reasoned opinions on matters relating (i) to the social and historical context of the literature and/or (ii) to the literature itself.



# 3. Aims and assessment

## 3.3 Assessment objectives and their weighting in the exam papers

There are three separate assessment objectives.

### A Linguistic knowledge with understanding

To pass Cambridge IGCSE Latin, candidates should be able to:

- express, according to context, the meaning of linguistic elements (vocabulary, morphology and syntax)
- express, according to context, the meaning of Latin sentences written in Latin word-order
- translate a passage of Latin into English
- understand the details and general meaning of a passage of Latin
- give English words which derive from given Latin words

### B Literary knowledge with understanding

To pass Cambridge IGCSE Latin, candidates should be able to:

- describe character, action and context
- select details from the text
- explain meanings and references
- translate a portion of the text
- explain matters relating to the social and historical context

### C Literary criticism with personal response

To pass Cambridge IGCSE Latin, candidates should be able to:

- analyse and evaluate style, tone and metre (where appropriate)
- select evidence to make judgements on the social and historical context
- make a reasoned personal response to the literature

Assessment Objective	Paper 1	Paper 2
<b>A</b> Linguistic knowledge with understanding	✓	✓
<b>B</b> Literary knowledge with understanding	-	✓
<b>C</b> Literary criticism with personal response	-	✓

# 4. Curriculum content

The Cambridge IGCSE Latin syllabus places equal emphasis on the study of the Latin language and the study of Latin prose and verse literature in its social and historical context. Teachers can either make use of a reading course or of a more traditional course.

## 4.1 Paper 1: Linguistic elements

### Vocabulary

A detailed vocabulary list is available.

### Morphology

Nouns	the five declensions and irregular nouns <i>deus, bos, vis, Iuppiter, domus</i>
Adjectives	of first, second and third declension
Comparison of adjectives	all regular examples, including those in <i>-illis</i> ; irregular adjectives <i>bonus, malus, magnus, parvus, multus, pauci</i>
Comparison of adverbs	all adverbial equivalents of regular adjectives and the irregular adjectives given above; also <i>diu, prope, saepe</i>
Pronouns (etc.)	<i>ego, tu, nos, vos, is, se, hic, ille, idem, ipse, qui, quidam, quis, aliquis, quisque, nullus, solus, totus, alius, alter, uter, neuter</i>
Verbs	all parts of regular and irregular verbs (except gerund, gerundive and the supine in <b>-um</b> and <b>-u</b> ), including deponent, semi-deponent and defective verbs <i>odi, coepi, memini</i> , but only <i>inquit</i> from <i>inquam</i>
Prepositions	(a) those with the accusative: <i>ante, apud, ad, circa, circum, contra, extra, infra, inter, intra, iuxta, ob, per, post, praeter, prope, propter, supra, trans, ultra</i> (b) those with the ablative: <i>a (ab), cum, de, e (ex), prae, pro, sine</i> (c) those with the accusative and the ablative: <i>in, sub, super</i>
Numerals	cardinal: 1 to 1000; ordinal: 1 <sup>st</sup> to 10 <sup>th</sup>

# 4. Curriculum content

## Syntax

- Case usage
- Agent and instrument
- Place, time and space
- Price and value
- Verbs used with dative and ablative
- Ablative absolute
- Partitive genitive
- Verbs used with prolative infinitive
- Direct questions, including *ne*, *nonne*, *num* and interrogative pronouns, adjectives and adverbs
- Direct command (2<sup>nd</sup> person)
- Prohibitions using *noli*, *nolite*
- Indirect statement
- Indirect command with prolative infinitive
- Conditional clauses with the indicative
- Common impersonal verbs
- Causal clauses with indicative (*quod*, *quia*, *quoniam*)
- Temporal clauses with indicative (including *dum* with the present)
- Concessive clauses with indicative (*quamquam*, *etiamsi*)
- Comparison clauses with indicative
- Indirect command with *ut* and *ne*
- Indirect question
- Purpose and result clauses
- Clauses of fearing
- Conditional sentences with subjunctive
- Causal clauses with subjunctive
- Temporal clauses with subjunctive
- Concessive clauses with subjunctive (*quamvis*, *licet*, *cum*, *etiamsi*)

# 4. Curriculum content

## 4.2 Paper 2: Verse and Prose literature

These are the prescribed texts for 2011:

### Verse

The following sections from:

*Two Centuries of Roman Poetry*, eds E. C. Kennedy and A. R. Davis (Duckworth, July 2007)

Section 25: Virgil, The Shield of Aeneas (*Aeneid VIII*, ll 626–731)

Section 29: Ovid, Pyramus and Thisbe (*Metamorphoses IV*, ll 55–166)

### Prose

*Introducing Cicero*, ed. The Scottish Classics Group (Bristol Classical Press, 2004)

Section 6: *Verres the General*

Section 7: *The Brilliance of Pompey*

# 5. Appendix

## 5.1 Grade descriptions

The aim of these grade descriptions is to give a general indication of the standards of achievement that candidates who receive Grades A, C and F are likely to have shown or achieved.

Candidates may perform much better in some parts of the examination than others, and their final grade depends in practice on the extent to which the candidate has met the assessment objectives overall.

### Grade A

To achieve a Grade A, candidates will be able to:

- demonstrate a good grasp of Latin vocabulary, morphology and syntax
- understand unseen passages of Latin and translate them into English accurately and clearly
- demonstrate a thorough knowledge of the prescribed texts and give an appreciative response to its literary qualities

### Grade C

To achieve a Grade C, candidates will be able to:

- demonstrate an adequate grasp of the language
- make sense of unseen passages of Latin and show a reasonable knowledge of the prescribed texts
- make literary and background comments which usually have some relevance, although they may not remember material perfectly
- revive their knowledge of the language at a later date, with suitable assistance

### Grade F

To achieve a Grade F, candidates will be able to:

- demonstrate some grasp of the basics of the language
- translate sections of simple unseen passages of Latin, or understand them in a way intelligibly related to the original
- show basic recall and understanding of prescribed texts and background questions

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