

# **MARKSCHEME**

**May 2014** 

**LATIN** 

**Higher Level** 

Paper 2

8 pages

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#### General notes:

- The following are to be considered suggestions rather than prescriptions, that is, all points made by candidates to be marked on their merits.
- Any attempt to answer should be acknowledged as such; that should be followed especially in translation, when some candidates depart from literal in favour of a more poetic rendition, faithful, of course, to the original idea.
- The second use of the same figure of speech to answer a style question should be penalized, by not being taken into account: for example, double mention of alliteration.

#### Genre: Elegiac and Lyric Poetry

- 1. (a) Award [3 marks] for a correct answer, or for an answer with no more than one minor error (tense, number, etc); [2 marks] for answers with two or three minor errors or one major error; [1 mark] for answers with two major errors (or the equivalent). Otherwise, award no mark.
  - (b) Mark only for length of syllables. Award [1 mark] per line if all correct; no mark otherwise.
  - (c) Award [1 mark] for an answer that connects *Gnosia* to Crete and/or Knossos, and [1 mark] for one that connects *Cecropiae* to Athens and/or Cecrops.
  - (d) Award [1 mark] up to three for each question discussed such as the following:
    - Ariadne's hopelessness in her abandonment: quo referam? quali spe perdita nitor?
    - Crete, her homeland: *Idaeosne petam montes?*
    - Ariadne abandoned her homeland to sail with Theseus: *gurgite lato discernens ponti truculentum ubi dividit aequor?*
    - Ariadne betrayed her father and facilitated the death of her brother, the Minotaur: *patris auxilium sperem, quemne ipsa reliqui respersum iuvenem fraterna caede secuta?*
    - Ariadne characterizes Theseus as *coniunx* but juxtaposes this with his faithlessness in leaving her behind: *coniugis an fido consoler memet amore, quine fugit lentos incurvans gurgite remos?*

Award no marks for terms just listed without an explanation and Latin.

[10 marks]

#### **Genre: Elegiac and Lyric Poetry**

- 2. (a) Award [1 mark] up to two for each reference to the Eleusinian Mysteries, the myth of Demeter and Kore, or any other correct explanation of its origin or context (such as reference to crops/agriculture, and/or their secrecy).
  - (b) Diespiter is Jupiter [1 mark] who (often) included the innocent with the guilty, or a similar answer such as: does not properly distinguish evil men from good, and judges them equally [1 mark].
  - (c) Accept a range of substantiated answers, awarding [1 mark] each up to six for any point supporting the argument such as:
    - personification of Virtus
    - use of the semi-technical terms *repulsae* (line 17) and *securis* (line 19)
    - metaphor of *Virtus* "opening the sky" (lines 21-22)
    - choice of words: sordidae, intaminatis, fulget
    - solemn epithet "Diespiter"
    - juxtaposition or parallelism of lines 17 and 21
    - allusion to virtue's path in lines 22–24
    - alliteration
    - line-end placement of key terms (eg integrum and scelestum in lines 30 and 31)
    - metaphor of military, judicial, or political life
    - metaphor of sailing/ship of state
    - allusion to Eleusinian Mysteries
    - personification of punishment.

Award up to two marks for the coherence and clarity of the argument; [2 marks] if very coherent and well-argued; [1 mark] if coherent and well-argued; no marks if incoherent and poorly argued or if no details from the text are given.

## Genre: Epic

- 3. (a) Award [1 mark] up to three for responses that describe Dido's deception, such as: Dido claims to have found a way to bring Aeneas back to her (quae mihi reddat eum); or free her from loving him (vel eo me solvat amantem); that magical/sacred rites will serve this purpose (haec se carminibus promittit solvere mentes); that all traces of Aeneas have to be destroyed (abolere... monumenta iuvat), etc.
  - (b) Mark only for length of syllables. Award [1 mark] per line if all correct; no mark otherwise.
  - (c) Dido asks Anna to erect a pyre (in secret) [1 mark] and place certain objects on it [1 mark].
  - (d) Award [3 marks] for a correct answer, or for an answer with no more than one minor error (tense, number, etc); [2 marks] for answers with two or three minor errors or one major error; [1 mark] for answers with two major errors (or the equivalent). Otherwise, award no mark.

[10 marks]

- **4.** (a) Award [1 mark] up to two for any of the following: Dido is considering Aeneas's virtus, the nobility of his family (gentis honos), his appearance/looks and voice (haerent infixi pectore voltus verbaque); any other reasonable answer supported by the Latin text. Award no marks for answers just listed without an explanation and Latin.
  - (b) Award [1 mark] up to two for any comment supported by the Latin text such as: Dido has foresworn another marriage (eg ne cui me vinclo vellem sociare iugali); because love brought her pain and abandonment (primus amor deceptam morte fefellit); but Aeneas is a temptation (huic uni forsan potui succumbere culpae).
  - (c) Accept a range of substantiated answers, awarding [1 mark] each up to four for any point supporting the argument and [1 mark] each up to four if the point is supported by quotation of the Latin text. Points may include:
    - enjambment between lines 1 and 2
    - alliteration: volnus ... venit; caeco ... carpitur; vir ... virtus
    - vivid/epic description of dawn breaking: *Phoebea, Aurora*, etc
    - nature of Dido's speech to Anna (eg vividness, exclamations: quae ... terrent; quis ... hospes
    - epigrammatic statement: degeneres animos timor arguit
    - abrupt opening of the book with "at"
    - other points with supporting quotation on their merits.

## Genre: Historiography

- 5. (a) Award [3 marks] for a correct answer, or for an answer with no more than one minor error (tense, number, etc); [2 marks] for answers with two or three minor errors or one major error; [1 mark] for answers with two major errors (or the equivalent). Otherwise, award no mark.
  - (b) 80 000 Britons [1 mark] compared to 400 Romans [1 mark].
  - (c) Award [1 mark] each up to two for any relevant detail about the suicide of Postumus or the purported reasons for the suicide.
  - (d) Award [1 mark] each up to three for any comment supported by the Latin text such as: the whole army was brought together (contractus ... perpetranda); quartered in tents (sub pellibus habitus est); forces were strengthened with two thousand legionaries from Germany (missis ex Germania duobus legionariorum milibus); and eight cohorts of auxiliaries (octo auxiliarium cohortibus); and a thousand cavalry (mille equitibus); tribes still wavering or hostile were ravaged with fire and sword (nationum ambiguum aut adversum fuerat igni atque ferro vastatum).

[10 marks]

- **6.** (a) Cassius refrained from opposition to the new decrees (*nova decreta*) in order not to show too much bias for tradition (*ne nimio amore antiqui moris studium meum extollere viderer*); and not to lessen his *auctoritas* (*hoc in nobis auctoritatis* ... *ut maneret integrum*); any other point on its merits to a total of *[2 marks]*.
  - (b) Award [1 mark] each up to two for details such as: killed by his own slaves; in his own house; he was of consular rank (do not accept consul); owned 400 slaves.
  - (c) Cassius's speech is an elaborate piece of oratory about a case that had created much outrage in Rome. Tacitus, as usual, does not express his personal point of view but relates what happened with concision and (apparent) impartiality. Accept a range of substantiated answers, awarding [1 mark] each up to six for stylistic remarks or any detail such as:
    - direct speech (*oratio recta*); the more remarkable, as it is a senatorial speech
    - Cassius's support of ancient customs and laws (*instituta et leges maiorum*) is stressed by contrast with new decrees (*nova decreta*)
    - the new proposals have a destructive character (*contra instituta*; *in deterius mutari*; *destruendum*; *ut maneret integrum*, etc)
    - figures of refutation (*neque sum adversatus*, etc)
    - stress on dignitas of murdered man (consulari viro; dignitas; praefecto urbis, etc)
    - vivid addressing of senators (decernite hercule)
    - use of repetition/polyptoton/etc (quem ... quem ... cui ...)
    - juxtapositions (defendet ... profuerit; tuebitur ... protexerint; feret ... advertit).

Award up to two marks for the coherence and clarity of the argument; [2 marks] if very coherent and well-argued; [1 mark] if coherent and well-argued; no marks if incoherent and poorly argued or if no details from the text are given.

#### **Genre: Letters**

- 7. (a) The letter is addressed to Tacitus [1 mark] with news that Pliny hopes will become part of Tacitus's historical writings [1 mark]; any other point on its merits.
  - (b) Award [1 mark] each up to two for any details about the Acta Publica such as: also called acta diurna; began in late 2nd century BCE; had announcements of the outcomes of judicial procedures/decisions; were like a modern newspaper, etc.
  - (c) Award [1 mark] each up to three for any point supported by the Latin text, such as: Baebius Massa was being impeached (contra Baebium Massam); by Senecio and Pliny (dederat me senatus cum Herennio Senecione); Pliny was counsel for the province of Baetica (advocatum provinciae Baeticae); Massa was condemned (damnatoque Massa); his property was confiscated (ut bona eius publice custodirentur). Award no marks for answers just listed without any quotation of the Latin text.
  - (d) Award [3 marks] for a correct answer, or for an answer with no more than one minor error (tense, number, etc); [2 marks] for answers with two or three minor errors or one major error; [1 mark] for answers with two major errors (or the equivalent). Otherwise, award no mark.

[10 marks]

- **8.** (a) Award [1 mark] each up to two for any of the following: they came from the same district; they belonged to neighbouring municipalities; their estates and property were adjacent; Verginius (Rufus) was Pliny's guardian; and showed him the affection of a parent.
  - (b) Verginius recommends Pliny for the office of *quinquevir* [1 mark]; to act as his substitute; or because of his age, or because of his esteem for him [1 mark].
  - (c) Accept a range of substantiated answers, awarding [1 mark] each up to six for any point supporting the argument. Points may include:
    - anaphora: plenus annis ... plenus honoribus; sic ... sic ... sic, etc
    - alliteration and/or assonance *eg* of –*v*–, –*m* and –*o* sounds, eg *novissima valetudine veritus*
    - repetition of Verginius's name (Verginium ... Verginium ... etc)
    - use of tricolon, or hendiadys (cogito ... video ... audio)
    - asyndeton (audio alloquor teneo)
    - climax of gloria neminem
    - hyperbole connected to his emotional state and/or preoccupation with Verginius's death.

Award up to two marks for the coherence and clarity of the argument; [2 marks] if very coherent and well-argued; [1 mark] if coherent and well-argued; no marks if incoherent and poorly argued or if no details from the text are given).

## Genre: Philosophy

- 9. (a) Mark only for length of syllables. Award [1 mark] per line if all correct; no mark otherwise.
  - (b) Lucretius draws a comparison between the mind and the (suffering) body [1 mark] in order to prove that the mind is mortal [1 mark].
  - (c) Lucretius's argument is developed as a syllogism, whose three elements should be summarized as follows. Whatever produces a change (in the mind or any other substance) adds or removes new parts [1 mark]. But what is immortal cannot receive or lose any part [1 mark]. Therefore the mind shows itself to be mortal [1 mark].
  - (d) Award [3 marks] for a correct answer, or for an answer with no more than one minor error (tense, number, etc); [2 marks] for answers with two or three minor errors or one major error; [1 mark] for answers with two major errors (or the equivalent). Otherwise, award no mark.

[10 marks]

- 10. (a) The soul is tiny seeds (perparvis seminibus) [1 mark] interspersed within the body (animam totam ... nexam ... nervos) [1 mark].
  - (b) Award [1 mark] each up to two for any example such as: the fading of wine's bouquet; or of the scent of flowers; the departing of a juice/humour from a body.
  - (c) Accept a range of substantiated answers, awarding [1 mark] each up to six for any point supporting the argument. Points may include:
    - repetition/anaphora/polyptoton, eg etiam atque etiam; vapore, vapor, etc
    - alliteration and/or assonance: venas viscera
    - neologisms or inventive language, eg pauxillus
    - metaphor and simile: Bacchi cum flos, etc
    - metonymy for wine (*Bacchi*)
    - asyndeton: venas viscera nervos
    - use of sequencing/conjunctions/particles to create logical sequencing, eg *ergo*, *tamen*, *propterea*, *quoniam*, *enim*, etc.

Award up to two marks for the coherence and clarity of the argument; [2 marks] if very coherent and well-argued; [1 mark] if coherent and well-argued; no marks if incoherent and poorly argued or if no details from the text are given.