

# Markscheme

**May 2015**

**Latin**

**Higher level**

**Paper 2**

9 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]** for a correct answer, or for an answer with no more than one minor error. Award **[2]** for answers with up to two or three minor errors or one major error. Award **[1]** for answers with two major errors (or four minor errors). Otherwise, no mark should be awarded.  
  
(b) Mark only for length of syllables. Award **[1]** per line if all correct; no mark otherwise.  
  
(c) Ariadne is referring to the Minotaur **[1]** who is her (half-) brother/son of Pasiphae/son of a bull/half-human half-bull [do not accept son of Minos/monster] **[1]**. Accept other responses on their merits as long as they give relevant additional information.  
  
(d) Award **[1]** for responses that either
  - explain the relevance for Ariadne's story
  - or identify as a geographical location
  - or mythological referenceeach of Syrtis, Scylla, Charybdis or Athens/Acropolis/Sounion (*vestras sedes*). Explanations may refer eg to Scylla and Charybdis as comparison for Theseus's heartless behaviour, or to Theseus's homeland as the place where he could have taken her.

**[10 marks]**

2. (a) Award **[1]** for any details such as: Eos is the goddess of the dawn; it refers to the East/India; it refers to distant places.
- (b) Award **[1]** for any details such as: these events occur in 55/54/the 50sBCE; they refer to Caesar's campaign on the Rhine/Britain; they give us a *terminus post quem* for the composition of the poem (if precise date is given, accept any date between 55 and 1BCE). Other answers on their merits.
- (c) Accept a range of substantiated answers, awarding **[1]** each up to **[6]** for any point supporting the argument such as:
- the topos of faithful companionship in difficult circumstances (*comites*)
  - standard poetic references to the ends of the earth (*Indos; Eoa; Hyrcanos; Arabas*; etc)
  - epithets for geographic places emphasize dangers (*sagittiferosve Parthos; altas Alpes; horribile aequor*; etc)
  - line end placement of key terms (*voluntas; parati; moechis; amorem*; etc)
  - juxtaposition (eg between friends and *moechi*; *trecentos* and *nullum amans*; etc)
  - simile (of the field and flower) (*aratro, flos*)
  - litotes (*non bona*)
  - alliteration (eg *vivat valeatque*, etc).

Award up to **[2]** for the coherence and clarity of the argument; **[2]** if very coherent and well-argued; **[1]** if coherent and well-argued; no marks if incoherent and poorly argued.

**[12 marks]**

**Genre: epic**

3. (a) Mark only for length of syllables. Award **[1]** per line if all correct; no mark otherwise.
- (b) Award **[3]** for a correct answer, or for an answer with no more than one minor error. Award **[2]** for answers with up to two or three minor errors or one major error. Award **[1]** for answers with two major errors (or four minor errors). Otherwise, no mark should be awarded.
- (c) Dido did not swear to fight against the Trojans (*non ego exscindere Troianam gentem iuravi*) **[1]**; she did not send a fleet against Pergamum (*non ... classemve ad Pergama misi*) **[1]**; she showed no disrespect to the remains of Anchises (*nec patris/Anchisae cineres/Manis revelli*) **[1]**.
- (d) Award **[1]** for any answers such as: respite (*requiem*); time to calm down/interval between bouts of madness (*spatium furori*) **[1]**; and the knowledge/understanding to endure defeat (*me doceat fortuna dolere*) **[1]**.

**[10 marks]**

4. (a) Award **[1]** for any of the following: she is wearing a Sidonian garment (*Sidoniam chlamydem*); with an embroidered hem (*picto limbo*); her quiver is golden (*pharetra auro*); her hair is knotted with gold (*crines nodantur aurum*); has a golden brooch (*aurea fibula*); a purple garment (*purpuream vestem*).
- (b) Award **[1]** up to **[2]** for any of the following: Ascanius is outrunning (*praeterit cursu*) the others; he is riding a horse; he is praying (to encounter game); accept Ascanius is enjoying the ride.
- (c) Accept a range of substantiated answers, awarding **[1]** each up to **[6]** for any point supporting the argument such as:
- use of intensive and superlative (eg *ipse ante alios pulcherrimus omnis*)
  - emphasis through simile of Apollo/comparison to a god (*qualis ... Apollo*) (*tantum egregio decus*). Accept references to internal details of the extended simile, eg. polysyndeton (*Cretesque ... Agathyrsi*), alliteration (*fronde fingens*)
  - enjambment *ibat Aeneas*
  - assonance (eg *egregio decus enitet ore*)
  - diction/word choice (eg *pulcherrimus, segnior*)
  - visual imagery (eg *enitet ore*).

Award up to **[2]** for the coherence and clarity of the argument; **[2]** if very coherent and well-argued; **[1]** if coherent and well-argued; no marks if incoherent and poorly argued.

**[12 marks]**

**Genre: historiography**

5. (a) Award **[3]** for a correct answer, or for an answer with no more than one minor error. Award **[2]** for answers with up to two or three minor errors or one major error. Award **[1]** for answers with two major errors (or four minor errors). Otherwise, no mark should be awarded.
- (b) Award **[1]** for any details such as: he prosecuted defendants before the praetor; not the prefect of the city; to get them off their punishment; attempting to pervert justice/collusion/legal subterfuge.
- (c) Award **[1]** for any details such as: he refused to grant freedom (*negata libertate*); which he had promised/for which a price had been agreed (*pretium pepigerat*); because the master was a rival (*dominum aemulum non tolerans*).
- (d) They should have been executed **[1]**; opposition by plebs/the senate stopped it **[1]**.

**[10 marks]**

6. (a) Award **[1]** for any details such as: Agrippina might seek to arm the slaves; or to stir up the soldiers [not: a soldier]/guard/army; she might appeal to the senate/people; reveal the attempted murder/what had happened
- (b) Award **[1]** up to **[2]** for relevant details, such as: he was prefect of the fleet; was a freedman; he came up with the idea of the ship; he shared mutual hatred with Agrippina; he was a tutor of Nero; he was exiled; he was in command of the soldiers who killed her; other responses on their merits.
- (c) Tacitus presents an inept Nero motivated primarily by fear and insecurity, who is dependent on his advisors for deciding actions. Accept a range of substantiated answers, awarding **[1]** each up to **[6]** for any point supporting the argument such as:
- emphasis on Nero's terror about vengeance (*pavore exanimis et iam iamque adfore obtestans vindictae properam*)
  - uncertainty of situation expressed in doubled possibilities (*sive ... sive*, etc)
  - Nero is worried about the security of his power against military insurrection (*servitia armaret vel militem accenderet ... quod contra subsidium sibi?*)
  - Nero is worried about his power in the face of popular and senatorial opinion (*ad senatum et populum pervaderet*)
  - Help from Seneca and Burrus is presented as answer to question (*nisi quid Burrus et Seneca*)
  - contrast of *imperium* (power to command) with ability to act: Nero, the Emperor, does not wield enough authority to command the troops that guard Agrippina (*praetorianos toti Caesarum domui obstrictos memoresque Germanici nihil adversus progeniem eius atrox ausuros*) but Anicetus (a freedman) can be the agent of Nero (*perpetraret Anicetus promissa*)
  - words of moral valuation for Nero's actions (eg *scelus*)
  - awareness of his own misdeed (*nafragium ... obiciendo*)
  - alliteration (*propere ... promptissimos*)
  - contrast of Nero's, Seneca's and Burrus's inaction and Anicetus action (*illo ... die; dari imperium; propere duceretque promptissimos*)
  - contrast of Nero's actions precipitated by the actions of others (eg *ad vocem ... profitetur; audito missu ... parat scaenam; ille [Burrus] respondit ... qui [Nero] poscit*).

Award up to **[2]** for the coherence and clarity of the argument; **[2]** if very coherent and well-argued; **[1]** if coherent and well-argued; no marks if incoherent and poorly argued.

**[12 marks]**

**Genre: letters**

7. (a) Award **[1]** each up to **[3]** for reasons such as: he lived for 30 years after his consulship/height of his public career [accept glory] (*triginta annis gloriae supervixit*); he read about his own deeds/his deeds were written about (*legit/scripta de se*); he survived to see what his reputation would be / he knew his reputation would be good (*posteritati interfuit*); he held the consulship three times (*tertio consulatu*) but declined to be emperor (*fastigium principis noluisset*).
- (b) Award **[1]** each up to **[2]** for relevant details such as: a public funeral (*publicum funus*) was a state funeral; given to important men; the populace were called to attend; a public eulogy was delivered; there might be a public feast or a distribution of money to the public; costs were often assumed by the state.
- (c) Award **[3]** for a correct answer, or for an answer with no more than one minor error. Award **[2]** for answers with up to two or three minor errors or one major error. Award **[1]** for answers with two major errors (or four minor errors). Otherwise, no mark should be awarded.
- (d) Award **[1]** each for details such as: he fell and broke his hip; which was not set properly; and did not heal. Accept other details referring to preceding events (eg he was getting his voice ready...).

**[10 marks]**

8. (a) Award **[1]** each for details such as: he was hoping for legacy; he had only just begun to court him; he first advocates for curative medical treatment; and afterwards for bringing an end to suffering/letting him die; being poor he wanted legacies. Do not accept references to *mutat personam* or similar, that are facts and not reasons.
- (b) Award **[1]** each for details such as: he asked Aurelia to bequeath him her clothes (*rogo has mihi leges*); he forced her (to do what he wanted) (*coegit*); and stood watching her writing (*observavit scribentem*); he checked (*inspexit*).
- (c) Accept a range of substantiated answers, awarding **[1]** each up to **[6]** for any point supporting the argument such as:
- alliteration and/or assonance (eg of -t-, -s-, and -m- sounds)
  - use of direct speech to make Regulus more vivid (*quousque ... potestis*)
  - polysyndeton (*et Aurelia ... et hic*; etc)
  - asyndeton (*hic hereditates*; *hic legata praemia*; etc)
  - use of Greek to stress his irritation (ἄλλὰ...)
  - contrast of phrases (eg *ludere putabat ... serio instabat*)
  - hyperbole connected to the degradation of Roman culture as exemplified by Regulus (*immo ... habent*).

Award up to **[2]** for the coherence and clarity of the argument; **[2]** if very coherent and well-argued; **[1]** if coherent and well-argued; no marks if incoherent and poorly argued.

**[12 marks]**

**Genre: philosophy**

9. (a) Mark only for length of syllables. Award **[1]** per line if all correct; no mark otherwise.
- (b) Award **[1]** each for details such as: the soul is thin/slender/light (*tenuem*); is made of small parts/elements/particles/corpuscles [not bodies] (*minutis corporibus*); smaller principles/particles than those of liquid/cloud/smoke (*minoribus principiis quam liquidus/umor/aquai/nebula/fumus*. English and Latin must match); it is/they are very mobile/moveable (*longe mobilitate praestat* **or** *tenui causa magis movetur*).
- (c) The soul departs the body like liquid/water from a shaken/cracked/smashed jar(s) **[1]** or like smoke/mist disperse into the air/wind(s)/breeze(s)/atmosphere **[1]**.
- (d) Award **[3]** for a correct answer, or for an answer with no more than one minor error. Award **[2]** for answers with up to two or three minor errors or one major error. Award **[1]** for answers with two major errors (or four minor errors). Otherwise, no mark should be awarded.

**[10 marks]**

10. (a) Men fear disease(s) **[1]** and shame/disgraced life **[1]**.
- (b) Award **[1]** each for details such as: he sacrifice is to the ancestors; to the dead/gods of the dead; black cattle/sheep are slaughtered.
- (c) Accept a range of substantiated answers, awarding **[1]** each up to **[6]** for any point supporting the argument such as:
- alliteration (*morbos magis; venti ... voluntas; acrius advertunt animos*)
  - use of value/judgment words (*infamem, laudis, turpi*)
  - assonance (*fugati ... foedati*)
  - casual character of theories of the soul (*si fert ita forte*)
  - enjambment (*laudis iactari*)
  - polysyndeton (*et quo ... et nigras ... et manibus*).

Award up to **[2]** for the coherence and clarity of the argument; **[2]** if very coherent and well-argued; **[1]** if coherent and well-argued; no marks if incoherent and poorly argued.

**[12 marks]**