

# Markscheme

**May 2016**

**Latin**

**Higher level**

**Paper 2**

9 pages

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## Section A

### Option A: Vergil

#### Extract 1 Vergil, *Georgics* 4.386–406

1. (a) He usually lives in the sea of Carpathos/between Crete and Rhodes/in the south-east Aegean, *etc* (not in the Mediterranean or similarly vague indications. Accept “pool” but not “whirlpool” for *gurgite*) [1]. He now is in Emathia/Pallene/Thessaly/Macedonia/Northern Greece, *etc* [1].
- (b) Chains (*vincla/vinclis/vincula*) [1] and force (*vis/vim/vi*) [1] will be effective; prayers/praying (*orando*) will not (do not accept *sine vi*) [1].
- (c) Award [3] if the meaning has been fully communicated, and vocabulary and grammar are rendered correctly. Award [2] if the meaning has been communicated, and vocabulary and grammar are rendered adequately despite inaccuracies. Award [1] if the meaning has not been communicated adequately, and vocabulary and grammar are not rendered adequately. Award [0] if the work does not reach a standard described by the descriptors above.
- (d) Mark only for length of syllables. Award [1] per line if all correct; [0] otherwise.

Total: [10]

### Option A: Vergil

#### Extract 2 Vergil, *Aeneid* 1.474–493

2. (a) Athena/Pallas/she was unfavourable/unfair to the Trojans [1] because of Paris’s judgement or other valid reasons (such as the loss of the Palladium) [1]
- (b) He was son of Eos (Dawn)/was from the East (not from the south/Ethiopia)/had Eastern troops [1] and dark-skinned [1].
- (c) Accept a range of substantiated answers, awarding [1] each up to [4] for stylistic remarks or any detail such as:
- assonance *amissis ... armis*
  - various examples of alliteration: *tenens tamen, tristes et tunsae*, etc. More specifically, *mediisque in milibus* and *virgo – viris* (to highlight the exceptional achievements of Penthesilea)
  - polysyndeton: *cervixque comaeque*
  - spondaic rhythm of line 475
  - repetition (anaphora) with tricolon *ut spolia, ut currus, utque ipsum*
  - word order emphasis: *Penthesilea* at beginning of verse.

Award up to [2] for the coherence and clarity of the argument: [2] if very coherent and well-argued; [1] if coherent and partially argued; [0] if incoherent and poorly argued.

Total: [10]

**Option B: History****Extract 3 Suetonius, *Tiberius* 40–41**

3. (a) Had only one small beach (*uno paruoque litore*) [1] and was protected/surrounded by sheer cliffs (*saepta praeruptis ... rupibus*) **or** by high cliffs (*saepta ... rupibus immensae altitudinis*) or by deep water (*saepta profundo maris*) [1].
- (b) Made himself accessible to all [1], while before he had ordered/had not allowed that no one was to disturb/approach him [1] and had repulsed those who approached him [1].
- (c) Award [3] if the meaning has been fully communicated, and vocabulary and grammar are rendered correctly. Award [2] if the meaning has been communicated, and vocabulary and grammar are rendered adequately despite inaccuracies. Award [1] if the meaning has not been communicated adequately, and vocabulary and grammar are not rendered adequately. Award [0] if the work does not reach a standard described by the descriptors above.
- (d) Syria was a Roman province [1]; Armenia an allied state [1].

Total: [10]

**Option B: History****Extract 4 Tacitus, *Annals* 3.15**

4. (a) Although he bore ill-will against her (or similar) [1] she was shown more favour/she had more influence (either with Tiberius or Livia) (or similar) [1].
- (b) Plancina's withdrawing [1] and Tiberius's uncompassionate stance [1]. Accept translations or paraphrases of the Latin.
- (c) Tacitus prepares Piso's ruin by building a climax. Accept a range of substantiated answers, awarding [1] each up to [4] for stylistic remarks or any detail such as:
- dissociation of Plancina's fate from her husband's, prepared by the juxtaposition *invidia ... gratia* (and *eadem ... maior*)
  - change in Plancina's attitude *donec ... ut*
  - asyndeton *dividere segregari* to underline her detachment
  - temporary change in Piso's resolution, expressed by the contrast *dubitans ... durat mentem*
  - use of compound verbs to express Piso's tribulations and state of mind *perpessus ... exterritus*
  - use of dramatic historic present *conscribit obsignatque ... tradit*, etc.

Award up to [2] for the coherence and clarity of the argument; [2] if very coherent and well-argued; [1] if coherent and partially argued; [0] if incoherent and poorly argued.

Total: [10]

**Option C: Love poetry****Extract 5 Propertius, *Elegies* 1.1.1–18**

5. (a) He had not been touched by desire(s) (*contactum nullis cupidinibus*) [1] and was scornful/arrogant (*fastus*) [1].
- (b) Dwelt/wandering in caves (*errabat in antris*) [1]; consorted with/saw wild beasts (*videre feras*) [1]; was wounded by/fought with Hylaeus (*Hylaei percussus vulnere rami*) [1].
- (c) The girl is Atalanta [1] who was going to marry whoever would beat her in running **or** who was faster than all men [1].
- (d) Award [3] if the meaning has been fully communicated, and vocabulary and grammar are rendered correctly. Award [2] if the meaning has been communicated, and vocabulary and grammar are rendered adequately despite inaccuracies. Award [1] if the meaning has not been communicated adequately, and vocabulary and grammar are not rendered adequately. Award [0] if the work does not reach a standard described by the descriptors above.

Total: [10]

**Option C: Love poetry****Extract 6 Tibullus, *Elegies* 3.16, 17, 18**

6. (a) Mark only for length of syllables. Award [1] per line if all correct; [0] otherwise.
- (b) Defeat her sickness if Cerinthus/he also wanted it [1]; not defeat her sickness if he did not care (or similar) [1].
- (c) The poems make use of literary topics and stylistic devices to present feelings of love and resentment. Accept a range of substantiated answers, awarding [1] each up to [4] for stylistic remarks or any detail such as:
- invective against presumptuous and non-caring lover: *securus, tibi permittis*
  - harmful love: *male*
  - mingling of light with serious subjects: *cura togae ... scortum*
  - proud self-identification: *Servi filia Sulpicia*
  - pseudonym to address object of love: *Cerinthe*
  - dramatic exclamation: *a*
  - lover not caring about her affliction: *potes lento pectore ferre mala*
  - metaphor or endearments addressing of lover: *mea lux*
  - love burning: *fervida cura, ardorem.*

Award up to [2] for the coherence and clarity of the argument; [2] if very coherent and well-argued; [1] if coherent and partially argued; [0] if incoherent and poorly argued.

**NB:** It is not a requirement to give examples from each poem.

Total: [10]

**Option D: Women****Extract 7 Propertius, *Elegies* 3.11.1–20**

7. (a) Award **[3]** if the meaning has been fully communicated, and vocabulary and grammar are rendered correctly. Award **[2]** if the meaning has been communicated, and vocabulary and grammar are rendered adequately despite inaccuracies. Award **[1]** if the meaning has not been communicated adequately, and vocabulary and grammar are not rendered adequately. Award **[0]** if the work does not reach a standard described by the descriptors above.
- (b) Award **[1]** each up to **[3]** for any answer such as: Medea – helped Jason/a witch; Jason – took the golden fleece; Aeetes – Medea’s father/king of Colchis/imposed tasks on Jason; Aeson – Jason’s father. Other explanations on their merits.
- (c) Mark only for length of syllables. Award **[1]** per line if all correct; **[0]** otherwise.
- (d) Achilles **[1]** and Heracles **[1]**.

Total: **[10]****Option D: Women****Extract 8 Cicero, *Pro Caelio* 35**

8. (a) Appius Claudius Caecus/censor/who built the Appian way (not just Appius Claudius) **[1]**, was an ancestor of Clodia **[1]**.
- (b) Cicero is now directly addressing Clodia **[1]**, while previously he had fictitiously introduced Appius Claudius (do not accept Clodius) **[1]**.
- (c) The passage is typical of Cicero’s forensic art. Accept a range of substantiated answers, awarding **[1]** each up to **[4]** for stylistic remarks or any detail such as:
- prosopopeia, or fictitious introduction of Appius Claudius: *induxi; nulla persona introducta*
  - irony of Appius Claudius’s turning against: *repente convertat*
  - captatio benevolentiae: *ut vel severissimis disceptatoribus*
  - brusque, derogatory, change of tone: *tu vero, mulier*
  - anaphora (repetition): *quae facis, quae dicis, quae insimulas*, etc.
  - anaphora with tricolon: *tantae familiaritatis, tantae consuetudinis, tantae coniunctionis*
  - asyndeton: *libidines, amores, adulteria*, etc.
  - alliteration: *quae ... quoniam ... qua*
  - contrast of periodic (*quae tu ... fateare*) with non-periodic (*accusatores ... dicere*) sentences.

Award up to **[2]** for the coherence and clarity of the argument; **[2]** if very coherent and well-argued; **[1]** if coherent and partially argued; **[0]** if incoherent and poorly argued.

Total: **[10]**

**Option F: Good living****Extract 9 Seneca, *De Tranquillitate Animi* 3.1–2**

9. (a) Award **[3]** if the meaning has been fully communicated, and vocabulary and grammar are rendered correctly. Award **[2]** if the meaning has been communicated, and vocabulary and grammar are rendered adequately despite inaccuracies. Award **[1]** if the meaning has not been communicated adequately, and vocabulary and grammar are not rendered adequately. Award **[0]** if the work does not reach a standard described by the descriptors above.
- (b) It is a remedy against discontentment (*adversus ... taedium*) **[1]**; it provides training (*exercetur*) **[1]**; and moral progress (*proficit*) **[1]**.
- (c) Award **[1]** each up to **[2]** for answers such as: public life is the realm of mad ambition – or similar (*tam insana ... ambitione*); tricksters turn the right into wrong (*calumniatoribus in deterius recta torquentibus*); there are more obstacles than successes (*plus futurum semper est quod obstet quam quod succedat*); a noble spirit can flourish also in private (*habet ubi se etiam in privato laxe explicet magnus animus*). **NB:** A broad range of answers can be accepted, but they must be fully supported by the Latin.
- (d) Animals' spirit (or similar) is restrained in cages **[1]**; whereas men's highest actions are performed in private **[1]**.

Total: **[10]****Option F: Good living****Extract 10 Horace, *Carmina* 2.16.21–40**

10. (a) Award **[1]** for the contrast between present and beyond; and **[1]** for the contrast between *risu* and *amara*.
- (b) Old age can diminish the enjoyment of the present **[1]**; future is unpredictable/cannot be relied upon (or similar) **[1]**.
- (c) The poem presents a series of negative examples that show the precariousness of existence and incite to enjoy the present. Accept a range of substantiated answers, awarding **[1]** each up to **[4]** for stylistic remarks or any detail such as:
- personification of *Cura*
  - topic of Trouble affecting sailors and soldiers
  - anaphora of *ocior* to stress its suddenness
  - enjambment, *passim*, to juxtapose or connect concepts
  - mythological examples: Achilles, Tithonus
  - death is swifter than proverbially swift Achilles: *abstulit clarum cita mors Achillem*
  - contrast *te ... tibi ... mihi*
  - pseudo-dismissive vocabulary for describing own life: *parva rura; spiritum tenuem*.

Award up to **[2]** for the coherence and clarity of the argument; **[2]** if very coherent and well-argued; **[1]** if coherent and partially argued; **[0]** if incoherent and poorly argued.

Total: **[10]**

## Section B

### Instructions

Section B is assessed by the assessment criteria found below and published in the subject guide.

Criterion A (Range of evidence) assesses to what extent the evidence represents both prescribed passages and supplementary reading. A candidate is expected to:

- use relevant examples from the prescribed passages to support the response (candidates are not expected to provide exact quotes)
- demonstrate knowledge of historical, political and cultural contexts beyond those embedded in the prescribed passages.

Criterion B (Understanding and argument) assesses how well the response demonstrates understanding of the chosen option. Ideally, a candidate will:

- build a critical analysis that responds directly to the prompt in a clear, logical and imaginative way
- fully address the contexts and background knowledge pertinent to the examples related to the chosen option.

Total: **[12]**

### Criterion A: Range of evidence

- To what extent does the evidence represent both prescribed passages and supplementary reading?

| Marks | Level descriptor                                                                                            |
|-------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 0     | The work does not reach a standard described by the descriptors below.                                      |
| 1     | The response includes weak evidence from the prescribed passages only.                                      |
| 2     | The response includes specific evidence from the prescribed passages only.                                  |
| 3     | The response includes evidence from both the prescribed passages <b>and</b> supplementary reading.          |
| 4     | The response includes specific evidence from both the prescribed passages <b>and</b> supplementary reading. |



**Criterion B: Understanding and argument**

- How well does the response demonstrate understanding of the chosen option?
- How well is the argument constructed?

| Marks | Level descriptor                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|-------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 0     | The work does not reach a standard described by the descriptors below.                                                                                                                                                    |
| 1–2   | The response demonstrates a limited understanding of the chosen option without addressing contexts and background knowledge pertinent to the examples.<br>The argument has limited focus, coherence and development.      |
| 3–4   | The response demonstrates limited understanding of the contexts and background knowledge pertinent to the chosen examples.<br>The argument has focus but has limited coherence and is not developed.                      |
| 5–6   | The response demonstrates an understanding of the chosen option by addressing contexts and background knowledge pertinent to the examples in a limited way.<br>The argument has focus and coherence but is not developed. |
| 7–8   | The response demonstrates an understanding of the chosen option by addressing contexts and background knowledge pertinent to the examples.<br>The argument has focus and coherence, and is developed.                     |