

# Markscheme

November 2018

Latin

Standard level

Paper 2

12 pages

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**Option A: Vergil**

**Extract 1 Vergil, Aeneid 1.1–18**

1. (a) Mark only for length of syllables. Award **[1]** per line if all correct; **[0]** otherwise.
- (b) 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.
- (c) The poet asks the Muses to bring to his mind **[1]** what trials Aeneas underwent **[1]** and what insult caused Juno's actions (to force the trials on Aeneas) **[1]**. Accept variations of phrasing that capture any of these points.
- (d) Award **[1]** each up to **[4]** for any of the following supported by the Latin text: ancient (*antiqua*); inhabitants were from Tyre or similar (*Tyrii tenuere coloni*); located across the Mediterranean from Italy/at a distance from the mouth of the Tiber (*Italiam contra or Tiberina longe ostia*); rich in resources (*dives opum*); excellent in warfare (*studiisque asperrima belli*). Do not accept "a city (*urbs*)".
- (e) Juno kept her weapons there (*hic illius arma*) **[1]**; she kept her chariot there (*hic currus*) **[1]**; and desired that the city should rule over the nations (*hoc regnum gentibus*) **[1]**. Accept other relevant answers supported by quotation.

Total: **[15]**

**Option A: Vergil****Extract 2 Vergil, Aeneid 1.464–482**

2. (a) Pergamum is the name used in Homer **[1]** for the citadel/acropolis of Troy/Ilium **[1]**. Accept any other relevant analysis of the name (*eg pars pro toto*).
- (b) In the first, the Trojan youth are pursuing (*premeret Troiana iuventus*) **[1]** the Greeks as they flee (*fugerent Graii*) **[1]**; in the second Achilles is pursuing (on a chariot) (*instaret curru ... Achilles*) **[1]** the Phrygians as they flee (*Phryges, ie fugerent*) **[1]**.
- (c) Award **[1]** each up to **[4]** for any point such as: he saw the tent of Rhesus with white cloth (*Rhesi niveis tentoria velis*); betrayed on the first night (*primo ... prodita somno*); Diomedes slaughtering many (*Tydides multa vastabat*); and using fire and horses to attack the camp, or similar (*ardentisque avertit equos in castra*); Diomedes/Tydides covered in blood (*Tydides cruentus*).
- (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.
- (e) Award **[1]** each up to **[2]** for any figures of speech supported by a quote, *eg*:
- Alliteration (*eg pictura pascit*)
  - Chiasmus (*eg infelix puer atque impar congressus*)
  - Enclosing word-order (*versa pulvis inscribitur hasta*)
  - Enjambment of (*eg fertur equis*).

Total: **[15]**

**Option B: History****Extract 3 Tacitus, *Annals* 3.1–2**

3. (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) She disembarked holding the urn (*feralem urnam tenens*) **[1]**; with the two children (*duobus cum liberis*) **[1]**; eyes fixed on the ground (*defixit oculos*) **[1]**. No marks for any other answers based on *omnium gemitus*.
- (c) Award **[1]** mark each up to **[3]** for any relevant point such as: family and strangers grieved (*proximos alienos*); the groans of men and women were indistinguishable (*neque discerneres virorum feminarumque planctus*); the grief of Agrippina's attendants was muted by the long trip (*longo maerore fessum*); the grief of mourners in Italy was fresh (*recentes in dolore*).
- (d) Award **[1]** mark each up to **[2]** for any relevant detail such as: commanded by Sejanus; quartered in a camp just outside Rome; acted as imperial bodyguards.
- (e) Award **[1]** each up to **[4]** for any detail supported by Latin quotation such as: his ashes were borne on the shoulders of tribunes and centurions (*tribunorum centurionumque umeris cineres portabantur*); the standards went unadorned (*praecedebant incompta signa*); the axes were reversed (*versi fasces*); the people dressed in black (*atrata plebes*); and the equestrians purple (*trabeati equites*); clothes, perfumes, and other funeral gifts were burned (*vestem odores aliaque funerum sollemnia cremabant*).

Total: **[15]**

**Option B: History****Extract 4 Tacitus, *Annals* 3.17**

4. (a) He absolved Piso (*adulescentem purgavit*) [1] of the charge of civil insurrection/treason (*crimine civilis belli*) [1]; because Piso's father ordered the crime (*patris iussa*) [1] and a son should not disobey (*nec potuisse filium detrectare*) [1].
- (b) She allowed Plancina into her presence (*interfetricem nepotis adspicere*) [1] and spoke to her (*adloqui*) [1]; she rescued her from the senate (*eripere senatui*) [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) Award [1] each up to [2] for any relevant detail such as: he was a close friend of Germanicus; his cognomen is Quintus; he was governor of Cappadocia at the time of Germanicus's death; he helped prosecute Piso.
- (e) She would turn her poisons (*proinde venena et artes verteret*) [1]; against Agrippina and the children (*in Agrippinam, in liberos eius*) [1]; in order to appease her relatives (*egregiamque aviam ac patruum exsatiaret*) [1].

Total: [15]

**Option C: Love poetry****Extract 5 Catullus, *Carmina* 65**

5. (a) He is worn out with grief (*adsiduo defectum dolore*) [1]; his cares stop him enjoying poetry (*cura sevocat a doctis virginibus*) [1]; he isn't able to write poetry (*nec potis est dulcis Musarum expromere fetus mens animi*) [1]; he is disturbed by his circumstances (*tantis fluctuat ipsa malis*) [1].
- (b) Rhoeteum refers to a promontory (or city) [1]; on the Hellespont/near Troy [1].
- (c) Award [1] each up to [3] for any relevant mythological details such as: Daulias refers to Philomela; she was from Daulis (in Phocis); Itys was her son; the son's name is an aetiology for the sound the nightingale makes; Philomela is often used as a symbol for intense grief.
- (d) Award [1] each up to [2] for any relevant point of discussion and [1] up to [2] for relevant description of an effect, such as:
- Chiasmus (*pallidulum manans adluit unda pedem*) highlights the pathos of mourning
  - Alliteration (*prono praeceps*) emphasizes the sudden fall
  - Polypoton (*amablior, amabo*) emphasizes brotherly love
  - etc.
- (e) *Battiadae* refers to Battus (or specifically to Callimachus) [1]; whose name evokes the Alexandrian/neoteric literary aesthetic [1]. Accept other relevant details connected to literary references.

Total: [15]

**Option C: Love poetry****Extract 6 Propertius, *Elegies* 3.23**

6. (a) Mark only for length of syllables. Award **[1]** per line if all correct; **[0]** otherwise.
- (b) Award **[1]** each up to **[4]** for any relevant point supported by quotation, such as: they are worn out by use (*detriverat usus*); have no gold on them (*non fixum aurum*); are not labelled (*non signatas*); are made of boxwood (*vulgari buxo*); their wax is dirty (*sordida cera*).
- (c) They know how (*norant*) **[1]**; to placate lovers (*placare puellas*) **[1]**; how to speak clever words (*verba diserta loqui*) **[1]**; without him (*sine me*) **[1]**.
- (d) Because they were ever faithful to him **[1]**; because they produced good results **[1]**.
- (e) 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: **[15]**



**Option D: Women****Extract 7 Ovid, *Heroides* 1.31–46**

7. (a) At a dinner party (*mensa posita*) [1]; someone is describing the battle (*monstrat proelia*) [1]; and painting/drawing Troy (*pingit Pergama*) [1]; with wine (*mero*) [1].
- (b) Because Telemachus learned from Nestor [1]; and then told her [1].
- (c) Award [1] each up to [4] for any detail supported by quotation, such as: the path of the Simois river (*hac ibat Simois*); the location of Sigeum (*haec est Sigeia tellus*); the location of Priam's palace (*hic steterat Priami regia*); the placement of the Greek camp (*illic Aeacides, illic tendebat Ulixes*); where Hector was dragged (*hic lacer admissos terruit Hector equos*); the night raid/death of Rhesus and Dolon (*et ferro Rhesumque Dolonaque caesos*).
- (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.
- (e) Mark only for length of syllables. Award [1] per line if all correct; [0] otherwise.

Total: [15]

**Option D: Women****Extract 8 Cicero, *Pro Caelio* 39–40**

8. (a) Strength of spirit (*robore animi*) [1]; natural disposition for virtue (*indole virtutis ac continentiae*) [1]; disdain of pleasures (*eg respueret omnis voluptates or quem non quies, non remissio, non aequalium studia, non ludi, non convivium delectaret*) [1]; single-minded pursuit of glory (*eg nihil expetendum nisi quod cum laude et cum dignitate coniunctum*) [1].
- (b) They have achieved so much/mighty deeds (*haec tanta*) [1] out of so little/with inadequate resources (*ex minimis*) [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) Because they can speak and write (about virtue) [1] nobly and grandly [1].
- (e) Award [1] each up to [2] for any figure of speech supported by a quote and [1] each up to [2] for any valid description such as:
- Chiasmus (*in labore corporis atque in animi contentione*) highlights training required to be virtuous.
  - The use of *exempla* (*Camillos, Fabricios, Curios, omnisque eos*) highlights the importance of virtue for being remembered well.
  - Asyndeton/anaphora (*non quies, non remissio, non aequalium studia, non ludi, non convivium*) highlights the range of possible distractions.
  - Hendiadys (*virtutis ac continentiae*) stresses the importance of moral qualities.

Total: [15]

**Option F: Good living****Extract 9 Seneca, *Epistulae Morales* 16.5–7**

9. (a) If fate rules us (*nos lege fata constringunt*); or if a god orders the universe (*deus universi cuncta disposuit*); or if life is lived by chance (*casus res humanas sine ordine inpellit et iactat*).
- (b) To obey god willingly (*deo libenter pareamus*) [1]; and fortune defiantly (*fortuna contumaciter*) [1]; to follow god (*deum sequaris*) [1]; to fight/endure chance events (*feras casum*) [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) That he has been trying to find [1] what other author Seneca did/will quote **or** (literal) what benefit the letter will offer [1].
- (e) Award [1] up to [3] for each separate figure of speech such as:
- Tricolon (*distinguunt, composuit, inpellit et iactat*)
  - Anaphora (*sive, sive, sive*)
  - Hendiadys (*repentina ac subita*)
  - Epigrammatic statements (*adhuc de alieno liberalis sum*)
  - Alliteration (*contine ... constitue*).

Total: [15]

**Option F: Good living**

**Extract 10 Lucretius, *De Rerum Natura* 2.40–61**

10. (a) Religious beliefs (*religionēs*) [1] flee from the mind (*effugiunt animo*) [1]; the fear of death (*mortisque timores*) [1] leaves a person unheeding/empty of cares (*vacuum pectus lincunt curaque solutum*) [1].
- (b) Mark only for length of syllables. Award [1] per line if all correct; [0] otherwise.
- (c) The gleam of gold [1] and purple clothing [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.
- (e) Effective: the outer appearance of nature (*naturae species*) [1] and the inner structure of nature (*naturae ... ratioque*) [1]. Not effective: the rays of the sun (*radii solis*) [1]; daylight (*lucida tela diei*) [1].

Total: [15]