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**Latin**  
**Standard level**  
**Paper 2**

10 May 2023

**Zone A** morning | **Zone B** afternoon | **Zone C** morning

1 hour 30 minutes

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**Instructions to candidates**

- Do not open this examination paper until instructed to do so.
- Answer all questions on three extracts taken from two options studied.
- Each extract is worth **[15 marks]**.
- The maximum mark for this examination paper is **[45 marks]**.

Answer **all** questions on **three** extracts taken from **two** options studied.

**Option A — Vergil**

**Extract 1 Vergil, Aeneid 12.665–680**

665 obstipuit varia confusus imagine rerum  
Turnus et obtutu tacito stetit. aestuat ingens  
uno in corde pudor mixtoque insania luctu  
et furiis agitatus amor et conscia virtus.  
ut primum discussae umbrae et lux reddita menti,  
670 ardentis oculorum orbis ad moenia torsit  
turbidus eque rotis magnam respexit ad urbem.  
ecce autem flammis inter tabulata volutus  
ad caelum undabat vortex turrimque tenebat,  
turrim, compactis trabibus quam eduxerat ipse  
675 subdideratque rotas pontisque instraverat altos.  
“iam iam fata, soror, superant; absiste morari;  
quo deus et quo dura vocat Fortuna, sequamur.  
stat conferre manum Aeneae, stat quidquid acerbi est  
morte pati; neque me indecorem, germana, videbis  
680 amplius. hunc, oro, sine me furere ante furorem.”

1. (a) *aestuat ingens ... conscia virtus* (lines 666–668). List the different emotions experienced by Turnus. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [4]
- (b) *ut primum ... ad urbem* (lines 669–671). Outline Turnus’s actions. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [4]
- (c) Translate *ecce autem ... eduxerat ipse* (lines 672–674). [3]
- (d) *stat conferre ... videbis amplius* (lines 678–680). Identify **two** things Turnus decided to do. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [2]
- (e) Write out and scan *morte pati ... ante furorem* (lines 679–680). Indicate elisions where necessary. [2]

## Option A — Vergil

Extract 2 Vergil, *Aeneid* 12.742–757

ergo amens diversa fuga petit aequora Turnus  
 et nunc huc, inde huc incertos implicat orbis  
 undique enim densa Teucri includere corona,  
 745 atque hinc vasta palus, hinc ardua moenia cingunt.  
 nec minus Aeneas, quamquam tardata sagitta  
 interdum genua impediunt cursumque recusant,  
 insequitur trepidique pedem pede fervidus urget:  
 inclusum veluti siquando flumine nactus  
 750 cervum aut puniceae saeptum formidine pinnae  
 venator cursu canis et latratibus instat;  
 ille autem, insidiis et ripa territus alta,  
 mille fugit refugitque vias; at vividus Umber  
 haeret hians, iam iamque tenet similisque tenenti  
 755 increpuit malis morsuque elusus inani est.  
 tum vero exoritur clamor, ripaeque lacusque  
 responsant circa et caelum tonat omne tumultu.

2. (a) *ergo amens ... implicat orbis* (lines 742–743). Outline Turnus’s actions. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [4]
- (b) *nec minus ... cursumque recusant* (lines 746–747). Explain why Aeneas was hindered. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [2]
- (c) *inclusum veluti ... latratibus instat* (lines 749–751). Analyse the simile. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [4]
- (d) *ille autem ... inani est* (lines 752–755). Identify **one** stylistic feature used in these lines **and** state its effect. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [2]
- (e) *tum vero ... omne tumultu* (lines 756–757). Describe what was heard. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [3]

Turn over

## Option B — History

Extract 3 Caesar, *De Bello Gallico* 7.81–82

prospectu tenebris adempto multa utrimque vulnera accipiuntur. complura tormentis  
 tela coniciuntur. at Marcus Antonius et Gaius Trebonius legati, quibus hae partes ad  
 defendendum obvenerant, qua ex parte nostros premi intellexerant, his auxilio ex ulterioribus  
 castellis deductos submittebant. dum longius ab munitione aberant Galli, plus multitudine  
 5 telorum proficiebant; posteaquam propius successerunt, aut se stimulis inopinantes induebant  
 aut in scrobes delati transfodiebantur aut ex vallo ac turribus traiecti pilis muralibus interibant.  
 multis undique vulneribus acceptis nulla munitione perrupta, cum lux appeteret, veriti ne ab latere  
 aperto ex superioribus castris eruptione circumvenirentur, se ad suos receperunt. at interiores,  
 dum ea quae a Vercingetorige ad eruptionem praeparata erant proferunt, priores fossas expleant,  
 10 diutius in his rebus administrandis morati prius suos discessisse cognoverunt, quam munitionibus  
 appropinquarent. ita re infecta in oppidum reverterunt.

3. (a) *at Marcus ... deductos submittebant* (lines 2–4). State what Antonius and Trebonius did to help the defence. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [3]
- (b) *dum longius ... telorum proficiebant* (lines 4–5). Outline the circumstances under which the Gauls were more successful **and** state why. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [2]
- (c) Translate *posteaquam propius ... muralibus interibant* (lines 5–6). [3]
- (d) *multis undique ... suos receperunt* (lines 7–8). Outline the situation for the Gauls at daybreak **and** state what they did. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [3]
- (e) *at interiores ... oppidum reverterunt* (lines 8–11). Outline the actions of the Gauls who had made it inside the fortifications. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [4]

## Option B — History

Extract 4 Caesar, *De Bello Gallico* 7.88–89

fit magna caedes. Sedulius, dux et princeps Lemovicum, occiditur; Vercassivellaunus Arvernus vivus in fuga comprehenditur; signa militaria septuaginta quattuor ad Caesarem referuntur: pauci ex tanto numero se incolumes in castra recipiunt. conspicati ex oppido caedem et fugam suorum desperata salute copias a munitionibus reducunt. fit protinus hac re audita ex castris Gallorum fuga. quod nisi  
 5 crebris subsidiis ac totius diei labore milites essent defessi, omnes hostium copiae deleri potuissent. de media nocte missus equitatus novissimum agmen consequitur: magnus numerus capitur atque interficitur; reliqui ex fuga in civitates discedunt. postero die Vercingetorix concilio convocato id bellum se suscepisse non suarum necessitatum, sed communis libertatis causa demonstrat, et quoniam sit fortunae cedendum, ad utramque rem se illis offerre, seu morte sua Romanis satisfacere  
 10 seu vivum tradere velint. mittuntur de his rebus ad Caesarem legati. iubet arma tradi, principes produci. ipse in munitione pro castris consedit: eo duces producuntur; Vercingetorix deditur, arma proiciuntur. reservatis Aeduis atque Arvernīs, si per eos civitates recipere posset, ex reliquis captivis toto exercitui capita singula praedae nomine distribuit.

4. (a) *Lemovicum* (line 1). Give **two** details about the Lemovices **not** provided in the extract. [2]
- (b) *fit protinus ... deleri potuissent* (lines 4–5). Explain why the Gauls were not completely defeated on that day. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [3]
- (c) *de media ... civitates discedunt* (lines 6–7). Outline the fate of the Gauls in these lines. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [4]
- (d) *postero die ... tradere velint* (lines 7–10). Analyse the **two** reasons Vercingetorix gives for undertaking the war **and** the two fates he offers himself up to. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [4]
- (e) *mittuntur de ... nomine distribuit* (lines 10–13). Identify **one** stylistic feature used in these lines **and** state its effect. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [2]

Turn over

Option C — Love poetry

Extract 5 Catullus, *Carmina* 13, 96

13.

cenabis bene, mi Fabulle, apud me  
paucis, si tibi di favent, diebus,  
si tecum attuleris bonam atque magnam  
cenam, non sine candida puella  
5 et vino et sale et omnibus cachinnis.  
haec si, inquam, attuleris, venuste noster  
cenabis bene; nam tui Catulli  
plenus sacculus est aranearum.  
sed contra accipies meros amores  
10 seu quid suavius elegantiusve est:  
nam unguentum dabo, quod meae puellae  
donarunt Veneres Cupidinesque,  
quod tu cum olfacies, deos rogabis  
totum ut te faciant, Fabulle, nasum.

96.

si quicquam mutis gratum acceptumve sepulcris  
accidere a nostro, Calve, dolore potest,  
quo desiderio veteres renovamus amores  
atque olim missas flemus amicitias,  
5 certe non tanto mors immatura dolori est  
Quintiliae, quantum gaudet amore tuo.

5. (a) *haec si ... est aranearum* (poem 13, lines 6–8). State why Fabullus has to bring everything along to the dinner. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [2]
- (b) Identify **two** stylistic features used in poem 13 **and** state their effect. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [4]
- (c) Write out and scan *si quicquam ... dolore potest* (poem 96, lines 1–2). Indicate elisions where necessary. [2]
- (d) Translate *si quicquam ... renovamus amores* (poem 96, lines 1–3). [3]
- (e) *certe non ... amore tuo* (poem 96, lines 5–6). Analyse what the poet says about Quintilia's feelings. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [4]

Option C — Love poetry

Extract 6 Horace, *Carmina* 1.13

cum tu, Lydia, Telephi  
cervicem roseam, cerea Telephi  
laudas bracchia, vae, meum  
fervens difficili bile tumet iecur.

5 tum nec mens mihi nec color  
certa sede manet, umor et in genas  
furtim labitur arguens,  
quam lentis penitus macerer ignibus.

10 uror, seu tibi candidos  
turparunt umeros inmodicae mero  
rixae sive puer furens  
inpressit memorem dente labris notam.

15 non, si me satis audias,  
speres perpetuum dulcia barbata  
laedentem oscula, quae Venus  
quinta parte sui nectaris imbuit.

20 felices ter et amplius  
quos inrupta tenet copula nec malis  
divolsus querimoniis  
suprema citius solvet amor die.

6. (a) *tum nec ... macerer ignibus* (lines 5–8). Outline how Lydia's praise of Telephus affects the poet. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [3]
- (b) *uror, seu ... labris notam* (lines 9–12). Outline the ways in which Lydia might have been harmed, according to the poet. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [4]
- (c) *non, si ... laedentem oscula* (lines 13–15). Analyse the contradiction in Lydia's behaviour as expressed by the poet. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [2]
- (d) *non, si ... nectaris imbuit* (lines 13–16). Describe Lydia's lips. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [3]
- (e) Translate *felices ter ... amor die* (lines 17–20). [3]



Option E — Social criticism

Extract 7 Horace, *Satires* 1.6 27–44

nam ut quisque insanus nigris medium impediit crus  
 pellibus et latum demisit pectore clavom,  
 audit continuo “quis homo hic est? quo patre natus?”  
 30 ut siqui aegrotet quo morbo Barrus, haberi  
 et cupiat formosus, eat quacumque, puellis  
 inicit curam quaerendi singula, quali  
 sit facie, sura, quali pede, dente, capillo:  
 sic qui promittit civis, urbem sibi curae,  
 35 imperium fore et Italiam, delubra deorum,  
 quo patre sit natus, num ignota matre inhonestus,  
 omnis mortalis curare et quaerere cogit.  
 “tunc, Syri Damae aut Dionysi filius, audes  
 deicere de saxo civis aut tradere Cadmo?”  
 40 “at Novius collega gradu post me sedet uno;  
 namque est ille, pater quod erat meus.” “hoc tibi Paulus  
 et Messalla videris? at hic, si plostra ducenta  
 concurrantque foro tria funera, magna sonabit,  
 cornua quod vincatque tubas: saltem tenet hoc nos.”

7. (a) Translate *nam ut ... patre natus?* (lines 27–29). [3]
- (b) *ut siqui ... quaerendi singula* (lines 30–32). Outline what someone with Barrus’s affliction desires **and** how such a person behaves. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [4]
- (c) *deicere de saxo civis* (line 39). Identify the Roman custom this refers to. [2]
- (d) Write out and scan *at Novius ... tibi Paulus* (lines 40–41). Indicate elisions where necessary. [2]
- (e) *at hic ... hoc nos* (lines 42–44). Analyse how loud Novius is. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [4]

Option E — Social criticism

Extract 8 Martial, *Epigrams* 1.41

urbanus tibi, Caecili, videris.  
 non es, crede mihi. quid ergo? verna,  
 hoc quod transtiberinus ambulator,  
 qui pallentia sulphurata fractis  
 5 permutat vitreis, quod otiosae  
 vendit qui madidum cicer coronae,  
 quod custos dominusque viperarum,  
 quod viles pueri salariorum,  
 quod fumantia qui tomacla raucus  
 10 circumfert tepidis cocus popinis,  
 quod non optimus urbicus poeta,  
 quod de Gadibus improbus magister,  
 quod bucca est vetuli dicax cinaedi.  
 quare desine iam tibi videri,  
 15 quod soli tibi, Caecili, videris,  
 qui Gabbam salibus tuis et ipsum  
 posses vincere Tettium Caballum.  
 non cuicumque datum est habere nasum:  
 ludit qui stolidi procacitate,  
 20 non est Tettius ille, sed caballus.

8. (a) *quod otiosae ... cocus popinis* (lines 5–10). Describe **two** common foods mentioned by the poet. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [2]
- (b) *quod non ... dicax cinaedi* (lines 11–13). List the **three** people Martial compares Caecilius to in these lines. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [3]
- (c) *quare desine ... Caecili, videris* (lines 14–15). State what Martial tells Caecilius to stop doing. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [2]
- (d) *caballus* (line 20). Analyse the insult **and** state what it suggests about Caecilius. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [4]
- (e) Identify **two** stylistic features used in this poem **and** state their effect. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [4]

Turn over

Option G — Villains

Extract 9 Vergil, *Aeneid* 10.719–737

720 venerat antiquis Corythi de finibus Acron,  
 Graius homo, infectos linquens profugus hymenaeos.  
 hunc ubi miscentem longe media agmina vidit,  
 purpureum pennis et pactae coniugis ostro:  
 impastus stabula alta leo ceu saepe peragrans,  
 suadet enim vesana fames, si forte fugacem  
 725 conspexit capream aut surgentem in cornua cervum,  
 gaudet, hians immane, comasque arrexit et haeret  
 visceribus super accumbens, lavit inproba taeter  
 ora cruor,  
 sic ruit in densos alacer Mezentius hostis.  
 730 sternitur infelix Acron et calcibus atram  
 tundit humum exspirans infractaque tela cruentat.  
 atque idem fugientem haud est dignatus Oroden  
 sternere nec iacta caecum dare cuspide volnus:  
 obvius adversoque occurrit seque viro vir  
 735 contulit, haud furto melior, sed fortibus armis.  
 tum super abiectum posito pede nixus et hasta:  
 “pars belli haud temnenda, viri, iacet altus Orodes.”

9. (a) Write out and scan *Graius homo ... agmina vidit* (lines 720–721). Indicate elisions where necessary. [2]
- (b) *hunc ubi ... coniugis ostro* (lines 721–722). Describe Acron. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [3]
- (c) *impastus stabula ... Mezentius hostis* (lines 723–729). Analyse the simile. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [4]
- (d) *atque idem ... cuspide volnus* (lines 732–733). State what Mezentius regarded as unworthy actions. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [3]
- (e) *obvius adversoque ... fortibus armis* (lines 734–735). Outline how Mezentius fought Orodes. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [3]

Option G — Villains

Extract 10 Livy, *Ab Urbe Condita* 1.58

quo terrore cum vicisset obstinatam pudicitiam velut vi victrix libido, profectusque inde Tarquinius  
 ferox expugnato decore muliebri esset, Lucretia maesta tanto malo nuntium Romam eundem ad  
 patrem Ardeamque ad virum mittit, ut cum singulis fidelibus amicis veniant; ita facto maturatoque  
 opus esse; rem atrocem incidisse. Sp. Lucretius cum P. Valerio Volesi filio, Collatinus cum L. Iunio  
 5 Bruto venit, cum quo forte Romam rediens ab nuntio uxoris erat conventus. Lucretiam sedentem  
 maestam in cubiculo inveniunt. adventu suorum lacrimae obortae, quaerentique viro “satin salve?”  
 “minime,” inquit; “quid enim salvi est mulieri amissa pudicitia? vestigia viri alieni, Collatine, in lecto  
 sunt tuo; ceterum corpus est tantum violatum, animus insons; mors testis erit. sed date dexteras  
 10 fidemque haud inpune adultero fore. Sex. est Tarquinius, qui hostis pro hospite priore nocte vi  
 armatus mihi sibi, si vos viri estis, pestiferum hinc abstulit gaudium.” dant ordine omnes fidem;  
 consolantur aegram animi avertendo noxam ab coacta in auctorem delicti: mentem peccare, non  
 corpus, et unde consilium afuerit, culpam abesse. “vos,” inquit, “videritis, quid illi debeatur: ego me  
 etsi peccato absolvo, supplicio non libero; nec ulla deinde inpudica Lucretiae exemplo vivet.”  
 15 cultrum, quem sub veste abditum habebat, eum in corde defigit prolapsaque in volnus moribunda  
 cecidit. conclamat vir paterque.

10. (a) *quo terrore ... muliebri esset* (lines 1–2). Describe Tarquinius’s state of mind **and** explain why he felt that way. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [2]
- (b) *satin salve? ... amissa pudicitia?* (lines 6–7). Outline the questions asked by Collatinus and Lucretia. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [4]
- (c) *Sex. est Tarquinius ... abstulit gaudium* (lines 9–10). Outline what Lucretia revealed Tarquinius had done. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [3]
- (d) Translate *dant ordine ... culpam abesse* (lines 10–12). [3]
- (e) *ego me ... exemplo vivet* (lines 12–13). Analyse Lucretia’s opinion on what she must do. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [3]

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**References:**

- Extract 1** Vergil, n.d. *Aeneid*. [online] Available at: <http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Perseus%3Atext%3A1999.02.0055%3Abook%3D12%3Acard%3D650> [Accessed 16 May 2023].
- Extract 2** Vergil, n.d. *Aeneid*. [online] Available at: <http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Perseus%3Atext%3A1999.02.0055%3Abook%3D12%3Acard%3D697> and <http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Perseus%3Atext%3A1999.02.0055%3Abook%3D12%3Acard%3D746> [Accessed 16 May 2023].
- Extract 3** Caesar, n.d. *De Bello Gallico*. [online] Available at: <http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Perseus%3Atext%3A1999.02.0002%3Abook%3D7%3Achapter%3D81> and <http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Perseus%3Atext%3A1999.02.0002%3Abook%3D7%3Achapter%3D82> [Accessed 16 May 2023].
- Extract 4** Caesar, n.d. *De Bello Gallico*. [online] Available at: <http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Perseus%3Atext%3A1999.02.0002%3Abook%3D7%3Achapter%3D88> and <http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Perseus%3Atext%3A1999.02.0002%3Abook%3D7%3Achapter%3D89> [Accessed 16 May 2023].
- Extract 5** Catullus, n.d. *Carmina*. [online] Available at: <http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Perseus%3Atext%3A1999.02.0003%3Apoem%3D13> and <http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Perseus%3Atext%3A1999.02.0003%3Apoem%3D96> [Accessed 16 May 2023].
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- Extract 7** Horace, n.d. *Satires*. [online] Available at: <http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Perseus%3Atext%3A1999.02.0062%3Abook%3D1%3Apoem%3D6> [Accessed 16 May 2023].
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- Extract 9** Vergil, n.d. *Aeneid*. [online] Available at: <http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Perseus%3Atext%3A1999.02.0055%3Abook%3D10%3Acard%3D719> [Accessed 16 May 2023].
- Extract 10** Livy, n.d. *Ab Urbe Condita* [online] Available at: <http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Perseus%3Atext%3A1999.02.0199%3Abook%3D1%3Achapter%3D58> [Accessed 25 February 2022].

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