



MARKSCHEME

May 2014

LATIN

Higher Level

Paper 2

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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 *repulsa* (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.

[12 marks]

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.

[12 marks]

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 decretta*) 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 decretta*)
 - 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.

[12 marks]

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).

[12 marks]

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.

[12 marks]
