

# Markscheme

November 2019

Latin

Higher level

Paper 2

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## Section A

### Option A — Vergil

#### Extract 1 Vergil, *Aeneid* 12.623–649

1. (a) Juturna exhorts Turnus to chase the Trojans (*sequamur Troiugenas*) **[1]** and kill them/send them to their funerals (*nos mittamus funera Teucris*) **[1]**.
- (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) Mark only for length of syllables. Award **[1]** per line if all correct, **[0]** otherwise.
- (d) Award **[1]** up to **[3]** for any of the following: he will not see his home fall; he will stand up to Drances; he will not flee in view of all; he will meet a noble death/face his ancestors proudly in the underworld.

Total: **[10]**

## Option A — Vergil

### Extract 2 Vergil, *Eclogues* 1.60–84

2. (a) Just as it is impossible for deer to survive on air and fish to live out of water, **or** Parthians and Germans drink water from the other's far off lands **[1]** it is impossible for Tityrus to forget his exchange with Octavian/Augustus (accept "to forget the gaze of that man") **[1]**.
- (b) He does not know if he will see his homeland/cottage/land again (*patrios finis/culmen/regna mirabor?*) **[1]**; he worries an impious soldier or a barbarian will own it all (*impius miles/barbarus segetes habebit?*) **[1]**.
- (c) The pleasures of a pastoral life are described through numerous literary devices emphasizing the work and peace associated with it and contrasting the dangers of war. Accept a range of substantiated answers, awarding **[1]** up to **[4]** for any point supporting the argument. Then award up to **[2]** for the coherence and clarity of the argument using the following scale: **[2]** if the argument is supported by 3–4 developed points; **[1]** if the argument is supported by 1–2 developed points; **[0]** if the argument is supported by no developed points or if no details from the text are given.  
Points may include:
- chiasmus highlights gentleness (*mitia poma, castaneae molles*)
  - apostrophe of his flock highlights pathos of situation (*non me pascente, capellae*)
  - assonance draws attention to the emotional conflict of leaving the pastoral life (*eg carmina nulla canam*)
  - foreign places (*Afros, Scythiam, Cretae Oaxen, toto divisos orbe Britannos*) contrasted with the familiarity of home (*patrios finis, mea regna*)
  - diction evokes negative ideas for war (*impius miles, discordia, miseros civis*)

Total: **[10]**

**Option B — History****Extract 3 Livy, *Ab urbe condita* 22.6**

3. (a) It was bitterly contested (*atrociter*); **[1]**; but most of all around the consul (*circa consulem acrior infestiorque*) **[1]**.
- (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) Award **[1]** each up to **[3]** for any of the following: he rushed his horse into the thick of his enemies (*equo per hostium turbam impetum facit*); he attacked the consul's armour-bearer (*obtruncatoque prius armigero*); pierced the consul with his spear (*consulem lancea transfixit*); attempted to despoil the consul (*spoliare cupientem*); was unsuccessful/driven off by veterans (*triarii arcuere*).
- (d) Because they exhausted themselves and drowned (*deficientibus animis hauriebantur gurgitibus*) **[1]**; the effort left them weakened and easily dispatched (*fessi trucidabantur*) **[1]**.

Total: **[10]**

**Option B — History****Extract 4 Caesar, *De Bello Gallico* 7.77**

4. (a) They should not be considered citizens (*neque hos habendos civium loco*) **[1]** nor called to assembly (*neque ad concilium adhibendos*) **[1]**.
- (b) A surrender will result in the annihilation of the Gauls coming as reinforcements **[1]**; and in enslavement of all of Gallia **[1]**.
- (c) Caesar uses various stylistic features to emphasize the choice between surrender, a sally, and enduring the siege. Accept a range of substantiated answers, awarding **[1]** up to **[4]** for any point supporting the argument. Then award up to **[2]** for the coherence and clarity of the argument using the following scale: **[2]** if the argument is supported by 3–4 developed points; **[1]** if the argument is supported by 1–2 developed points; **[0]** if the argument is supported by no developed points or if no details from the text are given. Points may include:
- chiasmus emphasizes two contrasting viewpoints (*habendos civium loco neque ad concilium adhibendos*)
  - hendiadys emphasizes the trustworthiness of the delayed support (*fide constantiaque*)
  - hyperbole highlights the importance of the decision (*omnem Galliam prosternere et perpetuae servituti subicere*)
  - contrast of key ideas emphasizes the virtue of resistance (*animi est ista mollitia, non virtus*)
  - rhetorical question emphasizes the weakness of an opposing argument (*Romanos ... putatis?*)
  - juxtaposition of central choices (*qui offerant facilius ... qui patienter ferant*).

Total: **[10]**

**Option C — Love poetry**

**Extract 5 Catullus, *Carmina* 75, 87, 96**

5. (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) Mark only for length of syllables. Award **[1]** per line if all correct, **[0]** otherwise.
- (c) He cannot love Lesbia if she is a good friend (*bene velle queat tibi, si optuma fias*) **[1]**; and cannot hate her if not (*desistere amare, omnia si facias*) **[1]**.
- (d) We can renew our love with the pain of longing (*desiderio veteres renovamus amores*) **[1]**; feel emotion about lost friendships (*missas flemus amicitias*) **[1]**; surpass grief with love (*non tanto dolori ... quantum gaudet amore*) **[1]**.

Total: **[10]**

**Option C — Love poetry**

**Extract 6 Ovid, *Amores* 1.3**

6. (a) Because he has served/will serve her for many years (*per longos tibi deserviat annos*) [1]; because he knows how to love truly (*pura norit amare fide*) [1].
- (b) That the poet and his beloved will be remembered [1]; and their names eternally linked (eg in song) [1].
- (c) Ovid highlights his worthiness as a lover by focusing attention on his qualities as a person and a poet.  
Accept a range of substantiated answers, awarding [1] up to [4] for any point supporting the argument. Then award up to [2] for the coherence and clarity of the argument using the following scale: [2] if the argument is supported by 3–4 developed points; [1] if the argument is supported by 1–2 developed points; [0] if the argument is supported by no developed points or if no details from the text are given.  
Points may include:
- repetition emphasizes his connection to the beloved (*non mihi, tu mihi, tecum, te mihi*)
  - parallel structures/lists highlight his qualities (*nulli cessura fides, sine crimine mores, nudaque simplicitas purpureusque pudor*)
  - enjambment (*magna parentum | nomina*) highlights his rank
  - enclosing word order (*causa carmina digna sua*) or repetition of *carmina* highlights the value of his poetry
  - mythological *exempla* emphasize the immortality his beloved will achieve (eg. *Io, Europa*).

Total: [10]

**Option E — Social criticism****Extract 7 Horace, *Epodes* 16.39–66**

7. (a) Award **[1]** each up to **[3]** for any of the following answers supported by the relevant Latin text: untilled land yields a yearly harvest (*reddit cererem tellus inarata quotannis*); unpruned vines flower (*inputata floret vinea*); olive trees never fail to produce fruit (*numquam fallentis termes olivae*); honey flows from trees (*mella manant ex ilice*); trees are heavy with figs (*ficus ornat arborem*); there is mountain fresh water (*montibus lymphæ desilit*).
- (b) Because Eurus (east wind) does not bring torrential rain (*neque largis Eurus arva radat imbribus*) **[1]** and because there is no heat/drought to dry the earth (*nec siccis urantur semina glaebis*) **[1]**.
- (c) the star is the Dog-Star/Sirius **[1]** which signals the blistering heat of late (or similar) summer **[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 E — Social criticism****Extract 8     Martial, *Epigrams* 11.98**

8. (a) The phrase refers to the curule seat [1] of the praetor (who presides over the courts) [1].
- (b) Make *basiatores* your friend [1]; and they will stop seeking attention through kisses [1].
- (c) Martial emphasizes *basiatores* as sycophants and a social ill through a range of stylistic features.

Accept a range of substantiated answers, awarding [1] up to [4] for any point supporting the argument. Then award up to [2] for the coherence and clarity of the argument using the following scale: [2] if the argument is supported by 3–4 developed points; [1] if the argument is supported by 1–2 developed points; [0] if the argument is supported by no developed points or if no details from the text are given.

Points may include:

- asyndeton (*instant, morantur, persecuntur, occurrunt* or *hinc et illinc, usquequaque, quacumque*) highlights the excessive persistence of *basiatores*.
- anaphora (*non nec nec nec*) highlights the lengths to which *basiatores* will go to ingratiate themselves.
- repetition/polyptoton of *basi\** emphasizes the frequency of the *basiatores* attempts
- juxtaposition/contrast highlights the vileness of *basiatores* (*oscitanti ... cacanti*)
- a variety of verbal features, eg repetition (*te... te*) or alliteration (*febricitantem ... flentem*) highlights the victims of the kisses.

Total: [10]

**Option G — Villains**

**Extract 9 Livy, *Ab urbe condita* 3.45**

9. (a) Because the crowd was favourable toward him (*cum multitudo Icili ... resisti posse Appio crederet*) **[1]**; because he began to speak out against Appius (*vociferantemque Icilium*) **[1]**.
- (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 office of the tribune (*tribunicium auxilium*) **[1]**; and the right to appeal to the plebeian assembly (*provocationem plebi Romanae*) **[1]**.
- (d) If violence is perpetrated against his betrothed (*si vis adferetur*) **[1]** Verginius and Icilius will seek the support of citizens and troops (*ego Quiritium ... Verginius militum*) **[1]** and there will be bloodshed (*neque decretum sine caede nostra referes*) **[1]**.

Total: **[10]**

**Option G — Villains****Extract 10 Vergil, *Aeneid* 10.689–706**

10. (a) They closed ranks (*concurrunt Tyrrhenae acies*) [1] and focused their attention on him alone (*uni viro instant*) [1]. Consider other valid responses supported by quotation of the text.
- (b) Mezentius is likened to a cliff [1] that resists the violence of nature as he resisted the Teucrians [1].
- (c) Vergil uses a variety of stylistic devices to highlight Mezentius’s prowess as a fighter. Accept a range of substantiated answers, awarding [1] up to [4] for any point supporting the argument. Then award up to [2] for the coherence and clarity of the argument using the following scale: [2] if the argument is supported by 3–4 developed points; [1] if the argument is supported by 1–2 developed points; [0] if the argument is supported by no developed points or if no details from the text are given.  
Points may include:
- diction/epithet/metaphor (*Mezentius ardens*) highlights his ferocity
  - repetition or enjambment (*omnibus uni, | uni odiisque viro telisque frequentibus*) emphasizes how much of a threat Mezentius was to the Trojans
  - simile (*velut rupes*) emphasizes Mezentius’s raw power
  - hendiadys or hyperbole (*saxo atque ingenti fragmine montis*) highlights Mezentius’s physical strength
  - chiasmus (*nec non Euanthen Phrygium Paridisque Mimanta*) focuses attention on the growing list of heroes whom Mezentius kills
  - alliteration (*poplite Palmum succiso volvi segnem sinit*) highlights Mezentius’s casual cruelty.

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. 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. 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. 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. The argument has focus and coherence, and is developed.

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