

Markscheme

November 2019

Latin

Standard level

Paper 2

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Option A — Vergil**Extract 1 Vergil, Aeneid 12.704–724**

1. (a) All turned to watch (*omnes convertere oculos*) [1]; they took off their armor (*arma deposuere*) [1]; the field is cleared (*patuerunt ... campi*) [1].
- (b) Mark only for length of syllables. Award [1] per line if all correct; [0] otherwise.
- (c) They cast spears (*coniectis hastis*) [1], then rush to engage (*procursu rapido*) [1], then trade blows with swords (*crebros ensibus ictus congeminant*) [1].
- (d) the two warriors engage like bulls (*duo ... tauri ... incurrunt*) [1], fierce in battle (*inimica in proelia*) [1]; the others watch like the herd (*stat pecus omne metu mutum*) [1] to see who will lead them (*quis nemori imperitet*) [1]. Accept other relevant answers that present the simile between warriors and bulls, and crowds and heifers.
- (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 A — Vergil**Extract 2 Vergil, Aeneid 12.807–828**

2. (a) Award **[1]** up to **[4]** for any of the following: although she was unwilling (*invita*); she has abandoned Turnus and the earth (*Turnum et terras reliqui*); and although she would rather be fighting alongside Turnus (*starem acie or traherem in proelia Teucros*); she is seated alone (*me solam sede*); since she knew it was Jupiter’s will (*ista nota mihi tua voluntas*); she is undeserving of the harsh treatment (*digna indigna pati*).
- (b) She told her to help Turnus (*succurrere fratri*) **[1]** and to do great deeds (*maiora audere*) **[1]** but to not use her own weapons (*eg non ut tela ... arcum contenderet*) **[1]**.
- (c) An immortal’s oath by the Styx is absolute (or similar) **[1]**; the Styx is a river in the underworld **[1]**. Accept other relevant details related to these points.
- (d) They will unite through marriage **[1]**; and through shared laws/treaties **[1]**.
- (e) Award **[1]** each up to **[2]** for any relevant point of discussion supported by the Latin text; and **[1]** up to **[2]** for a credible effect, eg:
- anaphora (*pro Latio, pro maiestate tuorum*) highlights Jupiter’s support of Aeneas
 - interlocking word order/enjambment (*tua, magne, voluntas, | Iuppiter*) emphasizes Jupiter’s position of power
 - alliteration of v– (*vocem mutare viros aut vertere vestem*) highlights Juno’s plea
 - polyptoton of voc– (*vocari ... vocem*) emphasizes Juno’s plea.

Total: **[15]**

Option B — History**Extract 3 Caesar, *De Bello Gallico* 7.68–70**

3. (a) Because the calvary is beaten [1]; which was their primary hope for protection [1].
- (b) It is on the top of a hill (*in colle summo*) [1]; which is very high (*admodum edito loco*) [1]; two rivers flow past the hill (*duabus ex partibus flumina subleebant*) [1]; it faces a large plain (*ante id oppidum planities*) [1].
- (c) They are on the east side of the hill (*ad orientem solem*) [1]; behind a wall (*maceriam ... praeduxerant*) [1]; and a trench (*fossam*) [1].
- (d) the wall was 11 miles around (*circuitus XI milia passuum*) [1]; had 23 towers (*castella viginti tria facta*) [1]; on which guards were placed (*quibus in castellis stationes*) [1]; day and night (*interdiu, noctu*) [1].
- (e) He sent the Germans to reinforce the allies [1]; he drew up the legions to prevent a sally from the town [1].

Total: [15]

Option B — History**Extract 4 Caesar, *De Bello Gallico* 7.88**

4. (a) Because they recognized Caesar had arrived (*eius adventu cognito*) [1]; and because they saw the cavalry (*turmis equitum visis*) [1]; and the cohorts following him (*cohortibus (visis) quas se sequi iusserat*) [1].
- (b) The cavalry attacks from/is seen at the rear [1]; the troops on foot close [1]; the enemy turn to flee [1]; the cavalry give chase (and slaughter them) [1].
- (c) They brought their troops away from the fortifications (*copias a munitionibus reducunt*) [1] because of witnessing the slaughter **or** flight (*conspicati caedem **or** fugam suorum*) [1] and because they had lost hope for their own safety (*desperata salute*) [1].
- (d) Because Caesar's soldiers were exhausted from the battle (*crebris subsidiis*) [1] and from building the counter-fortifications or similar (*totius diei labore defessi*) [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 C — Love poetry**Extract 5 Catullus, *Carmina* 67.1–18**

5. (a) Mark only for length of syllables. Award **[1]** per line if all correct; **[0]** otherwise.
- (b) The door served the old man/Balbus **[1]** happily/gladly/with good intent **[1]** but now serves the new master/Caecilius **[1]** spitefully/grudgingly **[1]**.
- (c) That the door has changed (*mutata*) **[1]**; and has ceased being faithful (*deseruisse fidem*) **[1]**; to its master (*in dominum*) **[1]**.
- (d) It has done no wrong (*non culpa mea est; nec peccatum a me*) **[1]**; but it is always blamed (*Ianua, culpa tua est.*; *quamquam dicitur esse mea*) **[1]**; whenever something bad happens (*aliquid non bene factum*) **[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 C — Love poetry**Extract 6 Catullus, *Carmina* 99**

6. (a) Catullus stole/forced (*subripui*) [1]; a kiss (*saviolum*) [1]; while Luventus was playing/distracted (*dum ludis*) [1].
- (b) Catullus attempted to justify/excuse his action (*purgo me*) [1]; and to reduce Luventus's outrage with his tears (*fletibus demere*) [1].
- (c) he washed his lips clean (*diluta labella*) [1]; and wiped them with his fingers (*abstersisti articulis*) [1]; because he wanted to remove disease (*ne quicquam contractum maneret*) [1]; and because the saliva was foul (*commictae spurca saliva lupae*) [1]. Accept more nuanced or literal responses for the two reasons.
- (d) hellebore is a plant [1]; (the roots of which are) highly toxic/emetic/poisonous [1].
- (e) Award [1] each up to [2] for any relevant point of discussion supported by the Latin text; and [1] up to [2] for a credible effect, such as:
- contrasts in lines 2 and line 14 (accept partial quotation, depending on the contrast evoked) highlight the effect of rejection
 - polyptoton/repetition emphasizes the sweetness of the kiss (*dulci dulcius*) or the pain of the punishment (*tristi tristius*)
 - alliteration (*suffixum in summa*) highlights Catullus's agony
 - enjambment (*multis | guttis*) emphasizes reaction of disgust or (*illud | saviolum*) disproportionate response to the kiss
 - diminutives (*tantillum, saviolum, etc*) diminish the seriousness of Catullus's offense.

Total: [15]

Option E — Social criticism

Extract 7 Horace, *Epodes* 16.1–22

7. (a) Spartacus led a slave revolt [1]; in 73 BC or one other relevant historical detail [1].
- (b) a barbarian enemy will stomp on Rome's ashes (*barbarus cineres insistet victor*) [1]; the sound of hooves will echo in the streets (*Urbem eques sonante verberabit ungula*) [1]; Quirinus's bones will be scattered (*dissipabit insolens*) [1].
- (c) they fled their city [1]; cursed their fields [1] and household gods [1]; left behind their temples [1].
- (d) Notus is the south wind [1] and Africus is the south-west wind [1].
- (e) Award [1] each up to [2] for any relevant point of discussion supported by the Latin text; and [1] up to [2] for a credible effect, such as:
- repetition (*altera aetas ... inopia aetas*) emphasizes cyclical nature of events/time
 - interlocking word order (*fera caerulea domuit Germania pube*) highlights the qualities of the Germans
 - enjambment (*habitanda ... apris et lupis*) highlights the terrible deed.

Total: [15]

Option E — Social criticism**Extract 8 Horace, *Satire* 1.6.110–131**

8. (a) Award **[1]** up to **[4]** for any answer supported by a quote from the following: He can go where he wants alone (*quacumque libido est, incedo solus*); he shops for himself, or similar, or literal (*percontor quanti holus ac far*); visits the Circus and Forum (*circum ... pererro forum*); visits fortune-tellers (*adsisto divinis*); has dinner at home (*inde domum ... ad catinum*).
- (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) Because he does not have to rise early (*cras surgendum sit mane*) **[1]** or go to the Forum/see the statue of Marsyas (*obeundus Marsya*) **[1]**.
- (d) Mark only for length of syllables. Award **[1]** per line if all correct; **[0]** otherwise.
- (e) Award **[1]** up to **[4]** for any answers supported by a quote from among the following: takes a walk (*vagor*); or reads (*lecto*) or writes something (*scripto*); exercises/rubs down with oil (*unguor*); flees the Campus (*fugio*); takes a light lunch (*pransus non avide*); idles at home (*domesticus otior*).

Total: **[15]**

Option G — Villains**Extract 9 Livy, *Ab Urbe Condita* 1.59.1–5**

9. (a) Brutus swears to drive out Tarquinius Superbus (*me L. Tarquinium Superbum exsecuturum*) and his family (*coniuge et omni liberorum stirpe*) **[1]**, by any means - accept more literal answer (*ferro, igni, quacumque dehinc vi*) **[1]**; and to prevent *regnum*/sole power/kingship at Rome (*quemquam regnare Romae passurum*) **[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 crowd is moved by the father's distress **[1]**; the crowd is aroused to violence/action by Brutus's speech, or similar **[1]**.
- (d) They left some men at Collatia (*parte praesidio relicta Collatiae*) **[1]**; and placed guards at the gates (*custodibusque ad portas locatis*) **[1]**; because they wanted to prevent news reaching the king (*ne quis eum motum regibus nuntiaret*) **[1]**.
- (e) Award **[1]** each up to **[2]** for any relevant point of discussion supported by the Latin text; and **[1]** up to **[2]** for a credible effect, such as:
- asyndeton (*ferro, igni, quacumque dehinc vi*) emphasizes the passion of Brutus (for vengeance, etc)
 - enclosing word order (*castissimum ante regiam iniuriam sanguinem*) highlights the horror of the rape
 - hendiadys (*miraculo rei nouae atque indignitate*) highlights the terrible deed.

Total: **[15]**

Option G — Villains**Extract 10 Sallust, *Bellum Catilinae* 6**

10. (a) Rome was founded/inhabited by Trojans (*condidere/habuere initio Troiani*) [1] in exile with Aeneas (*Aenea duce profugi vagabantur*) [1]; along with aboriginals/a rustic local people (*cumque iis Aborigines, genus hominum agreste*) [1] who had no laws or government (*sine legibus, sine imperio*) [1].
- (b) Award [1] mark up to [2] for any of the following: they were of different heritage (*dispari genere*); different language (*dissimili lingua*); different customs (*alii alio more viventes*).
- (c) Because their prosperity [1] caused/prompted envy [1].
- (d) Award [1] mark up to [4] for any of the following actions, supported by relevant quotation: they made haste (*festinare*); they prepared (*parare*); they encouraged each other (*alius alium hortari*); they met the danger in the field (*hostibus obviam ire*), or similar; they protected what they valued (*libertatem, patriam, parentisque tegere*), or similar.
- (e) They rendered aid (*auxilia portabant*) [1]; and made treaties (*amicitias parabant*) [1]; by giving favours more than by taking them (*magisque dandis quam accipiundis beneficiis*) [1].

Total: [15]