

# **Markscheme**

**November 2016**

**Latin**

**Standard level**

**Paper 2**

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**Option A: Vergil**

**Extract 1      Vergil, *Aeneid* 1.223–241**

1. (a) Mark only for length of syllables. Award **[1]** per line if all correct; **[0]** otherwise.
- (b) Award **[1]** up to **[2]** for each way identified, and **[1]** up to **[2]** for any reasonable relation explained, such as: Venus behaves as a suppliant to Jupiter, which illustrates his position of power relative to the fate of Aeneas; Venus addresses Jupiter with specific epithets that emphasize his ability to effect and control the fate of gods and men; other responses on their merits.
- (c) Award **[1]** each up to **[4]** for the following: Aeneas did no harm to Jupiter; the Trojans did no harm to Jupiter; Jupiter promised that the Roman race would arise from Aeneas; Jupiter promised that the Trojans would rule the world.
- (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) Venus worries that Jupiter has changed his mind **[1]**; and worries whether there will ever be an end to the Trojans' labours **[1]**.

Total: **[15]**

**Option A: Vergil**

**Extract 2 Vergil, *Aeneid* 1.254–271**

2. (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) She will see the city and/or its walls **[1]** and she will immortalize Aeneas (in the stars) **[1]**.
- (d) Aeneas will wage war in Italy (*bellum ... geret Italia*) **[1]**; he will defeat a ferocious enemy (*populosque feroces contundet*) **[1]**; he will establish a new city (*moresque viris et moenia ponet*) **[1]**; his reign will last three years after final victory: three years after his victory against the Rutulians (*tertia dum Latio regnantem viderit aestas, ternaue transierint Rutulis hiberna subactis*) **[1]**.
- (e) He will be given the cognomen Iulus **[1]**; his reign shall last 30 years **[1]**; he shall move the seat of the kingdom **[1]**; and build a city at Alba Longa **[1]**.

Total: **[15]**

**Option B: History**

**Extract 3 Tacitus, *Annals* 2.70**

3. (a) With anger [1] and with fear [1].
- (b) Germanicus fears that he himself can be attacked in his own house/a private space or similar (*si limen obsideretur*) [1] and his enemies can watch his death (*effundendus spiritus sub oculis inimicorum*) [1]. He worries what might become of his wife (*quid ... coniugi*) [1] and his children (*quid ... liberis eventurum*) [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 [4] for any of the following: Germanicus wrote letters - do not award a mark for one letter (*componit epistulas*); cutting his ties with Piso (*quis amicitiam ei renuntiabat*); he included an order that Piso depart from the province (*iussum provincia decedere*); Piso set sail (*navis solvit*); in such a way that he might return quickly (*moderabaturque cursui quo propius regrederetur*).
- (e) Piso was the governor of Syria [1]; Germanicus had been given greater imperium (*imperium maius*) or the person who had banned him from Syria could no longer prevent his return [1].

Total: [15]

**Option B: History**

**Extract 4 Tacitus, *Annals* 2.72**

4. (a) Agrippina (the Elder) **[1]**; award **[1]** for any correct detail such as: she was his second cousin; Augustus's grand-daughter; she later opposed Sejanus; she bore nine children; *etc.*
- (b) Germanicus advises her to set aside her rage (*exueret ferociam*) **[1]**; to submit to fortune (*fortunaе summitteret animum*) **[1]**; and not to anger those more powerful (*neu ... validiores irritaret*) **[1]**; by becoming a political rival (*aemulatione potentiae*) **[1]**.
- (c) Award **[1]** up to **[2]** for each figure of speech identified, and **[1]** up to **[2]** for any reasonable effect explained. Examples should include:
- contrast between public and private orders: *palam ... secreto* emphasizes the political uncertainty under Tiberius
  - use of the impersonal *credebatur* distances the author (Tacitus) from but also strengthens the implied judgment of Germanicus suspicions about his death.
- (d) That Tiberius **[1]** should be feared **[1]**; or similar.
- (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* 107, 109**

5. (a) Mark only for length of syllables. Award **[1]** per line if all correct; **[0]** otherwise. Allow either a spondee or a dactyl in the first foot of the first line.
- (b) The poet claims that when something happens to one who desires it (*obitgit cupido*) **[1]** but is unhopeful (*insperanti*) **[1]** it is pleasing (*gratum animo proprie*) **[1]** just as Lesbia's return to affection was desired by the poet (*quod te restituis mi cupido*) **[1]** but unhoped for (*insperanti*).
- (c) *lucem* means day **[1]**; marked as happy/fortunate/favourable **[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) Award **[1]** for each relevant point of discussion up to **[2]**, and **[1]** up to **[2]** each for examples from the text such as: these poems exemplify the theme by wishing in vain for the restoration of a broken promise of love, implying thereby that love's initial promise was broken (example: *restituis cupido atque insperanti, ipsa refers te nobis*); by calling upon the gods to ensure the sincerity of promised love thereby casting it into doubt (example: *di magni, facite ut...*); vocabulary used to describe love's promise is evocative of formal friendships and treaties (example: *foedus, amicitiae*); etc.

Total: **[15]**

**Option C: Love poetry**

**Extract 6 Propertius, *Elegies* 2.17**

6. (a) To lie about what one does at night (*mentiri noctem*) [1] and to lead a lover on with promises (*promissis ducere amantem*) [1] is likened to murder or having bloodstained hands (*hoc erit infectas sanguine habere manus*) [1].
- (b) Mark only for length of syllables. Award [1] per line if all correct; [0] otherwise.
- (c) Award [1] each up to [4] for the following: because Sisyphus and Tantalus exemplify [1] hardship in the underworld/afterlife [1] as a consequence for their actions [1] we understand that the lover's life brings suffering [1] that a wise person can avoid [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) Award [1] each up to [3] for a figure of speech supported by an example, such as: anaphora (*nunc ... nunc*), enjambment (*amaras | explevi noctes*), alliteration (*in triviis sicca requiescere*), direct address (*impia*), etc.

Total: [15]



**Option D: Women**

**Extract 7 Ovid, *Heroides* 1.15–30**

7. (a) Patroclus **[1]**; award **[1]** for any relevant additional detail, such as: companion to Achilles, *etc.* DO NOT award a mark for details mentioned in text: “wore Achilles’s armour” (*falsis sub armis*) or “was killed” (*cecidisse*).
- (b) Mark only for length of syllables. Award **[1]** per line if all correct; **[0]** otherwise.
- (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 **[4]** for reasons with supporting quotation such as: Troy is conquered (*versa est in cineres Troia*); husband(s) are safe (*sospite viro*); the Greek leaders have returned (*Argolici rediere duces*); sacrifices are being offered or altars smoke (*altaria fumant*); booty is offered to the gods (*ponitur praeda ad deos*).
- (e) Award **[1]** each up to **[4]** for figures of speech such as: anaphora (*sive ... sive*); alliteration (*falsis ... armis*); polyptoton/repetition (*Antilochum/Antilochus; Tlepolemus/Tlepolemi*); interlocking word order (*quisquis ... castris iugulatus Achivis*); parallelism (*sive quis ... sive quis ...*); rhyme (*patrios ... deos*); *etc.*

**Total: [15]**

**Option D: Women**

**Extract 8      Livy, *Ab Urbe Condita* 2.13.5–8**

8. (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) Award **[1]** each up to **[3]** for the following: *virgo* (maiden), *una ex obsidibus* (one of the hostages), *dux (agminis virginum)* (leader of the battle line of maidens, or similar).
- (c) Award **[1]** each up to **[4]** for any of the following details: The Etruscan camp was not far from the Tiber (*castra Etruscorum ... haud procul ripa Tiberis*); Cloelia tricked the guards (*frustrata custodes*); swam the Tiber (*Tiberim tranavit*); under fire (*inter tela hostium*); returned those she led to their families (*omnes Romam ad propinquos restituit*).
- (d) Award **[1]** each up to **[3]** for any details such as: the king declares her deeds to surpass those of Horatius Cocles and Mucius (*Coclitēs Muciosque dicere id facinus esse*); says that he would consider the treaty broken (*pro rupto foedus se habiturum*); affirms that he will return her safe and unharmed (*intactam inviolatamque ... remissurum*). He is full of admiration (*in admirationem versus*) **[1]**; etc. Latin quotations are included here for reference only.
- (e) Award **[1]** for each figure of speech such as: asyndeton (*virgo ... una ... dux*); hendiadys (*intactam inviolatamque*); generalizing examples/paradeigma (*Coclitēs Muciosque*); etc.

Total: **[15]**

**Option F: Good living**

**Extract 9      Lucretius, *De Rerum Natura* 1.54–74**

9. (a) He asserts he will discuss the law/rationale of the heavens/gods (*de ... caeli ratione deumque disserere*) [1]; explain the beginnings/seeds of the universe (*rerum primordia pandam*) [1].
- (b) Lucretius claims that nature uses *primordia rerum* to create (*creet*) [1]; increase (*auctet*) [1]; nourish (*allet*) [1]; and resolve/release (*resolvat*) [1] all things.
- (c) Mark only for length of syllables. Award [1] per line if all correct; [0] otherwise.
- (d) Award [1] each up to [4] for reasons, such as: he first dared to raise his eyes against (religion); to stand up against (religion); was not deterred by fame/rumour; or by the lightning/power/thunder of the gods; he was stirred to virtue; and (first) desired to break down the gates of nature.
- (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 F: Good living****Extract 10 Horace, *Carmina* 1.9.1–12**

10. (a) Award up **[1]** each up to **[4]** for points of description such as: Soracte is covered/white (*candidum*); with deep snow (*alta nive*); trees are bent/burdened (*nec sustineant onus silvae*); it is very cold/rivers are frozen or similar (*consisterunt flumina gelu acuto*).
- (b) Thaliarchus must dispel the cold (*dissolve frigus*) **or** put wood on the fire (*ligna super foco reponens*) **[1]**; pour wine (*deprome merum*) **[1]**; entrust all else to the gods (*permitte divis cetera*) **[1]**.
- (c) *diota* is a two-handled jar **[1]**; *Sabina* refers to a kind of wine **or** to the region **[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) Award **[1]** each up to **[3]** for figures of speech supported by quotation, such as: enjambment (*sustineant onus | silvae*); alliteration (*stravere ventos aequore fervido*); personification (*ventos deproeliantis*); prolepsis (*vides ut alta stet ... Soracte*); *etc.*

Total: **[15]**

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