



International Baccalaureate®
Baccalauréat International
Bachillerato Internacional

Latin

Higher level and standard level

Specimen papers 1 and 2

For first examinations in 2016

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NOTE: The paper 2 extracts in these specimen papers are representative of, but do not come directly from, the list of prescribed passages.

Latin
Higher level
Paper 1

Specimen paper

Candidate session number

1 hour 30 minutes

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Instructions to candidates

- Write your session number in the boxes above.
- Do not open this examination paper until instructed to do so.
- Translate one text in the box provided.
- A dictionary is permitted for this examination paper.
- The maximum mark for this examination paper is **[180 marks]**.

Translate **one** text into English.

1. Cicero describes a previous case and his nervousness at speaking.

omnia tela totius accusationis in Oppianicum¹ coniciebantur, aperiebatur causa insidiarum, Fabriciorum² familiaritas commemorabatur, hominis vita et audacia proferebatur, denique omnis accusatio varie graviterque tractata ad extremum manifesta veneni deprehensione conclusa est.

hic ego tum ad respondendum surrexi, qua cura, di immortales! qua sollicitudine animi!

- 5 quo timore! semper equidem magno cum metu incipio dicere: quotienscumque dico, totiens mihi videor in iudicium venire non ingenii solum, sed etiam virtutis atque officii, ne aut id profiteri videar quod non possim, quod est impudentiae, aut non id efficere quod possim, quod est aut perfidiae aut negligentiae. tum vero ita sum perturbatus ut omnia timerem: si nihil dixissem, ne infantissimus, si multa in eius modi causa dixissem, ne impudentissimus existimarer.

Cicero, *Pro Cluentio* 50–51

¹ Oppianicus, i: Oppianicus

² Fabricii, orum: Fabricii (name of a Roman *gens*)

2. Phaethon's audacity affects the Earth.

alma tamen Tellus*, ut erat circumdata ponto,
 inter aquas pelagi contractosque undique fontes,
 qui se condiderant in opacae viscera matris,
 275 sustulit oppressos collo tenus arida vultus
 opposuitque manum fronti magnoque tremore
 omnia concutiens paulum subsedit et infra,
 quam solet esse, fuit fractaque ita voce locuta est:
 “si placet hoc meruique, quid o tua fulmina cessant,
 280 summe deum? liceat periturae viribus ignis
 igne perire tuo clademque auctore levare!
 vix equidem fauces haec ipsa in verba resolvo”;
 (presserat ora vapor) “tostos en adspice crines
 inque oculis tantum, tantum super ora favillae!
 285 hosne mihi fructus, hunc fertilitatis honorem
 officiique refers, quod adunci vulnere aratri
 rastrorumque fero totoque exerceor anno,
 quod pecori frondes alimentaue mitia, fruges
 humano generi, vobis quoque tura ministro?”

Ovid, *Metamorphoses* 2.272–289

* Tellus, uris: Earth, Gaia

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will not be marked.

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will not be marked.

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will not be marked.

Markscheme

Specimen paper

Latin

Higher level

Paper 1

5 pages

The translation is assessed in its basic units of clause and sentence. To this end, the original text is chunked in a fixed number of sections (or “sense units”), 15 at SL and 30 at HL. Every section is awarded two separate marks according to the two descriptors outlined below.

Each section is awarded 0 to 3 marks for descriptor A (Meaning) and 0 to 3 marks for descriptor B (Vocabulary & Grammar).

The range of marks for each section is therefore 0 to 6, while the maximum number of marks for the whole text is 180 at HL (30 sections x 6 marks).

Criterion A (Meaning) assesses how well the meaning of each sense unit has been communicated.

Criterion B (Vocabulary & Grammar) assesses how correctly vocabulary and grammar have been rendered in relation to each sense unit. The term “grammar” here includes syntax and accidence.

As a guideline, criterion A tends to look at the translation as a whole (eg stylistic, literal and idiomatic meanings conveyed), while criterion B tends to assess the conformity of the single section with the original text (eg grammatical accuracy of translation, apparent understanding of source language syntax and vocabulary).

While it may not always be possible to give the full range of marks for a single sense unit, the range of marks necessary for differentiation is present over the whole exam.

With reference to the beginning of the Ovid Latin HL passage, the marking of different translations of the sense unit *omnia tela totius accusationis in Oppianicum coniciebantur*, is as follows:

- “The entire force of the whole accusation was hurled against Oppianicus”: A=3, B=3.
- “The strength of the accusation was fully directed against Oppianicus”: A=3, B=2 (grammar is rendered adequately despite inaccuracies).
- “The weapons of the accuser were hurled against Oppianicus”: A=2 (the meaning has been partially communicated; errors impair the translation), B=2 (grammar is rendered adequately despite inaccuracies).
- “Every bit of the accusation was aimed into Oppianicus”: A=2 (the meaning has been partially communicated), B=1 (limited grammar is rendered accurately).
- “The attack of the accusation was focused intently on Oppianicus”: A=1 (the translation conveys some meaning), B=1 (little grammar is rendered appropriately).

(A) Meaning	
How well has the student communicated the meaning of each sense unit?	
Marks	Level descriptors
0	The work does not reach a standard described by the descriptors below.
1	The meaning has not been communicated adequately. The translation conveys some meaning; errors impair the translation significantly.
2	The meaning has been partially communicated. The translation is mostly logical; errors impair the translation.
3	The meaning has been fully communicated. The translation is logical; errors do not impair the translation.

(B) Vocabulary & Grammar	
How correctly has the student rendered vocabulary and grammar in relation to each sense unit?	
Marks	Level descriptors
0	The work does not reach a standard described by the descriptors below.
1	Vocabulary and grammar are not rendered adequately. Limited vocabulary is rendered appropriately for the context. Limited grammar is rendered accurately.
2	Vocabulary and grammar are rendered adequately despite inaccuracies. Some vocabulary is rendered appropriately for the context. Some grammar is rendered accurately and effectively.
3	Vocabulary and grammar are rendered correctly. Most vocabulary is rendered appropriately for the context. Most grammar is rendered accurately and effectively.

Text 1	A	B
1. omnia tela totius accusationis in Oppianicum coniciebantur,		
2. aperiebatur causa insidiarum,		
3. Fabriciorum familiaritas commemorabatur,		
4. hominis vita et audacia proferebatur,		
5. denique omnis accusatio ... conclusa est		
6. varie graviterque tractata		
7. ad extremum manifesta veneni deprehensione...		
8. hic ego tum ... surrexi,		
9. ... ad respondendum ...		
10. qua cura, di immortales!		
11. qua sollicitudine animi! quo timore!		
12. semper equidem magno cum metu incipio dicere:		
13. quotienscumque dico,		
14. totiens mihi videor		
15. in iudicium venire		
16. non ingenii solum,		
17. sed etiam virtutis atque officii,		
18. ne ... videar		
19. aut id profiteri		
20. quod non possim,		
21. quod est impudentiae,		
22. aut non id efficere		
23. quod possim,		
24. quod est aut perfidiae aut neglegentiae		
25. tum vero ita sum perturbatus		
26. ut omnia timerem:		
27. si nihil dixissem,		
28. ne infantissimus, ... existimarer.		
29. ... si multa in eius modi causa dixissem,		
30. ne impudentissimus ...		
Total	90	90
	180	

Text 2	A	B
1. alma tamen Tellus, ... sustulit		
2. ut erat circumdata ponto,		
3. inter aquas pelagi		
4. contractosque undique fontes,		
5. qui se condiderant		
6. in opacae viscera matris,		
7. oppressos collo tenus arida vultus		
8. opposuitque manum fronti		
9. magnoque tremore omnia concutiens		
10. paulum subsedit		
11. et infra, ... fuit		
12. quam solet esse,		
13. fractaque ita voce locuta est:		
14. "si placet hoc		
15. meruique,		
16. quid o tua fulmina cessant, summe deum?		
17. liceat periturae viribus ignis		
18. igne perire tuo		
19. clademque auctore levare!		
20. vix equidem fauces haec ipsa in verba resolvo";		
21. (presserat ora vapor)		
22. "tostos en adspice crines		
23. inque oculis tantum, tantum super ora favillae!		
24. hosne mihi fructus,		
25. hunc fertilitatis honorem officiique refers,		
26. quod adunci vulnera aratri rastrorumque fero		
27. totoque exerceor anno,		
28. quod pecori frondes alimentaue mitia,		
29. fruges humano generi,		
30. vobis quoque tura ministro?"		

	90	90
Total	180	

Latin
Higher level
Paper 2

Specimen paper

2 hours

Instructions to candidates

- Do not open this examination paper until instructed to do so.
- Section A: Answer all questions on four extracts taken from two options studied.
- Each extract is worth **[10 marks]**.
- Section B: Give a written response based on one prompt **[12 marks]**.
- The maximum mark for this examination paper is **[52 marks]**.

Section A

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

Option A: Vergil

Extract 1 Vergil, *Aeneid* 1.387–405

“quisquis es, haud, credo, invisus caelestibus auras
 vitalis carpis, Tyriam qui adveneris urbem.
 perge modo, atque hinc te reginae ad limina perfer,
 390 namque tibi reduces socios classemque relatam
 nuntio, et in tutum versis aquilonibus actam,
 ni frustra augurium vani docuere parentes.
 aspice bis senos laetantis agmine cycnos,
 aetheria quos lapsa plaga Iovis ales aperto
 395 turbabat caelo; nunc terras ordine longo
 aut capere, aut captas iam despectare videntur:
 ut reduces illi ludunt stridentibus alis,
 et coetu cinxere polum, cantusque dedere,
 haud aliter puppesque tuae pubesque tuorum
 400 aut portum tenet aut pleno subit ostia velo.
 perge modo, et, qua te ducit via, dirige gressum.”
 dixit, et avertens rosea cervice refulsit,
 ambrosiaeque comae divinum vertice odorem
 spiravere, pedes vestis defluxit ad imos,
 405 et vera incessu patuit dea.

1. (a) Write out and scan *quisquis ... urbem* (lines 387–388). [2]
- (b) *versis aquilonibus* (line 391). Explain this reference. [2]
- (c) Analyse the simile of lines 397–400. [3]
- (d) Translate *dixit ... imos* (lines 402–404). [3]

Option A: Vergil**Extract 2 Vergil, *Georgics* 4.1–17**

protinus aërii mellis caelestia dona
 exsequar: hanc etiam, Maecenas, adspice partem.
 admiranda tibi levium spectacula rerum
 magnanimosque duces totiusque ordine gentis
 5 mores et studia et populos et proelia dicam.
 in tenui labor; at tenuis non gloria, si quem
 numina laeva sinunt auditque vocatus Apollo.
 principio sedes apibus statioque petenda,
 quo neque sit ventis aditus – nam pabula venti
 10 ferre domum prohibent – neque oves haedique petulci
 floribus insultent aut errans bucula campo
 decutiat rorem et surgentes atterat herbas.
 absint et picti squalentia terga lacerti
 pinguibus a stabulis meropesque aliaeque volucres
 15 et manibus Procne pectus signata cruentis;
 omnia nam late vastant ipsasque volantes
 ore ferunt dulcem nidis immitibus escam.

2. (a) *admiranda ... dicam* (lines 3–5). Give **two** of the topics about bees that Vergil will discuss. Quote the Latin text together with your English translation. [2]
- (b) Why is Apollo mentioned in line 7? Give **two** reasons. [2]
- (c) Discuss how Vergil uses his literary art to create contrasts and parallels in this extract. Support your arguments by quoting the Latin text. [6]

Option B: History**Extract 3 Suetonius, *Life of Tiberius* 10**

tot prosperis confluentibus integra aetate ac valitudine statuit repente secedere seque e medio quam longissime amovere: dubium uxorisne taedio, quam neque criminari aut dimittere auderet neque ultra perferre posset, an ut vitato assiduitatis fastidio auctoritatem absentia tueretur atque etiam augeret, si quando indignisset sui res publica. quidam existimant, adultis iam Augusti
 5 liberis, loco et quasi possessione usurpati a se diu secundi gradus sponte cessisse exemplo M. Agrippae, qui M. Marcello ad munera publica admoto Mytilenas abierit, ne aut obstare aut obtractare praesens videretur. quam causam et ipse, sed postea, reddidit. tunc autem honorum satietatem ac requiem laborum praetendens commeatum petit; neque aut matri suppliciter precanti aut vitrico deseri se etiam in senatu conquerenti veniam dedit. quin et pertinacius
 10 retinentibus, cibo per quadriduum abstinuit. facta tandem abeundi potestate, relictis Romae uxore et filio confestim Ostiam descendit, ne verbo quidem cuiquam prosequentium reddito paucosque admodum in digressu exosculatus. ab Ostia oram Campaniae legens inbecillitate Augusti nuntiata paulum substitit.

3. (a) *dubium ... videretur* (lines 2–7). Give **three** of the reasons suggested for Tiberius's withdrawal from public life at Rome, quoting the Latin text. [3]
- (b) Translate *tunc autem ... veniam dedit* (lines 7–9). [3]
- (c) What did Tiberius do when he was encouraged to remain at Rome, and what was the result? [2]
- (d) Where is Ostia, and why did Tiberius go there? [2]

Option B: History**Extract 4 Tacitus, *Annals* 13.46**

Otho sive amore incautus laudare formam elegantiamque uxoris apud principem, sive ut accenderet ac, si eadem femina potirentur, id quoque vinculum potentiam ei adiceret. saepe auditus est consurgens e convivio Caesaris, se quidem ire ad illam, sibi concessam dictitans nobilitatem pulchritudinem, vota omnium et gaudia felicitum. his atque talibus inritamentis
 5 non longa cunctatio interponitur, sed accepto aditu Poppaea primum per blandimenta et artes valescere, imparem cupidini se et forma Neronis captam simulans; mox acri iam principis amore ad superbiam vertens, si ultra unam alteramque noctem attineretur, nuptam esse se dictitans nec posse matrimonium amittere, devinctam Othoni per genus vitae quod nemo adaequaret: illum animo et cultu magnificentum; ibi se summa fortuna digna visere: at Neronem, paelice
 10 ancilla et adsuetudine Actes devinctum, nihil e contubernio servili nisi abiectum et sordidum traxisse. deicitur familiaritate sueta, post congressu et comitatu Otho, et ad postremum, ne in urbe aemulatus ageret, provinciae Lusitaniae praeficitur; ubi usque ad civilia arma non ex priore infamia, sed integre sancteque egit, procax otii et potestatis temperantior.

4. (a) Give **two** details about Acte. [2]
- (b) Where does Nero send Otho and for what purpose, according to Tacitus? [2]
- (c) Describe how Tacitus uses his literary art to connect Otho's character and habits and those of his wife, Poppaea, with his fall from grace. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [6]

Option C: Love poetry

Extract 5 Catullus, 76.1–10, 92, 109

76

siqua recordanti benefacta priora voluptas
 est homini, cum se cogitat esse pium,
 nec sanctam violasse fidem, nec foedere nullo
 divum ad fallendos numine abusum homines,
 5 multa parata manent in longa aetate, Catulle,
 ex hoc ingrato gaudia amore tibi.
 nam quaecumque homines bene cuiquam aut dicere possunt
 aut facere, haec a te dictaque factaque sunt.
 omnia quae ingratae perierunt credita menti.
 10 quare iam te cur amplius excrucies?

92

Lesbia mi dicit semper male nec tacet umquam
 de me: Lesbia me dispeream nisi amat.
 quo signo? quia sunt totidem mea: deprecor illam
 assidue, verum dispeream nisi amo.

109

iucundum, mea vita, mihi proponis amorem
 hunc nostrum inter nos perpetuumque fore.
 di magni, facite ut vere promittere possit,
 atque id sincere dicat et ex animo,
 5 ut liceat nobis tota perducere vita
 aeternum hoc sanctae foedus amicitiae.

5. (a) Describe **three** ways in which these poems are representative of Catullus's poetry about Lesbia. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [3]
- (b) Poem 76: write out and scan *nec sanctam ... homines* (lines 3–4). [2]
- (c) Poem 92: give **two** stylistic features, quoting the Latin text. [2]
- (d) Poem 109: translate *iucundum ... ex animo* (lines 1–4). [3]

Option C: Love poetry

Extract 6 [Tibullus], 3.11

qui mihi te, Cerinthe, dies dedit, hic mihi sanctus
 atque inter festos semper habendus erit:
 te nascente novum Parcae cecinere puellis
 servitium et dederunt regna superba tibi.
 5 uror ego ante alias: iuvat hoc, Cerinthe, quod uror,
 si tibi de nobis mutuus ignis adest;
 mutuus adsit amor, per te dulcissima furta
 perque tuos oculos per Geniumque rogo.
 mane Geni, cape tura libens votisque faveto,
 10 si modo, cum de me cogitat, ille calet.
 quod si forte alios iam nunc suspiret amores,
 tunc precor infidos, sancte, relinque focos.
 nec tu sis iniusta, Venus: vel serviat aequè
 vinctus uterque tibi vel mea vincla leva;
 15 sed potius valida teneamur uterque catena,
 nulla queat posthac quam soluisse dies.
 optat idem iuvenis quod nos, sed tectius optat:
 nam pudet haec illum dicere verba palam.
 at tu, Natalis, quoniam deus omnia sentis,
 20 adnue: quid refert, clamne palamne roget?

6. (a) What does *Natalis* (line 19) refer to? [2]
- (b) *optat idem ... palam* (lines 17–18). What is the poet suggesting about Cerinthus's love? [2]
- (c) Analyse the poem showing how Tibullus's poetic style emphasizes major themes of Roman love poetry. Support your argument by quoting the Latin text. [6]

Option D: Women

Extract 7 Horace, *Carmina* 4.13.1–16

audivere, Lyce, di mea vota, di
audivere, Lyce: fis anus et tamen
vis formosa videri
ludisque et bibis inpudens

5 et cantu tremulo pota Cupidinem
lentum sollicitas. ille virentis et
doctae psallere Chiaie
pulcris excubat in genis.

10 inportunus enim transvolat aridas
quercus et refugit te quia luridi
dentes, te quia rugae
turpant et capitis nives.

15 nec Coae referunt iam tibi purpurae
nec cari lapides tempora, quae semel
notis condita fastis
inclusit volucris dies.

7. (a) Describe, quoting relevant examples from the Latin text, how Horace depicts Lyce. [3]
- (b) Who is Lyce's rival for the attention of the party-goers? Give **one** detail about this rival. [2]
- (c) Translate *inportunus ... nives* (lines 9–12). [3]
- (d) *Coae ... purpurae* (line 13). Explain this reference. [2]

Option D: Women**Extract 8 Livy, 2.13.6–11**

ergo ita honorata virtute feminae quoque ad publica decora excitatae, et Cloelia virgo, una ex obsidibus, cum castra Etruscorum forte haud procul ripa Tiberis locata essent, frustrata custodes, dux agminis virginum inter tela hostium Tiberim tranavit sospitesque omnes Romam ad propinquos restituit. quod ubi regi nuntiatum est, primo incensus ira oratores Romam misit
 5 ad Cloeliam obsidem deprecendam: alias haud magni facere; deinde in admirationem versus supra Coclites Muciosque dicere id facinus esse, et prae se ferre quemadmodum, si non dedatur obses, pro rupto foedus se habiturum, sic deditam intactam inviolatamque ad suos remissurum. utrimque constitit fides: et Romani pignus pacis ex foedere restituerunt, et apud regem Etruscum non tuta solum sed honorata etiam virtus fuit, laudatamque virginem parte obsidum se donare
 10 dixit; ipsa quos vellet legeret. productis omnibus elegisse impubes dicitur, quod et virginitati decorum et consensu obsidum ipsorum probabile erat eam aetatem potissimum liberari ab hoste quae maxime opportuna iniuriae esset. pace redintegrata Romani novam in femina virtutem novo genere honoris, statua equestri, donavere: in summa Sacra via fuit posita virgo insidens equo.

8. (a) *supra Coclites Muciosque dicere id facinus esse* (line 6). Describe the deed of Cocles or of Mucius. [2]
- (b) Which hostages did Cloelia select, and why was that choice deemed noteworthy? [2]
- (c) Analyse the extract showing how Cloelia's deeds and the results were represented by Livy using heroic language normally associated with males. Support your argument by quoting the Latin text. [6]

Option F: Good living**Extract 9 Seneca, *On Tranquillity of Mind* 11.1–3**

ad imperfectos et mediocres et male sanos hic meus sermo pertinet, non ad sapientem. huic non timide nec pedetemptim ambulandum est; tanta enim fiducia sui est, ut obviam fortunae ire non dubitet nec umquam loco illi cessurus sit. nec habet ubi illam timeat, quia non mancipia tantum possessionesque et dignitatem, sed corpus quoque suum et oculos et manum et quicquid
 5 cariorem vitam facit viro seque ipsum inter precaria numerat vivitque ut commodatus sibi et reposcentibus sine tristitia redditurus. nec ideo vilis est sibi, quia scit se suum non esse, sed omnia tam diligenter faciet, tam circumspecte, quam religiosus homo sanctus que solet tueri fidei commissa. quandoque autem reddere iubebitur, non queretur cum fortuna, sed dicet: “gratias ago pro eo quod possedi habuique. magna quidem res tuas mercede colui, sed quia ita imperas, do,
 10 cedo gratus libensque. si quid habere me tui volueris etiam nunc, servabo; si aliud placet, ego vero factum signatumque argentum, domum familiamque meam reddo, restituo.”

9. (a) *imperfectos, mediocres, male sanos* (line 1). Explain who the kind of people mentioned here are. [3]
- (b) Why should the Wise not fear fortune? [2]
- (c) Translate *nec ideo ... commissa* (lines 6–8). [3]
- (d) Explain the meaning of the two adjectives *religiosus* and *sanctus* (line 7). [2]

Option F: Good living**Extract 10 Lucretius, 4.1121–1140**

adde quod absumunt viris pereuntque labore,
 adde quod alterius sub nutu degitur aetas,
 labitur interea res et Babylonica fiunt
 languent officia atque aegrotat fama vacillans.
 1125 unguenta et pulchra in pedibus Sicyonia rident,
 scilicet et grandes viridi cum luce zmaragdi
 auro includuntur teriturque thalassina vestis
 adsidue et Veneris sudorem exercita potat.
 et bene parta patrum fiunt anademata, mitrae,
 1130 interdum in pallam atque Alidensia Ciaque vertunt.
 eximia veste et victu convivium, ludi,
 pocula crebra, unguenta coronae serta parantur,
 nequiquam, quoniam medio de fonte leporum
 surgit amari aliquid, quod in ipsis floribus angat,
 1135 aut cum conscius ipse animus se forte remordet
 desidiose agere aetatem lustrisque perire,
 aut quod in ambiguo verbum iaculata reliquit,
 quod cupido adfixum cordi vivescit ut ignis,
 aut nimium iactare oculos aliumve tueri
 1140 quod putat in voltuque videt vestigia risus.

10. (a) Write out and scan *labitur ... vacillans* (lines 1123–1124). [2]
- (b) Explain, referring to the Latin text, in what circumstances love can become a source of bitterness to the lover (*amari aliquid*). [2]
- (c) Analyse the way Lucretius's poetic style supports his analysis of love. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [6]

Section B

Give a written response of **indicatively** no more than 300 words based on any one of the following prompts. Your answer should demonstrate your understanding of the prescribed authors, knowledge of broader contexts, and critical analysis.

[12]

Option A: Vergil

11. Epic poetry provides a way for an author to interpret the present as well as the past.

Option B: History

12. Should a historian's purpose be to relate history *sine ira et studio* (without bitterness or bias)?

Option C: Love poetry

13. Love can bring individuals into conflict with society.

Option D: Women

14. The fact that the principal Latin authors are male impacts our modern perspectives on the role of women in Roman society.

Option F: Good living

15. "Very little is needed to make a happy life; it is all within yourself, in your way of thinking."
(Marcus Aurelius)

Markscheme

Specimen paper

Latin

Higher level

Paper 2

Section A

Option A: Vergil

Extract 1 Vergil, *Aeneid* 1.387–405

1. (a) Mark only for length of syllables. Award **[1]** per line if all correct; no mark otherwise.
- (b) It refers to the storm aroused by Eolus **[1]** and placated by Neptune/Poseidon's intervention **[1]**.
- (c) The three elements to be considered in the answer are: Aeneas's ships and youths **[1]** rejoice in the safety of landing **[1]** like the swans who have escaped the eagle **[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 partially 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 A: Vergil**Extract 2 Vergil, *Georgics* 4.1–17**

2. (a) He will tell us about their high-minded chiefs (*magnanimos duces*), their customs (*mores*) and inclinations (*studia*), their people (*populos*) and battles (*proelia*). Award **[1]**, up to a maximum of **[2]**, for each possible answer.
- (b) Apollo is the patron of the arts/poetry and inspiration **[1]**; the poet will acquire glory if Apollo listens to his invocation **[1]**.
- (c) Accept a range of substantiated answers, awarding **[1]** each up to **[4]** for any remarks such as:
- contrast between allegedly light topic (*levium spectacula rerum*) and epic vocabulary (*magnanimosque duces* etc)
 - contrast *in tenui labor; at tenuis non gloria*
 - contrast *numina laeva ... Apollo* and *sinunt ... auditque*
 - *venti ... oves haedique ... bucula* etc (all menaces to bees)
 - *floribus ... rorem ... herbas* etc (all necessary to the well-being of bees)
 - chiasmus and contrast of *dulcem escam ... nidis immitibus*
 - list of predators such as *lacerti ... meropes ... volucres ... Procne*
 - parallels could be established between the world of the bees and the world of men in the use of words such as: *duces, populos, mores, proelia*.

Award up to two marks for the coherence and clarity of the argument: **[2]** if very coherent and well-argued; **[1]** if coherent and partially argued; **[0]** if incoherent and poorly argued or if no quotations from the text are given.

Total: **[10]**

Option B: History

Extract 3 Suetonius, *Life of Tiberius* 10

3. (a) Award **[1]** each up to **[3]** for any of the following: from disgust at his wife (*uxorisne taedio*); to keep up or add to his prestige by absence (*vitato assiduitatis fastidio*, etc); so that he might not seem either to oppose or belittle the children of Augustus, now that they had come of age (*adultis iam Augusti liberis*, etc). No points should be awarded for an example unsupported by quotation from the Latin text.
- (b) Award **[3]** if the meaning has been fully communicated, and vocabulary and grammar are rendered correctly. Award **[2]** if the meaning has been partially 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) He refused to take any food for four days **[1]**; he obtained permission to leave **[1]**.
- (d) The port of Ostia is located west of Rome (at the mouth of the Tiber River) **[1]**; it was to be the point of departure for Tiberius's journey to the East (Greece/Rhodes) **[1]**.

Total: **[10]**

Option B: History

Extract 4 Tacitus, *Annals* 13.46

4. (a) Acte is Claudia Acte [1] a former slave whom Nero chose as a concubine [1].
Any other answer on its merits.
- (b) To Lusitania [1]; in order to remove him as a rival in love with Poppaea [1].
- (c) Accept a range of substantiated answers, awarding [1] each up to [4] for any appropriate remark such as:
- anaphora (figure of repetition, or of disjunction): *sive ... sive*
 - vocabulary of desire: *accenderet, potirentur*
 - asyndeton: *nobilitatem pulchritudinem*
 - juxtaposition: *vota omnium et gaudia felicium.*

Award up to two marks for the coherence and clarity of the argument: [2] if very coherent and well-argued; [1] if coherent and partially argued; [0] if incoherent and poorly argued or if no quotations from the text are given.

Total: [10]

Option C: Love poetry

Extract 5 Catullus, 76.1–10, 92, 109

5. (a) Award **[1]** each up to **[3]** for any of the following: pain of love, eg poem 76.10 (*excrucies*); *amicitia*, *fides*, *pietas* and other bonds, eg poems 76.3–4, 109.6; ingratitude or insincerity of Lesbia's love, eg poem 76.6 (*ingrato amore*); self-destructive desire, eg poem 92 (*dispeream*, etc).

Any other answer on its merits if directly quoted.

- (b) Mark only for length of syllables. Award **[1]** per line if all correct; no mark otherwise.
- (c) Award **[1]** each for any two characteristics substantiated by direct quotation of the passage such as: word order in line 1 (*iucundum ... amorem*); repetition/polyptoton (*nostrum ... nos*), etc.
- (d) Award **[3]** if the meaning has been fully communicated, and vocabulary and grammar are rendered correctly. Award **[2]** if the meaning has been partially 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 C: Love poetry

Extract 6 [Tibullus], 3.11

6. (a) Natalis is the divinity or genius **[1]** associated with the birthday of an individual **[1]**.
Any other answer on its merits.
- (b) That his sense of shame (*pudor*) **[1]** is keeping him from fully expressing his love for her **[1]**.
- (c) Accept a range of substantiated answers, awarding **[1]** each up to **[4]** for any appropriate remark related to the themes of Roman love poetry, such as:
- *servitium amoris*
 - imbalance of reciprocal desire, prayers/prayer formulae
 - birth and death
- and stylistic remarks such as
- alliteration, *eg dies dedit*
 - characterization of *dies* (*sanctus, inter festos*)
 - imagery *uror, ignis*, together with position of words.

Award up to two marks for the coherence and clarity of the argument: **[2]** if very coherent and well-argued; **[1]** if coherent and partially argued; **[0]** if incoherent and poorly-argued or if no quotations from the text are given.

Total: **[10]**

Option D: Women

Extract 7 Horace, *Carmina* 4.13.1–16

7. (a) Award **[1]** each up to **[3]** for any appropriate reference to the text supported by relevant examples. These might include Lyce being old (*anus*) but still struggling to look fair (*vis formosa videri*); she is compared to an old oak (*aridas quercus*), etc.
- (b) Chia, another courtesan **[1]**; who is younger than Lyce **[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 partially 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) Expensive, dyed clothing from Cos **[1]**; known for its delicate weave; a mark of luxury **[1]**.

Any other answer on its merits.

Total: **[10]**

Option D: Women

Extract 8 Livy, 2.13.6–11

8. (a) Horatius Cocles held the bridge across the Tiber against an Etruscan attack [1], then swam the Tiber [1]; or Mucius Scaevola immolated his hand after he was captured [1] as a sign of Roman determination to resist Porsenna's attack [1].
- (b) Cloelia chose the young as hostages [1]; noteworthy, because in doing so she was protecting those at the greatest risk [1].
- (c) Accept a range of substantiated answers, awarding [1] up to [4] for any appropriate remark related to the male heroic language or masculine virtues. Examples may include:
- Cloelia's deeds kindled emulation in others: *alias haud magni facere*
 - comparison to male: *exempla: Coclites Muciosque*
 - leadership in battle: *dux agminis virginum*
 - Cloelia earns the praise of the enemy: *in admirationem versus*
 - is memorialized with an equestrian statue: *statua equestri, etc.*

Award up to two marks for the coherence and clarity of the argument: [2] if very coherent and well-argued; [1] if coherent and partially argued; [0] if incoherent and poorly-argued or if no quotations from the text are given.

Total: [10]

Option F: Good living

Extract 9 Seneca, *On Tranquillity of Mind* 11.1–3

9. (a) Award **[1]** each up to **[3]** for any of the following: They are the addressee of the treatise; the morally imperfect people; not the Wise nor philosophers themselves; but followers of the Stoic philosophy; and progressing toward virtue.
- (b) The Wise regards as precarious/uncertain/transitory not only his possessions **[1]** but his body itself **[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 partially 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) *Religiosus*: scrupulous/conscientious (not religious) **[1]**; *sanctus*: loyal/honest (not saint) **[1]**.

Total: **[10]**

Option F: Good living**Extract 10 Lucretius, 4.1121–1140**

10. (a) Mark only for length of syllables. Award **[1]** per line if all correct, no mark otherwise.
- (b) When he realizes how he is wasting his life **[1]** or he becomes jealous/suspicious/apprehensive **[1]**. Appropriate references might be *desidiose agere aetatem* and/or *lustris perire* for the first and *vivescit ut ignis* (with explanation) for the second.
- (c) Accept a range of substantiated answers, awarding **[1]** each up to **[4]** for any of the following:
- anaphora/repetition: *adde quod*
 - imagery of exotic, fashionable merchandise: *Babylonica, Siconya, Alidensia, Cia*
 - visual imagery: *grandes zmaragdi, viridi cum luce, auro, thalassina vestis*
 - alliteration/assonance: *parta patrum; voltuque videt vestigia*
 - asyndeton: *anademata mitrae*
 - accumulatio/enumeration: *pocula crebra, unguenta coronae sarta*
 - paronomasia/pun: *amari*.

Award up to two marks for the coherence and clarity of the argument: **[2]** if very coherent and well-argued; **[1]** if coherent and partially argued; **[0]** if incoherent and poorly argued or if no quotations from the text are given.

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 and supplementary reading.
4	The response includes specific evidence from both the prescribed passages and 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.

Latin
Standard level
Paper 1

Specimen paper

Candidate session number

1 hour 15 minutes

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Instructions to candidates

- Write your session number in the boxes above.
- Do not open this examination paper until instructed to do so.
- Translate one text in the box provided.
- A dictionary is permitted for this examination paper.
- The maximum mark for this examination paper is **[90 marks]**.

Translate **one** text into English.

1. Cicero discusses the war against Mithridates.

causa quae sit videtis: nunc quid agendum sit considerate. primum mihi videtur de genere belli, deinde de magnitudine, tum de imperatore deligendo esse dicendum. genus est belli eius modi, quod maxime animos excitare atque inflammare ad persequendi studium debeat: in quo agitur populi Romani gloria, quae vobis a maioribus cum magna in omnibus rebus tum summa in re

5 militari tradita est.

Cicero, *Pro Lege Manilia* 2.6

A large rectangular area containing 25 horizontal dotted lines, intended for writing.

2. **After Polymestor kills his foster son Polydorus, Agamemnon is visited by the ghost of Achilles, who demands a terrible sacrifice.**

litore Threicio¹ classem religarat Atrides²,
 440 dum mare pacatum, dum ventus amicio³ esset.
 hic subito, quantus cum viveret esse solebat,
 exit humo late rupta similisque minanti
 temporis illius vultum referebat Achilles,
 quo ferus iniustum petiit Agamemnona ferro,
 445 “inmemores” que “mei disceditis” inquit “Achivi³,
 obrutaque est mecum virtutis gratia nostrae?
 ne facite! utque meum non sit sine honore sepulcrum,
 placet Achilleos mactata Polyxena⁴ manes!”

Ovid, *Metamorphoses* 13.439–448

¹ Threicius, a, um: of Thrace, Thracian

² Atrides, ae: Atrides *ie* Agamemnon, son of Atreus

³ Achivus, i: Achaeans *ie* Greek

⁴ Polyxena, ae: Polyxena, daughter of Priam, the King of Troy

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Answers written on this page
will not be marked.

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will not be marked.

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will not be marked.

Markscheme

Specimen paper

Latin

Standard level

Paper 1

5 pages

The translation is assessed in its basic units of clause and sentence. To this end, the original text is chunked in a fixed number of sections (or “sense units”), 15 at SL and 30 at HL. Every section is awarded two separate marks according to the two descriptors outlined below.

Each section is awarded 0 to 3 marks for descriptor A (Meaning) and 0 to 3 marks for descriptor B (Vocabulary & Grammar).

The range of marks for each section is therefore 0 to 6, while the maximum number of marks for the whole text is 90 at SL (15 sections x 6 marks).

Criterion A (Meaning) assesses how well the meaning of each sense unit has been communicated.

Criterion B (Vocabulary & Grammar) assesses how correctly vocabulary and grammar have been rendered in relation to each sense unit. The term “grammar” here includes syntax and accidence.

As a guideline, criterion A tends to look at the translation as a whole (eg stylistic, literal and idiomatic meanings conveyed), while criterion B tends to assess the conformity of the single section with the original text (eg grammatical accuracy of translation, apparent understanding of source language syntax and vocabulary).

While it may not always be possible to give the full range of marks for a single sense unit, the range of marks necessary for differentiation is present over the whole exam.

Thus, with reference to the beginning of the Cicero SL passage, the marking of different translations of the sense unit *causa quae sit videtis* is as follows:

- “You see what the case is”: A=3, B=3.
- “You don’t see what the case is”: A=2 (the meaning has been partially communicated; errors impair the translation), B=3 (most grammar is rendered accurately).
- “You see the case”: A=3, B=2 (grammar is rendered adequately despite inaccuracies).
- “You saw what the case is”: A=3, B=2 (grammar is rendered adequately despite inaccuracies).
- “You have the case”: A=2 (the meaning has been partially communicated), B=1 (limited grammar is rendered accurately).
- “The reason which is you see”: A=1 (the translation conveys some meaning), B=2 (some vocabulary and some grammar are rendered appropriately).

(A) Meaning	
How well has the student communicated the meaning of each sense unit?	
Marks	Level descriptors
0	The work does not reach a standard described by the descriptors below.
1	The meaning has not been communicated adequately. The translation conveys some meaning; errors impair the translation significantly.
2	The meaning has been partially communicated. The translation is mostly logical; errors impair the translation.
3	The meaning has been fully communicated. The translation is logical; errors do not impair the translation.

(B) Vocabulary & Grammar	
How correctly has the student rendered vocabulary and grammar in relation to each sense unit?	
Marks	Level descriptors
0	The work does not reach a standard described by the descriptors below.
1	Vocabulary and grammar are not rendered adequately. Limited vocabulary is rendered appropriately for the context. Limited grammar is rendered accurately.
2	Vocabulary and grammar are rendered adequately despite inaccuracies. Some vocabulary is rendered appropriately for the context. Some grammar is rendered accurately and effectively.
3	Vocabulary and grammar are rendered correctly. Most vocabulary is rendered appropriately for the context. Most grammar is rendered accurately and effectively.

Text 1	A	B
1. causa quae sit videtis:		
2. nunc quid agendum sit		
3. considerate.		
4. primum mihi videtur ... esse dicendum		
5. de genere belli,		
6. deinde de magnitudine,		
7. tum de imperatore deligendo		
8. genus est belli eius modi,		
9. quod maxime ... debeat		
10. animos excitare		
11. atque inflammare		
12. ad persequendi studium:		
13. in quo agitur populi Romani gloria,		
14. quae vobis a maioribus ... tradita est		
15. cum magna in omnibus rebus tum summa in re militari.		
	45	45
Total	90	

Text 2	A	B
1. litore Threicio classem religarat Atrides,		
2. dum mare pacatum,		
3. dum ventus amicioresset.		
4. hic subito, ... exit humo late rupta ...		
5. ... quantus ... esse solebat,		
6. ... cum viveret ...		
7. similisque minanti		
8. ... vultum referebat Achilles,		
9. ... temporis illius		
10. quo ferus iniustum petiit Agamemnona ferro,		
11. “inmemores” que “mei disceditis” inquit “Achivi,		
12. obrutaque est mecum virtutis gratia nostrae?		
13. ne facite!		
14. utque meum non sit sine honore sepulcrum,		
15. placet Achilleos mactata Polyxena manes!”		
	45	45
Total	90	

Latin
Standard level
Paper 2

Specimen paper

1 hour 30 minutes

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* 1.418–436

corripuere viam interea, qua semita monstrat.
 iamque ascendebant collem, qui plurimus urbi
 420 imminet, adversasque adspectat desuper arces.
 miratur molem Aeneas, magalia quondam,
 miratur portas strepitumque et strata viarum.
 instant ardentes Tyrii pars ducere muros,
 molirique arcem et manibus subvolvere saxa,
 425 pars optare locum tecto et concludere sulco.
 iura magistratusque legunt sanctumque senatum;
 hic portus alii effodiunt; hic alta theatris
 fundamenta locant alii, immanisque columnas
 rupibus excidunt, scaenis decora alta futuris.
 430 qualis apes aestate nova per florea rura
 exercet sub sole labor, cum gentis adultos
 educunt fetus, aut cum liquentia mella
 stipant et dulci distendunt nectare cellas,
 aut onera accipiunt venientum, aut agmine facto
 435 ignavom fucos pecus a praesepebus arcent:
 fervet opus, redolentque thymo fragrantia mella.

1. (a) *corripuere* (line 418): who is the subject of this verb? Give **three** details about the circumstances of the person(s) mentioned here. [4]
- (b) Define Aeneas's feelings in lines 421–422, giving **two** examples from the Latin text that show how they are emphasized by Vergil's poetic style. [3]
- (c) Translate *instant ... sulco* (lines 423–425). [3]
- (d) Give **three** details, quoting from the Latin text, which hint at the future grandiosity of Carthage. [3]
- (e) Describe the fate of the drones in the simile of lines 430–435. [2]

Option A: Vergil

Extract 2 Vergil, *Aeneid* 1.494–512

haec dum Dardanio Aeneae miranda videntur,
 495 dum stupet, obtutuque haeret defixus in uno,
 regina ad templum, forma pulcherrima Dido,
 incessit magna iuvenum stipante caterva.
 qualis in Eurotae ripis aut per iuga Cynthi
 exercet Diana choros, quam mille secutae
 500 hinc atque hinc glomerantur Oreades; illa pharetram
 fert umero, gradiensque deas supereminet omnis
 (Latonae tacitum pertemptant gaudia pectus):
 talis erat Dido, talem se laeta ferebat
 per medios, instans operi regnisque futuris.
 505 tum foribus divae, media testudine templi,
 saepta armis, solioque alte subnixa resedit.
 iura dabat legesque viris, operumque laborem
 partibus aequabat iustis, aut sorte trahebat:
 cum subito Aeneas concursu accedere magno
 510 Anthea Sergestumque videt fortemque Cloanthum,
 Teucrorumque alios, ater quos aequare turbo
 dispulerat penitusque alias avexerat oras.

2. (a) *haec dum ... videntur* (line 494). What is Aeneas looking at? Give **four** details. [4]
- (b) Write out and scan *regina ... caterva* (lines 496–497). [2]
- (c) *Eurotae ripis ... iuga Cynthi* (line 498). Where in the Greek world is the location of the two places named? [2]
- (d) Analyse the simile of lines 498–504 (*qualis ... futuris*). [4]
- (e) Who are the persons named in line 510 (*Anthea ... Cloanthum*)? Give **two** details about them from lines 509–512. [3]

Option B: History**Extract 3 Livy, 1.8.1–3**

rebus divinis rite perpetratis vocataque ad concilium multitudine quae coalescere in populi unius corpus nulla re praeterquam legibus poterat, iura dedit; quae ita sancta generi hominum agresti fore ratus, si se ipse venerabilem insignibus imperii fecisset, cum cetero habitu se augustiorem, tum maxime lictoribus duodecim sumptis fecit. alii ab numero avium quae augurio regnum
 5 portenderant eum secutum numerum putant. me haud paenitet eorum sententiae esse quibus et apparitores hoc genus ab Etruscis finitimis, unde sella curulis, unde toga praetexta sumpta est, et numerum quoque ipsum ductum placet, et ita habuisse Etruscos quod ex duodecim populis communiter creato rege singulos singuli populi lictores dederint.

3. (a) *rebus ... dedit* (lines 1–2). What was Romulus trying to achieve? What did he think he had to do if he was to succeed? [2]
- (b) *quae ita ... fecit* (lines 2–4). Why, in Romulus’s view, was the multitude unlikely to respect his plan? What **two** measures did he take to persuade them? [3]
- (c) Briefly discuss Livy’s presentation and use of historical sources. [4]
- (d) Name **three** objects or practices that, according to Livy, the Romans had borrowed from the Etruscans. [3]
- (e) Translate *alii ... putant* (lines 4–5). [3]

Option B: History**Extract 4 Tacitus, *Annals* 2.1–2**

Sisenna Statilio Tauro L. Libone consulibus mota Orientis regna provinciaeque Romanae, initio apud Parthos orto, qui petitem Roma acceptumque regem, quamvis gentis Arsacidarum, ut externum aspernantur. is fuit Vonones, obses Augusto datus a Phraate. nam Phraates quamquam depulisset exercitus ducesque Romanos, cuncta venerantium officia ad Augustum
 5 verterat partemque prolis firmandae amicitiae miserat, haud perinde nostri metu quam fidei popularium diffisus. post finem Phraatis et sequentium regum ob internas caedis venire in urbem legati a primoribus Parthis, qui Vononem vetustissimum liberorum eius accirent. magnificum id sibi credidit Caesar auxitque opibus. et acceperere barbari laetantes, ut ferme ad nova imperia. mox subiit pudor degeneravisse Parthos: petitem alio ex orbe regem, hostium
 10 artibus infectum; iam inter provincias Romanas solium Arsacidarum haberi darique. ubi illam gloriam trucidantium Crassum, exturbantium Antonium, si mancipium Caesaris, tot per annos servitutem perpessum, Parthis imperitet? accendebat dedignantis et ipse diversus a maiorum institutis, raro venatu, segni equorum cura; quotiens per urbes incederet, lecticae gestamine fastuque erga patrias epulas. inridebantur et Graeci comites ac vilissima utensilium anulo clausa.
 15 sed prompti aditus, obvia comitas, ignotae Parthis virtutes, nova vitia; et quia ipsorum moribus aliena perinde odium pravis et honestis.

4. (a) Why had Vonones been at Rome (give **two** details), and why had he been needed back in Parthia? [3]
- (b) Translate *nam Phraates ... diffisus* (lines 3–6). [3]
- (c) Give **three** examples of stylistic devices found in this extract. [3]
- (d) *ubi illam gloriam ... imperitet* (lines 10–12). What are the principle objections of the Parthians unwilling to have Vonones as king? [2]
- (e) Describe with **four** examples how Vonones's character and behaviour were deemed flawed by the Parthians. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [4]

Option C: Love poetry

Extract 5 Catullus, 72, 85, 107

72

dicebas quondam solum te nosse Catullum,
Lesbia, nec prae me velle tenere Iovem.
dilexi tum te non tantum ut vulgus amicam,
sed pater ut gnatos diligit et generos.
5 nunc te cognovi: quare etsi impensius uror,
multo mi tamen es vilior et levior.
qui potis est, inquis? quod amantem iniuria talis
cogit amare magis, sed bene velle minus.

85

odi et amo. quare id faciam, fortasse requiris.
nescio, sed fieri sentio et excrucior.

107

si quicquam cupido optantique optigit umquam
insperanti, hoc est gratum animo proprie.
quare hoc est gratum nobis quoque carius auro
quod te restituis, Lesbia, mi cupido.
5 restituis cupido atque insperanti, ipsa refers te
nobis. o lucem candidiore nota!
quis me uno vivit felicior aut magis hac est
optandus vita dicere quis poterit?

5. (a) Poem 72: *dilexi ... generos* (lines 3–4). What are the **two** types of love Catullus is evoking, and which one does he assert he feels? [3]
- (b) Poem 72: translate *nunc te ... velle minus* (lines 5–8). [3]
- (c) Poem 85: write out and scan *odi ... excrucior* (lines 1–2). [2]
- (d) Briefly discuss how the poems of this extract exemplify the theme of conflicted feelings typical of Roman love poetry. Give **two** examples from the Latin texts. [4]
- (e) Describe, giving specific reasons from the Latin text, why Catullus declares that he is happy in poem 107. [3]

Option C: Love poetry

Extract 6 Propertius, 1.1.1–18

Cynthia prima suis miserum me cepit ocellis,
 contactum nullis ante cupidinibus.
 tum mihi constantis deiecit lumina fastus
 et caput impositis pressit Amor pedibus,
 5 donec me docuit castas odisse puellas
 improbus, et nullo vivere consilio.
 et mihi iam toto furor hic non deficit anno,
 cum tamen adversos cogor habere deos.
 Milanion nullos fugiendo, Tulle, labores
 10 saevitiam durae contudit Iasidos.
 nam modo Partheniis amens errabat in antris,
 ibat et hirsutas ille videre feras;
 ille etiam Hylaei percussus vulnere rami
 saucius Arcadiis rupibus ingemuit.
 15 ergo velocem potuit domuisse puellam:
 tantum in amore preces et bene facta valent.
 in me tardus Amor non ullas cogitat artis,
 nec meminit notas, ut prius, ire vias.

6. (a) *Cynthia ... deos* (lines 1–8). Give **three** facts that we learn in these lines about Propertius's love affair with Cynthia. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [3]
- (b) Write out and scan *et mihi ... deos* (lines 7–8). [2]
- (c) *Milanion ... Iasidos* (lines 9–10). Identify the **two** mythological characters in these lines and explain what the stylistic purpose of this reference is. [4]
- (d) *Arcadiis rupibus* (line 14). Where is Arcadia and what is the significance of this reference here? [3]
- (e) Translate *tantum ... vias* (lines 16–18). [3]

Option D: Women

Extract 7 Vergil, *Aeneid* 4.641–658

sic ait: illa gradum studio celerabat anili.
 at trepida, et coeptis immanibus effera Dido,
 sanguineam volvens aciem, maculisque trementis
 interfusa genas, et pallida morte futura,
 645 interiora domus inrumpit limina, et altos
 conscendit furibunda rogos, ensemque recludit
 Dardanium, non hos quaesitum munus in usus.
 hic, postquam Iliacas vestes notumque cubile
 conspexit, paulum lacrimis et mente morata,
 650 incubuitque toro, dixitque novissima verba:
 “dulces exuviae, dum fata deusque sinebant,
 accipite hanc animam, meque his exsolve curis.
 vixi, et, quem dederat cursum fortuna, peregi,
 et nunc magna mei sub terras ibit imago.
 655 urbem praeclaram statui; mea moenia vidi;
 ulta virum, poenas inimico a fratre recepi;
 felix, heu nimium felix, si litora tantum
 numquam Dardaniae tetigissent nostra carinae!”

7. (a) *illa gradum studio celerabat anili* (line 641). Who is *illa*? Give **four** details about her and her role in the narrative. [4]
- (b) Identify **three** ways in which Vergil describes Dido’s state of mind or body. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [3]
- (c) *Iliacas ... conspexit* (lines 648–649). What are these two things, and why would the sight of them cause Dido to weep? [3]
- (d) Quoting the Latin text, give **two** stylistic devices used in this extract. [2]
- (e) Translate *ulta ... carinae* (lines 656–658). [3]

Option D: Women

Extract 8 Livy, 2.40

id publicum consilium an muliebris timor fuerit parum invenio; pervicere certe ut et Veturia, magno natu mulier, et Volumnia duos parvos ex Marcio ferens filios secum in castra hostium irent et, quoniam armis viri defendere urbem non possent, mulieres precibus lacrimisque defenderent. ubi ad castra ventum est nuntiatumque Coriolano est adesse ingens mulierum
 5 agmen, ut qui nec publica maiestate in legatis nec in sacerdotibus tanta offusa oculis animoque religione motus esset, multo obstinator adversus lacrimas muliebres erat. dein familiarium quidam qui insignem maestitia inter ceteras cognoverat Veturiam inter nurum nepotesque stantem, “nisi me frustrantur” inquit, “oculi, mater tibi coniunxque et liberi adsunt.” Coriolanus prope ut amens consternatus ab sede sua cum ferret matri obviam complexum, mulier in iram
 10 ex precibus versa “sine, priusquam complexum accipio, sciam,” inquit, “ad hostem an ad filium venerim, captiva materne in castris tuis sim. in hoc me longa vita et infelix senecta traxit, ut exsulem te, deinde hostem viderem? potuisti populari hanc terram, quae te genuit atque aluit? non tibi quamvis infesto animo et minaci perveneras ingredienti fines ira cecidit? non, cum in conspectu Roma fuit, succurrit ‘intra illa moenia domus ac penates mei sunt, mater coniunx
 15 liberique?’”

8. (a) *id ... invenio* (line 1). What possible reasons does Livy express for the women’s action? [2]
- (b) What **three** actions did the women resolve should be done? [3]
- (c) Translate *ubi ad castra ... erat* (lines 4–6). [3]
- (d) Identify **four** ways in which Veturia reproaches Coriolanus in the extract. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [4]
- (e) Give **three** examples of stylistic devices used in this extract. [3]

Option F: Good living

Extract 9 Lucretius, 4.1141–1154

atque in amore mala haec proprio summeque secundo
inveniuntur; in adverso vero atque inopi sunt,
prendere quae possis oculorum lumine operto
innumerabilia; ut melius vigilare sit ante,
1145 qua docui ratione, cavereque, ne inliciaris.
nam vitare, plagas in amoris ne iaciamur,
non ita difficile est quam captum retibus ipsis
exire et validos Veneris perrumpere nodos.
et tamen implicitus quoque possis inque peditus
1150 effugere infestum, nisi tute tibi obvius obstes
et praetermittas animi vitia omnia primum
aut quae corporis sunt eius, quam praepetis ac vis.
nam faciunt homines plerumque cupidine caeci
et tribuunt ea quae non sunt his commoda vere.

9. (a) What **two** kinds of love are mentioned in the first lines of the extract? Give both the Latin words and their English translation. [4]
- (b) Analyse the image of lines 1146–1148. [3]
- (c) Write out and scan *non ita ... nodos* (lines 1147–1148). [2]
- (d) Describe the **two** conditions which could prevent the lover from escaping the dangers of love. [2]
- (e) What are the **two** kinds of faults that Lucretius mentions in lines 1151–1152 and how do they affect our understanding of the following two lines? Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [4]

Option F: Good living**Extract 10 Seneca, *Epistulae Morales* 1.2.1–3**

ex iis quae mihi scribis, et ex iis quae audio, bonam spem de te concipio; non discurre nec locorum mutationibus inquietaris. aegri animi ista iactatio est. primum argumentum conpositae mentis existimo posse consistere et secum morari. illud autem vide, ne ista lectio auctorum multorum et omnis generis voluminum habeat aliquid vagum et instabile. certis ingeniis
 5 inmorari et innutriri oportet, si velis aliquid trahere, quod in animo fideliter sedeat. nusquam est, qui ubique est. vitam in peregrinatione exigentibus hoc evenit, ut multa hospitia habeant, nullas amicitias. idem accadat necesse est iis, qui nullius se ingenio familiariter applicant, sed omnia cursim et properantes transmittunt. non prodest cibus nec corpori accedit, qui statim sumptus emittitur; nihil aequae sanitatem impedit quam remediorum crebra mutatio; non venit vulnus ad
 10 cicatricem, in quo medicamenta temptantur; non convalescit planta, quae saepe transfertur. nihil tam utile est, ut in transitu prosit. dstringit librorum multitudo. itaque cum legere non possis, quantum habueris, satis est habere, quantum legas.

10. (a) Describe and explain Seneca’s attitude toward Lucilius in the opening lines of this letter. [3]
- (b) What is the target of Seneca’s polemic in this extract? [2]
- (c) Translate *vitam ... applicant* (lines 6–7). [3]
- (d) List **four** images used by Seneca to illustrate his point that “there is nothing so efficacious that can be helpful in passing” (line 10–11). Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [4]
- (e) *dstringit librorum multitudo* (line 11). Explain Seneca’s position in this regard. [3]
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Markscheme

Specimen paper

Latin

Standard level

Paper 2

Option A: Vergil**Extract 1 Vergil, *Aeneid* 1.418–436**

1. (a) Aeneas and his companions **[1]**. Award **[1]** each up to **[3]** for any of the following: stranded on the coast of Libya/near Carthage; escaped from a storm; are looking for the lost ships/companions; are looking for the queen (Dido); following Venus's counsel.
- (b) Admiration/wonder/awe **[1]**. Award **[1]** each up to **[2]** for any of the following: anaphora of *miratur*; alliteration of *miratur molem* (or *strepitumque et strata*); juxtaposition *molem ... magalia*.
- (c) Award **[3]** if the meaning has been fully communicated, and vocabulary and grammar are rendered correctly. Award **[2]** if the meaning has been partially 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 **[3]** for the following: *alta fundamenta*; *immanis columnas*; *decora alta*.
- (e) They are chased out of the hive by the bees in a war-like formation **[1]** because of their laziness **[1]**.

Total: **[15]**

Option A: Vergil

Extract 2 Vergil, *Aeneid* 1.494–512

2. (a) A good answer should include the friezes [1] depicting the Trojan war [1] in Juno's temple [1] in Carthage [1].

Any other answer on its merits.

- (b) Mark only for length of syllables. Award [1] per line if all correct; no mark otherwise.

- (c) The river Eurotas in Laconia/Peloponnese [1] and mount Cynthus in Delos [1].

- (d) Dido rejoices [1] in the progress of the works [1] like Diana rejoices [1] in the activity of hunting [1].

- (e) Aeneas's companions [1]. They had been separated because of the storm [1] and are now accompanied by a great escort [1].

Total: [15]

Option B: History

Extract 3 Livy, 1.8.1–3

3. (a) Romulus was trying to unite his people into a political body [1] by establishing laws [1].
- (b) Romulus thought the multitude unlikely to respect his plan because they were uncivilized [1]; he adopted symbols of power such as the lictors [1] and made himself appear more august [1].
- (c) Award [1] each up to [4] for any of the following: Livy does not usually name his sources; he tends to use only one source for a scene/episode/book; when he uses two or more sources, he signals this to the reader; he will challenge a source if its truth is in doubt; but he is generally uncritical of his sources.
- Any other answer on its merits.
- (d) Award [1] each up to [3] for any of the following: the use of twelve lictors; the election of the king; the *sella curulis*; the *toga praetexta*.
- (e) Award [3] if the meaning has been fully communicated, and vocabulary and grammar are rendered correctly. Award [2] if the meaning has been partially 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 B: History**Extract 4 Tacitus, *Annals* 2.1–2**

4. (a) Vonones was in Rome as a hostage [1] after the treaty between Augustus and Phraates in 20 BCE (or similar) [1]. He was to be made king [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 partially 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 a range of valid responses (with examples), including: chiasmus (*Orientis regna*, etc), tricolon (*diversus*, etc), asyndeton (*prompti aditus*, etc; *trucidantium Crassum*, etc), questioning (*ubi illam gloriam*, etc); juxtapositions (*prompti aditus obvia comitas*, etc) also with assonance or alliteration (*aditus ... comitas*; *virtutes ... vitia*), etc.
- (d) Vonones had been a hostage/slave [1] and did not reflect the glory of his ancestry [1].
- (e) Award [1] each up to [4] for any valid example (in translation) such as: his lack of interest in hunting (*raro venatu*); his lack of interest in horses (*segni equorum cura*); being carried on a litter (*lecticae gestamine*); his dislike of Parthian festivals (*fastuque erga patrias epulas*); his Greek attendants (*Graeci comites*); keeping under seal common household articles (*vilissima utensilium anulo clausa*).

Total: [15]

Option C: Love poetry**Extract 5 Catullus, 72, 85, 107**

5. (a) Catullus evokes an erotic love that is common/not special/vulgar (belonging to the *vulgus*) [1]; and a non-erotic/paternal love [1]; he asserts that he feels the latter [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 partially 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; no mark otherwise.
- (d) Award [1] each up to [2] for possible answers such as: the compulsion to desire in the face of rejection or hopelessness; desire which brings pain. Award [1] each up to [2] for possible examples such as: poem 72.7–8 (*quod ... magis*); poem 85.1 (*odi et amo*); poem 85.2 (*fieri ... excrucior*); poem 72.1–2 (*dicebas ... Iovem*); poem 72.5–6 (*quare ... levior*).
- (e) Lesbia loves Catullus again (*te restituis* etc) [1]; his prayer has been answered (*cupido* etc) [1]; she has returned of her own accord (*ipsa refers*) [1].

Total: [15]

Option C: Love poetry**Extract 6 Propertius, 1.1.1–18**

6. (a) Award **[1]** each up to **[3]** for any of the following: Cynthia is his first love; Cynthia was unwilling; Propertius was in love for more than a year; the love was difficult for him; it taught him to hate unwilling girls.
- (b) Mark only for length of syllables. Award **[1]** per line if all correct; no mark otherwise.
- (c) Milanion (aka Hippomenes) **[1]**; and Atalanta (the daughter of Iasus) **[1]**. Award **[1]** each up to **[2]** for explanations such as: it is an exemplum; a stylistic device aimed at amplifying a point; in this case the comparison between Milanion and Propertius with reference to love, *etc.*
- (d) Arcadia is a region in central southern Greece (Peloponnese) **[1]**. It is a mountainous area/an area often evoked for pastoral scenes **[1]**, the home of Atalanta and also of the Centaurs **[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 partially 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 D: Women**Extract 7 Vergil, *Aeneid* 4.641–658**

7. (a) Award **[1]** each up to **[4]** for any detail such as: Barce, Sychaeus's old nurse; she serves as a messenger between Dido and people with whom she cannot meet face to face; loyal to her child's wife; Dido asks her to summon Anna; Dido's own nurse had already died, *etc.*
- (b) Award **[1]** each up to **[3]** for any of the following: Dido is horrified at her own intentions; overcome with fear; her eyes are wide and bloodshot; her cheek twitching and feverish; her brow is cold and pale.
- (c) *Iliacas vestes* are garments in the Trojan style **[1]**; *notum cubile* is her marriage bed **[1]**. They remind her of Aeneas and his departure **[1]**.
- (d) Award **[1]** each up to **[2]** for a range of valid responses, including: enjambment (*eg maculisque ... genas*); assonance (*munus ... usus*); alliteration (*mente morata*), *etc.* Award no mark without valid quotes from the Latin text.
- (e) Award **[3]** if the meaning has been fully communicated, and vocabulary and grammar are rendered correctly. Award **[2]** if the meaning has been partially 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 D: Women**Extract 8 Livy, 2.40**

8. (a) He thinks they might be motivated by a public decision **[1]** or by fear **[1]**.
- (b) That Veturia and Volumnia should take the two sons of Marcius **[1]**; and go to the enemy's camp **[1]**; and that the women should defend Rome with their prayers and tears **[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 partially 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: she wonders if he is an enemy or a son; if she is a captive or a mother; that his actions had made her see him as an exile and an enemy; that he was planning to ravage the country which gave him birth and reared him; that his anger did not cease when he saw Rome; that he did not consider that he was attacking his home, his gods, his mother, his wife, and his children.
- (e) Award **[1]** each up to **[3]** for examples such as:
- repetition (polyptoton) of *defendere ... defenderent*
 - with juxtaposition (also chiasmus) *armis viri ... mulieres precibus lacrimisque*
 - use of direct speech
 - dramatic juxtaposition *hostem ... filium* and *captiva materne*
 - emotional appeal conveyed through evocation of Coriolanus's origins (*genuit atque aluit; domus ac penates*, etc).

Total: **[15]**

Option F: Good living

Extract 9 Lucretius, 4.1141–1154

9. (a) *Proprio ... secundo* [1]: prosperous and true [1]; *adverso ... inopi* [1]: crossed and hopeless [1]. Accept all possible translations.
- (b) Love represented as a hunting-net (with strong knots) [1]. It has been laid by Venus [1] and the lover is the prey [1].
- (c) Mark only for length of syllables. Award [1] per line if all correct; no mark otherwise.
- (d) Standing in his own way (*eg* going against himself, or similar) [1] and overlooking the blemishes of the loved one [1].
- (e) Faults of the soul (*animi vitia*) [1] and of the body (*corporis*) [1]. Men are blinded by desire [1] and attribute to women beauties that they do not really have [1].

Total: [15]

Option F: Good living

Extract 10 Seneca, *Epistulae Morales* 1.2.1–3

10. (a) He has high hopes for him [1]; since he doesn't move here and there [1]; nor does he often change abode. [1].
- (b) The reading of many authors [1] and books of every sort [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 partially 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) Food that leaves the stomach as soon as it is eaten [1]; frequent change of medicine [1]; disparate attempts at healing wounds [1]; moving of plants [1].
- (e) The abundance of books "is distracting" (or similar) [1]; therefore one should only own as many books [1] as one can read [1] (or equivalent).

Total: [15]
