

Markscheme

November 2017

Latin

Standard level

Paper 2

This markscheme is the property of the International Baccalaureate and must **not** be reproduced or distributed to any other person without the authorization of the IB Global Centre, Cardiff.

Option A: Vergil

Extract 1 Vergil, *Aeneid* 1.335–352

1. (a) She is (or is disguised as) a Tyrian virgin/girl **[1]**; carrying a quiver **[1]**; with purple boots/high shoes (“high” is required) **[1]**.
- (b) Award **[1]** each up to **[3]** for any detail such as: Phoenician/Carthaginian kingdom/territory (*Punica regna*); the city of Agenor (*Agenoris urbem*); inhabited by Tyrians (*Tyrios*); in Libyan territory (*fines Libyci*).
- (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) Ancient world: any of Phoenicia, Palestine, Syria, or Lebanon **[1]**. Modern world: Lebanon (if not used as ancient location) or the Levant **[1]**.
- (e) Award **[1]** each up to **[4]** for any response supported by quotation of the Latin, such as: husband of Dido (*huic coniunx Sychaeus* **or** *primisque iugarat ominibus*); richest of the Phoenicians (*ditissimus ... Phoenicum*); beloved by her (*magno ... dilectus amore*); had married her as a virgin (*cui ... intactam dederat*); other correct explanations of *primisque ominibus* can be accepted.

Total: **[15]**

Option A: Vergil**Extract 2 Vergil, Aeneid 1.286–296**

2. (a) Mark only for length of syllables. Award **[1]** per line if all correct; **[0]** otherwise.
- (b) Award **[1]** each up to **[4]** for any point such as: he had spoils from the East (*spoliis Orientis onustum*); closure of the Temple of Janus (*claudentur Belli portae*); reference to the new saeculum, end of the civil wars or the *pax Augusta* (*aspera ... mitescent saecula or positis ... bellis*); return to the old gods (*Fides ... Vesta, Remo ... Quirinus iura dabunt*); *etc.* Do not award marks for references to the name Iulius, since that was shared by both men.
- (c) Award **[1]** for each figure of speech supported by a quote and **[1]** for each relevant explanation, *eg*:
- personification (*impius Furor*) stresses agency of the divine in Roman affairs
 - alliteration (*saeva sedens super*) emphasizes the horror of the Furor
 - interlocking word-order (*pulchra Troianus origine Caesar*) highlights links between the Julian clan and Aeneas's descendants
 - asyndeton (*imperium oceano, famam ... astris*) emphasizes the extent of rule under Augustus
 - ekphrasis (*Furor ... cruento*) emphasizes the horror of the Furor
 - hendiadys (*ferro et compagibus artis*) highlights the strength of Furor's bond.
- (d) The allusion is to the doors of the temple of Janus **[1]**, closed in time of peace **[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 B: History

Extract 3 Tacitus, *Annals* 3.3–4

3. (a) They thought it below their dignity to grieve in public (*inferius maiestate sua rati si palam lamentarentur*) [1]; their hypocrisy might be detected (*falsi intellegentur*) [1].
- (b) historians (*auctores rerum*) [1]; daily records (*diurna actorum scriptura*) [1].
- (c) Augusta: mother [1]; Agrippina: daughter-in-law (wife of Tiberius's adoptive son Germanicus) or step-daughter or step-niece [1]; Drusus: son (accept "brother") [1]; Claudius: nephew [1].
- (d) Award [1] up to [3] for each reason such as: ill-health; grief; Tiberius and Livia/Augusta kept her home. Tacitus finds the latter reason more credible (*facilius crediderim*) [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 B: History**Extract 4 Tacitus *Annals* 2.82**

4. (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) Germanicus was sent to distant lands **[1]**; Piso was given the province **[1]**. The cause are the arrangements of Augusta and Plancina **[1]**; the aim was to kill/poison/get Germanicus out of the way **[1]**.
- (c) That rulers disliked citizen behaviours (*displicere regnantibus civilia ingenia*) **[1]**; he had put the children out of the way deliberately (*interceptos*) **[1]**; because they wanted to restore freedom/the republic **or** had aroused the people (*populum Romanum agitaverint or populum Romanum aequo iure complecti or reddita libertate*) **[1]**.
- (d) Award **[1]** each up to **[3]** for a mention of a public response with relevant quotation, such as: suspension of business (*sumpto iustitio*); public spaces were deserted (*desererentur fora*); private houses closed (*clauderentur domus*); they kept silent or grieved (*silentia et gemitus*); they minimized public display (*nihil compositum in ostentationem*); they adopted the dress of mourners (*neque insignibus lugentium abstinerent*).
- (e) News of Germanicus's recovery **[1]**; was brought by merchants **[1]**.

Total: **[15]**

Option C: Love poetry**Extract 5 Catullus, *Carmina* 7**

5. (a) Award **[3]** if the meaning has been fully communicated, and vocabulary and grammar are rendered correctly. Award **[2]** if the meaning has been communicated, and vocabulary and grammar are rendered adequately despite inaccuracies. Award **[1]** if the meaning has not been communicated adequately, and vocabulary and grammar are not rendered adequately. Award **[0]** if the work does not reach a standard described by the descriptors above.
- (b) Libya/North Africa **[1]**; because it was a producer of silphium/asafoetida/laser **[1]**.
- (c) Award **[1]** up to **[3]** for each relevant historical or literary point made in explaining the connection between Battus and literature, such as: Battus was the founder of Cyrene; Callimachus was born in Cyrene; Callimachus is a literary influence on Catullus.
- (d) Award **[1]** each up to **[3]** for any figure of speech supported by a quote such as:
- alliteration: *quaeris quod; satis superque; etc*
 - polyptoton: *basiationes ... basia ... basiare*
 - hyperbole: *magnus numerus Libyssae harenae*
 - apostrophe: *Lesbia*
 - neologism: *basiationes*
 - enjambment: *curiosi possint.*
- (e) Award **[1]** up to **[4]** for each relevant point of discussion, such as:
- Lesbia testing Catullus's desire
 - learned literary allusions
 - that show Lesbia as *docta puella* / receptive to love poetry
 - love often represented as illicit (cf *furtivos*)
 - plays on counting, especially of kisses
 - self-deprecation (by Catullus)
 - concern for the opinions/gossip of others.

Total: **[15]**

Option C: Love poetry**Extract 6 Propertius, *Elegies* 2.12**

6. (a) Amor has wings full of wind (or similar) (*ventosas alas*) [1]; barbed/hooked arrows (*hamatis ... sagittis*) [1]; a Cnossian/Cretan quiver (*Cnosia pharetra*) [1]; is a young boy (*puerilis imago*) [1].
- (b) Mark only for length of syllables. Award [1] per line if all correct; [0] otherwise.
- (c) The epithet identifies Crete [1]; Crete was renowned for its archers [1].
- (d) Award [1] for each example supported by a quotation, and [1] for its relevant discussion, such as: Amor is portrayed with billowing wings (*ventosas alas*) because he flies unpredictably over the human heart; Propertius suggests that Amor has now lost his wings (*pennas perdidit suas*) because he will not leave him in peace (*quid tibi iucundum est habitare*).
- (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 D: Women

Extract 7 Ovid, *Heroides* 1.71–86

7. (a) Mark only for length of syllables. Award **[1]** per line if all correct; **[0]** otherwise.
- (b) She fears the dangers of the sea (*pericula aequor habet*) **[1]**; and of land (*tellus*) **[1]**.
She suspects that Ulysses may be captive (*captus*) **[1]** to a foreign love (*peregrino amore*) **[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) She is described as a rustic/simple/rough woman to make her seem undesirable **[1]** but who (nevertheless) spins fine wool because she is an expert **[1]**.
- (e) Icarus urges her to remarry (*viduo discedere lecto ... cogit*) **[1]**; and blames her delay(s) (*inrepat moras*) **[1]**; she weakens his resolve through her piety (*mea pietate*) **[1]**; and through her chaste prayers (*pudicis precibus*) **[1]**. Accept declaration of fidelity (*coniunx ero*).

Total: **[15]**

Option D: Women

Extract 8 Vergil, *Aeneid* 11.684–698

8. (a) Mark only for length of syllables. Award **[1]** per line if all correct; **[0]** otherwise.
- (b) Award **[1]** for each figure of speech supported by a quote and **[1]** for each valid description, such as:
- enjambment (*vestra ... redarguerit*) emphasizes the shock of dying at a woman's hand on the battle field
 - litotes (*haud leve*) emphasizes the fame due to Camilla
 - anastrophe (*loricam galeamque inter*) highlights the strength of the blow
 - hendiadys (*oranti et multa precanti*) stresses the plight of the dying.
- (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) Butes is killed by a spear (*cuspide*) **[1]**; on the back/from behind (*aversum*) **[1]**; Orsilochus is killed by an axe (*securim ... congeminat*) **[1]**; that cleaves his skull (*vulnus rigat ora or calido rigat cerebro*). Do not accept “the bones” **[1]**.
- (e) Award **[1]** each up to **[2]** for any relevant detail, such as: of Volscian origin **or** daughter of the Volscian king (Metabus); consecrated to Diana; associated with the Amazons; bound to a spear and thrown across the river (Amasenus); suckled by a mare; raised as a huntress.

Total: **[15]**

Option F: Good living**Extract 9 Seneca, *Epistulae Morales* 16**

9. (a) Happy life requires the perfection of wisdom **[1]**; tolerable (*tolerabilis*) life requires the beginning of / approach to wisdom **[1]**. Latin quotation is included here for reference only
- (b) He needs to strengthen what he (already) knows (*firmandum* **or** *altius agendum est* **or** *proposita custodias*) **[1]**; with constant/daily reflection (*cotidiana meditatione*) **[1]**; because it is more important (or similar) (*plus operis est*) **[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]** up to **[2]** for each identified stylistic feature and **[1]** up to **[2]** for each relevant explanation, such as:
- repetition/polyptoton (*beate/beatam ... tolerabiter/tolerabilem*) stresses difference between a happy life and a tolerable life
 - use of periphrastics and imperatives (*firmandum ... agendum; scrutare ... observa, etc*) emphasizes the need for personal effort to become wise
 - epigrammatic statements (*iam de te ... fiduciam; donec bona mens sit quod bona voluntas est*) stress the points of the argument
 - parallelism/disjunction (*ut proposita custodias quam ut honesta propones; utrum in philosophia an in ipsa vita*) emphasizes points of nuanced difference
 - hendiadys (*varie scrutare et observa*) highlights critical points.
- (e) Analyse himself (*excute te*) **[1]**; scrutinise (himself) in different contexts (*varie scrutare et observa*) **[1]**; be aware of the difference between practical and philosophical wisdom (*utrum in philosophia an in ipsa vita profeceris*) **[1]**.

Total: **[15]**

Option F: Good living**Extract 10 Lucretius, *De Rerum Natura* 2.1–14**

10. (a) Mark only for length of syllables. Award **[1]** per line if all correct; **[0]** otherwise.
- (b) It is sweet to watch another struggle (*suave ... spectare laborem*) **[1]**; not because we enjoy it (*non quia ... voluptas*) **[1]**; but because we are free from them (*quibus ... malis careas*) **[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 **[2]** for each identified stylistic feature and **[1]** each up to **[2]** for each relevant explanation, such as:
- metaphor of man struggling on the waves (*mari ... laborem*) stresses enormity of struggle
 - repetition of *magn-* (*magno, magnum*) stresses enormity of struggle
 - metaphor of temple (*serena templa*) stresses the security of philosophy or the removal of Epicurean philosophy from public life
 - apostrophe (*o miseras ... o pectora*) highlights the scope of the human struggle to be happy.
- (e) Award **[1]** each up to **[3]** for any activity such as: they wander (*alios passimque ... errare*); seek a way of life (*viam palantis quaerere vitae*); compete in public life (*certare ingenio, contendere nobilitate*); work day and night (*noctes atque dies ... potiri*). (NB: Latin is provided for reference only.)

Total: **[15]**