

Markscheme

May 2021

Latin

Standard level

Paper 2

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Option A — Vergil**Extract 1 Vergil, *Aeneid* 12.845–866**

1. (a) Award **[1]** each up to **[4]** for any of the following: They are plagues (or similar) (*pestes*); twins (*geminae*); children of Night (*Nox partu tulit* (*partu* is necessary for this point.)); Megaera is their sister (*Megaeram*); they are wreathed in snakes (*serpentum spiris*); are winged (*alas*).
- (b) Mark only for length of syllables. Award **[1]** per line if all correct; **[0]** otherwise.
- (c) Award **[1]** each up to **[2]** for any of the following: They sit near the throne of Jupiter **[1]**. They make men fear **[1]**, when Jupiter sends plagues, death, or war **[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 **[4]** for any of the following: She appeared as a small bird (*alitis*) **[1]**; flying in front of his face (*versa in faciem Turni OR Turni ob ora*) **[1]**; comes back again and again (*fertque refertque*) **[1]**; making noise (*sonans*) **[1]**; and beating his shield with her wings (*clipeum everberat alis*) **[1]**.

Total: **[15]**

Option A — Vergil

Extract 2 Vergil, *Aeneid* 12.896–918

2. (a) Details of the rock, Award **[1]** each up to **[2]** for any of the following: It is huge (*ingens*) **[1]** and old (*antiquum*) **[1]** it was lying in the field (*campo iacebat*) **[1]**. In terms of its placement: It was placed in order to settle disputes about property (*litem ut discerneret arvis*) **[1]**. Also accept references to the rock acting as the *limes*.
- (b) Award **[1]** for any relevant point of discussion supported by the Latin text; and **[1]** for a credible effect, such as:
- alliteration (eg, *cursu concitus*) emphasizes the effort of the throw
 - assonance (eg, on -m- *currentem se nec cognoscit euntem tollentemve manus saxumve immane moventem*) highlights Turnus's disorientation
 - pleonasm/tautology/redundancy (*gelidus frigore*) emphasizes Turnus's fright.
 - Personification (*tellus*) emphasizes the strength of the men by making the earth their mother
 - Polysyndeton (*neque currentem se nec...euntem tollentemve...saxumve...moventem*) adds tension as the list increases and adds emphasis to the totality of the motions.
 - Poetic doubling (or similar) (*bis sex*) emphasizes the amount of men by presenting the number as twice its half.
 - Hyperbole (*bis sex*) emphasizes the strength of Turnus by showing the size of the rock.
 - Anastrophe (*heros*) placed at the end of the line to emphasize Turnus' effort
 - Alliteration (*genua labant, gelidus*) – underscores Turnus' fright
- (c) It whirled/flew (*volutus*) **[1]** but fell short (accept more literal translations) (*nec spatium evasit totum or neque pertulit ictum*) **[1]**.
- (d) Just as in dreams **[1]**; our bodies sometimes do not react like we wanted/ we are powerless to change the outcome (or similar) **[1]**; so was Turnus powerless **[1]** under the effect of the goddess **[1]**. The student must include both parts of the simile (i.e. explaining elements of the dream without discussing Turnus and his reaction in the moment will not score full points.
- (e) There was no escape (*nec quo se eripiat*) **[1]**; he was powerless to attack (*nec qua vi tendat in hostem*) **[1]**; he did not see his charioteer or chariot (*currus or aurigam*) **[1]** or his sister (*sororem*) **[1]**. If the student is identifying Turnus' charioteer as his sister (*aurigamve sororem*) (as she has taken the form of his charioteer) the student can receive two points if they identify it with the chariot.
- Currus + aurigam* → 1 point
Currus + sororem → 2 points
Aurigam + sororem → 2 points
Currus + aurigamve sororem → 2 points

Total: **[15]**

Option B — History**Extract 3 Caesar, *De Bello Gallico* 7.70**

3. (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) Caesar sent the Germans (*Caesar Germanos summittit*) **[1]**; and posted the legions in front (*legiones pro castris constituit*) **[1]**; to defend against an attack by infantry (*irruptio ab hostium peditatu*) (or similar) **[1]**.
- (c) There was a slaughter (*fit caedes*) **[1]**; the Germans abandoned their horses (*relictis equis*) **[1]**; tried to cross the defense ditch (*fossam transire*) **[1]**; and to scale the wall (*maceriam transcendere*) **[1]**.
- (d) They were confused (or similar) **[1]**; they thought that they were about to be attacked **[1]** they called the alarm **[1]**; some rushed into the town **[1]**.
- (e) He ordered the gates shut (*portas claudi*) **[1]** to stop his soldiers leaving (or similar/ more literal) (*ne castra nudentur*) that the camp may be left open/defenseless. **[1]**.

Total: **[15]**

Option B — History**Extract 4 Caesar, *De Bello Gallico* 7.90**

4. (a) That they would carry out [1] whatever commands he should give them [1].
- (b) Award [1] each up to [4] for any of the following: he ordered the Gauls to turn over hostages (*obsidum*) [1]; he sent the legions to winter camp (*legiones in hiberna mittit*) [1]; he returned prisoners (*captivorum milia reddit*) [1]; he deployed troops against/toward the Sequani (*legionibus et equitatu in Sequanos* or similar) [1].
- (c) He sent Gaius Fabius and Lucius Minucius to the people of Remi [1]; with two legions [1]; in order to protect them from an attack (or similar) [1] by the Bellovaci [1].
- (d) It is a river [1]; Award [1] for any relevant detail such as: its modern name is the Saône; it is in eastern France; it is a tributary of the Rhine; it flows north–south. Mentions of the grain supply should **not** be accepted, as that is a detail given in the passage.
- (e) At Rome (*Romae*) [1] there were thankgivings made (*supplicatio redditur*) [1] for twenty days (*dierum viginti*) [1].

Total: [15]

Option C — Love poetry

Extract 5 Catullus, *Carmina* 67.13–30

5. (a) Because when a bad thing happens (or similar) **[1]** everybody blames the door/shouts at the door (or similar) **[1]**.
- (b) Award **[3]** if the meaning has been fully communicated, and vocabulary and grammar are rendered correctly. Award **[2]** if the meaning has been communicated, and vocabulary and grammar are rendered adequately despite inaccuracies. Award **[1]** if the meaning has not been communicated adequately, and vocabulary and grammar are not rendered adequately. Award **[0]** if the work does not reach a standard described by the descriptors above.
- (c) It is a lie (or similar) (*falsum est*) **[1]**; that she was a virgin when she arrived at the house (or more literal) (*virgo tradita nobis*) **[1]**.
- (d) The father violated the marriage bed of his son (*violasse cubile illius gnati*) **[1]**; and defiled the house (*conscelerasse domum*) **[1]**; motivated by sexual desire (note: “in love with the wife” is not sufficient (*caeco amore flagrabat*) **[1]** or because his son was sterile (*sterili semine natus*) **[1]**).
- (e) Award **[1]** each up to **[2]** for any relevant point of discussion supported by the Latin text; and **[1]** up to **[2]** for a credible effect, such as:
- personification/apostrophe of the door highlights the literary quality of the poem
 - juxtaposition (*pater illius gnati*) emphasizes the close relationship and so the horror of the violation
 - alliteration (*mira pietate parenti*) highlights the sarcasm
 - interlocking word order (*tenera pendens sicula beta*) emphasizes the imagery.
 - enjambment (*falsum est*) highlights the falsehood by leaving it until the next line
 - litotes (*non bene factum*) emphasizes the bad nature of the deeds by denying that they are done well.
 - Alliteration (*qui quacumque, aliquid*) mimics stuttering and emphasizes the door’s indignation.
 - Diminutive/ metaphor (*tenera sicula*) compares the man’s penis to a small, thin knife, emphasizing the lack of size and virility
 - Simile (*beta*) compares the penis to a flaccid beet, also emphasizing the lack of size and virility
 - Alliteration/ sibilance (*violasse...conscelerasse*) the repetition of the s sound following a long syllable highlights the disgust.
 - Repetition/ anaphora (*sive quod impia...seu quod iners*) emphasises the indifference and ambiguity of the reasons for the violation.
 - Metaphor (*zonam...virgineam*) the loosening of the virginal girdle/belt emphasizes the act of removing virginity/hymen.
 - Rhetorical Question (*Qui possum?*) emphasizes the door’s frustration and exasperation
 - Hyperbole (*caeco amore flagrabat*) emphasizes the father’s lust.

Total: **[15]**

Option C — Love poetry

Extract 6 Catullus, *Carmina* 62.39–58

6. (a) It is hidden/secret (*in saeptis secretus hortis*) [1]; not damaged by cattle (*ignotus pecori*) [1]; or by plow/tools (*nullo convulsus aratro*) [1]; it is nourished by the elements (or more literal translation of any one of the elements) (*mulcent aurae or firmat sol or educat imber*) [1].
- (b) Just as an untouched flower [1]; is desired by many [1]; so a woman [1]; is desirable as a virgin [1].
- (c) Mark only for length of syllables. Award [1] per line if all correct; [0] otherwise.
- (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) She becomes more dear to her husband/man [1] and less distasteful to her father/parent [1].

Total: [15]

Option E — Social criticism**Extract 7 Horace, *Epodes* 7**

7. (a) Much Roman blood has been shed (*fusum Latini sanguinis*) [1]; on the land (*campis*) [1]; and at sea (*Neptuno*) [1].
- (b) To burn down the towers (*arces ureret*) [1]; of Rome's rival, Carthage (*invidae Karthaginis*) [1]; or bring unconquered Britons (*intactus Britannus*) [1]; down the Via Sacra (as prisoners) (*Sacra catenatus Via*) [1].
- (c) Not even wild animals [1]; behave this way/fight [1]; against their own species [1]. (Accept answers that are more literal.)
- (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 any relevant point of discussion supported by the Latin text; and [1] for a credible effect, such as:
- repetition (*quo, quo*) emphasizes the emotion of the question
 - metonymy (*Neptuno*) highlights the extensiveness of the battle places
 - tricolon/enjambment (*an culpa*) emphasizes the guilt of civil war
 - personification (*sua/ urbs haec periret dextera*) emphasizes the collective guilt of the Romans by giving human qualities to the city itself
 - hyperbaton (*lupis...nec leonis...feris*)
 - metonymy (*Latini sanguinis*) the blood represents the loss of Roman life
 - *etc.*

Total: [15]

Option E — Social criticism**Extract 8 Martial, *Epigrams* 6.64.1–17**

8. (a) One should be born of a noble line (like the Fabii) (*rigida gente*) [1]; or from a rustic father (like Curio) (*Curio aranti*) [1]; or a ruddy/red-faced/sunburned woman (*rubicunda coniunx*) [1]. More literal translations should be accepted.
- (b) He is the son of an effeminate man (or similar) (*sed patris ad speculum tonsi*) [1] and a mother who is a prostitute (or similar) (*matrisque togatae*) [1] and not fully a husband (or more literal) (*possit sponsam te sponsa vocare*) [1].
- (c) Lawyers and statesmen/ nobles or similar [1]; Silius (Sili is insufficient) [1]; Regulus [1]; Sura [1]. Diana should not be accepted as a point.
- (d) The Temple of Diana is to the south-west of the Circus Maximus or on the Aventine [1]; the Circus Maximus is between the Aventine and the Palatine [1]; the Aventine is between the river and the Circus Maximus, south of the Forum Boarium [1]. Accept a range of answers that show accurate knowledge of the location of the three places mentioned in the extract.
- (e) Although Caesar is troubled by the weight of his duties (or similar) [1] he still reads Martial's poems two or three times [1].

Total: [15]

Option G — Villains**Extract 9 Livy, *Ab Urbe Condita* 1.57.1–7**

9. (a) The Rutuli were wealthy (*divitiis praepollens*) [1]; as far as standards of those days (*in ea aetate*) [1]; and places go (*ut in ea regione atque*) [1].
- (b) Because his wealth was depleted (*exhaustus*) [1] by paying for public works (*magnificentia publicorum operum*) [1]; and he wanted to placate the people (*delenire popularium animos*) [1] with war booty (*praeda*) [1].
- (c) (When) troops are stationary/in permanent camps (*in stativis*) [1]; furloughs are easily granted (*satis liberi commeatus*) [1]; but happen more for men of rank (*primoribus tamen magis*) [1]; than for the common soldiers (*quam militibus*) [1]. Latin is provided here for examiners, although it is not required per the wording of the test.
- (d) They were in the quarters of/ at the house of Sextus Tarquinius (*apud Sex. Tarquinium*) [1]; they were drinking/ dining/ spending time together (accept *conviviis comisationibusque, inter se terebant, his potantibus or cenabat*) [1].
- (e) He suggested that words were not needed (to settle the argument) [1] but that they could judge with their eyes [1]. Accept a range of comparable answers. (e.g. they should mount their horses; they should see the dispositions of their wives; they should enter unexpectedly; etc.)

Total: [15]

Option G — Villains**Extract 10 Livy, *Ab Urbe Condita* 1.60**

10. (a) The king became upset (*trepidus*) [1] then went to Rome (*pergeret Romam*) [1] in order to put down the revolt (*ad comprimendos motus*) [1].
- (b) Award [3] if the meaning has been fully communicated, and vocabulary and grammar are rendered correctly. Award [2] if the meaning has been communicated, and vocabulary and grammar are rendered adequately despite inaccuracies. Award [1] if the meaning has not been communicated adequately, and vocabulary and grammar are not rendered adequately. Award [0] if the work does not reach a standard described by the descriptors above.
- (c) Tarquinius was greeted with closed gates (*clausae portae*) [1]; and an order of exile (*exsilium indictum*) [1]; Brutus was welcomed (or more literal) (*liberatorem urbis*) [1]; by a friendly/happy camp (*laeta castra*) [1].
- (d) They followed their father (*patrem secuti sunt*); [1] into exile (*qui exsulatum ierunt*) [1] among the Etruscans (*in Etruscos*) or in Caere (*Caere*) [1].
- (e) He was killed because of old feuds (*ab ultoribus veterum simultatium*) or similar [1]; (resulting from) his wicked ways (*caedibus rapinisque*) [1].

Total: [15]