



Markscheme

November 2015

Latin

Higher level

Paper 2

This markscheme is **confidential** and for the exclusive use of examiners in this examination session.

It is the property of the International Baccalaureate and must **not** be reproduced or distributed to any other person without the authorization of the IB Assessment Centre.

General notes:

- The following are to be considered suggestions rather than prescriptions, that is, all points made by candidates to be marked on their merits.
- Any attempt to answer should be acknowledged as such; that should be followed especially in translation, when some candidates depart from literal in favour of a more poetic rendition, faithful, of course, to the original idea.
- The second use of the same figure of speech to answer a style question should be penalized, by not being taken into account: for example, double mention of alliteration.

Genre: elegiac and lyric poetry

- Award **[1]** each up to **[2]** for answers such as: *pater urbium* is an honorific title; used to denote someone who gives extraordinary service to a community; similar to other titles such as *pater patriae*; etc. Also accept references to other examples (Cicero, Caesar).
 - Award **[1]** up to **[3]** for any of the following: virtue is recognized in public spaces (*subscribi staturis*); virtue will survive into posterity (*clarus postgenitis*); Horace is critical of virtue that is not brought before others (*heu nefas virtutem incolumem odimus; sublatam ex oculis quaerimus invidi*).
 - Desire for wealth, or investment of time and/or energy in acquiring more wealth (instead of pursuing virtue) **[1]**; (fear of) poverty causes people to behave shamefully **[1]**. Other responses on their merits.
 - Award **[3]** for a correct answer, or for an answer with no more than one minor error. **[2]** for answers with up to two or three minor errors or one major error. **[1]** for answers with two major errors (or four minor errors). Otherwise, no mark should be awarded. **[10 marks]**
- Scythia/Russia/border between Europe and Asia/modern river Don **[1]**; it serves as a literary topos for a very distant/inhospitable place **[1]**.
 - This refers to weaving/spinning **[1]**, which is a married woman's occupation **[1]**; responses that detail the context of Penelope's weaving should be awarded marks.
 - Accept a range of substantiated answers, awarding **[1]** each up to **[6]** for stylistic remarks or any detail such as:
 - dramatic location of the lover (*ante foris obicere*)
 - emphasis on adverse elements that contribute to his misery (*incolis ... Aquilonibus; ut ... Iuppiter*)
 - topos of the savage/cruel husband (*saevo nupta viro*)
 - topos of the enduring faithfulness (*me tamen ... obicere*)
 - repetition (anaphora) that emphasizes the sound of the wind (*quo ... quo*)
 - use of the compound *remugiat* to emphasize the inclemency of weather
 - use of mythological exemplum of faithfulness in contrast (*Penelopen*)
 - allusion to the hubris inherent in rejected Venus/love (*ingratam Veneri pone superbiam*)
 - poetic description of the physical effects of love (*tinctus viola pallor amantium*)
 - quasi-religious devotion of lover to beloved (*munera; preces; supplicibus tuis parcas*)
 - be wary of accepting points based on line 10 (*ne ... rota*).

Award up to **[2]** for the coherence and clarity of the argument; **[2]** if very coherent and well-argued; **[1]** if coherent and well-argued; no marks if incoherent and poorly argued.

[12 marks]

Genre: epic

3. (a) Mark only for length of syllables. Award **[1]** per line if all correct; no mark otherwise.
- (b) Venus is unsure whether or not Jupiter **[1]** will allow Trojans and Tyrians to live in one city in harmony (or similar, *eg* their peoples to be mingled, to make a treaty, *etc*) **[1]**.
- (c) Responses and quotations may vary but the essential outline must include: raising of the storm (*tonitru ... ciebo*) **[1]**; reunion of Dido and Aeneas (*speluncam eandem devenient*) **[1]**; joining in “marriage” (*coniubio iungam*, *etc*) **[1]**. No marks should be awarded for details not supported by quotation.
- (d) Award **[3]** for a correct answer, or for an answer with no more than one minor error. **[2]** for answers with up to two or three minor errors or one major error. **[1]** for answers with two major errors (or four minor errors). Otherwise, no mark should be awarded.

[10 marks]

4. (a) Dido wishes to speak of her accomplishments **[1]**; but longs to hear of his accomplishments **[1]**. Accept answers with different wording, also closer to the original, on the condition that they make the contrast clear.
- (b) She imagines he is there **[1]**; she clutches Ascanius as a kind of surrogate **[1]**; or similar.
- (c) Accept a range of substantiated answers, awarding **[1]** each up to **[6]** for stylistic remarks or any detail such as:
- line end placement of key terms (*ducit; paratam; voce restitit; quaerit; etc*)
 - assonance of a specified sound (*suadentque cadentia*), alliteration of a specified sound (*sidera somnos; etc*) to create verbal effects that imitate mood or action
 - chiasmus (*lumen ... somnos; luna ... sidera*)
 - polysyndeton (*auditque videtque*)
 - repetition/polyptoton (*absens absentem*)
 - word choice evocative of constant desire (*iterum; vicissim; incubat*)
 - emphasis on the role of the gods (*eg* through polysyndeton *tuque puerque tuus*)
 - asyndeton/anaphora emphasizing wider effect of her desire’s intensity (*non coeptae adsurgunt turre, non arma iuventus exercet*).

Award up to **[2]** for the coherence and clarity of the argument; **[2]** if very coherent and well-argued; **[1]** if coherent and well-argued; no marks if incoherent and poorly argued.

[12 marks]

Genre: historiography

5. (a) This speech is being made by Gaius Cassius [1] to the Senate [1].
- (b) Award [3] for a correct answer, or for an answer with no more than one minor error. [2] for answers with up to two or three minor errors or one major error. [1] for answers with two major errors (or four minor errors). Otherwise, no mark should be awarded.
- (c) Award [1] each up to [3] for any relevant answer. Points may include:
- secrecy among the slave household about the plan to kill would be very unlikely
 - carrying out the murder in secrecy would be impossible
 - extreme measures are a necessary consequence of being a minority in power, or similar
 - even among the free, such failure meets with a similar punishment (eg decimation)
 - individual suffering must be measured against the benefit to the community.
- (d) Award [1] each up to [2] for any of the following: objections were raised on the basis of the number (*numerum*), age (*aetatem*), gender (*sexum*) and evident innocence (*indubiam innocentiam*).
- [10 marks]**
6. (a) Their performance was unfit for men [1]; even noble women took part or took on indecent roles [1]. Other answers on their merits.
- (b) Award [1] each up to [2] for details such as: Augustus gave a naval battle there; when he dedicated the temple of Mars Ultor; in 2BCE; it was a manmade basin; next to the Tiber; used for staging naval battles; also known as the *Naumachia Augusti*, etc. Other answers on their merits.
- (c) Tacitus presents a corrupt public eager and willing to engage in reckless behaviour, with a small minority of individuals who appear to oppose Nero's choices but who keep silent. Moral valuation of motivations and actions as well as juxtapositions between good and bad behaviours are part of his method; criticism is latent in expressions and word choices. Accept a range of substantiated answers along these lines, awarding [1] each up to [6] for stylistic remarks or any detail such as:
- Nero's motivation for the games as surrogate for going onto the stage himself (*ne tamen adhuc publico theatro dehonestaretur*)
 - Volunteers were many (*in quos passim nomina data*)
 - contrast between games held in the same place (*apud nemus, quod navali stagno circumposuit*)
 - tricolon to emphasize the character of the events (naval battle *navali; conventicula et cauponae et posita veno inritamenta luxui*)
 - word choice/diction focused on moral valuation (eg *luxui*, etc)
 - hendiadys (*flagitia et infamia*)
 - use of repetition/polyptoton/etc (*quem ... quem ... cui ...*)
 - juxtapositions of moral terms (eg *inlustres deformia*)
 - juxtapositions of behaviours, either of individuals to crowds or within one person (eg *accesserat cohors militum, centuriones tribunique et maerens Burrus ac laudans*)
 - parallelism to present moral dissonance between acting and the celebration of manly virtue (*ii dies ac noctes plausibus personare, formam principis vocemque deum vocabulis appellantes; quasi per virtutem clari honoratique agere*).

Award up to [2] for the coherence and clarity of the argument; [2] if very coherent and well-argued; [1] if coherent and well-argued; no marks if incoherent and poorly argued.

[12 marks]

Genre: letters

7. (a) He attempted to deal with it through his diet **[1]**; then later through his strength of spirit (to endure) **[1]**.
- (b) Award **[3]** for a correct answer, or for an answer with no more than one minor error. **[2]** for answers with up to two or three minor errors or one major error. **[1]** for answers with two major errors (or four minor errors). Otherwise, no mark should be awarded.
- (c) Award **[1]** each up to **[3]** for any of the following: He went to Corellius's chamber in his suburban villa (*veni ad eum in suburbano iacentem*); during Domitian's reign (*Domitiani temporibus*); the slaves withdrew/they were left in private (*servi e cubiculo recesserunt*); other answers on their merits.
- (d) He kept to a careful diet (*temperantia mitigare*) **[1]**; he finally resolved to starve himself (*abstinebat cibo*) **[1]**. Accept: he made a decision to die (*constantia fugit*). **[10 marks]**
8. (a) Herennius and Pliny prosecuted Massa (in 93CE) **[1]**; for improprieties during his administration (in Baetica) **[1]**. The details given in brackets are not required, but must count as a detail if given.
- (b) Nerva expressed joy for Pliny (*non mihi solum, verum etiam saeculo est gratulatus*) **[1]**; Pliny acted as one would have in the past (*exemplum ... simile antiquis*) **[1]**.
- (c) Pliny elevates the importance and/or significance of events described in the text. Accept a range of substantiated answers, awarding **[1]** each up to **[6]** for stylistic remarks or any detail such as:
- use of direct speech for vividness (eg "*si fixum ...*")
 - epigrammatic statement/sententia focused on his achievement (eg *quae vox et statim excepta, et postea multo sermone celebrata est*)
 - parenthetical statements for emphasis (eg *sic enim scripsit*)
 - polysyndeton (*et statim ... et postea*)
 - use of tricolon (*notiora clariora maiora*)
 - word choice/diction that elevates the significance of people or events (eg *divus_Nerva, gravissimis litteris*)
 - asyndeton (eg *notiora clariora maiora*)
 - hyperbole (*verum etiam saeculo est gratulatus*).

Award up to **[2]** for the coherence and clarity of the argument; **[2]** if very coherent and well-argued; **[1]** if coherent and well-argued; no marks if incoherent and poorly argued.

[12 marks]

Genre: philosophy

9. (a) For both the soul consists of atoms **[1]**; for Democritus there was one specific kind of soul atom or for Lucretius the soul atoms are smaller and scarcer **[1]**. Also accept references to Lucretius's doctrine of the *animus* within the *anima*.
- (b) Mark only for length of syllables. Award **[1]** per line if all correct; no mark otherwise.
- (c) The soul is made of smaller atoms than the body (*animae elementa minora quam quibus e corpus nobis et viscera constant*) **[1]**; they are fewer in number (*numero quoque concedunt*) **[1]**; and they are spread thinly/sparsely throughout the body/limbs (*rara per artus dissita sunt*) **[1]**.
- (d) Award **[3]** for a correct answer, or for an answer with no more than one minor error. **[2]** for answers with up to two or three minor errors or one major error. **[1]** for answers with two major errors (or four minor errors). Otherwise, no mark should be awarded.

[10 marks]

10. (a) Just as the body can become severely diseased, so too the soul **[1]**; the body can die, so therefore the soul **[1]**, or similar explanation based on the same premises.
- (b) Mark only for length of syllables. Award **[1]** per line if all correct; no mark otherwise.
- (c) Accept a range of substantiated answers, awarding **[1]** each up to **[6]** for stylistic remarks or any detail such as:
- comparison with diseases of the body (*corpus ut ipsum ... durumque dolorem*)
 - analogy of wine (*cum vini vis penetravit*)
 - assonance or alliteration (eg *vini vis; inmanis ... dolorem*)
 - repetition/anaphora/with variatio to reinforce comparison (*et quoniam mentem sanari corpus ut aegrum et pariter mentem sanari corpus inani*)
 - enjambment (*praepediuntur crura*)
 - polysyndeton (*et quoniam ... et pariter, luctumque metumque*).

Award up to **[2]** for the coherence and clarity of the argument; **[2]** if very coherent and well-argued; **[1]** if coherent and well-argued; no marks if incoherent and poorly argued.

[12 marks]