



# Markscheme

November 2015

Latin

Standard level

Paper 2

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## General notes:

- The following paragraphs 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**

1. (a) Happiness/relief, *etc* [1]; details may include *libenter*, *laetus*, *etc* [1]. Anguish/hopelessness, *etc* [1]; details may include *vix credens*, *onus*, *etc* [1]. Accept other valid answers such as affection (*ocelle*), *etc*.
- (b) Sirmio: Lake Garda, Lacus Benacus, northern or upper Italy, *etc* [1] (do not allow any location as vague as just “Italy”); Thynia: Thracia, Bosphorus, a region close to Bithynia (if the exact location of the latter is given), but also accept Thynia as a fictional place, *etc* [1]; Bithynia: Asia Minor, Propontis, Pontus, Black Sea, *etc* [1]. Acceptable answers will allow the location to be pinpointed on a map with reasonable precision. Do not accept generic references to Asia or similar.
- (c) Bithynia or Asia (Minor) [1]; he was part of the staff of the governor (or similar) [1].
- (d) It refers to the Lacus Benacus, or Lake Garda [1], named from Etruscan settlements [1]. *Lydiae* because the Etruscans were thought to be of Lydian origin [1]. Other answers on their merits.
- (e) Award [1] up to [3] for each detail such as the tricolon (or climax) *salve ... gaudete ... ridete*; mirrored in *Sirmio ... Lydiae undae ... domi*; personification of *Sirmio*, *undae* and *cachinni*. Accept references to the alliteration *salve ... venusta* or *Lydiae lacus*, or any plausible explanation of *ero gaude*. The Latin expressions must be accompanied by a short definition or explanation.

**[15 marks]**

**Genre: elegiac and lyric poetry**

2. (a) 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.
- (b) For each achievement award **[1]** for one detail that shows some appropriate knowledge of the historical and/or geographical context beyond what is mentioned in the extract. Points might include:
- *Punico*: the first Punic war; fought over Sicily; 264–241BCE
  - *Pyrrhum*: Pyrrhus was king of Epirus; the war against Epirus; story of the Pyrrhic victory; defeated at Beneventum; 275BCE
  - *Antiochum*: against Antiochus the Great; Seleucid; a Hellenistic king; defeated at Magnesia; 190BCE
  - *Hannibalem*: the second Punic war; Hannibal was the Carthaginian leader; Rome nearly lost; 218–201BCE

Do not accept references to the Sabines, since they are not mentioned as enemies of Rome.

- (c) Award **[1]** each up to **[3]** for relevant details. The words underlined must be present for the mark to be awarded. Details might include: *damnosa dies*; *inminuit*; *aetas peior*; *tulit nos nequiores*; *daturos progeniem vitiosiore*.
- (d) Time is friendly because it is a welcome time (**or** a time of rest) **[1]**. Award **[1]** each up to **[2]** for details such as: the evening gives relief from the toils of work in the fields, like breaking up the furrow, cutting and/or bringing firewood, plowing with bullocks.
- (e) Award **[1]** each up to **[2]** for any stylistic devices, which can include alliteration (*damnosa ... dies*; *parentum ... peior*); word position (*damnosa ... dies*); tricolon (*peior ... nequiores ... vitiosiore*), etc.

**[15 marks]**

**Genre: epic**

3. (a) You yourself have migrated **[1]**; therefore the Trojans should also be allowed to do it **[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 reasons: it is the gods' will; every night Anchises is urging him; he is depriving Ascanius of his rights; he has been ordered by a god; he is not willing to do it; other answers on their merits.
- (d) Award **[1]** up to **[2]** for any stylistic devices, which can include: anaphora/repetition of *me* or *me* in first position in lines 351 and 354; contrast of *te...nos*; word position of *quae ... invidia* (accept "sandwich construction" or similar); anaphora/repetition of *quotiens*; alliteration *turbida terret*; polysyndeton *meque ... teque*; *Italiam* in first position, etc. For each example given, award **[1]** if relevant Latin is quoted and a device identified correctly, and a further **[1]** if its effect is explained appropriately: eg "Virgil contrasts *te* and *nos*" **[1]** to stress the parallel between Aeneas's and Dido's positions **[1]**.
- (e) Award **[1]** up to **[3]** for *Phoenissam*: Lebanon, Middle East, Eastern Mediterranean, etc (accept Israel, but not Phoenicia). *Ausonia* or *Hesperiae* or *Italiam*: Italy. *Karthaginis*: Carthage. *Libycae(que)*: Lybia, Tunisia.

**[15 marks]**

4. (a) Mark only for length of syllables. Award **[1]** per line if all correct; no mark otherwise.
- (b) Award **[1]** each up to **[4]** for remarks such as: forethought (*hiemis memores*); alacrity (*it ... convectant ... calle angusto*); indefatigability (*grandia; obnixae ... umeris*); organization (*pars ... pars*); discipline (*castigant moras*).
- (c) Dido is in the citadel (*arce*) **[1]**; the Trojans are on the shore (*litora fervere late*) or streaming out of the city/at the city gates (*migrantis ... totaque ex urbe ruentis*) or between the woods and the shore (*silvis*) **[1]**. Do not accept "in the woods" since they are carrying the timber "from", not "in".
- (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.
- (e) Award **[1]** each up to **[4]** for remarks such as: addressing of Dido in the second person (*tibi ... dabas*, etc); anaphora/polyptoton (*quis ... quosve*); merciless character of Amor (*improbe ... cogis ... cogitur ... submittere*); Dido's despair (*in lacrimas ... supplex*); Dido's destiny has already been decreed (*moritura*).

**[15 marks]**

**Genre: historiography**

5. (a) Nero had invited his mother to a banquet **or** had restored Agrippina's privileges **[1]** affecting a reconciliation **[1]** (it should be clear that the reconciliation is not true). Accept similar correct answers.
- (b) Answers must refer to what happens other than the collapse of the roof. Award **[1]** each up to **[3]** for any of the following details: oarsmen tipping the boat (*visum ... inclinare*); at least some were in agreement (*neque ... promptus ... consensus*); attempt to drown Acerronia (*Acerronia ... conficitur*); signal given (*signo*).
- (c) Award **[1]** up to **[4]** for any detail such as: the strength of the sides/bulwarks of the bed (do not accept "the bed"); that the ship doesn't sink; the confusion of the crew; and its indecision; the diversion caused by Acerronia.
- (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.
- (e) Award **[1]** each up to **[3]** for remarks such as: she displays self-possession keeping quiet (*silens*); is aware of what is happening and tries to hide (*eoque minus adgnita*); is strong-willed (**or** tough) since she swims (*nando*) even if wounded (*unum ... vulnus ... exceptit*).  
**[15 marks]**
6. (a) Driving horse chariots **[1]** and singing in public performances **[1]**.
- (b) Seneca: tutor and advisor of Nero **[1]**; Burrus: praetorian prefect **[1]**; they try to moderate Nero's extravagances by conceding what could not be refused, in order to avoid further wrongdoing (or similar) **[1]**.
- (c) Award **[1]** each up to **[4]** for any answer such as: the people are drawn to excesses by the emperor's example (*si eodem princeps trahat*); depravation brings no fulfilment (*non satietatem ... sed incitamentum*); the involvement of more people lowers the standards of morality (*si plaris foedasset*); money is at the service of crime (*egestate ... pecuniam ... donis*).
- (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.
- (e) Out of respect for their ancestors (*maioribus ... puto*) **[1]**; because it is ultimately Nero's fault (*eius flagitium est*) **[1]**; because it was not possible for those noblemen to resist Nero (accept similar concepts in a variety of wording) (*vim necessitatis adfert*) **[1]**.  
**[15 marks]**

**Genre: letters**

7. (a) Judges/members of the court [1] in private/civil law (suits) [1].
- (b) Award [1] up to [3] for answers such as: he wants to attempt an unfeasible task (*qui curva corrigeret*); he thinks nobody got it right before him (*ante hunc praetores non fuerunt*); he claims to mend the public morals (*emendet publicos mores*). Accept a range of possible answers, but these are the main points.
- (c) Mastering the laws before entering office [1]; reading the decrees of the Senate [1]; stopping the bargaining of advocates [1]; not allowing bringing shame on the profession of the advocates [1]. Answers must explain Pliny's words, not just give a translation.
- (d) Public acts/decisions/policies are evaluated not on the basis of their value [1] but of their success [1]. Pliny's attitude is quite cynical/pessimistic (or similar) [1].
- (e) 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.
- [15 marks]**
8. (a) 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.
- (b) The texts will be published – or similar (*dum legor*, etc) [1]; respect for the audience (*reverentia*) [1]; modesty (*pudor*) [1]; fear/anxiety (*metus*) [1].
- (c) Award [1] up to [2] for any of the following: personal revision (*mecum ... pertracto or emendo*); comments from other readers (*aliis/trado adnotanda*); discussions (*cum uno ... aut altero pensito*); more public recital (*novissime pluribus recito*).
- (d) Speaking to a single learned person is less intimidating or speaking to a wider audience of ignorant people is more intimidating [1]; when starting a public speech you wish everything had been written differently/had been changed/you are least confident [1]; we fear the “unwashed” (or any acceptable rendering of *sordidos pullatosque*) too [1]; you falter if you feel that your first words are received badly [1].
- (e) Award [1] up to [2] for any examples such as: asyndeton (*reverentia pudor metus*); rhetorical questions/repetitions (*nonne ... nonne*); repetition/contrast of *dum recito/dum legor*; juxtaposition of *mecum ipse*; clear structure of process indicated by *primum ... deinde ... mox*; parenthetical clause (*si quid mihi credis*); superlative (*acerrime*); parallel (*tanto ... quanto*); comparison (*cum uno quam cum multis*); chiasmus (*latior scaena et corona diffusior*) near synonymy (*sordidos pullatosque*); parallel contrast (*singulus parum, omnibus plurimum*), etc.
- [15 marks]**

**Genre: philosophy**

9. (a) *calor* (heat) [1]; *ventus* (wind) [1]; *aer* (air) [1]; *quarta natura nominis expers* (a fourth nature without name) [1]. Accept all possible answers for the fourth element – the necessary word is *natura*. Also accept inflected forms as found in the text.
- (b) It is more mobile (*mobilius*) [1], more subtle (*tenvius*) [1], it consists of small (*parvis*) [1] and light (*levibus*) [1] elements.
- (c) Award [1] up to [3] for details such as: have a physical nature (extremely thin, *etc*); they carry sensation; proceed from the fluids to the solid parts of the body, or from the external to the internal; may carry pleasure or pain, *etc*.
- (d) Award [1] for any example and [1] for the explanation. Examples may include the alliteration of the “s” sound in line 238 to intensify *sensum*, or “q” and *quedam* in line 241, *etc*.
- (e) Mark only for length of syllables. Award [1] per line if all correct; no mark otherwise.
- [15 marks]**
10. (a) 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.
- (b) It must result clearly from the answer that the following elements of the simile are compared: you cannot remove the fragrance [1] from the incense grains [1]; in the same way that (you cannot remove) the nature of the soul/mind [1] from the body [1]. If the four elements are identified, but their reciprocal relation is not clearly expressed award only [2]. Answers such as “the fragrance is like the soul and the incense grains are like the body” only get [2].
- (c) Award [1] up to [4] for any of the following: the soul is contained by the body (*tenetur corpore ab*); and is in turn its guard (*corporis ... custos*), and cause of its health (*causa salutis*); they are intertwined (*communibus ... radicibus*, *etc*); they cannot be separated (*nec ... divelli*, *etc*); they cannot have sensation each on its own (*sine alterius vi ... sentire potestas*); the body cannot be created or grow, *etc* on its own (*corpus per se nec gignitur ...*).
- (d) The giving off [1] of the heat [1].
- (e) Mark only for length of syllables. Award [1] per line if all correct; no mark otherwise.
- [15 marks]**
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