

MARKSCHEME

November 2003

LATIN

Higher Level

Paper 2

SECTION A

[30 marks]

1.(a)

- (i) The passage interrupts Laocoon's [1 mark] attempt to demonstrate that the Trojan horse was dangerous [1 mark]. The interruption is significant because, without it, it is more likely that Laocoon would have succeeded and Troy would not have fallen [1 mark].
- (ii) Mark only for length of syllables. [1 mark] if all correct, no mark otherwise. The unusual metrical feature is the spondaic fifth foot [1 mark]; ignore cases where the candidates identify perfectly regular features as "unusual", provided that the feature in question is present. Candidates who suggest features that are in fact not present should not be awarded this point even if they correctly identify the spondaic fifth foot. Any reasonable suggestion for the effect of the spondaic fifth foot (e.g. It mimics the action of Sinon slowly looking round the Trojans) should attract the third mark even if there are other false suggestions about false unusual features.
- (iii) Sinon [1 mark].
- (iv) Sinon is trying to win the sympathy of the Trojans [1 mark] by persuading them that he is unacceptable to Greeks and Trojans [1 mark] and that, in particular, the Greeks are hoping to kill him [1 mark].

N.B. A candidate who gives the same wrong name for Sinon in answers to (iii) and (iv) should be penalized only once. This applies in any such case.

1.(b)

- (i) Priam [1 mark] is speaking to Neoptolemus (accept "Pyrrhus") [1 mark].
- (ii) The reference is to *Iliad* 24 (not required) where Achilles acts honourably [1 mark] in allowing Priam [1 mark] to have Hector's body for burial [1 mark] and in sending them back safely [1 mark].
- (iii) Mark only for length of syllables. [1 mark] if all correct, no mark otherwise. In this case, the final syllable may be marked short (as it is) or long (on the grounds that it is *brevis in longo*).
- (iv) Priam has complained that Neoptolemus is not the man his father, Achilles, was. Instead of denying the allegation, Neoptolemus defiantly invites Priam to report his dissatisfaction back to Achilles. The prominent *illi* (548) sums up his attitude ("Go and tell him, not me"), and the *staccato* last two words (*nunc morere*) are especially brutal. Candidates will not restrict themselves to these points; award [1 mark] for each of up to three valid points.

2.(a)

- (i) Vatinius is a very dubious character **[1 mark]** and yet Nero is prepared to consort with him **[1 mark]**.
- (ii) *iussi* indicates that the witnesses are suborned **[1 mark]**; the allegation is that he has been so extravagantly generous **[1 mark]** that only a revolution could save him from bankruptcy **[1 mark]**.
- (iii) The offices in question are among those to be found in the imperial household **[1 mark]** and therefore support the allegation that Torquatus has imperial ambitions.
- (iv) **[3 marks]** for a correct translation (or one with a minor error); **[2 marks]** for a translation with one major error or with two minor errors; **[1 mark]** for a translation with two major errors or with three minor errors (or one of a similar quality). Otherwise, award no marks.

2.(b)

- (i) The passage forms parts of a list of those executed after the Pisonian conspiracy **[1 mark]**; “Pisonian” is not required for the mark.
- (ii) The stated reason is that, unlike Seneca’s dying words, Flavus’ had not been reported (although he was no less deserving [not required for the mark]) **[1 mark]**; a possible extra reason is to provide authenticity to the narrative **[1 mark]**; assess other suggestions on their merits.
- (iii) **[3 marks]** for a correct translation (or one with a minor error); **[2 marks]** for a translation with one major error or with two minor errors; **[1 mark]** for a translation with two major errors or with three minor errors (or one of a similar quality). Otherwise, award no marks.
- (iv) Flavus was a stickler for military discipline even when facing death (*ut humilem...militibus*); Flavus was unflinching to the end (*utinam...ferias*); the executioner was more nervous than Flavus (*ille multum tremens*); and incompetent (*cum uix...amputauisset*); Nero was expected to appreciate gruesome humour (*saevitiam...dicendo*). **[1 mark]** each for up to four of these points or others equally persuasive, provided that the text is discussed.

3.(a)

- (i) The prosecution has indulged in general complaints about Caelius' alleged debauchery **[1 mark]**; Cicero's response is to claim that all young men are subjected to this kind of complaint **[1 mark]** and that assertion does not amount to anything in the absence of proof **[1 mark]**.
- (ii) That insult is acceptable if accompanied by humour **[1 mark]** but is otherwise unacceptable **[1 mark]**.
- (iii) **[3 marks]** for a correct translation (or one with a minor error); **[2 marks]** for a translation with one major error or with two minor errors; **[1 mark]** for a translation with two major errors or with three minor errors (or one of a similar quality). Otherwise, award no marks.
- (iv) That Atratinus is too young to be indulging in this kind of character attack **[1 mark]** and that there is a family connection between them has persuaded Cicero to treat him more gently than he would otherwise **[1 mark]**.

3.(b)

- (i) That, whereas most people have sown some wild oats in their youth but have been none the worse for it **[1 mark]**, Caelius has not even in his youth done things of which he would be ashamed **[1 mark]**.
- (ii) Any TWO of: 1. the list repeats the previous list drawing out the contrast between Caelius and the rest of mankind, 2. the two lists are not precisely the same, which adds interest, 3. the list is largely paratactic. Other suggestions on their merits.
- (iii) Any THREE of: 1. He appeals to their memory; 2. He suggests that he is diffident in raising some examples but relies on the audience's knowledge; 3. He is a decent man unwilling to reveal even the smallest error in the lives of great men; 4. He knows that he can rely on the audience's wisdom to understand his points about Caelius **[1 mark]**. Other suggestions on their merits.
- (iv) **[3 marks]** for a correct translation (or one with a minor error); **[2 marks]** for a translation with one major error or with two minor errors; **[1 mark]** for a translation with two major errors or with three minor errors (or one of a similar quality). Otherwise, award no mark.

4.(a)

- (i) Briseis was Achilles' slave girl whom he was obliged to give to Agamemnon, an incident which caused the wrath of Achilles and all that flowed from that **[1 mark]**; the *uirgine rapta* was Cassandra who was taken home by Agamemnon (*Atrides*) with catastrophic consequences **[1 mark]**. Only the basic facts required for the marks in each case.
- (ii) Stanzas 2 and 3 are written in an elevated style (some candidates may say "epic") **[1 mark]** whereas stanzas 4 and 5 are written in a much less elevated style **[1 mark]** a fact that brings out the fact that this poem is a parody **[1 mark]**.
- (iii) **[3 marks]** for a correct translation (or one with a minor error); **[2 marks]** for a translation with one major error or with two minor errors; **[1 mark]** for a translation with two major errors or with three minor errors (or one of a similar quality). Otherwise, award no mark.
- (iv) Horace suggests that, because he is past 40 (eight *lustra* five years long) **[1 mark]**, he is impervious to the girl's charms **[1 mark]**.

4.(b)

- (i) That lovers are effete when compared to soldiers **[1 mark]**.
- (ii) Elegiac couplet **[1 mark]**. Mark only for length of syllables and elision. **[1 mark]** per line, if all correct, no mark otherwise.
- (iii) **[3 marks]** for a correct translation (or one with a minor error); **[2 marks]** for a translation with one major error or with two minor errors; **[1 mark]** for a translation with two major errors or with three minor errors (or one of a similar quality). Otherwise, award no mark.
- (iv) **[1 mark]** each for any THREE of: *dum licet...opes*: Achilles' sulking as a result of his loss of Briseis gave the Trojans a wonderful opportunity to do well against the Greeks; *galeam capiti quae daret*: it was Andromache who put Hector's helmet back after it had been removed to stop baby Astyanax from crying and he could then return to the war; *uisa Priameide...obstipuisse comis*: Agamemnon was captivated by Priam's daughter, Cassandra for all her madness; *depressus...sensit*: Mars felt the chains Vulcan had bound him in when he was caught in bed with Venus, Vulcan's wife. Candidates should not be penalized for calling them Ares, Hephaestus and Aphrodite.

5.(a)

- (i) Juvenal is referring to Claudius' murder by mean of poisonous mushrooms **[1 mark]** served to him by his wife (*uxoris*), Agripina **[1 mark]**; the jingling effect of *Claudius edit* and *amplius edit* must underline the humour of the second half of line 148 **[1 mark]**.
- (ii) They might think that Virro is just mean **[1 mark]** but his real motive is a sadistic delight in others' suffering **[1 mark]**.
- (iii) Mark only for length of syllables. **[1 mark]**, if all correct, no mark otherwise. The last syllable may be marked short (as it is) or long (*brevis in longo*) **[1 mark]**.
- (iv) **[3 marks]** for a correct translation (or one with a minor error); **[2 marks]** for a translation with one major error or with two minor errors; **[1 mark]** for a translation with two major errors or with three minor errors (or one of a similar quality). Otherwise, award no mark. Free-born Roman citizen children wore a golden amulet, an Etruscan custom **[1 mark]**.

5.(b)

- (i) The story was that when the Gauls attacked **[1 mark]**, Jupiter had sent a divine voice to warn people **[1 mark]** [though it was ignored]. The inference is that simple, old fashioned piety (clay rather than gold images) brought the gods nearer to man **[1 mark]**.
- (ii) That in earlier times tables were made from locally available sources **[1 mark]** whereas now they are made from expensive imports **[1 mark]**.
- (iii) There were no elephants in Arabia **[1 mark]**; elephants do not shed their trunks **[1 mark]**.
- (iv) **[3 marks]** for a correct translation (or one with a minor error); **[2 marks]** for a translation with one major error or with two minor errors; **[1 mark]** for a translation with two major errors or with three minor errors (or one of a similar quality). Otherwise, award no mark.

SECTION B

Questions 6 – 10.

Essays are notoriously hard to mark; Here follows an attempt to characterize what might be expected for a given mark.

The essays are worth only *[10 marks]* each; you should not expect anything very long. Also, please note the syllabus set and do not expect material outside it (although you may reward such material).

9 or 10 This suggests an essay which shows a detailed knowledge of the text coupled with a persuasive answer to the question posed.

7 or 8 This suggests an essay which shows either a detailed knowledge of the text coupled with a weaker or less well focussed answer to the question posed **OR** one which shows a reasonable knowledge of the text coupled with a persuasive answer to the question posed.

5 or 6 This suggests an essay which is competent and worthy but which shows little or no knowledge or understanding beyond the obvious. Occasionally, such a mark will indicate an essay in which gross error is combined with excellent knowledge or judgment.

3-4 This suggests an essay which combines pedestrian knowledge and judgment combined with some error.

0 – 2 This suggests the essay of a candidate who has read little or nothing of the syllabus.
