

# Markscheme

**May 2016**

**Latin**

**Higher level**

**Paper 2**

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## Section A

### Option A: Vergil

#### Extract 1 Vergil, *Georgics* 4.386–406

1. (a) He usually lives in the sea of Carpathos/between Crete and Rhodes/in the south-east Aegean, *etc* (not in the Mediterranean or similarly vague indications. Accept “pool” but not “whirlpool” for *gurgite*) [1]. He now is in Emathia/Pallene/Thessaly/Macedonia/Northern Greece, *etc* [1].
- (b) Chains (*vincla/vinclis/vincula*) [1] and force (*vis/vim/vi*) [1] will be effective; prayers/praying (*orando*) will not (do not accept *sine vi*) [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) Mark only for length of syllables. Award [1] per line if all correct; [0] otherwise.

Total: [10]

### Option A: Vergil

#### Extract 2 Vergil, *Aeneid* 1.474–493

2. (a) Athena/Pallas/she was unfavourable/unfair to the Trojans [1] because of Paris’s judgement or other valid reasons (such as the loss of the Palladium) [1]
- (b) He was son of Eos (Dawn)/was from the East (not from the south/Ethiopia)/had Eastern troops [1] and dark-skinned [1].
- (c) Accept a range of substantiated answers, awarding [1] each up to [4] for stylistic remarks or any detail such as:
- assonance *amissis ... armis*
  - various examples of alliteration: *tenens tamen, tristes et tunsae*, etc. More specifically, *mediisque in milibus* and *virgo – viris* (to highlight the exceptional achievements of Penthesilea)
  - polysyndeton: *cervixque comaeque*
  - spondaic rhythm of line 475
  - repetition (anaphora) with tricolon *ut spolia, ut currus, utque ipsum*
  - word order emphasis: *Penthesilea* at beginning of verse.

Award up to [2] for the coherence and clarity of the argument: [2] if very coherent and well-argued; [1] if coherent and partially argued; [0] if incoherent and poorly argued.

Total: [10]

**Option B: History****Extract 3 Suetonius, *Tiberius* 40–41**

3. (a) Had only one small beach (*uno paruoque litore*) [1] and was protected/surrounded by sheer cliffs (*saepta praeruptis ... rupibus*) **or** by high cliffs (*saepta ... rupibus immensae altitudinis*) or by deep water (*saepta profundo maris*) [1].
- (b) Made himself accessible to all [1], while before he had ordered/had not allowed that no one was to disturb/approach him [1] and had repulsed those who approached him [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) Syria was a Roman province [1]; Armenia an allied state [1].

Total: [10]

**Option B: History****Extract 4 Tacitus, *Annals* 3.15**

4. (a) Although he bore ill-will against her (or similar) [1] she was shown more favour/she had more influence (either with Tiberius or Livia) (or similar) [1].
- (b) Plancina's withdrawing [1] and Tiberius's uncompassionate stance [1]. Accept translations or paraphrases of the Latin.
- (c) Tacitus prepares Piso's ruin by building a climax. Accept a range of substantiated answers, awarding [1] each up to [4] for stylistic remarks or any detail such as:
- dissociation of Plancina's fate from her husband's, prepared by the juxtaposition *invidia ... gratia* (and *eadem ... maior*)
  - change in Plancina's attitude *donec ... ut*
  - asyndeton *dividere segregari* to underline her detachment
  - temporary change in Piso's resolution, expressed by the contrast *dubitans ... durat mentem*
  - use of compound verbs to express Piso's tribulations and state of mind *perpessus ... exterritus*
  - use of dramatic historic present *conscribit obsignatque ... tradit*, etc.

Award up to [2] for the coherence and clarity of the argument; [2] if very coherent and well-argued; [1] if coherent and partially argued; [0] if incoherent and poorly argued.

Total: [10]

**Option C: Love poetry****Extract 5 Propertius, *Elegies* 1.1.1–18**

5. (a) He had not been touched by desire(s) (*contactum nullis cupidinibus*) [1] and was scornful/arrogant (*fastus*) [1].
- (b) Dwelt/wandering in caves (*errabat in antris*) [1]; consorted with/saw wild beasts (*videre feras*) [1]; was wounded by/fought with Hylaeus (*Hylaei percussus vulnere rami*) [1].
- (c) The girl is Atalanta [1] who was going to marry whoever would beat her in running **or** who was faster than all men [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.

Total: [10]

**Option C: Love poetry****Extract 6 Tibullus, *Elegies* 3.16, 17, 18**

6. (a) Mark only for length of syllables. Award [1] per line if all correct; [0] otherwise.
- (b) Defeat her sickness if Cerinthus/he also wanted it [1]; not defeat her sickness if he did not care (or similar) [1].
- (c) The poems make use of literary topics and stylistic devices to present feelings of love and resentment. Accept a range of substantiated answers, awarding [1] each up to [4] for stylistic remarks or any detail such as:
- invective against presumptuous and non-caring lover: *securus, tibi permittis*
  - harmful love: *male*
  - mingling of light with serious subjects: *cura togae ... scortum*
  - proud self-identification: *Servi filia Sulpicia*
  - pseudonym to address object of love: *Cerinthe*
  - dramatic exclamation: *a*
  - lover not caring about her affliction: *potes lento pectore ferre mala*
  - metaphor or endearments addressing of lover: *mea lux*
  - love burning: *fervida cura, ardorem.*

Award up to [2] for the coherence and clarity of the argument; [2] if very coherent and well-argued; [1] if coherent and partially argued; [0] if incoherent and poorly argued.

**NB:** It is not a requirement to give examples from each poem.

Total: [10]

**Option D: Women**

**Extract 7 Propertius, *Elegies* 3.11.1–20**

7. (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) Award **[1]** each up to **[3]** for any answer such as: Medea – helped Jason/a witch; Jason – took the golden fleece; Aeetes – Medea’s father/king of Colchis/imposed tasks on Jason; Aeson – Jason’s father. Other explanations on their merits.
- (c) Mark only for length of syllables. Award **[1]** per line if all correct; **[0]** otherwise.
- (d) Achilles **[1]** and Heracles **[1]**.

Total: **[10]**

**Option D: Women**

**Extract 8 Cicero, *Pro Caelio* 35**

8. (a) Appius Claudius Caecus/censor/who built the Appian way (not just Appius Claudius) **[1]**, was an ancestor of Clodia **[1]**.
- (b) Cicero is now directly addressing Clodia **[1]**, while previously he had fictitiously introduced Appius Claudius (do not accept Clodius) **[1]**.
- (c) The passage is typical of Cicero’s forensic art. Accept a range of substantiated answers, awarding **[1]** each up to **[4]** for stylistic remarks or any detail such as:
- prosopopeia, or fictitious introduction of Appius Claudius: *induxi; nulla persona introducta*
  - irony of Appius Claudius’s turning against: *repente convertat*
  - captatio benevolentiae: *ut vel severissimis disceptatoribus*
  - brusque, derogatory, change of tone: *tu vero, mulier*
  - anaphora (repetition): *quae facis, quae dicis, quae insimulas*, etc.
  - anaphora with tricolon: *tantae familiaritatis, tantae consuetudinis, tantae coniunctionis*
  - asyndeton: *libidines, amores, adulteria*, etc.
  - alliteration: *quae ... quoniam ... qua*
  - contrast of periodic (*quae tu ... fateare*) with non-periodic (*accusatores ... dicere*) sentences.

Award up to **[2]** for the coherence and clarity of the argument; **[2]** if very coherent and well-argued; **[1]** if coherent and partially argued; **[0]** if incoherent and poorly argued.

Total: **[10]**

**Option F: Good living****Extract 9 Seneca, *De Tranquillitate Animi* 3.1–2**

9. (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) It is a remedy against discontentment (*adversus ... taedium*) **[1]**; it provides training (*exercetur*) **[1]**; and moral progress (*proficit*) **[1]**.
- (c) Award **[1]** each up to **[2]** for answers such as: public life is the realm of mad ambition – or similar (*tam insana ... ambitione*); tricksters turn the right into wrong (*calumniatoribus in deterius recta torquentibus*); there are more obstacles than successes (*plus futurum semper est quod obstet quam quod succedat*); a noble spirit can flourish also in private (*habet ubi se etiam in privato laxe explicet magnus animus*). **NB:** A broad range of answers can be accepted, but they must be fully supported by the Latin.
- (d) Animals' spirit (or similar) is restrained in cages **[1]**; whereas men's highest actions are performed in private **[1]**.

Total: **[10]****Option F: Good living****Extract 10 Horace, *Carmina* 2.16.21–40**

10. (a) Award **[1]** for the contrast between present and beyond; and **[1]** for the contrast between *risu* and *amara*.
- (b) Old age can diminish the enjoyment of the present **[1]**; future is unpredictable/cannot be relied upon (or similar) **[1]**.
- (c) The poem presents a series of negative examples that show the precariousness of existence and incite to enjoy the present. Accept a range of substantiated answers, awarding **[1]** each up to **[4]** for stylistic remarks or any detail such as:
- personification of *Cura*
  - topic of Trouble affecting sailors and soldiers
  - anaphora of *ocior* to stress its suddenness
  - enjambment, *passim*, to juxtapose or connect concepts
  - mythological examples: Achilles, Tithonus
  - death is swifter than proverbially swift Achilles: *abstulit clarum cita mors Achillem*
  - contrast *te ... tibi ... mihi*
  - pseudo-dismissive vocabulary for describing own life: *parva rura; spiritum tenuem*.

Award up to **[2]** for the coherence and clarity of the argument; **[2]** if very coherent and well-argued; **[1]** if coherent and partially argued; **[0]** if incoherent and poorly argued.

Total: **[10]**

## Section B

### Instructions

Section B is assessed by the assessment criteria found below and published in the subject guide.

Criterion A (Range of evidence) assesses to what extent the evidence represents both prescribed passages and supplementary reading. A candidate is expected to:

- use relevant examples from the prescribed passages to support the response (candidates are not expected to provide exact quotes)
- demonstrate knowledge of historical, political and cultural contexts beyond those embedded in the prescribed passages.

Criterion B (Understanding and argument) assesses how well the response demonstrates understanding of the chosen option. Ideally, a candidate will:

- build a critical analysis that responds directly to the prompt in a clear, logical and imaginative way
- fully address the contexts and background knowledge pertinent to the examples related to the chosen option.

Total: **[12]**

### Criterion A: Range of evidence

- To what extent does the evidence represent both prescribed passages and supplementary reading?

Marks	Level descriptor
0	The work does not reach a standard described by the descriptors below.
1	The response includes weak evidence from the prescribed passages only.
2	The response includes specific evidence from the prescribed passages only.
3	The response includes evidence from both the prescribed passages <b>and</b> supplementary reading.
4	The response includes specific evidence from both the prescribed passages <b>and</b> supplementary reading.



**Criterion B: Understanding and argument**

- How well does the response demonstrate understanding of the chosen option?
- How well is the argument constructed?

Marks	Level descriptor
0	The work does not reach a standard described by the descriptors below.
1–2	The response demonstrates a limited understanding of the chosen option without addressing contexts and background knowledge pertinent to the examples. The argument has limited focus, coherence and development.
3–4	The response demonstrates limited understanding of the contexts and background knowledge pertinent to the chosen examples. The argument has focus but has limited coherence and is not developed.
5–6	The response demonstrates an understanding of the chosen option by addressing contexts and background knowledge pertinent to the examples in a limited way. The argument has focus and coherence but is not developed.
7–8	The response demonstrates an understanding of the chosen option by addressing contexts and background knowledge pertinent to the examples. The argument has focus and coherence, and is developed.

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