

# **2011 Latin**

## **Higher - Interpretation**

### **Finalised Marking Instructions**

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**2011 Higher Latin  
Interpretation – Verse**

**Virgil**

- |    |   |   |
|----|---|---|
| 1. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fetch golden bough</li> <li>• Bury dead comrade</li> <li>• Fetch black cattle</li> <li>• 1 extra mark for any developed point</li> </ul>   | <p>1 mark</p> <p>1 mark</p> <p>1 mark</p> <p>3 marks</p>  |
| 2. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of light/colour</li> <li>• <i>Obscuri</i> dim</li> <li>• <i>Umbram</i> shadow</li> <li>• <i>Per incertam lunam</i> in flickering moonlight (or similar)</li> <li>• <i>Sub luce maligna</i> in dim light</li> <li>• <i>Nox... abstulit colorem</i> night has leached out colour</li> <li>• Loneliness (<i>sola sub nocte</i>)</li> <li>• <i>Domos vacuas</i> empty homes</li> <li>• <i>Inania regna</i> empty realms</li> <li>• Discussion of the similes</li> <li>• Air of mystery</li> </ul> | <p>1 mark</p> <p>1 mark</p> <p>1 mark</p> <p>1 mark</p> <p>1 mark</p> <p>1 mark</p> <p>1 mark</p> <p>1 mark</p> <p>1 mark</p> <p>1 mark</p> |

(any 4)

Aspect (1 mark) + quote + translation/close translation without quote (1 mark).

**4 marks**

3. Description is justified: mention:
- *terribili squalore* awful filth
  - *canities inculta* shaggy grey hair
  - *stant lumina flamma* staring fiery eyes
  - *sordidus amictus* filthy clothes
  - *senior sed cruda...viridisque senectus* now old but young looking: unnatural/spooky
  - *ferruginea...cumba* rusty old boat

Latin not essential, but close translation necessary

For full marks candidate must explain why these aspects of Charon would be horrific eg unnatural for somebody so old to be so strong, filthy clothes would disgust you.

Candidates could disagree that some elements are “horrendus”, with justification eg old age.

**5 marks**

- 4 (a) Charon might be reassured by the following:
- *nullae insidiae* no treachery **1 mark**
  - *nec vim tela ferunt* the weapons don't bring violence **1 mark**
  - Cerberus will be left alone **1 mark**
  - Persephone will be left alone **1 mark**
  - Aeneas is famous for his *pietas*/sense of honour **1 mark**
  - He's going to visit his father **1 mark**
  - He's got his passport/*ramus* **1 mark**

Credit will be given that he might not be assured – the Golden Bough more powerful than her arguments.

(any 3)

**3 marks**

- (b) *fatalis virgae longo post tempore visum*

*caerule(am) advertit puppim ripaeque propinquat*

**3 marks**

- (c) Spondees/long/heavy vowels indicate awe/importance of branch/seriousness of the moment/slowness of the line

**1 mark**

5. Aeneas' reaction:  
shock/horror/bewilderment/disbelief/pity/guilt/distress  
(max 2 marks)

Comment on Virgil's portrayal: max 4 marks

Candidates might mention:

- Dido's raw wound might explain his distress, horror
- Aeneas' difficulty in seeing her (simile of the new moon) might explain why he's perplexed, upset – max. 2
- Aeneas cries
- Speaks to her lovingly
- He's upset that the rumour of her death was true
- Horrified that he was the cause
- He calls her "*infelix Dido*"

**5 marks**

6. (a) Candidates might agree, and discuss:
- Virgil's own gloomy description
  - The entrance cave
  - The doorway, with the monsters
  - The rivers Acheron and Cocytus (line 28-30)
  - The ghosts on the riverbank
  - The muddy swamp (line 149)
  - Cerberus
  - The *Lugentes campi*
  - Elm tree
  - Charon
- (max 2 marks)

**10 marks**

**(b)** Probably not. Candidates might mention:

- Aeneas' affection for Misenus and his obvious grief at the funeral
- His affection for his father
- His sympathy for the ghosts on the riverbank
- His sorrow in meeting Palinurus
- His sorrow when he meets Dido
- But this view might be tempered by the fact he left her in the first place

**10 marks**

**Total = 34 marks**

**2011 Higher Latin  
Interpretation – Verse**

**Plautus**

1.
  - Jupiter sends constellations/Arcturus to Earth to report back **1 mark**
  - The good will be rewarded, the guilty punished **1 mark**
  - Arcturus has sent a storm to wreck Labrax's boat **1 mark**
  - The girls are being carried to safety **1 mark**

(any 3)

**3 marks**
  
2. Latin quotation not necessary, but close translation necessary.  
Quote must be translated but this could be contained in explanation.
  - bulrush/o *scirpe*: 1 mark. although they grow in water, remain dry 1 mark
  - *Neptunus..balineator*; 1 mark. Neptune comically described as bath attendant 1 mark
  - *praehibet (salsam et frigidam) potionem* 1 mark Neptune as barman 1 mark
  - *fortunati..fabri* 1 mark: comically wishes to be a blacksmith. 1 mark
  - *play Manducus* 1 mark: comic reference to chattering teeth 1 mark
  - what whale...? 1 mark comic exaggeration regarding trunk 1 mark
  - reference to ducks 1 mark
  - devouring whole of Sicily 1 mark
  - training for service with light-armed troops 1 mark

**6 marks**
  
- 3 (a)
  - Trachalio's comic formal prayer by Daemones' knees **1 mark**
  - Reference to crop of silphium: amusingly apt for Cyrene **1 mark**
  - Odd reference to sore eyes: comic "old man" joke? **1 mark**
  - Daemones' "capping" of Trachalio's prayer, turning it back on him **1 mark**
  - "beseech you by the skin of your back" **1 mark**
  - "a rich crop of evil" echoing the silphium crop **1 mark**

(any 3)

**3 marks**
  
- (b)
  - Against natural justice and the laws (*advorsum ius legesque*) **1 mark**
  - Shamefully wronged (*insignite iniuria*) **1 mark**
  - Happened in Venus' temple **1 mark**
  - Priestess outraged **1 mark**
  - They were holding Venus' statue **1 mark**
  - Reference to two innocent women **1 mark**

(any 3)

**3 marks**
  
- (c)
  - He's got great respect for religion – refer to "what man would dare to violate a priestess"/having such little respect for the gods 1 mark **2 marks**
  - He's willing to take action/won't just stand by – refer to "he'll pay a heavy price for what he's done (*magno cum malo*)" **2 marks**

- 4.
- Palaestra: respectful to Venus (*Venus alma*) **1 mark**
  - Embracing the altar...on our knees **1 mark**
  - Worried about their cleanliness **1 mark**
  - Trachalio jokes about Venus being born in a seashell **1 mark**
  - Makes crude (?) comment about the girls **1 mark**
  - Trachalio is the “cheeky slave” type, not the “nice young girl” **1 mark**
  - Trachalio is not the one who is threatened **1 mark**
  - Trachalio has a more realistic view – Labrax is outnumbered by slaves, Daemones and herself **1 mark**
  - Girls are crying **1 mark**
- (any 5)
- 5 marks**

5. (a) Candidates would obviously discuss Palaestra, Ampelisca and Priestess.
- Palaestra and Ampelisca seem feckless, silly, helpless etc
  - The “lost on the beach” sequence (Passage 6 line 181-240), Palaestra’s prayer to Venus
  - “We’re helpless girls” line 260 Passage 7 line 203, *muliebri animo sum*)
  - Ampelisca has more spirit (scene with Trachalio, Passage 6, lines 340-444, and especially Sceparnio, lines 455-582, retort to Trachalio, Passage 7, line 206)
  - Priestess is more pro-active, a more positive portrayal of a woman
  - But she is wordy, which might be seen as making a fool of her

However, candidates might also mention:

- These are stock characters, not real people
- Nobody in a comedy is immune from mockery
- It’s a comedy, not to be taken seriously
- Women were “looked after” more in ancient times
- Might offend us more than ancient audience.

**10 marks**

- (b) Candidates might come to the conclusion that some are more admirable than others:  
At the bottom of the list would be Labrax and Charmides. Candidates would be expected to cite two or three examples of their selfishness, greed and lack of compassion. Labrax’ violence in the temple. Trachalio’s summary of him in lines 167-170 might be quoted. Of the girls Ampelisca might be considered more admirable than Palaestra – more lively and able to give an opinion. The slaves: Trachalio might be admired more than Sceparnio for protecting the girls. At the top might be Daemones, the priestess and perhaps even Arcturus.

- Any reasonable answer + reference to the next

**10 marks**

**2 marks**

**4 marks**

**Total =34 marks**

**2011 Higher Latin  
Interpretation – Prose**

**Cicero**

1.
  - Legal questions decided by Chelidon/prostitute/women, leading to miscarriage of justice **1 mark**
  - Behaviour offending gods might bring bad luck to Roman state **1 mark**
  - Yes, justified, helps to paint a full picture of Verres **1 mark**
  - No, not justified, not relevant to present case **1 mark**

(any 3) **3 marks**
  
2.
  - Took ten ships to capture just one **1 mark**
  - Pirate ship was struggling/overloaded **1 mark**
  - Just happened upon it (*inventa*) **1 mark**
  - Didn't have to actually capture it/they towed it away **1 mark**
  - Near to Syracuse so didn't involve a long hunt **1 mark**

(any 3) **3 marks**
  
3. (a)
  - Captured more pirate chiefs than predecessors **1 mark**
  - Paraded the captives wherever he went **1 mark**
  - Nothing is sweeter than victory **1 mark**
  - Satisfying to see pirates being punished **1 mark**
  - To show Verres in a poor light **1 mark**
  - To contrast Servilius' success with Verres' failure **1 mark**
  - To point out the difference in the way prisoners were treated **1 mark**
  - To flatter Servilius, who might have been on the jury **1 mark**
  - To show they could rely on the governor to keep them safe **1 mark**

**5 marks**
  
- (b)
  - Personal address, repetition of *tu...tu* + reference/quote **2 marks**
  - Quick-fire questions difficult to answer + reference/quote **2 marks**
  - Sarcastic reference to triumph + reference/quote **2 marks**
  - Repetition + reference/quote **2 marks**
  - Rhetorical questions + reference/quote **2 marks**
  - Exaggeration (*lacerata*) + reference/quote **2 marks**

Without some discussion of effectiveness, max 1 mark

**4 marks**
  
4. (a)
  - They were so deep there was no exit/shut in **1 mark**
  - They were very securely guarded **1 mark**
  - Used to imprison people even from other towns in Sicily **1 mark**
  - The other pirates were put there **1 mark**
  - If a prisoner is captured at Syracuse he gets imprisoned there **1 mark**

**3 marks**

- (b)**
- The pirate chief was a fake **1 mark**
  - He would have been recognised as a fake/they would have looked for the real one **1 mark**
  - He had released the real pirate **1 mark**
  - The fake pirate would not agree to go into the quarries **1 mark**
- 2 marks**



5. • *Periti* experienced (or similar); *humani* cultured, intelligent (or similar) **1 mark**
- Yes, justified because they could spot a cover-up **1 mark**
- They counted who were executed **1 mark**
- They guessed there was a discrepancy **1 mark**
- They had calculated the size of the ship from the no. of oars **1 mark**
- Verres did not fool them by executing the prisoners he had in dribs and drabs **1 mark**
- Perhaps their demand for vengeance doesn't justify "*humani*" **1 mark**
- 4 marks**
6. (a) Candidates might discuss the fact that good description engages the jury and wins them over to Cicero's side. Examples might include
- Verres' tour of the island  
Verres' wild parties  
Verres in Greek garb on the beach  
The stripping of the pirate ship  
Description of the stone quarries  
The execution of the Roman citizens
- 10 marks**
- (b) Charges re extortion include:
- Dispensing justice at a price
  - Unfair pillaging of people's possessions in court
  - Deals with the Mamertini
  - Accepting bribes from sailors
  - Misappropriating naval funds
  - Accepting bribe from pirates to free their captain
  - Using Apronius to extort money from locals
  - Stealing contents of the pirate ship **(max 8 marks)**
- How strong is evidence?
- Not very: anecdotal
  - He admits guesswork/circumstantial evidence about the bribe to free the captain
- But
- He does refer to "many under oath" about his legal decisions influenced by money (line 31)
  - He provides depositions from the communities about the mishandling of naval expenses **(max 4 marks)**
- 10 marks**
- Total = 34 marks**

[END OF MARKING INSTRUCTIONS]