



MARKSCHEME

May 2004

LATIN

Standard Level

Paper 2

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MARK SCHEME

SECTION A [45 marks]

1. (a)

- (i) Sinon, the Greek left behind, is the speaker *[1 mark]*. He wishes to ingratiate himself with the Trojans *[1 mark]* so that they will admit the wooden horse *[1 mark]*.
- (ii) Mark only for length of syllables. *[1 mark]* for each all-correct line; no mark otherwise.
- (iii) Aposiopesis (the technical term is not required) *[1 mark]*; it has the effect of increasing the Trojans' curiosity *[1 mark]* and adds to Sinon's plausibility *[1 mark]*.
- (iv) He is trying to gain the trust of the Trojans *[1 mark]*; hostile allusion to Ithacus (i.e. Ulixes) *[1 mark]* and Atridae (i.e. Agamemnon and Menelaus) *[1 mark]* puts Sinon on the same side as the Trojans. Judge other approaches on their merits.
- (v) *[4 marks]* for a correct translation (or one with a minor error); *[3 marks]* for a translation with one major error or with two minor errors; *[2 marks]* for a translation with two major errors or with three minor errors (or one of a similar quality); *[1 mark]* for a translation with three major errors (or one of a similar quality). Otherwise, award no mark.

1. (b)

- (i) Troy has fallen *[1 mark]*, Aeneas and his men have killed some Greeks *[1 mark]* including Androgeus who had, at first, thought that they were Greeks *[1 mark]*.
- (ii) Cheating by disguising oneself as the enemy is morally questionable *[1 mark]*, but in an extremity *[1 mark]* it might even seem to be an act of *uirtus* *[1 mark]*. Other suggestions on their merits.
- (iii) The Greeks will appear to be resolving the moral problem *[1 mark]* by themselves giving their arms to the Trojans *[1 mark]* only because they are dead *[1 mark]*. Other suggestions on their merits.
- (iv) *[4 marks]* for a correct translation (or one with a minor error); *[3 marks]* for a translation with one major error or with two minor errors; *[2 marks]* for a translation with two major errors or with three minor errors (or one of a similar quality); *[1 mark]* for a translation with three major errors (or one of a similar quality). Otherwise, award no mark.
- (v) Mark only for length of syllables. *[1 mark]* per line if all correct, no mark otherwise. In this case, the last syllable of both lines must be marked long, since they are.

2. (a)

- (i) He is careful (or wants to be seen as careful) to consult more than one source **[1 mark]** and not always to rush to judgement **[1 mark]**.
- (ii) **[4 marks]** for a correct translation (or one with a minor error); **[3 marks]** for a translation with one major error or with two minor errors; **[2 marks]** for a translation with two major errors or with three minor errors (or one of a similar quality); **[1 mark]** for a translation with three major errors (or one of a similar quality). Otherwise, award no mark.
- (iii) Factual, unemotional, detailed. Any reasonable account should attract the **[2 marks]**.
- (iv) Any three of e.g. *lamentata, pauperum, rudis pueritiae, inuoluitos* **[3 marks]** give a far more emotional picture **[1 mark]**.
- (v) After the fire, Nero completely re-built the city **[1 mark]** in a way to make it safer from fire **[1 mark]**, so that it would be hard for Tacitus' readers to visualise how it had been **[1 mark]**.

2. (b)

- (i) The Pisonian conspirators **[1 mark]**. Their hesitation and indecision **[1 mark]** made Tacitus despise them **[1 mark]**.
- (ii) To gain **[4 marks]**, candidates should use the text to bring out Tacitus' initial suspicion of a character whose source of information is questionable **[1 mark]** and whose record is not good **[1 mark]** but who, on the other hand, is decisive when the other conspirators are not **[1 mark]** and acts in a prompt and effective way **[1 mark]**. Other approaches on their merits.
- (iii) Volusius had helped to kill Nero's mother **[1 mark]** but felt inadequately rewarded **[1 mark]**.
- (iv) This could be answered in a number of ways. Award **[1 mark]** for a clear and plausible general conclusion and another for more detail. Candidates should be rewarded for suggesting e.g. that by offering two versions Tacitus is increasing his plausibility; these details might also serve to discredit Volusius further, or to increase the plausibility of a woman being able to influence affairs as she apparently did.
- (v) **[4 marks]** for a correct translation (or one with a minor error); **[3 marks]** for a translation with one major error or with two minor errors; **[2 marks]** for a translation with two major errors or with three minor errors (or one of a similar quality); **[1 mark]** for a translation with three major errors (or one of a similar quality). Otherwise, award no mark.

3. (a)

- (i) Catiline was the most notorious politician of the day **[1 mark]** so that any association with him **[1 mark]** would be potentially damaging to Caelius **[1 mark]**.
- (ii) If other respectable people could be deceived by Catiline **[1 mark]** there would be less shame in any connexion between Caelius and Catiline **[1 mark]**.
- (iii) The former suggestion was that Caelius had associated with Catiline early on **[1 mark]** and Cicero simply denies the allegation using himself as a witness **[1 mark]**; the second suggestion was that Catiline had associated with Catiline more recently **[1 mark]**; this time, Cicero concedes the point but argues that it means very little since all had been deceived by Catiline **[1 mark]**.
- (iv) **[1 mark]** for a satisfactory example, the second mark for a good explanation.
- (v) **[4 marks]** for a correct translation (or one with a minor error); **[3 marks]** for a translation with one major error or with two minor errors; **[2 marks]** for a translation with two major errors or with three minor errors (or one of a similar quality); **[1 mark]** for a translation with three major errors (or one of a similar quality). Otherwise, award no mark.

3. (b)

- (i) By using the word *fingi* Cicero is suggesting that the prosecution is lying **[1 mark]**; by the phrase *fretus uestra patientia* he is ingratiating himself with the jury **[1 mark]**. Both tactics work well together to assist his case **[1 mark]**.
- (ii) Assault by Caelius on a senator at the elections **[1 mark]**; with *si prodierit* Cicero is introducing a doubt as to whether the prosecutions's witness will appear at all **[1 mark]**.
- (iii) Why did he not act immediately? **[1 mark]**. Why did he not complain himself rather than through the prosecutor? **[1 mark]**. Why did he delay? **[1 mark]**. All these questions undermine the plausibility of the case **[1 mark]**.
- (iv) **[4 marks]** for a correct translation (or one with a minor error); **[3 marks]** for a translation with one major error or with two minor errors; **[2 marks]** for a translation with two major errors or with three minor errors (or one of a similar quality); **[1 mark]** for a translation with three major errors (or one of a similar quality). Otherwise, award no mark.
- (v) Clodia **[1 mark]**. Award a second mark for any plausible answer to the question why?

4.(a)

- (i) **[4 marks]** for a correct translation (or one with a minor error); **[3 marks]** for a translation with one major error or with two minor errors; **[2 marks]** for a translation with two major errors or with three minor errors (or one of a similar quality); **[1 mark]** for a translation with three major errors (or one of a similar quality). Otherwise, award no mark.
- (ii) The enjambment (no need for the term) **[1 mark]** emphasises the word **[1 mark]**; but to emphasise *uere* might be thought to introduce a degree of doubt **[1 mark]**. Judge other suggestions on their merits.
- (iii) This will attract a wide range of responses. Award **[1 mark]** or **[2 marks]** for the analysis and the third mark for good use of the text.
- (iv) *uere, possit, sincere, ex animo* all undermine the apparent message that all is well. Award **[1 mark]** for the apparent message and up to a further two for explaining the language. Judge other suggestions on their merits.
- (v) Mark only for length of syllables. **[1 mark]** for each all-correct line; no mark otherwise.

4.(b)

- (i) The literal meaning is ‘If you were to be drinking the far off river Tanais’ **[1 mark]**, a way of saying ‘If you were a Scythian’ **[1 mark]**. Horace’s argument is that even if she were a Scythian (a race noted for cruelty and harsh laws) you would have pity on me **[1 mark]**.
- (ii) The stanza is full of words denoting extreme cold **[1 mark]**; this too should make the lady relent **[1 mark]**.
- (iii) Penelope was Ulixes’ faithful wife **[1 mark]**, a byword for marital fidelity **[1 mark]**, not a virtue associated with Lyce’s Etruscan family **[1 mark]**.
- (iv) Horace is suggesting that Lyce’s husband is cruel **[1 mark]** and unfaithful **[1 mark]**, two characteristics that might persuade Lyce to succumb to temptation **[1 mark]**.
- (v) **[4 marks]** for a correct translation (or one with a minor error); **[3 marks]** for a translation with one major error or with two minor errors; **[2 marks]** for a translation with two major errors or with three minor errors (or one of a similar quality); **[1 mark]** for a translation with three major errors (or one of a similar quality). Otherwise, award no mark.

5.(a)

- (i) **[4 marks]** for a correct translation (or one with a minor error); **[3 marks]** for a translation with one major error or with two minor errors; **[2 marks]** for a translation with two major errors or with three minor errors (or one of a similar quality); **[1 mark]** for a translation with three major errors (or one of a similar quality). Otherwise, award no mark.
- (ii) He could have given the fish to an old childless person **[1 mark]** in the hope of being named in his will **[1 mark]**, or he could have given it to a high-class courtesan **[1 mark]** in the hope of ingratiating himself with her **[1 mark]**.
- (iii) Apicius was a noted *gourmand* and *gourmet*. When his property sank to a very high level, but not to what he was accustomed to, he committed suicide rather than live when ‘poor’ **[1 mark]**. Thus *miser et frugi* are heavily sarcastic **[1 mark]**.
- (iv) Papyrus came from Egypt **[1 mark]**; Crispinus is dressed in his ‘native’ (*patria*) papyrus **[1 mark]**, thus he is Egyptian, in Juvenal especially an insult in itself **[1 mark]**
- (v) Mark only for length of syllables. **[1 mark]** for each all-correct line; no mark otherwise.

5.(b)

- (i) When carried aloft, the tail of the crayfish (lobster), hanging down seems to look down on the banquet **[1 mark]** with disdain **[1 mark]**.
- (ii) It is a very small meal given to the dead a week after their funeral **[1 mark]**. It is introduced here to indicate the smallness of the meal **[1 mark]**; its funereal associations also increase the humour **[1 mark]**.
- (iii) Discouraging fellow bathers **[1 mark]** and repelling snakes **[1 mark]**.
- (iv) Mark only for length of syllables. **[1 mark]** for each all-correct line; no mark otherwise.
- (v) **[4 marks]** for a correct translation (or one with a minor error); **[3 marks]** for a translation with one major error or with two minor errors; **[2 marks]** for a translation with two major errors or with three minor errors (or one of a similar quality); **[1 mark]** for a translation with three major errors (or one of a similar quality). Otherwise, award no mark. For the humour, award one mark each for any two of (a) the point made by *prouincia* (i.e. that delicacies now have to be imported) (b) for the spectacle of the legacy hunter’s bribe of delicious food (c) being sold, rather than eaten, by the rich and greedy widow.

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 *[15 marks]* each; you should not expect anything very long.

- 13 – 15** This suggests an essay which shows a detailed knowledge of the text coupled with a persuasive answer to the question posed.
- 10 – 12** 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.
- 7 – 9** 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.
- 4 – 6** This suggests an essay which combines pedestrian knowledge and judgment combined with some error.
- 0 – 3** This suggests the essay of a candidate who has read little or nothing of the syllabus.
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