

# Markscheme

May 2019

Latin

Standard level

Paper 2

No part of this product may be reproduced in any form or by any electronic or mechanical means, including information storage and retrieval systems, without written permission from the IB.

Additionally, the license tied with this product prohibits commercial use of any selected files or extracts from this product. Use by third parties, including but not limited to publishers, private teachers, tutoring or study services, preparatory schools, vendors operating curriculum mapping services or teacher resource digital platforms and app developers, is not permitted and is subject to the IB's prior written consent via a license. More information on how to request a license can be obtained from <http://www.ibo.org/contact-the-ib/media-inquiries/for-publishers/guidance-for-third-party-publishers-and-providers/how-to-apply-for-a-license>.

Aucune partie de ce produit ne peut être reproduite sous quelque forme ni par quelque moyen que ce soit, électronique ou mécanique, y compris des systèmes de stockage et de récupération d'informations, sans l'autorisation écrite de l'IB.

De plus, la licence associée à ce produit interdit toute utilisation commerciale de tout fichier ou extrait sélectionné dans ce produit. L'utilisation par des tiers, y compris, sans toutefois s'y limiter, des éditeurs, des professeurs particuliers, des services de tutorat ou d'aide aux études, des établissements de préparation à l'enseignement supérieur, des fournisseurs de services de planification des programmes d'études, des gestionnaires de plateformes pédagogiques en ligne, et des développeurs d'applications, n'est pas autorisée et est soumise au consentement écrit préalable de l'IB par l'intermédiaire d'une licence. Pour plus d'informations sur la procédure à suivre pour demander une licence, rendez-vous à l'adresse <http://www.ibo.org/fr/contact-the-ib/media-inquiries/for-publishers/guidance-for-third-party-publishers-and-providers/how-to-apply-for-a-license>.

No se podrá reproducir ninguna parte de este producto de ninguna forma ni por ningún medio electrónico o mecánico, incluidos los sistemas de almacenamiento y recuperación de información, sin que medie la autorización escrita del IB.

Además, la licencia vinculada a este producto prohíbe el uso con fines comerciales de todo archivo o fragmento seleccionado de este producto. El uso por parte de terceros —lo que incluye, a título enunciativo, editoriales, profesores particulares, servicios de apoyo académico o ayuda para el estudio, colegios preparatorios, desarrolladores de aplicaciones y entidades que presten servicios de planificación curricular u ofrezcan recursos para docentes mediante plataformas digitales— no está permitido y estará sujeto al otorgamiento previo de una licencia escrita por parte del IB. En este enlace encontrará más información sobre cómo solicitar una licencia: <http://www.ibo.org/es/contact-the-ib/media-inquiries/for-publishers/guidance-for-third-party-publishers-and-providers/how-to-apply-for-a-license>.

**Option A — Vergil****Extract 1 Vergil, Aeneid 12.650–664**

1. (a) Mark only for length of syllables. Award **[1]** per line if all correct; **[0]** otherwise.
- (b) 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.
- (c) Aeneas is destructive in battle, or similar (*fulminat Aeneas armis*) **[1]**; he is threatening to topple the citadel(s) of the Italians (*minatur deiecturum arces Italum*) **[1]** and destroy them (*exscidioque daturum*) **[1]**; torches are being thrown at the city's roofs (*faces ad tecta volant*) **[1]**.
- (d) One point must come from a description of Latinus's state of mind, such as: he is troubled/confused/panicking **[1]**, For one additional point, he is wondering which side to support **[1]** whom to call son-in-law **[1]**.
- (e) Award **[1]** each up to **[2]** for any relevant point of discussion supported by the Latin text; and **[1]** up to **[2]** for a credible effect such as:
- alliteration (eg *strictis seges*) emphasizes the sound of weapons drawn
  - enjambment (*seges | ferrea*) highlights the number of weapons faced
  - enjambment (*occidit*)
  - juxtaposition (*seges* and *gramine*) emphasizes the difference in the situations of Turnus and his allies
  - interlocking word-order or synchysis (*strictis seges mucronibus ferrea*) emphasizes the metaphor.
  - Synecdoche (*mucronibus*) emphasizes the sharpness of the blades and similarity to grain.
  - Metaphor (*seges*) – emphasizes the impact of the surrounding army by comparing to an unlike thing
  - Metaphor (*lux*) – emphasizing the connection between light and life.
  - Synchysis (*regina dextra ipsa sua*) – emphasizes the queen's death
  - Polyptoton (*acer...aciem*) – sets Atinas as comparable to an entire army in formation
  - Pleonasm (*circum hos utrimque*)– emphasizes the severity of the situation
  - Assonance (*acer Atinas...aciem*) – emphasizes the description of Atinas
  - Do not except imagery as a possible answer.

Total: **[15]**

**Option A — Vergil****Extract 2 Vergil, Aeneid 12.772–790**

2. (a) Aeneas's spear cast hit the tree/ the force of Aeneas' throw/ Aeneas' attack [1] and the spear is stuck in the tree root [1].
- (b) Aeneas has stopped in order to retrieve the spear (*voluit ... convellere ferrum*) [1] which he needs to kill/ pursue/follow Turnus (*teloque sequi*) [1] since he cannot catch Turnus by running (*prendere cursu non poterat*) [1].
- (c) Award [1] each up to [2] for details relevant to Faunus, such as:
- sometimes associated with Pan or Daunus
  - native god to Latins/ people of Laurentum
  - thought to be a king of the Teucrians from Arcadia/father of Latinus
  - a pastoral god/god of countrysides, nature, shepherds
  - has a sacred olive tree
  - horned god/ half-goat/ satyr-like
  - Italian sailors gave offerings/wet clothes to him in thanksgiving for surviving shipwrecks (but do not accept “sea god” or similar)
  - associated with oracular knowledge.
- (d) Award [1] each up to [2] for details supported by Latin quotation, which describe Juturna, such as: she races (*procurrit*) [1] to Turnus disguised as Metiscus (*in faciem aurigae mutata Metisci*) [1] and gives Turnus back his sword (*fratri ensem ... reddit*) [1].

Award [1] each up to [2] for details supported by Latin quotation, which describe Venus, such as: while Venus becomes enraged (*Venus ... indignata*) [1] she approaches (*adcessit*) [1] and pulls the spear from the root. (*telum ... ab radice revellit*) [1].

- (e) Award [1] each up to [4] for any details supported by Latin quotation. Acceptable details include: Aeneas (must be named) is keen and towering (or similar) (*acer et arduus*) [1] with a spear (*hasta*) [1]; and Turnus (must be named) is trusting (*fidens*) [1] in his sword (*gladio*) [1]; The heroes are both prepared to fight again, standing tall (*sublimis*) [1] with their weapons (*armis*) [1] restored to their spirits/ courage (*animisque refectioni*) [1] both are out of breath/tired (*anheli*) [1] both facing each other for battle (*adsistunt contra certamina Martis*) [1].

Total: [15]

**Option B — History****Extract 3 Caesar, *De Bello Gallico* 7.71**

3. (a) To send away his cavalry (*equitatum dimittere*) [1]; in the night (*noctu*) [1]; before the Romans finished the contravallation (*priusquam munitiones ab Romanis perficiantur*) [1].
- (b) 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.
- (c) Award [1] each up to [4] for details outlining the comments and supported by Latin quotation, such as: He urged them to consider his safety (*suae salutis rationem habeant*) [1]; to not surrender him (to the enemy) (*neu ... [hostibus] dedant*) [1] for torture (*in cruciatum*) [1]; who deserved so well of the common freedom (*se optime de communi libertate meritum*) [1] and that eighty thousand chosen men would also perish (*milia hominum delecta octoginta una secum interitura*) [1], if they should be more careless (*si indiligentiores fuerint*) [1].
- (d) There was enough for 30 days [1]; rationing might stretch the supply to last longer [1].
- (e) Award [1] mark each up to [3] for any detail supported by Latin quotation such as: he measured out the corn/grain (*frumentum metiri*); in small amounts (*parce*), given out little by little (*paulatim*) he brought his forces into the town (*copias ... in oppidum recepit*). Although the question does not ask about lines 8-9, accept features from 8-9 as well, including: he orders all the corn/ grain to be brought to himself (*frumentum omne ad se referri iubet*); he orders capital punishment for disobedience (*capitis poenam eis qui non paruerint constituit*); he distributes the cattle (*pecus...distribuit*).

Total: [15]

**Option B — History****Extract 4 Caesar, *De Bello Gallico* 7.74, 7.76**

4. (a) He built an enclosing wall around the city [1]; and built a defensive wall outside that [1]; following the flattest land [1]; in order to protect against a counter-siege [1].
- (b) He ordered them to collect forage/fodder and corn/grain (*pabulum frumentumque habere omnes convectum iubet*) [1] for thirty days (*dierum triginta*) [1]; in order that the Roman soldiers might not be compelled to go out of the camp (*ne ... ex castris egredi cogatur*) [1].
- (c) Award [1] mark each up to [2] for any relevant detail such as: he was a leader of the Atrebates, as appointed by Caesar; he was Caesar's first envoy to the Britons (do not accept general comment about Britannia, since this is in the extract); he was captured by the Britons and given back to Caesar; he was a cavalry commander for Caesar many times / led a cavalry; he joins Vercingetorix and his allies; he negotiated the surrender of Cassivellaunus; escaped before he was executed with a serious head wound.
- (d) Award [1] each up to [2] for details, such as: He had granted him the kingdom of the Morini [1] and exempted him from taxation [1] and had given him back the laws and codes [1].
- (e) Award [1] each up to [4] for details that state the nature of the Gauls' commitment and are supported by Latin quotation, such as: They were unanimous (*Galliae consensio*) [1] in fighting for their freedom (*libertatis vindicandae*) [1] and restoring their renown for battle (*pristinæ belli laudis recuperandae*) [1] and not influenced by favours or friendship (*neque beneficiis neque amicitiae memoria moverentur*) [1], they all directed their energy and resources to that war (*omnes et animo et opibus in id bellum incumberent*) [1].

Total: [15]

### Option C — Love poetry

#### Extract 5 Catullus, *Carmina* 35

5. (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) One point must come from the fact that Larium is a lake **[1]**; Otherwise, accept any relevant detail about location is correct, such as: in northern Italy/ Lombardy; about 100 miles from Verona; near Milan. Accept a reference to a modern name, such as Lake Como.
- (c) She might call him a thousand times when he is leaving (*milies puella euntem revocet*) **[1]**; throw her arms around his neck/embrace him (*manusque collo ambas iniciens*) **[1]**; beg him to stay (*roget morari*) **[1]**.
- (d) She read Caecilius's poem (*legit incohatam Dindymi dominam*) **[1]**; fell in love (*illum deperit impotente amore*) **[1]**; and now burns with desire or literal (*ignes interiorem edunt medullam*) **[1]**. Latin quotes are not required, but are included for the marker.
- (e) Award **[1]** each up to **[2]** for any relevant point of discussion supported by the Latin text; and **[1]** up to **[2]** for a credible effect, such as:
- personification/apostrophe of papyrus (*papyre*) highlights the literary relationship with Caecilius / reflects ideals of neoteric poets
  - alliteration (*viam vorabit*) emphasizes urgency of the request; also creates a humorous tone to contradict the formal beginning
  - chiasmus (*poetae tenero, meo sodali*) highlights Catullus' intimacy with Caecilius
  - enjambment (*incohatam | Dindymi dominam*) emphasizes the literary work/title or the incomplete nature of Caecilius; work,
  - synchysis (*Sapphica puella Musa doctior*) emphasizes how learned the girl is
  - circumlocution (*Sapphica Musa*) for Erato emphasizes the connection between poetry and erotic love
  - hyperbole (*milies revocet*) stresses the girl's urgency/determination/desire
  - similarly, hyperbolic: *deperit impotente amore; ignes interiorem edunt medullam; Sapphica Musa doctior*
  - diminutive (*misellae*) stresses the intimacy between the girl and Caecilius
  - polyptoton (*incohatam... incohata*) puts focus on the fact that Caecilius hasn't finished his poem and is too distracted with his girl
  - apostrophe (*ignosco tibi... puella*) asserts Catullus' claim on Caecilius as more important than the girl's claim on him
  - metaphor (*ignes interiorem edunt medullam*) highlights passion
  - word picture (*manus collo ambas*) uses words to illustrate the action.

Total: **[15]**

**Option C — Love poetry****Extract 6 Catullus, *Carmina* 62.1–19**

6. (a) Award **[1]** each up to **[4]** for details which outline the poet's comments and are supported by Latin quotation, such as: The evening star has arrived (*vesper adest*) **[1]** This evening has been long awaited (*expectata diu*) **[1]**; and scarcely still lifts the light **[1]** this evening is time to rise (*surgere*) **[1]** /to leave the banquet tables (*linquere mensas*) **[1]**; on this evening the maiden/bride will arrive (*veniet virgo*) **[1]**; and the wedding hymn will be sung (*dicetur hymenaeus*) **[1]**.
- (b) Mark only for length of syllables. Award **[1]** per line if all correct; **[0]** otherwise.
- (c) Award **[1]** each up to **[3]** for details that are supported by Latin quotations, such as: they are unmarried (*innuptae*) **[1]**; they rise up (*consurgite*) **[1]**; they face the boys (*contra*) **[1]**; they watch the boys dancing (*viden ut...exsiluere*) **[1]**; they hear the boys singing (*canent*) **[1]**.
- (d) Because they practiced (*meditantur*) **[1]**; because they have something which is memorable (*habent memorabile [quod sit]*) **[1]**; because they work hard (*penitus... laborant*) they are focused (*tota mente laborant*) **[1]**.
- (e) Award **[1]** each up to **[3]** for any of the following points: they are not paying attention/ their attention is divided; or listening; they will lose; they did not have a care to practice; victory loves care.

Total: **[15]**



**Option E — Social criticism****Extract 7 Horace, Satire 1.6**

7. (a) He is of Etruscan/Lyidian/Anatolian heritage [1]; he is of very high birth/very generous [1]; his maternal grandfather led troops [1] as did his paternal grandfather [1].
- (b) Award [1] each up to [2] for details supported by Latin quotation, such as: most people disdain him (*plerique solent naso adunco*) [1]; because his father was a freedman (*libertino patre*) [1] because he is of low birth (*ignotos*) [1].
- (c) Award [1] each up to [3] for details supported by Latin quotation, such as: they award offices to the unworthy (*honores dat indignis*) [1]; they are slaves to fame (*famae servit*) [1]; they are easily impressed by titles and ancestors / death masks (*stupet in titulis et imaginibus*) [1]. The mob is stupid (*stultus*) [1] and foolish/ silly (*ineptus*) [1].
- (d) Mark only for length of syllables. Award [1] per line if all correct; [0] otherwise.
- (e) Award [1] each up to [2] for any relevant point of discussion supported by the Latin text; and [1] up to [2] for a credible effect, such as:
- hendiadys (*potestatem et regnum*) emphasizes the nature of Tullus's power
  - enclosing word order / chiasmus (*viros nullis maioribus ortos*) highlights low origins of great men
  - chiasmus (*dat indignis et fama servit*) highlights Horace's disgust at the mob's choices
  - hyperbaton of *quidquid* put Maecenas and Lydorum next to each other and invites comparison between M and others of similar descent
  - chiasmus (*me libertino patre natum*) highlights central role of father's status/parentage in establishing man's social standing
  - polysyndeton (*et vixisse... et... auctos*) emphasizes the completeness of such men's characters
  - litotes (*non umquam pretio pluris*) highlights how little Laevinus was worth in character
  - repetition (*longe longeque*) stresses how much better H and M are than the common people
  - Rhetorical question (*quid oportet...?*) to highlight the distance people and intellectuals.
  - Interrogative pronouns repetition (lines 15-16) to stress Horace's disdain to common people opinions.
  - Lack of balance between Maecenas (lines 1-4) and Horace's description (lines 5-6) to emphasize their different social origins.

Total: [15]

**Option E — Social criticism****Extract 8      Martial, *Epigrams* 1.35**

8. (a) Martial writes improper poems (*versus parum severos*) [1]; that a teacher would not read (*nec quos praelegat ... magister*) [1]; to students/in school (*in schola*) [1].
- (b) Martial's poems are like husbands [1] who will not please their spouses [1] without being sexual (or more literal) [1].
- (c) The law is that these sorts of poems must titillate (*pruriant*) [1]; wedding songs must use wedding language (*verbis talassionis*) [1]; the Floralia was known for shameless public (sexual) behaviour (*quis Floralia vestit*) [1]; prostitutes aren't proper as are matrons (*stolatum ... meretricibus pudorem*) [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.
- (e) A Gallus is a castrated priest of Cybele [1] while Priapus is a god with a grossly huge member [1].

Total: [15]

## Option G — Villains

### Extract 9 Sallust, *Bellum Catilinae* 2

9. (a) Award [1] each up to [3] for details that outline Sallust's judgment and are supported by Latin quotation, such as: human affairs would be more settled (*aequabilius atque constantius sese res humanae haberent*) (Accept *aequabilius* or *constantius* or both) [1]; all things would not shift from one man to another (*neque aliud alio ferri*) [1]; or be all mixed up or confused (*neque mutari ac misceri omnia*) [1]. if wartime virtue were maintained in peacetime (*si animi virtus in pace ita in bello valeret*) [1].
- (b) Because there is sloth (*desidia*) [1] instead of hard work (*pro labore*) [1]; lust and arrogance (*lubido atque superbia*) [1] instead of self-control and equity (*pro continentia et aequitate*) [1]. Fortune is changed with character at the same time (*fortuna simul cum moribus immutatur*) [1].
- (c) One focused on some kind of work (*aliquo negotio intentus*) [1]; seeking fame (*famam quaerit*) [1] with some ennobling enterprise or honourable pursuit (*praeclari facinoris aut artis bonae*) [1].
- (d) Nature [1] will show each their different paths (must capture the distributive for full marks) [1].
- (e) Award [1] each up to [2] for any relevant point of discussion supported by the Latin text; and [1] up to [2] for a credible effect, such as:
- epigrammatic statements highlight his argument (eg *nam imperium facile iis artibus retinetur, quibus initio partum est; in magna copia rerum aliud alii natura iter ostendit*)
  - chiasmus (*praeclari facinoris aut artis bonae*) emphasizes elements of a good life
  - hendiadys (*mutari ac misceri*) emphasizes his views about change
  - anaphora/parallelism (eg *pro labore desidia, pro continentia et aequitate lubido atque superbia*) highlights key comparisons.
  - polysyndeton (*neque ... ferri neque mutari ac miscere*) highlights the compounding ills of men of bad virtue having power
  - tricolon/ asyndeton (*arant, navigant, aedificant*) creates sense of completeness in these examples of men who live active/productive lives
  - metonymy (*ventri atque somno*) for gluttony and sloth highlights the animalistic nature of the desires of men with no virtue
  - Archaisms (*lubido, optimum...*) add solemnity to the topic.
  - Personification (*lubido atque superbia invasere*) to strengthen the power of both illnesses.
  - Juxtaposition (*contra natura corpus voluptati, anima oneri fuit*) Highlights the difference between these two elements of life.

Total: [15]

**Option G — Villains****Extract 10 Vergil, Aeneid 10.729–746**

10. (a) Mark only for length of syllables. Award **[1]** per line if all correct; **[0]** otherwise.
- (b) Award **[1]** each up to **[3]** for details supported by Latin quotation, such as: He beat the earth (*tundit humum*) **[1]** with his heels (*calcibus*) **[1]**; and bled on his weapons, or more literal (*tela cruentat*) **[1]**. Breathing out his last (*expirans*) **[1]** Accept references to *sternitur* if it refers to literal description of dying/being laid low; and to *infelix* as a descriptor of the manner of his death (*eg* died in an unlucky way).
- (c) He will be avenged (*non me inulto*) **[1]**; Mezentius will not rejoice for long (*nec longum laetabere*) **[1]**; the same fate awaits him (*te fata prospectant paria*) **[1]**; on the same fields (*eadem arva*) **[1]**.
- (d) Award **[1]** each up to **[3]** for any point of discussion that addresses Mezentius's physical or emotional response, such as: he smiles (*subridens*); but with anger (*mixta ira*); he dismisses/disdains Orodes's response (*nunc morere*); stating that Jupiter will determine his fate (*de me pater viderit*).
- (e) 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: **[15]**

---