Markscheme

May 2021

Latin

Standard level

Paper 2

Option A — Vergil

Extract 1   Vergil, *Aeneid* 12.845–866

1.   (a)   Award **[1]** each up to **[4]** for any of the following: They are plagues (or similar) (*pestes*); twins (*geminae*); children of Night (*Nox partu tulit (partu* is necessary for this point.)); Megaera is their sister (*Megaeram*); they are wreathed in snakes (*serpentum spiris*); are winged (*alas*).

(b)   Mark only for length of syllables. Award **[1]** per line if all correct; **[0]** otherwise.

(c)   Award **[1]** each up to **[2]** for any of the following: They sit near the throne of Jupiter **[1].** They make men fear **[1]**, when Jupiter sends plagues, death, or war **[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)   Award **[1]** each up to **[4]** for any of the following: She appeared as a small bird (*alitis)*) **[1]**; flying in front of his face (*versa in faciem Turni OR Turni ob ora*) **[1]**; comes back again and again (*fertque refertque)* **[1];** making noise (*sonans*) **[1]**; and beating his shield with her wings (*clipeum everberat alis*) **[1]**.

Total: **[15]**

Option A — Vergil

Extract 2   Vergil, *Aeneid* **12.896–918**

2.   (a)   Details of the rock, Award **[1]** each up to **[2]** for any of the following: It is huge (*ingens*) **[1]** and old (*antiquum*) **[1]** it was lying in the field (*campo iacebat*) **[1]**. In terms of its placement: It was placed in order to settle disputes about property (*litem ut discerneret arvis*) **[1]**. Also accept references to the rock acting as the *limes*.

       (b)   Award **[1]** for any relevant point of discussion supported by the Latin text; and **[1]** for a credible effect, such as:
   - alliteration (*eg*, *cursu concitus*) emphasizes the effort of the throw
   - assonance (*eg*, on -m- *currentem se nec cognoscit euntem tollentemve manus saxumve immane moventem*) highlights Turnus's disorientation
   - pleonasm/tautology/redundancy (*gelidus frigore*) emphasizes Turnus's fright.
   - Personification (*tellus*) emphasizes the strength of the men by making the earth their mother
   - Polysyndeton (*neque currentem se nec…euntem tollentemve…saxumve…moventem*) adds tension as the list increases and adds emphasis to the totality of the motions.
   - Poetic doubling (or similar) (*bis sex*) emphasizes the amount of men by presenting the number as twice its half.
   - Hyperbole (*bis sex*) emphasizes the strength of Turnus by showing the size of the rock.
   - Anastrophe (*heros*) placed at the end of the line to emphasize Turnus' effort
   - Alliteration (*genua labant, gelidus*) – underscores Turnus' fright

       (c)   It whirled/flew (*volutus*) **[1]** but fell short (accept more literal translations) (*nec spatium evasit totum* **or** *neque pertulit ictum*) **[1]**.

       (d)   Just as in dreams **[1]**; our bodies sometimes do not react like we wanted/ we are powerless to change the outcome (or similar) **[1]**; so was Turnus powerless **[1]** under the effect of the goddess **[1]**. The student must include both parts of the simile (i.e. explaining elements of the dream without discussing Turnus and his reaction in the moment will not score full points.

       (e)   There was no escape (*nec quo se eripiat*) **[1]**; he was powerless to attack (*nec qua vi tendat in hostem*) **[1]**; he did not see his charioteer **or** chariot (*currus* **or** *aurigam*) **[1]** or his sister (*sororem*) **[1]**. If the student is identifying Turnus' charioteer as his sister (*aurigamve sororem*) (as she has taken the form of his charioteer) the student can receive two points if they identify it with the chariot.
           Currus + *aurigam* →1 point
           Currus + *sororem* →2 points
           Aurigam + *sororem* → 2 points
           Currus + *aurigamve sororem* → 2 points

Total: **[15]**

Option B — History

Extract 3   Caesar, *De Bello Gallico* 7.70

3.   (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)   Caesar sent the Germans(*Caesar Germanos summittit*) **[1]**; and posted the legions in front (*legiones pro castris constituit*) **[1]**; to defend against an attack by infantry (*irruptio ab hostium peditatu*) (or similar)**[1]**.

          (c)   There was a slaughter (*fit caedes*) **[1]**; the Germans abandoned their horses (*relictis equis*) **[1]**; tried to cross the defense ditch (*fossam transire*) **[1]**; and to scale the wall (*maceriam transcendere*) **[1]**.

          (d)   They were confused (or similar) **[1]**; they thought that they were about to be attacked **[1]** they called the alarm **[1]**; some rushed into the town **[1]**.

          (e)   He ordered the gates shut (*portas claudi*) **[1]** to stop his soldiers leaving (or similar/ more literal) (*ne castra nudentur*) that the camp may be left open/defenseless. **[1]**.

                                                                                          Total: **[15]**

Option B — History

Extract 4   Caesar, *De Bello Gallico* 7.90

4.   (a)   That they would carry out **[1]** whatever commands he should give them **[1]**.

(b)   Award **[1]** each up to **[4]** for any of the following: he ordered the Gauls to turn over hostages (*obsidum*) **[1]**; he sent the legions to winter camp (*legiones in hiberna mittit*) **[1]**; he returned prisoners (*captivorum milia reddit*) **[1]**; he deployed troops against/toward the Sequani (*legionibus et equitatu in Sequanos* or similar) **[1]**.

(c)   He sent Gaius Fabius and Lucius Minucius to the people of Remi **[1]**; with two legions **[1]**; in order to protect them from an attack (or similar) **[1]** by the Bellovaci **[1]**.

(d)   It is a river **[1]**; Award **[1]** for any relevant detail such as: its modern name is the Saône; it is in eastern France; it is a tributary of the Rhine; it flows north–south. Mentions of the grain supply should **not** be accepted, as that is a detail given in the passage.

(e)   At Rome (*Romae*) **[1]** there were thankgivings made (*supplicatio redditur*) **[1]** for twenty days (*dierum viginti*) **[1]**.

Total: **[15]**

Option C — Love poetry

Extract 5   Catullus, *Carmina* 67.13–30

5. (a) Because when a bad thing happens (or similar) **[1]** everybody blames the door/shouts at the door (or similar) **[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) It is a lie (or similar) (*falsum est*) **[1]**; that she was a virgin when she arrived at the house (or more literal) (*virgo tradita nobis*) **[1]**.

(d) The father violated the marriage bed of his son (*violasse cubile illius gnati*) **[1]**; and defiled the house (*conscelerasse domum*) **[1]**; motivated by sexual desire (note: "in love with the wife" is not sufficient (*caeco amore flagrabat*) **[1]** or because his son was sterile (*sterili semine natus*) **[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:
  - personification/apostrophe of the door highlights the literary quality of the poem
  - juxtaposition (*pater illius gnati*) emphasizes the close relationship and so the horror of the violation
  - alliteration (*mira pietate parenti*) highlights the sarcasm
  - interlocking word order (*tenera pendens sicula beta*) emphasizes the imagery.
  - enjambment (*falsum est*) highlights the falsehood by leaving it until the next line
  - litotes (*non bene factum*) emphasizes the bad nature of the deeds by denying that they are done well.
  - Alliteration (*qui quacumque, aliquid*) mimics stuttering and emphasizes the door's indignation.
  - Diminutive/ metaphor (*tenera sicula*) compares the man's penis to a small, thin knife, emphasizing the lack of size and virility
  - Simile (*beta*) compares the penis to a flaccid beet, also emphasizing the lack of size and virility
  - Alliteration/ sibilance (*violasse…conscelerasse*) the repetition of the s sound following a long syllable highlights the disgust.
  - Repetition/ anaphora (*sive quod impia…seu quod iners)* emphazises the indifference and ambiguity of the reasons for the violation.
  - Metaphor (*zonam…virgineam*) the loosening of the virginal girdle/belt emphasizes the act of removing virginity/hymen.
  - Rhetorical Question (*Qui possum?*) emphasizes the door's frustration and exasperation
  - Hyperbole (*caeco amore flagrabat*) emphasizes the father's lust.

Total: **[15]**

Option C — Love poetry

Extract 6   Catullus, *Carmina* 62.39–58

6.   (a)   It is hidden/secret (*in saeptis secretus hortis*) **[1]**; not damaged by cattle (*ignotus pecori*) **[1]**; or by plow/tools (*nullo convulsus aratro*) **[1]**; it is nourished by the elements (or more literal translation of any one of the elements) (*mulcent aurae* **or** *firmat sol* **or** *educat imber*) **[1]**.

        (b)   Just as an untouched flower **[1]**; is desired by many **[1]**; so a woman **[1]**; is desirable as a virgin **[1]**.

        (c)   Mark only for length of syllables. Award **[1]** per line if all correct; **[0]** otherwise.

        (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)   She becomes more dear to her husband/man **[1]** and less distasteful to her father/parent **[1]**.

                                                                              Total: **[15]**

Option E — Social criticism

Extract 7   Horace, *Epodes* 7

7.   (a)   Much Roman blood has been shed (*fusum Latini sanguinis*) **[1]**; on the land (*campis*) **[1]**; and at sea (*Neptuno*) **[1]**.

        (b)   To burn down the towers (*arces ureret*) **[1]**; of Rome's rival, Carthage (*invidae Karthaginis*) **[1]**; or bring unconquered Britons (*intactus Britannus*) **[1]**; down the Via Sacra (as prisoners) (*Sacra catenatus Via*) **[1]**.

        (c)   Not even wild animals **[1]**; behave this way/fight **[1]**; against their own species **[1]**. (Accept answers that are more literal.)

        (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)   Award **[1]** for any relevant point of discussion supported by the Latin text; and **[1]** for a credible effect, such as:
        • repetition (*quo, quo*) emphasizes the emotion of the question
        • metonymy (*Neptuno*) highlights the extensiveness of the battle places
        • tricolon/enjambment (*an culpa*) emphasizes the guilt of civil war
        • personification (*sua/ urbs haec periret dextera*) emphasizes the collective guilt of the Romans by giving human qualities to the city itself
        • hyperbaton (*lupis…nec leonis...feris*)
        • metonymy (*Latini sanguinis*) the blood represents the loss of Roman life
        • *etc*.

Total: **[15]**

Option E — Social criticism

Extract 8   Martial, *Epigrams* 6.64.1–17

8.   (a)   One should be born of a noble line (like the Fabii) (*rigida gente*) **[1]**; or from a rustic father (like Curio) (*Curio aranti*) **[1]**; or a ruddy/red-faced/sunburned woman (*rubicunda coniunx*) **[1]**. More literal translations should be accepted.

(b)   He is the son of an effeminate man (or similar) (*sed patris ad speculum tonsi*) **[1]** and a mother who is a prostitute (or similar) (*matrisque togatae*) **[1]** and not fully a husband (or more literal) (*possit sponsam te sponsa vocare*) **[1]**.

(c)   Lawyers and statesmen/ nobles or similar **[1]**; Silius (Sili is insufficient) **[1]**; Regulus **[1]**; Sura **[1]**. Diana should not be accepted as a point.

(d)   The Temple of Diana is to the south-west of the Circus Maximus or on the Aventine **[1]**; the Circus Maximus is between the Aventine and the Palatine **[1]**; the Aventine is between the river and the Circus Maximus, south of the Forum Boarium **[1]**. Accept a range of answers that show accurate knowledge of the location of the three places mentioned in the extract.

(e)   Although Caesar is troubled by the weight of his duties (or similar) **[1]** he still reads Martial's poems two or three times **[1]**.

Total: **[15]**

Option G — Villains

Extract 9   Livy, *Ab Urbe Condita* 1.57.1–7

9.   (a)   The Rutuli were wealthy (*divitiis praepollens*) **[1]**; as far as standards of those days (*in ea aetate*) **[1]**; and places go (*ut in ea regione atque*) **[1]**.

(b)   Because his wealth was depleted (*exhaustus*) **[1]** by paying for public works (*magnificentia publicorum operum*) **[1]**; and he wanted to placate the people (*delenire popularium animos*) **[1]** with war booty (*praeda*) **[1]**.

(c)   (When) troops are stationary/in permanent camps (*in stativis*) **[1]**; furloughs are easily granted (*satis liberi commeatus*) **[1]**; but happen more for men of rank (*primoribus tamen magis*) **[1]**; than for the common soldiers (*quam militibus*) **[1]**. Latin is provided here for examiners, although it is not required per the wording of the test.

(d)   They were in the quarters of/ at the house of Sextus Tarquinius (*apud Sex. Tarquinium*) **[1]**; they were drinking/ dining/ spending time together (accept*conviviis comisationibusque, inter se terebant, his potantibus* **or** *cenabat*) **[1]**.

(e)   He suggested that words were not needed (to settle the argument) **[1]** but that they could judge with their eyes **[1]**. Accept a range of comparable answers. (e.g. they should mount their horses; they should see the dispositions of their wives; they should enter unexpectedly; etc.)

Total: **[15]**

Option G — Villains

Extract 10   Livy, *Ab Urbe Condita* 1.60

10.   (a)   The king became upset (*trepidus*) **[1]** then went to Rome (*pergeret Romam*) **[1]** in order to put down the revolt (*ad comprimendos motus*) **[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)   Tarquinius was greeted with closed gates (*clausae portae*) **[1]**; and an order of exile (*exsilium indictum*) **[1]**; Brutus was welcomed (or more literal) (*liberatorem urbis*) **[1]**; by a friendly/happy camp (*laeta castra*) **[1]**.

(d)   They followed their father (*patrem secuti sunt*); **[1]** into exile (*qui exsulatum ierunt*) **[1]** among the Etruscans (*in Etruscos*) or in Caere (*Caere*) **[1]**.

(e)   He was killed because of old feuds (*ab ultoribus veterum simultatium*) or similar **[1]**; (resulting from) his wicked ways (*caedibus rapinisque*) **[1]**.

Total: **[15]**