

Markscheme

November 2020

Latin

Standard level

Paper 2

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Option A — Vergil

Extract 1 Vergil, *Aeneid* 12.676–696

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) Turnus leapt from his chariot (*e curru saltum dedit*) **[1]**; rushed through the enemy weapons (*per tela ruit*) **[1]**; deserted his sister (*sororem deserit*) **[1]**; and burst through the battle line (*media agmina rumpit*) **[1]**.
- (d) Just as a rock falls from a mountain **[1]** and hurtles down a slope **[1]**, so did Turnus rush to the city walls **[1]**.
- (e) Fate/death is his (*fortuna mea est*) **[1]**; he should bear responsibility for the truce broken (*me unum pro vobis foedus luere*) **[1]**; decide it by means of combat (*et decernere ferro*) **[1]**.

Total: **[15]**

Option A — Vergil

Extract 2 Vergil, *Aeneid* 12.788–806

2. (a) Award **[1]** 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:
- Word placement (*adsistunt ... anhelii* or *adsistunt contra*) emphasizes the pause before the final moment.
 - Chiasmus (*sublimes armis armisque refecti*) highlights the matched battle.
 - Assonance (eg on “a” and “m” *armis animisque*) highlights the intensity of the engagement.
 - Anaphora (*hic ... hic*) highlights the contrast between the duelists.
- (b) Because she knows (*scis*) **[1]** that Aeneas is destined for heaven (*deberi caelo* or *ad sidera tolli*) **[1]**; by fate (*fatis*) **[1]**.
- (c) Award **[1]** up to **[2]** for any of the following: that a god be wounded by a mortal; that Turnus be given back his sword; that Turnus’s or the Rutulians’ strength be restored.
- (d) Sadness will consume her **[1]**; she will complain constantly **[1]**. Accept a more literal response.
- (e) To trouble the Trojans (*agitare Troianos*) **[1]**; to stir up war (*adcendere bellum*) **[1]**; to damage a house (*deformare domum*); **[1]** to mix marriage with grief (*luctu miscere hymenaeos*) **[1]**.

Total: **[15]**

Option B — History

Extract 3 Caesar, *De Bello Gallico* 7.73

3. (a) Because troops were travelling a distance [1]; to gather timber and grain (corn) [1]; at the same time [1]; and to build such extensive fortifications [1].
- (b) Caesar thought the fortifications should be increased (*ad haec opera addendum*) [1]; to be defended (*defendi*) [1]; by fewer soldiers (*minore numero militum*) [1].
- (c) Award [1] up to [4] for any of the following: it was made with tree trunks or branches (*truncis aut ramis*); cleaned and sharpened (*abscisis delibratis ac praeacutis cacuminibus*); five-foot-deep trenches (*fossae quinos pedes altae*); secured the bases (*stipites demissi*), which were also secured to each other (*ab infimo revincti*); there were five rows (*quini ordines*); joined together (*coniuncti inter se atque implicati*).
- (d) Because those who entered the area [1]; would impale themselves [1].
- (e) Short logs [1]; with infixed spikes [1].

Total: [15]

Option B — History**Extract 4 Caesar, *De Bello Gallico* 7.81**

4. (a) Award **[1]** mark up to **[3]** for any of the following points: they made a variety of tools (*magno cratium, scalarum, harpagonum numero effecto*); they left their camp in the night (*media nocte ex castris egressi*); they approached the Roman entrenchments (*ad campestris munitiones accedunt*); they waited one day (*uno die intermisso*).
- (b) In order to announce their arrival **[1]**; to those besieged in the town **[1]**, or similar.
- (c) Cast down the hurdles (*crates proicere*) **[1]**; drive the Romans from the ramparts (*vallo proturbare*) **[1]**; manage everything (*reliquaque quae ad oppugnationem pertinent administrare*) **[1]**.
- (d) They went to entrenchments **[1]**; at their appointed places **[1]**; and beat back the Gauls with missiles (accept “one-pound slingshot”, “sling-bullets”, or similar) **[1]**; and fortification stakes **[1]**.
- (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]**

Option C — Love poetry**Extract 5 Catullus, *Carmina* 2, 70**

5. (a) She plays [1]; holds [1]; holds out a finger [1]; and provokes [1] the sparrow.
- (b) Her behaviour soothes her longing [1]; when that longing is too intense [1], or similar.
- (c) The poet wishes to play with the sparrow (*tecum ludere*) [1]; just as she does (*sicut ipsa*) [1]; and to lighten his cares (*curas levare*) [1].
- (d) Award [1] each up to [3] for any relevant point of discussion supported by the Latin text, such as:
- metonymy (*deliciae*)
 - polyptoton or asyndeton (*quicum, quem, cui*)
 - alliteration (eg *digitum dare*)
 - etc.
- (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]

Option C — Love poetry

Extract 6 Catullus, *Carmina* 67.31–48

6. (a) Brixia tells stories, or similar [1]; about the love-affair with Postumus and Cornelius [1]; with whom she committed adultery [1].
- (b) Mark only for length of syllables. Award [1] per line if all correct; [0] otherwise.
- (c) Because the door cannot move (*nunquam abesse licet*) [1]; cannot hear (*nec auscultare*) [1]; is fixed in place at the house (*hic suffixa*) [1]; and can only open or close (*tantum operire aut aperire*) [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) He has red hair/eyebrows (*rubra supercilia*) [1]; he is tall (*longus*) [1]; he was once in court for a lawsuit (*cui lites intulit*) [1].

Total: [15]

Option E — Social criticism**Extract 7 Horace, *Satires* 1.6. 19–39**

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) Appius Claudius Caecus **[1]**; accept any other relevant detail such as the date of his censorship 312 BCE, his sponsorship of the Via Appia or the first aqueduct, the Aqua Appia **[1]**.
- (c) The tunic with a broad purple stripe (*latum clavom*) **[1]**; sandals with black leather thongs (*nigris pellibus*) **[1]**.
- (d) Just as a man wanting to seem handsome **[1]**; draws attention to his good personal qualities **[1]**; so an aspiring politician **[1]** to his ancestry **[1]**.
- (e) Award **[1]** for any relevant point of discussion supported by the Latin text; and **[1]** for a credible effect, such as:
- Asyndeton (*quali facie, sura, quali pede, dente, capillo*) highlights the elements of beauty.
 - Repetition (*patre natus*) highlights the importance of ancestry.
 - Enjambment (*ensor ... Appius*) emphasizes the fame of Appius as an example
 - etc.

Total: **[15]**

Option E — Social criticism

Extract 8 Martial, *Epigrams* 10.10

8. (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) *Consul* **[1]**; or *praetor* **[1]**; accept *dictator*.
- (c) Calling someone your “master and king” (*dominum regemque vocabo*) **[1]**; following a conveyance (*Iecticam sellamve sequar*) **[1]**; preceding the patron (*prior ire*) **[1]**; applauding at recitals (*adsurgam recitanti carmina*) **[1]**.
- (d) Mark only for length of syllables. Award **[1]** per line if all correct; **[0]** otherwise.
- (e) Award **[1]** for any relevant point of discussion supported by the Latin text; and **[1]** for a credible effect, such as:
- hyperbole/exaggeration (*limina mille teras*) emphasizes the exhaustion of the client
 - anaphora of rhetorical questions (*quid, quid, qui, qui*) highlights the poet's indignation
 - juxtaposition chiasmus (eg *nostras purpura vestra togas*) emphasizes difference in status
 - etc.

Total: **[15]**

Option G — Villains

Extract 9 Sallust, *Bellum Catilinae* 5

9. (a) Born from a noble family (*nobili genere natus*) [1]; strong in mind and body (*fuit magna vi et animi et corporis*) [1]; body that could endure physical discomfort (*corpus patiens*) [1].
- (b) Award [1] up to [4] for any of the following: brazen (*audax*); tricky (*subdolus*); fickle/unpredictable (*varius*); covetous (*alieni appetens*); spendthrift (*sui profusus*), greedy (*ardens in cupiditatibus*); unwise (*sapientiae parum*); immoderate (*immoderata* or *nimis alta semper cupiebat*).
- (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) Extravagance [1]; greed [1].
- (e) Rome used to be the most beautiful and best state [1]; but has become the worst and the most criminal [1]; through gradual change [1], or similar.

Total: [15]

Option G — Villains

Extract 10 Vergil, *Aeneid* 10.707–729

10. (a) Just as a boar is trapped [1]; by hunters, but none will come close (they throw ranged missiles) [1]; so Mezentius was cornered [1]; but no Trojans dared come near (they throw ranged missiles) [1]. Accept other valid analyses linking Mezentius and the boar; Trojans and the hunters.
- (b) Mark only for length of syllables. Award [1] per line if all correct; [0] otherwise.
- (c) He was Greek (*Graius*) [1]; from Corythus (*Corythi de finibus*) [1]; an exile (*profugus*) [1]; because of an incident at his wedding (*infectos linquens hymenaeos*) [1].
- (d) It was purple (*purpureum* or *ostro*) [1] and had feathers/plumes (*pennis*) [1].
- (e) As a hungry lion (*impastus leo*) [1]; who spots his prey (*conspexit*) [1]; and attacks (*haeret visceribus*) [1]. Accept other valid details supported by the Latin text.

Total: [15]
