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General notes:
• The following paragraphs are to be considered suggestions, rather than prescriptions, that is, all points made by candidates to be marked on their merits.
• Any attempt to answer should be acknowledged as such; that should be followed especially in translation, when some candidates depart from literal in favour of a more poetic rendition, faithful, of course, to the original idea.
• The second use of the same figure of speech to answer a style question should be penalized, by not being taken into account: for example, double mention of alliteration.

Genre: elegiac and lyric poetry

1. (a) Happiness/relief, etc [1]; details may include *libenter, laetus*, etc [1]. Anguish/hopelessness, etc [1]; details may include *vix credens, onus*, etc [1]. Accept other valid answers such as affection (*ocelle*), etc.

(b) Sirmio: Lake Garda, Lacus Benacus, northern or upper Italy, etc [1] (do not allow any location as vague as just “Italy”); Thynia: Thracia, Bosphorus, a region close to Bithynia (if the exact location of the latter is given), but also accept Thynia as a fictional place, etc [1]; Bithynia: Asia Minor, Propontis, Pontus, Black Sea, etc [1]. Acceptable answers will allow the location to be pinpointed on a map with reasonable precision. Do not accept generic references to Asia or similar.

(c) Bithynia or Asia (Minor) [1]; he was part of the staff of the governor (or similar) [1].

(d) It refers to the Lacus Benacus, or Lake Garda [1], named from Etruscan settlements [1]. *Lydiae* because the Etruscans were thought to be of Lydian origin [1]. Other answers on their merits.

(e) Award [1] up to [3] for each detail such as the tricolon (or climax) *salve … gaudete … ridete*; mirrored in *Sirmio … Lydiae undae … domi*; personification of *Sirmio, undae* and *cachinni*. Accept references to the alliteration *salve … venusta* or *Lydiae lacus*, or any plausible explanation of *ero gaude*. The Latin expressions must be accompanied by a short definition or explanation.

[15 marks]
2. (a) Award [3] for a correct answer, or for an answer with no more than one minor error. [2] for answers with up to two or three minor errors or one major error. [1] for answers with two major errors (or four minor errors). Otherwise, no mark should be awarded.

(b) For each achievement award [1] for one detail that shows some appropriate knowledge of the historical and/or geographical context beyond what is mentioned in the extract. Points might include:

- **Punico**: the first Punic war; fought over Sicily; 264–241BCE
- **Pyrrhum**: Pyrrhus was king of Epirus; the war against Epirus; story of the Pyrrhic victory; defeated at Beneventum; 275BCE
- **Antiochum**: against Antiochus the Great; Seleucid; a Hellenistic king; defeated at Magnesia; 190BCE
- **Hannibalem**: the second Punic war; Hannibal was the Carthaginian leader; Rome nearly lost; 218–201BCE

Do not accept references to the Sabines, since they are not mentioned as enemies of Rome.

(c) Award [1] each up to [3] for relevant details. The words underlined must be present for the mark to be awarded. Details might include: **damnosa dies; inminuit; aetas peior; tulit nos nequiores; daturos progeniem vitiosiorem**.

(d) Time is friendly because it is a welcome time (or a time of rest) [1]. Award [1] each up to [2] for details such as: the evening gives relief from the toils of work in the fields, like breaking up the furrow, cutting and/or bringing firewood, plowing with bullocks.

(e) Award [1] each up to [2] for any stylistic devices, which can include alliteration (**damnosa ... dies; parentum ... peior**); word position (**damnosa ... dies**); tricolon (**peior ... nequiores ... vitiosiorem**), etc.

[15 marks]
Genre: epic

3. (a) You yourself have migrated [1]; therefore the Trojans should also be allowed to do it [1].
   
   (b) Award [3] for a correct answer, or for an answer with no more than one minor error. [2] for answers with up to two or three minor errors or one major error. [1] for answers with two major errors (or four minor errors). Otherwise, no mark should be awarded.
   
   (c) Award [1] each up to [3] for any of the following reasons: it is the gods’ will; every night Anchises is urging him; he is depriving Ascanius of his rights; he has been ordered by a god; he is not willing to do it; other answers on their merits.
   
   (d) Award [1] up to [2] for any stylistic devices, which can include: anaphora/repetition of me or me in first position in lines 351 and 354; contrast of te…nos; word position of quae … invidia (accept “sandwich construction” or similar); anaphora/repetition of quotiens; alliteration turbida terret; polysyndeton meque … teque; Italiam in first position, etc. For each example given, award [1] if relevant Latin is quoted and a device identified correctly, and a further [1] if its effect is explained appropriately: eg “Virgil contrasts te and nos” [1] to stress the parallel between Aeneas’s and Dido’s positions [1].
   

4. (a) Mark only for length of syllables. Award [1] per line if all correct; no mark otherwise.
   
   (b) Award [1] each up to [4] for remarks such as: forethought (hiemis memores); alacrity (it … convectant … calle angusto); indefatigability (grandia; obnixae … umeri); organization (pars … pars); discipline (castigant moras).
   
   (c) Dido is in the citadel (arce) [1]; the Trojans are on the shore (litora fervere late) or streaming out of the city/at the city gates (migrantis … totaque ex urbe ruentis) or between the woods and the shore (silvis) [1]. Do not accept “in the woods” since they are carrying the timber “from”, not “in”.
   
   (d) Award [3] for a correct answer, or for an answer with no more than one minor error. [2] for answers with up to two or three minor errors or one major error. [1] for answers with two major errors (or four minor errors). Otherwise, no mark should be awarded.
   
   (e) Award [1] each up to [4] for remarks such as: addressing of Dido in the second person (tibi … dabas, etc); anaphora/polyptoton (quis … quosve); merciless character of Amor (improve … cogis … cogit in lacrimas … supplex); Dido’s despair (in lacrimas … supplex); Dido’s destiny has already been decreed (moritura).

[15 marks]
Genre: historiography

5. (a) Nero had invited his mother to a banquet or had restored Agrippina’s privileges [1] affecting a reconciliation [1] (it should be clear that the reconciliation is not true). Accept similar correct answers.

(b) Answers must refer to what happens other than the collapse of the roof. Award [1] each up to [3] for any of the following details: oarsmen tipping the boat (visum ... inclinare); at least some were in agreement (neque ... promptus ... consensus); attempt to drown Aceronia (Aceronia ... conficitur); signal given (signo).

(c) Award [1] up to [4] for any detail such as: the strength of the sides/bulwarks of the bed (do not accept “the bed”); that the ship doesn’t sink; the confusion of the crew; and its indecision; the diversion caused by Acerronia.

(d) Award [3] for a correct answer, or for an answer with no more than one minor error. [2] for answers with up to two or three minor errors or one major error. [1] for answers with two major errors (or four minor errors). Otherwise, no mark should be awarded.

(e) Award [1] each up to [3] for remarks such as: she displays self-possession keeping quiet (silens); is aware of what is happening and tries to hide (eoque minus adgnita); is strong-willed (or tough) since she swims (nando) even if wounded (unum ... vulnus ... excepit).

[15 marks]

6. (a) Driving horse chariots [1] and singing in public performances [1].

(b) Seneca: tutor and advisor of Nero [1]; Burrus: praetorian prefect [1]; they try to moderate Nero’s extravagances by conceding what could not be refused, in order to avoid further wrongdoing (or similar) [1].

(c) Award [1] each up to [4] for any answer such as: the people are drawn to excesses by the emperor’s example (si eodem princeps trahat); depravation brings no fulfilment (non satietatem ... sed incitamentum); the involvement of more people lowers the standards of morality (si pluris foedasset); money is at the service of crime (egestate ... pecuniam ... donis).

(d) Award [3] for a correct answer, or for an answer with no more than one minor error. [2] for answers with up to two or three minor errors or one major error. [1] for answers with two major errors (or four minor errors). Otherwise, no mark should be awarded.

(e) Out of respect for their ancestors (maioribus ... puto) [1]; because it is ultimately Nero’s fault (eius flagitium est) [1]; because it was not possible for those noblemen to resist Nero (accept similar concepts in a variety of wording) (vim necessitatis adfert) [1].

[15 marks]
7. (a) Judges/members of the court [1] in private/civil law (suits) [1].

(b) Award [1] up to [3] for answers such as: he wants to attempt an unfeasible task (*qui curva corrigeret*); he thinks nobody got it right before him (*ante hunc praetores non fuerunt*); he claims to mend the public morals (*emendet publicos mores*). Accept a range of possible answers, but these are the main points.

(c) Mastering the laws before entering office [1]; reading the decrees of the Senate [1]; stopping the bargaining of advocates [1]; not allowing bringing shame on the profession of the advocates [1]. Answers must explain Pliny’s words, not just give a translation.

(d) Public acts/decisions/policies are evaluated not on the basis of their value [1] but of their success [1]. Pliny’s attitude is quite cynical/pessimistic (or similar) [1].

(e) Award [3] for a correct answer, or for an answer with no more than one minor error. [2] for answers with up to two or three minor errors or one major error. [1] for answers with two major errors (or four minor errors). Otherwise, no mark should be awarded.

8. (a) Award [3] for a correct answer, or for an answer with no more than one minor error. [2] for answers with up to two or three minor errors or one major error. [1] for answers with two major errors (or four minor errors). Otherwise, no mark should be awarded.

(b) The texts will be published – or similar (*dum legor*, etc) [1]; respect for the audience (*reverentia*) [1]; modesty (*pudor*) [1]; fear/anxiety (*metus*) [1].

(c) Award [1] up to [2] for any of the following: personal revision (*mecum … pertracto or emendo*); comments from other readers (*aliis/trado adnotanda*); discussions (*cum uno … aut altero pensito*); more public recital (*novissime pluribus recito*).

(d) Speaking to a single learned person is less intimidating or speaking to a wider audience of ignorant people is more intimidating [1]; when starting a public speech you wish everything had been written differently/had been changed/you are least confident [1]; we fear the “unwashed” (or any acceptable rendering of *sordidos pullatosque*) too [1]; you falter if you feel that your first words are received badly [1].

(e) Award [1] up to [2] for any examples such as: asyndeton (*reverentia pudor metus*); rhetorical questions/repetitions (*nonne … nonne*); repetition/contrast of *dum recito/dum legor*; juxtaposition of *mecum ipse*; clear structure of process indicated by *primum … deinde … mox*; parenthetical clause (*si quid mihi credis*); superlative (*acerrime*); parallel (*tanto … quanto*); comparison (*cum uno quam cum multis*); chiasmus (*latior scaena et corona diffusior*) near synonymy (*sordidos pullatosque*); parallel contrast (*singulus parum, omnibus plurimum*), etc.

[15 marks]
Genre: philosophy

9. (a) calor (heat) [1]; ventus (wind) [1]; aer (air) [1]; quarta natura nominis expers (a fourth nature without name) [1]. Accept all possible answers for the fourth element – the necessary word is natura. Also accept inflected forms as found in the text.

(b) It is more mobile (mobilius) [1], more subtle (tenvius) [1], it consists of small (parvis) [1] and light (levibus) [1] elements.

(c) Award [1] up to [3] for details such as: have a physical nature (extremely thin, etc); they carry sensation; proceed from the fluids to the solid parts of the body, or from the external to the internal; may carry pleasure or pain, etc.

(d) Award [1] for any example and [1] for the explanation. Examples may include the alliteration of the “s” sound in line 238 to intensify sensum, or “q” and quedam in line 241, etc.

(e) Mark only for length of syllables. Award [1] per line if all correct; no mark otherwise. [15 marks]

10. (a) Award [3] for a correct answer, or for an answer with no more than one minor error. [2] for answers with up to two or three minor errors or one major error. [1] for answers with two major errors (or four minor errors). Otherwise, no mark should be awarded.

(b) It must result clearly from the answer that the following elements of the simile are compared: you cannot remove the fragrance [1] from the incense grains [1]; in the same way that (you cannot remove) the nature of the soul/mind [1] from the body [1]. If the four elements are identified, but their reciprocal relation is not clearly expressed award only [2]. Answers such as “the fragrance is like the soul and the incense grains are like the body” only get [2].

(c) Award [1] up to [4] for any of the following: the soul is contained by the body (tenetur corpore ab); and is in turn its guard (corporis … custos), and cause of its health (causa salutis); they are intertwined (communibus … radicibus, etc); they cannot be separated (nec … divelli, etc); they cannot have sensation each on its own (sine alterius vi … sentire potestas); the body cannot be created or grow, etc on its own (corpus per se nec gignitur …).

(d) The giving off [1] of the heat [1].

(e) Mark only for length of syllables. Award [1] per line if all correct; no mark otherwise. [15 marks]