

2006 Latin

Standard Grade FGC – Interpretation

Finalised Marking Instructions

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**2006 Standard Grade Latin
Interpretation**

Foundation

1. (a) Catullus and Lesbia were having affair
(possible) the people were jealous/spiteful
reasonable answer eg Lesbia was married

Any 1 1
- (b) Death 1
- (c) They don't want total of kisses to be known
If total known, (spiteful) people could put a curse on them/something bad could
happen (1)
He is referring to superstition

Any 2 2
2. (a) odi et amo 1
- (b) Tortured/excrucior
(possible) confused or cannot understand why/nescio

Any 1 – 2 marks 2
3. (a) a god/King of the gods
(Possible) god of thunder/god famous for affairs

Any 1 1
- (b) She would rather marry no-one but him
Not even if Jupiter should ask her 2
- (c) Her words compared (1) to wind/water (1)
To show that her words are worthless/not permanent/
“just blow away”/“just float away” 2
4. (a) (his girl's (Lesbia's)) pet/sparrow has died 1
- (b) (as) sweet (as honey)
Knew its mistress (as a girl knows her own mother)
Never left her lap
Hopped about
Chirped (to its mistress alone)
Any general point that makes sense eg good-natured, but a max of 1 mark

Any 3 3

- (c) Sad – about death (of sparrow)
His girlfriend is upset
Lesbia loved sparrow/it was Lesbia’s pet
Mention of Underworld

Not so sad – more of a love poem
Light-hearted parts
Tribute to sparrow

Any 2

2

5. About a pet (sparrow/dog)
Idea of death (explained)
Relationship between pet and owner emphasised
Tribute to pet in both
Habits of pet mentioned

Any 2

2

20

General

1. (a) Caught (by soldiers)
Taken to Rome/to master
Condemned to death/to be thrown to the beasts
Any 2 **2**
- (b) Because he had run away (1)
Reasonable answer, eg
Yes, because it was a serious offence
No, because the death sentence was too harsh/he could have shown mercy after three years
Or any reasonable answer which shows evidence of understanding the situation
Any 1 **2**
- (c) because Androclus had helped/healed the lion/taken thorn out of paw/thanking (not "knowing each other") **1**
2. (a) (i) Kill, beat, burn (him) (2 marks for all three; 1 mark for two; 0 for only one) (All correct, but wrong order 1; two correct wrong order 0) **2**
- (ii) Why so timid to rush into the blade?
Why not bold enough to kill?
Why not willing enough to die?
Let them be driven with blows to meet their wounds
Let them take mutual blows on bare and exposed chests
Let men have their throats cut so that something's always happening
NB literal translation not necessary, but essential idea should be there
Any 3 **3**
- (b) (i) Stunned/mind damaged
Frenzied and excited by the blood/thrilled by evil/drinking in horror
Not himself, one of the crowd
Wanting to encourage others to attend/wanting to come back
Shouting hysterically
Any 2 **2**
- (ii) Reasonable answer eg
Yes, because of the excitement
No, because he was determined not to enjoy the show and it seems so sudden
(Yes, because he had an addictive nature from past experience and could have been protesting too much)
Any 1 **1**

3. Minimum of one similarity and one difference, covering both theme and attitude of poet, eg theme of (change in) love/relationships is similar, but Catullus poem is about not trusting a girlfriend's words, Martial's is about moving on from one girl to another. Attitude is different: Catullus is disillusioned, but not "moving on"; Martial sees it as a kind of game and is light-hearted, even unfeeling (2). NB the poets themselves can be included as they are mentioned in the poem (1)
- Reasonable answer eg Lycoris, because she is publicly discarded (1). 3
4. (a) He has to bring his own dinner/food (MUST have this point)
 He has to bring a (pretty) girl/lady/woman (SINGULAR)
 Wine/wit/laughter
 Catullus has no money
- Any 2 2
- (b) Reasonable answer, but should include reference to perfume and to the "all nose" joke and a clear explanation 2
5. (a) Continued to stop her from drinking
 Added threats/insults
 Disturbed the waters/Stirred the mud
 using feet and hands/jumping
- Any 3 3
- (b) Latona became angry
 Used her (divine) powers instead of being humble
 Made them live (forever) in the water
 NB not turned into frogs yet
- Any 2 2
- 25**

Credit

1. (a) Androclus summoned by Caesar/sent to Caesar
Caesar asked him why/questioned by Caesar
The very fierce lion had spared only him (need either “very fierce” OR “only him”) 3
- (b) Reasonable answer should refer to the appropriate text and contain three clear points, but full explanation as to why (in)credible not required eg
incredible that Androclus lived for three years like a beast
credible that he should be found and captured by soldiers 3
2. Reasonable answer should refer to both Gellius and Seneca texts (at least by implication); and should make four clearly explained points for 4 marks: points could be stylistic or to do with the subject matter or author’s attitude etc, eg

Gellius’ story is more interesting because it is so exciting/extraordinary that a fierce lion should not eat Androclus up in the arena, but act like a friendly dog towards him. Seneca, on the other hand, does not really tell a story as such, but is arguing about the bad moral effects on the crowd sitting at the shows (vices creeping up when you are enjoying yourself). This would constitute two points.

NB any references to style must explain why it makes the story more interesting eg Seneca uses a tricolon, without explanation of why interesting, gains 0 marks. 4
3. (a) Describing (the sparrow) going down to the Underworld (MUST HAVE THIS).
There is no return from the Underworld
Not serious, as people did not really believe birds went down to the Underworld
Serious, as it is a poem of mourning about the bird and Underworld is sad
Other reasonably argued point

(EITHER 2 points about description and 1 for “is he serious?” OR vice versa) 3
- (b) Reasonable answer should include both similarity and difference; should mention both poems and should mention both the subject matter and poet’s attitude with regard to each poem. Four points for 4 marks, eg subject matter is similar, as both poems are about pets/animals (1 mark) an extended comparison between the pets and poets’ attitudes for 3 more marks. 4

4. (a) Use of water is for everyone/a public amenity
 Water is not nature's private property, any more than sun or air
 She is begging as a suppliant
 She only wants to relieve her thirst, not wash her limbs
 Her throat is parched/she can hardly speak
 A drink would be nectar to her
 A drink will save her life
 They should be moved by her children's outstretched arms
- Any 5 5
- (b) One argument chosen from the text.
 [A reasonable answer should put forward a clearly explained point, eg the fact that little children may die/be desperate without water makes the last point above most persuasive, as it is terrible for children to suffer. (any simple reason accepted)] 1
- (c) Yes, he describes Latona's words as "blanda" (persuasive) which shows his opinions of Latona's request OR the rhetorical question ("quem...movere") shows this too (1) or other reasonable point based on text
- Yes, the fact that the peasants were not moved by her request implies Ovid's disapproval, given his rhetorical question "quem ... movere", OR the strong terms such as "minas"/"convicia" (threats/insults) imply disapproval too (1). 2
- 25**

[END OF MARKING INSTRUCTIONS]