



2009 Latin

Standard Grade FGC – Interpretation

Finalised Marking Instructions

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Foundation

1. (a) Hate and love (or vice versa) 1
- (b) No 1
- (c) He feels tortured (or some such equivalent term of anguish/unhappiness/suffering) 1
- (d) Any reasonable answer that shows some understanding of the poem eg it is good because it shows his feelings well.
(No mark for yes/no) 1
2. (a) • there is no one she would rather marry/have
• than him/even if Jupiter asked her 2
- (b) King of the gods/a god 1
3. (a) C – His girl’s sparrow is dead. 1
- (b) • It knew her as well as a girl knows her mother.
• It was a mother/daughter relationship. (1 of) 1
- (c) • always stayed on her lap
• hopped about
• chirped (2 of) 2
- (d) • death has taken away sparrow
• death takes away beautiful things
• feels sorry for the sparrow
• his girl is upset/crying
• any other reasonable answer from these lines (2 of) 2
4. (a) naughtier/more charming/more precious (in that order) 3
- (b) has picture made of Issa 1
- (c) picture and Issa very alike 1
5. A – he is given mussel shells, while Ponticus eats oysters
D – he is not treated equally with Ponticus 2
- (If 3 get ticked = one mark, if A and D are ticked. If 4 get ticked, no mark.)

20

General

1. (a) Answer (probably yes) must be backed up by two solid points, based on text.
- Eg excited because
- especially grand scale production
 - unusual/exceptional creatures
 - lions especially fierce/huge
 - one lion in particular looking powerful
 - other reasonable point from lines 1-9. (2 of) **2**
- (b)
- wagging of tail
 - rubbing itself against Androclus
 - licking his hands/legs/him
 - fawning (2 of) **2**
- (c) (i) Nearly dead with fear/almost fainting/losing consciousness/terrified **1**
- (ii) Shock of lion approaching him/shock of lion licking him/thinking he is going to die/any reasonable point based on story (1 of) **1**
- (d)
- well known in Rome/people recognised them
 - Androclus given money
 - lion given flowers
 - people saying this is the lion that hosted the man
 - people saying this is the man that healed the lion (2 of) **2**
2. (a)
- (pure) murder
 - no protection for fighters
 - “hit and be hit” is all that matters (or some such answer)
 - morning shows violent, but nothing to the midday shows (2 of) **2**
- (b) No, with any reasonable back up from text
eg death the only way out/people at side to ensure they fought to the death/
crowd shouting for constant blood. **1**
3. Attitudes to life could be:
- wants to enjoy life
 - does not care what people say
 - any other reasonable point.
- Candidates could gain two marks for two distinct attitudes, with one mark for explanation/reference from text, or one attitude and two references. **3**
4. As in Q3, there could be two attitudes and one reference or vice versa.
Attitude to women could be:
- he does not take them seriously (“here today, gone tomorrow”)
 - he only wants to “use” them
 - any reasonable point. **3**

5.	(a)	(i) Purse is full of cobwebs		1
		(ii) He has no money		1
	(b)	(i) Perfume/ointment		1
		(ii) It has been given by the gods/the scent is so lovely/any reasonable answer	(1 of)	1
6.	(a)	From drinking		1
	(b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • she is thirsty • water is for common usage • nature did not make it private property • it is a public amenity • not wanting to wash in the water/pollute water • only wanting drink/wanting to relieve thirst • she is asking humbly 	(2 of)	2
	(c)	Any reasonable answer, based on Latona's words eg yes, because she is right, the water in the lake is for everyone.		1
				25

Credit

1. (a) Four reasonable points based on crowd behaviour in the text, eg
- most people prefer midday fights because no armour/skill ie more quick deaths
 - fighters are “thrown to their own spectators” who are like the beasts of the morning
 - crowd call for one slaughter after the other (so death is only exit)
 - Seneca says it is like a punishment for crowd to watch such gore
 - actual words of crowd (in translation) as quoted by Seneca (lines 24-29), with brief explanation of why inhumane (one mark per phrase).

4

- (b) Several examples are possible, as long as candidate shows knowledge of what Latin means and justifies answer, ie it is not enough just to say “this is a rhetorical question”. An explanation of effectiveness is also required.

Some examples are:

- *quid ... dicere?* Rhetorical question (what do you think I mean?)/effective because it engages reader or adds variety or other valid point (showing understanding of text)
- *avarior ... luxuriosior?* Effective use of three things (tricolon) to emphasise the dangers of the arena (ie coming back more selfish, more self-seeking, more self-indulgent) or repetition of *-ior* ending to highlight the dangers or rhetorical question
- *mane leonibus ... obiciuntur* neat balance between lions/bears and humans (explained), highlighting that humans behave like beasts
- *sed latrocinium ... hominem* imaginary objector’s comment (explained)/adds variety or gives Seneca chance to answer and make another point

2 examples, 2 explanations

4

If a candidate only discusses at least two relevant techniques without reference = 1 mark.

2. In their answer, candidates should show understanding of what Augustine is saying in these lines about the effect the crowd had on Alypius and make three valid points to show whether they are convinced or not, eg
- convinced that the noise of the huge, excited crowd would make him open his eyes, “a great roar from the spectators hit him”
 - not convinced that the damage to Alypius’ brain was greater than the wounds to the gladiator, as a fallen gladiator could be very seriously hurt, while Alypius could easily recover/or convinced by the power of the language to understand just how morally damaging the effects of the crowd could be
 - convinced that Alypius would become “one of the mob” so easily because humans react like this to those around them, especially with the “thrill” and “wild frenzy”/or not convinced as, if he was that determined not to “get involved in such horrors”, could he not have held on a little longer?

3

3. (a) • he needs saving from illness
 • he is at death's door (line 6)
 • plague
 • a numbness
 • disease
 • he prays to be well again (2 of) 2

Correct Latin references are acceptable without translation.

- (b) Candidates should assess whether he has succeeded or not by looking at what is said and/or in what way it is said. The following are possible examples of what should be used as basis of answer:

- repetition of *difficile est* in lines 1-2
- repetition of phrases telling himself he must do it (lines 2-4)
- *sive ... pote* (line 4) illogical, showing confused state of mind
- calling on gods to help him
- alliteration of *pestem perniciemque* to highlight how his love has changed to disease
- does not even look for her to love him now, only end of his disease
- other reasonable points

(1 mark per point. Good development – one further mark. Points should be spread from poem as a whole, ie max 3 marks if answer only from lines 1-4.) 4

4. Candidates must include examples from the poem and give a reason each time as to why this shows Publius would be pleased/not pleased. Answer should come from poem as a whole, so max of 2 marks if answer is from one section only, eg lines 1-5. Either three reasons explained or two reasons with one reason further developed to get the third point.

Examples of what points could be included in answer: reference to compliments at beginning/description of some of Issa's behaviour in middle/painting of Issa at end. 3

5. (a) • persisted in stopping her from drinking
 • added threats
 • added insults
 • disturbed the lake
 • jumped about to make it muddy/spoil water (3 of) 3

- (b) Any reasonable example with explanation, eg
- rhetorical question (line 53) "who would not have been moved ..." which involves reader/adds variety instead of a statement
 - alliteration of *perstant prohibere* which highlights the fact that they still refused to let her drink
 - alliteration of *l* and *m* to suggest the muddy sounds (lines 57-58)
 - description of the change in Latona's attitude and why this is effective
 - actual words of Latona quoted ("Live in that pond forever!") to make it more dramatic and effective.

(one example, one explanation) 2

25

[END OF MARKING INSTRUCTIONS]