



2012 Latin

Advanced Higher Interpretation

Finalised Marking Instructions

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SECTION A – CICERO AND LETTER-WRITING

Marks

1. (a) Cato scarcely got off with his life
determined to prosecute Gabinius for bribery
praetors refused to admit anyone in their presence
mounted *rostra* in public meeting
called Pompey an “unofficial dictator”
any other valid point
- Award one mark for each of four valid points** 4
- He believes the republic is being completely destroyed 1
- (b) Clodius
Cicero fears prosecution for his execution of the Catilinarian conspirators
He fears violence
The penalty would be exile
He hopes the whole of Italy will support him
He hopes to resist with the help of friends and even strangers
He hopes for financial support
Any other valid point
- Award one mark for each of two hopes and two fears** 5
- (c) He left Rome without a fight 1
- His wife (Terentia), his daughter (Tullia), his son (Marcus) separated from Cicero (exiled) 1
- “Very unhappy”
 - “so much distress”
 - Terentia removed forceably from a safe place
 - “in tears”
 - “mourning”
 - “ruined”
 - “impoverished!”
 - “frail health”
 - House demolished/homeless
- Award one mark for each of three valid points** 3

2. (a) blunt summary of events
 very short sentences
 four dates in February given in quick succession
 list of events timetabled then postponed then rescheduled
 names of public figures given in quick succession
 any other valid point
- Award one mark for each of two valid points 2**
- (b) (i) stood up to speak but opposing side shouted
 not only shouts but abuse/insults
 hindered but not deterred
 continued to speak at length
 Pompey triumphed and won silence/Clodius couldn't carry on
- Award one mark for each of three valid points 3**
- (ii) Clodia's promiscuity 1
 charges of incest 1
- (c) Milo: defended by Cicero later for killing Clodius 1
- Clodius: enmity after Cicero's evidence on *Bona Dea* trial drove Cicero into exile
 killed by Milo
 supported Caesar (Cicero's enemy) in the Triumvirate
 wife went on to marry Mark Antony (Cicero's enemy)
 any other valid point
- Award one mark for each of three valid points about Clodius 3**
- (d) trusts his advice/warnings("you predicted...")
 praises brother's patience, courage, devotion, charm which have caused Cicero to be restored
 has rented out his brother's house
 hopes brother will move into own house soon
 reminds brother he hasn't had a letter from him for a while
 anxious to hear how he is
 wants to know how he is amusing himself
 wants to see him as soon as possible
 concerned about brother's health
- Award one mark for each of four valid points 4**

3. (a) general overview of letters 10, 29, 30 and 33 including specific evidence from the texts and conclusions drawn

Award up to three marks to each of the three authors

If only two authors discussed, award maximum six marks

Seneca is closest to the common perception with bloodshed and violence portrayed. Cicero, whilst expressing strong approval and moving on to political consequences, does not dwell on the violence. Pliny and Trajan are much more detached and non-pro-active.

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- (b) Cicero not shocked by violence....political context
Seneca horrified by the violence....philosophical context
Pliny trying to avoid violence but conscientious and possibly reluctant to act on own initiative (relationship with Trajan who appears equally humane and patient)...political context

Award up to two marks for discussion of each of the three authors which must include reference to the text

If only two authors discussed, award maximum four marks

6

4. (a) Must deal with “how accurate” question, giving “upper class” details but off-setting them with “lives of ordinary people” issues
Must make reference to the text
Must refer to all three authors
If only one author covered, **award maximum 8/17**
If only two authors covered, **award maximum 12/17**
For effective structure, award up the three marks

20

- (b) Must cover **both** parts of the question
The issue of “greatest interest” can be contained within comment on each author or raised as a separate section near/as the conclusion
Must make reference to the text
Must refer to all three authors
If only one author covered, **award maximum 8/17**
If only two authors covered, **award maximum 12/17**
For effective structure, award up to three marks

20

Total 65

(Scaled to 100)

SECTION B – OVID AND LATIN LOVE-POETRY

	Marks
1. (a) dinner party (1); Ovid, his mistress (1); her husband/lover(1)	3
(b) The girl from Atrax/Hippodamia (1) marrying Pirithous (1) Wedding disrupted by men of double form/Centaurs If mythological characters can react violently out of frustration, so can a mortal man like himself/any other valid point	2 1 1
(c) He doesn't trust her to listen image of the girl letting his words be carried off by the winds	1 1
(d) touch cheeks with thumb touch earlobe turn ring around	1 1 1
(e) Ovid will declare himself her lover (not a threat if said to another lover) The reference to the disruption of Hippodamia and Pirithous' wedding might be taken as a parallel situation the <i>anulus</i> could be a wedding ring she has to leave with the man he locks her in the house; he enjoys kissing "under licence" any other valid point	1 1 1 1 1 1
Award one mark for each of three of these examples	3
2. (a) addresses doorkeeper (1) previously door or doorstep (1) to add a new character/for humour/to add interest/to allow the situation the slave having a girlfriend whereas he can't/any other valid answer (1) chorus (1) repeated at regular intervals throughout the poem (1) gives structure/encourages the reader to join in/adds movement/any other valid answer (1)	6
(b) Ovid: name Dipsas; verbal abuse, "bitch", "snake", "hag", plays with her name; joke about "pink horses"(elephants), Effect on reader, humour or any other valid answer Horace: Lyce old, ugly, drinks to pretend to herself she is young and pretty effect on reader: sympathy/horror/humour/other valid answer	1 1 1
More memorable description? Either with a reason	2
(c) Ovid: wine frees him from fear (of being in love) Realistic? Yes or no, with valid reason Propertius: comes home drunk, can't keep hands off mistress; upsets her Realistic? Yes or no, with valid reason	1 1 2 1

3. (a) has dyed her hair and it has fallen out 1
not charmed herbs of a rival 1
not a witch washing her in Thessalian water 1
not the curse of a jealous tongue 1
- (b) lines 1-5: how many kisses would be enough
lines 6-15: as many as grains of sand in an exotic place
lines 16-22: as many as stars in sky watching over lovers
lines 23-27: as many as these (uncountable) would be enough 2
conclusion: lack of knowledge of precise number would prevent jealous
rivals harming them (superstition incorporated for humour) 2
comment on how effective with valid reason 1
- (c) calls bones from pyres
sends shades back to the underworld with milk
replaces summer skies with snow
can control Hecate's hounds
can cast spell to make husband not believe what he sees (Ovid with
mistress)
killed black animal for god of underworld
cleansed poet with fire
- Award one mark for each of three of these examples and one mark
for a comment on the intended effect of each of the three 6**

4. (a) Must cover **both** parts of the question
Must make reference to the text
Must refer to (at least) three poets
If only one poet covered, **award maximum, 8/17**
If only two poets covered, **award maximum 12/17**
For effective structure, award up to three marks 20

Candidates might include some of the following qualities, making reference to the text:

“lovable” qualities of the poet – devotion, dedication, commitment, adoration of mistress, public declaration of love, swearing eternal fidelity, obedience, stamina, courage, tolerance of rejection, self-deprecation, sense of humour, cheekiness, generosity, romance, sensuality, physicality, charm, ingenuity, imagination, ability to flatter convincingly, appreciation of beauty, capacity for jealousy, anti-establishment attitude, preference for simple, homely life (Tibullus).

“unlovable” qualities of the poet – insincerity, deceitfulness, lying, cheating, philandering, hypocrisy, selfishness, self-obsession, self-pitying, anger, jealousy, violence, verbal cruelty, maliciousness, bitterness, sarcasm, callousness, vulgarity, drunkenness.

“lovable” qualities of the mistress – physical beauty, seductive powers, elegance, grace, sweetness, fragility, musicality (Cynthia and Chloe).

“unlovable” qualities of the mistress – selfishness, self-obsession, vanity, greed, materialism, opportunism, exploitation, manipulation, promiscuity, secretiveness because of adultery, lack of commitment, fickleness, untrustworthiness, cunning calculation, coldness, lack of appreciation of being the poet's muse, anger, impatience, jealousy, sadism.

- (b) Must cover at least **four** nature components of the question
 Not necessary to cover four for each author
 If only one component covered, **award maximum 4/17**
 If only two components covered, **award maximum 8/17**
 If only three components covered, **award maximum 11/17**
 Must make reference to the text
 Must refer to (at least) three poets
 If only one poet covered, **award maximum 8/17**
 If only two poets covered, **award maximum 12/17**
 Must say which of the three poets is most successful
 Must give reason/s for choice
For effective structure, award up to three marks

20

Candidates might include some of the following 'nature' components, making reference to the text:

landscapes –

Ovid 1 "*in silvis ... iugosis*", "*Heliconia tempe*"; Ovid 2 "*Gangetide terra*"; Ovid 3 "*meus ... campus*"; Ovid 4 "*nec mihi silva domus*"; Ovid 5 "*quale fere silvae lumen habere solent*"; Ovid 7 "Ajax ... ran amok through the meadows"; "Arcadian hills"; Ovid 9 "*ibit in adversos montes*"; Ovid 13 "*in viridi gramine*", "*clivosae madidis in vallibus Idae*", "*cedrus*"; Ovid 15 "India's dawnlands", "dark ilex ... moist earth ...", "woodland haven"; Catullus 22 desert; Catullus 23 the Alps, the crushed flower; Propertius 29 Parthenian caverns, Arcadia's rocks; Propertius 30 lonely grottoes, arbutus, beach pebbles; Propertius 31 Apidanus' sward; Propertius 33 Sicily's rocks; Propertius 36 freezing rock, fruit-bearing Anio, the ivy on the tomb; Tibullus 37 vines, fruit trees, ploughed earth, apple orchard, trees; Tibullus 39 stone on a frozen mountain, cliff; Horace 40 grotto; Horace 42 pathless mountains; Horace 43 dead leaves, myrtle and ivy; Horace 45 Icarus' cliffs; Horace 47 snow on ground, courtyard trees.

seascapes (and other water images)

Ovid 7 the skin of the sea; Ovid 8 rivers run uphill, swift-gliding river; Ovid 9 "*duplicata flumina*"; Ovid 12 seamen out in deep water; Catullus 23 Indian Ocean, Nile, Middle Sea, seas of ultimate Britons, Rhine; Catullus 25 running water; Propertius 31 lonely beach, Andromeda freed ... from the rocks; Propertius 35 Carpathian waves; Propertius 36 Lethe's water, ugly Stream, host rows on the flood; Tibullus 37 madness of the sea; Tibullus 38 water's drowsy murmuring, turning rapid streams, Venus ... of the raging sea; Tibullus 39 pounded... by breakers of ocean, Red Sea's ... shell; Horace 40 rough seas; Horace 44 Myrtale ... more stormy than Adriatic waves; Horace 45 downstream in the Tiber; Horace 46 bad tempered as Adriatic; Horace 44 Myrtale compared to the sea; Horace 47 the distant Don.

sky

Ovid 8 day overcast with cloud, moon turned bloody, blood dripped from the stars; Ovid 6 *pervigil in mediae sidera noctis*, Lucifer; Ovid 9 *apta ... sidera*; Ovid 12 stars not vanish, blinding cloud, the Moon, the sun rose; Ovid 20 sun wheeling back; Catullus 22 stars; Catullus 27 cry to the moon; Propertius 29 lure the moon from heaven, draw the stars with spells; Propertius 31 moon fleeting past the open shutters, the officious moon, gentle beams, the stars are put out; Propertius 33 full stars; Tibullus 37 dog star; Tibullus 38 drawing stars from the sky, drives the clouds, hides summer skies, calls snow, clear moonlight; Tibullus 39 sun's course, nature of the moon; Horace 43 moonless night; Horace 45 insensate stars

Weather

Ovid 4 *Euris ... Notis*; Ovid 5 "*qualia sublucent fugiente crepuscula Phoebos*"; Ovid poem 5 *aestus*; Ovid 6 "*madentia rore*"; Ovid 7 cruel sirocco, a breeze in the poplar-leaves, rippling across a reed bed, ruffling catspaws, like drops from melting snow; Ovid 9 "*congestas ...nives*", "*tumidos ... Euros*"; Ovid 12 frost, hurricane crush your axel; Ovid 15 stormy sirocco; Ovid 17 warm siroccos; Ovid 20 the winds of Aeolus; Propertius 29 bitter nights; Propertius 33 icy breezes, dawn's frost, zephyrs of night; Propertius 35 the wind will waft me, dark clouds, north wind; Propertius 36 breeze to fan my pyre; Tibullus 37 unbending gales, wintry Auster, unsmiling rain; Tibullus 38 showers lash, chills of winter night, soaking showers; Tibullus 39 whirlwind, raging gales; Horace 40 black gales, the breeze deceives; Horace 43 rising wind a bacchante; Horace 45 East-Wind, West-Wind, chilly nights; Horace 47 snow.

Birds

Ovid 2 "*columbas*"; Ovid 8 flapping ... like an owl ; Ovid 11 "*raucis bubonibus*"; Ovid 12 liquid bird song; Ovid 15 parrot, nightingale, turtle-dove, quails, vultures, kites, jackdaws, raven, fowls' heaven, swans, peacock, amorous doves; Ovid 20 birds of ill omens; Catullus 21 sparrow; Propertius 30 birds sing sweeter; Propertius 33 dawn chorus; Tibullus 37 sickle to terrify the birds; Horace 48 snow.

Animals

Ovid 2 *boves, equus, tigris*; Ovid 4 “*nec equo mea membra
cohaerent*”; Ovid 8 snake, pink horses, mare in heat, wolves ... raid
flocks; Ovid 11 “*Corsica ... apis*”; Ovid 12 horses fall headlong through
... clouds, weary oxen, horses of the night; Ovid 13 *aranea*; Ovid 16
long-eared ass; Ovid 18 horses and racetrack imagery; Ovid 20 Scylla’s
dogs, Cerberus, Pegasus, Calliope ... she-bear, Philomela...
nightingale, Jupiter ... ocean bull, teeth of the dragon, oxen; Propertius
29 wild hirsute beasts; Propertius 31 Inachus’ daughter’s horns;
Propertius 35 bull, ewe; Propertius 36 vipers, Cerberus growls; Tibullus
37 heifer, bullocks, lamb, oxen, wolves, spare my flocks, goat, horses;
Tibullus 38 swift horse, yoke pair, dusky beast fell, feed my flock;
Tibullus 39 hippomane that drips, dye ...sheep in... purple, dogs don’t
bark; Horace 42 fawn, tiger, lion, green lizard; Horace 43 mares.;
Horace 44 she-goats, Apulian wolves; Horace 45 horse on the field of
Mars ; Horace 47 Moorish snakes.

Total 65

(Scaled to 100)

[END OF MARKING INSTRUCTIONS]