



**2012 Latin**

**Higher Interpretation**

**Finalised Marking Instructions**

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**2012 Higher Latin  
Interpretation – Verse**

**Virgil**

1. Comments on the description might include:

- fierce with frenzy
- the “hundred voices” of the reply of the Sibyl
- heralding the coming of Apollo “The god, behold the god!”
- physical changes from possession by Apollo
  - face and colouring changed
  - hair became dishevelled
  - breast heaved and heart pounded
  - stature grows
  - voice no longer human

**Max 2 for description only with no comments**

**(any 3)**

**max 3 marks**

2. (a) Aeneas’ reaction:

- he is alarmed/fearful/in a panic **1 mark**
- he grabs at his sword **1 mark**
- he prepares to rush at the monsters **1 mark**
- he wants to protect himself (and Sibyl) **1 mark**
- he would have drawn his sword **1 mark**
- any other reasonable response **1 mark**

Sibyl being helpful:

Yes

- she reassures him the creatures lack substance/  
ghosts/thin lives/shades **1 mark**
- so attacking them would be useless **1 mark**

No

- he would soon find out the creatures lacked  
substance **1 mark**

Candidates must answer both parts of question for 4 marks.

**max 4 marks**

(b) *– – / – u u / – u u / u u / – u u / – –*  
et ni docta comes tenues sine corpore vitas

*– u u / u u / u u / u u / – –*  
adoneat volitare cava sub imagine formae

**max 3 marks**

(c) The dactyls/short vowels suit the idea of the flitting around of the ghosts/their quickness – or any other reasonable response.

No mark can be given to candidates whose answer is inconsistent with the scansion.

Candidates can refer to dactyls without using proper name.

**max 1 mark**

3. (a) He asks Aeneas:
- (to return to Velia) to bury his corpse or **1 mark**
  - to travel with him across the river unburied **1 mark**
  - to snatch him away from these evils **1 mark**
- max 2 marks**
- (b)
- the tone is respectful/pleading/desperate **1 mark**
  - he is trying to create sympathy **1 mark**
  - he uses the respectful title – “leader, son of Anchises” **1 mark**
  - he claims his main concern, when he was in the water, was that Aeneas’ ship would be lacking a helmsman and steering equipment **1 mark**
  - he mentions Aeneas’ father and son in his appeal, whom he knows Aeneas greatly respects **1 mark**
  - he refers to Aeneas as “the undefeated one”/uses flattery **1 mark**
  - he is convinced Aeneas must have the favour/ support of the gods **1 mark**
  - he tells Aeneas he is lying unburied **1 mark**
  - he tells Aeneas he is in a miserable situation **1 mark**
  - any other valid comment **1 mark**
- max 5 marks**
- 4 (a)
- he had only heard rumours of her death **1 mark**
  - she is someone he loved/he still loves her **1 mark**
  - he was not expecting to see her there **1 mark**
  - he felt guilty/responsible for her death **1 mark**
  - he sees her injury **1 mark**
  - he is not sure it is Dido **1 mark**
- (any 2)  
**max 2 marks**
- (b)
- her gruesome appearance “*recens a vulnere*” **1 mark**
  - he speaks to her with love “*dulcique adfatus amore est*” **1 mark**
  - he asks her if he had contributed to her death **1 mark**
  - Virgil uses a simile (to underline Aeneas’ difficulty in positively identifying her) **1 mark**
  - Aeneas refers to her as “*infelix*” **1 mark**
  - he makes a strong oath to swear that he left her unwillingly **1 mark**
  - emphatic position of “*invitus*” **1 mark**
  - he is weeping **1 mark**
  - any other reasonable response and reference **1 mark**
- max 4 marks**

5. (a) 1 mark for good introduction  
1 mark for good conclusion  
1 mark for valid point  
2-3 marks for extended comment

Maximum of 5 marks to be awarded for answers based exclusively on Passage 4 or Passage 5.

**Mention could be made of Aeneas' admirable qualities:**

**eg**

- working along side his men (at funeral)
- his strong religious feelings
- his brave request to enter Underworld
- successfully completing the two conditions for entering Underworld
- carefully arranging Misenus' funeral
- passing the monsters at the entrance of the Underworld
- pitying the souls of the dead
- his attempts at reconciliation with Dido
- his piety

**Possible less than admirable qualities:**

- being distracted by the doors at the temple of Apollo
- despondency at having to fulfil Sibyl's conditions before entering the Underworld
- wanting to lash out in panic at the monsters at the entrance
- letting Sibyl do all the talking with Palinurus and Charon
- too hastily concludes Apollo has misled him
- insensitive treatment of Dido
- 

**1 mark for quality**

**1 mark for reference**

**max 10 marks**

- (b) 1 mark for good introduction  
1 mark for good conclusion  
1 mark for a valid point  
2-3 marks for extended comment

Maximum of 5 marks to be awarded for answers based exclusively on Passage 4.

The Sibyl:

- is sharp/critical, eg she reprimands the Trojans for wasting time gazing at the temple doors
- is strange/mysterious/unpredictable, eg her crazed behaviour when possessed in giving prophecies
- is stern/commanding, eg her dealings with Charon and Palinurus
- is compassionate, eg softens her harsh attitude towards Palinurus
- has an air of calm, eg when dealing with Charon
- is knowledgeable (“*docta*”) about the Underworld, eg she can advise Aeneas not to attack the shades and can explain the criteria by which the souls can cross the Styx
- any other point with reference to support it.

Charon:

- is rough in appearance, eg the unkempt white hair on his chin
- is forbidding in appearance, eg his eyes staring with flame
- is old but strong, eg old age being “green and fresh”
- is hostile in manner, eg telling Aeneas and Sibyl to stop right there
- is proud, eg refers to “my/our rivers”
- is wary, eg Aeneas’ sword reminded him of bad experiences with other heroes
- is obedient to other gods, eg he becomes fully co-operative on sight of the golden bough
- bombastic/comic

Cerberus:

- is huge, eg “*immania terga*”, “*immanis*”
- is scary, eg three hungry throats, necks bristling with snakes, three throated barking
- is ultimately not too much of a challenge, eg his immediate pacification by the Sibyl’s throwing of the cake.
- His necks bristling with snakes
- Mad with hunger
- He needs to be drugged to get past safely

**If only 2 characters are considered, max 8 marks**  
**If only 1 character, max 5 marks**

**max 10 marks**

**Total = 34 marks**

**2012 Higher Latin  
Interpretation – Verse**

**Plautus, *Rudens***

1.     • in Rome there should be respect by slave for master     **1 mark**  
       • Sceparnio is cheeky/rude towards Plesidippus     **1 mark**  
       • joke about roof having more holes than a sieve     **1 mark**  
       • joke about whether Plesidippus is male or female     **1 mark**  
       • joke that the gods punish chattering slaves     **1 mark**  
       • suggestion that Plesidippus is planning a robbery     **1 mark**  
       • other reasonable response.     **1 mark**
- max 3 marks**
- 2     **(a)**     • Labrax and Charmides are trying to recover from their shipwreck     **1 mark**  
              • Labrax is envious of the bullrush because it is always dry     **1 mark**  
              • Charmides' speech shudders with the cold     **1 mark**  
              • Labrax and Charmides complain of the lack of comfort in the bathing experience that Neptune offers: a cold bath and cold and salty drinks     **1 mark**  
              • Labrax envies a duck (dry) and Charmides a blacksmith (warm)     **1 mark**  
              • Labrax's teeth chatter like a bogeyman at a fair     **1 mark**  
              • Any other valid point     **1 mark**
- max 3 marks**
- (b)**     • Labrax would like to be as dry as a bullrush ('*o scirpe, scirpe, laudo fortunas tuas*')     **1 mark**  
              • Charmides feels like a soldier in training for the army he is shivering so much ('*equidem me ad velitationem exerceo ...*')     **1 mark**  
              • Labrax accuses Neptune of being a cold bath attendant, leaving him freezing cold ('*Neptune, es balineator frigidus ... algeo*')     **1 mark**  
              • Labrax envies iron workers sitting next to a fire ('*ut fortunati sunt fabri ferrarii ... semper calent*')     **1 mark**  
              • Charmides would like to be a duck, dry as soon as they get out of the water ('*utinam fortuna nunc anetina uterer ...*')     **1 mark**  
              • Labrax could be a sideshow attraction at some fair, gnashing his teeth ('*ad ludos ... crepito dentibus*')     **1 mark**  
              • if only Neptune served hot dinners.     **1 mark**
- max 5 marks**
- (c)**     • some jokes are timeless and Roman humour can still be appreciated     **1 mark**  
              • some Latin jokes are based on word play that gets lost in translation     **1 mark**  
              • some jokes have Roman references that modern audiences might not know     **1 mark**  
              • any other valid point     **1 mark**
- max 2 marks**

3. • Sceparnio's cheeky response to Labrax's questions **1 mark**  
 • Charmides' lack of interest in Labrax's girls **1 mark**  
 • Sceparnio's refusal to offer a place for Charmides to stay and tells him to sleep on ground **1 mark**  
 • but he does lend him his blanket **1 mark**  
 • Charmides would like to see Labrax jump into an execution pit **1 mark**  
 • any other relevant point. **1 mark**
- max 3 marks**
4. (a) • he will defend them (*tutabor*) **1 mark**  
 • he describes the altar as a camp (*aram ... castris*) **1 mark**  
 • he will get military support from Venus (*praesidio Veneris*) **1 mark**  
 • he will make a stand against the pimp (*lenonis contra incedam*) **1 mark**  
 • he will defend girls like walls/ramparts (*moenia*) **1 mark**
- max 3 marks**
- (b) • she is a good person/religious **1 mark**  
 • she has faith in Venus **1 mark**  
 • she believes in the power of prayer **1 mark**  
 • she wants justice done ie evil men get punished **1 mark**  
 • she respects shrines and altars **1 mark**  
 • she is religious and god-fearing **1 mark**  
 • any other valid comment. **1 mark**
- max 3 marks**
- (c) • Venus was born in a shell **1 mark**  
 • the girls are like shells washed up on shore **1 mark**  
 • any other valid comment **1 mark**
- max 2 marks**

5. (a) 1 mark for good introduction  
1 mark for good conclusion  
1 mark for valid point  
2-3 marks for extended comment

Maximum of 5 marks to be awarded for answers based exclusively on Passage 6 or Passage 7.

**Some serious themes might include:**

- in the Prologue, Arcturus' advice to live an honest life to avoid the wrath of the gods
- trafficking of women is a serious issue
- forcing free women like Palaestra into slavery is a serious issue
- Labrax's attack on the temple and the priestess shows a lack of religious respect
- Labrax's attack on the girls in the temple indicates violence towards women.
- be honest in financial matters, unlike Labrax

These themes then have to be examined in a modern context

**max 10 marks**

- (b) 1 mark for good introduction  
1 mark for good conclusion  
1 mark for valid point  
2-3 marks for extended comment

Maximum of 5 marks to be awarded for answers based exclusively on Passage 6 or Passage 7.

**Candidates need to consider Sceparnio and Trachalio**

In addition they may wish to consider Ampelisca and Palaestra

Comment (with supporting quotes where appropriate) on:

- if/how slaves entertain us and win our interest
- if the slaves do or do not gain our sympathy.

**max 10 marks**

**Total = 34 marks**





3. (a)
- huge **1 mark**
  - made of rock **1 mark**
  - very deep **1 mark**
  - impossible to escape from **1 mark**
  - very well guarded **1 mark**
  - completely closed in **1 mark**
- max 3 marks**
- (b)
- prisoner was a fake not a real pirate **1 mark**
  - Verres had already put other pirates and Roman citizens in the quarries who would spot the fake **1 mark**
  - many others would also go looking for the pirate chief in the quarries and spot the fake **1 mark**
  - it was the obvious place for the prisoner so Verres did not dare to use it in case he was rescued **1 mark**
  - fake might not be willing to be put in quarries **1 mark**
  - any other valid comment. **1 mark**
- max 2 marks**
4. (a)
- substituted Roman citizens, who had been put in prison previously **1 mark**
  - used Sertorian soldiers to make up the numbers **1 mark**
  - substituted those who were in prison previously on charges of being willing collaborators with pirates **1 mark**
  - had the heads of Roman citizens covered on way to execution to avoid detection. **1 mark**
  - they were rushed to their executions **1 mark**
- max 3 marks**
- (b)
- *"iste homo nefarius"* ("that wicked man") – sneering reference to Verres **2 marks**
  - *"ad necem rapiabantur"* ("they were rushed to their death") – emotive language **2 marks**
  - *"acerbissima morte/crudelissimo cruciatu/indignissima morte"* ("most bitter death/cruellest torture/most undeserved death") – use of superlatives **2 marks**
  - *"etiam vita deficiat"* ("in fact, should life fail me") – exaggerated emotive language **2 marks**
  - *"crudelissimo cruciatu/cum ... coepero/capitibus ... carcere/civis/carcerem/coniecerat"* (cruellest torture/when I shall have begun/heads ... prison/citizens/prison/he had thrown") – harsh alliteration of "c" **2 marks**
  - *"cives Romani/civibus Romanis/civium Romanorum"* ("Roman citizens") – repetition of Roman citizens **2 marks**
  - any other reasonable example and explanation. **2 marks**
- max 6 marks**

5. (a) 1 mark for a good introduction  
1 mark for a good conclusion  
1 mark for valid comment  
2-3 marks for extended comment

Maximum of 5 marks to be awarded for answers based exclusively on Passages 1 and 2 or on Passage 3.

**Personal faults in Verres' character could include:**

- laziness
- overfondness of luxury
- greed
- lust
- heavy drinking
- partying lifestyle
- neglecting duties
- allowing others to manipulate him eg Chelidon, Mamertini, pirates
- no respect for human rights
- cruelty
- no regard for public opinion
- buying friendship with gifts
- dishonesty
- any other valid comment.

**Ways in which these faults prevented Verres from doing his job properly:**

- failure to monitor the province properly/check on slaves
- failure to administer the law courts properly
- failure to deal with the pirates properly
- failure to maintain the fleet properly
- he brought Rome into disrepute
- any other valid comment.

**max 10 mark**

- (b) 1 mark for a good introduction  
1 mark for a good conclusion  
1 mark for valid comment  
2-3 marks for extended comment

Maximum of 5 marks to be awarded for answers based exclusively on Passages 1 and 2 or on Passage 3.

**Cicero's hard evidence, eg:**

- Cicero referring to witnesses under oath saying how Verres conducted his legal business
- depositions from communities to back up claims of how Verres mismanaged naval expenses
- capture of the pirate ship
- execution of innocent Roman citizens in front of witnesses
- any other argument felt to be strong by the candidate with justification

**What Cicero does to hide his lack of evidence:**

- irrelevant evidence – Verres as a young man, his early military career, his period of office as Praetor of Rome
- possible embellishment of Verres' routine behaviour in passage 1
- Cicero admitting to guesswork about Verres receiving a bribe to free the pirate chief
- there was no proof that the pirate prisoner was a fake
- address to jury on motives for location for keeping prisoner dramatic but not necessarily well reasoned
- any other argument felt to be weak by the candidate with justification.

**max 10 mark**

**Total = 34 marks**

[END OF MARKING INSTRUCTIONS]