



2013 Latin

**Standard Grade Foundation/General/Credit
Interpretation**

Finalised Marking Instructions

© Scottish Qualifications Authority 2013

The information in this publication may be reproduced to support SQA qualifications only on a non-commercial basis. If it is to be used for any other purposes written permission must be obtained from SQA's NQ Assessment team.

Where the publication includes materials from sources other than SQA (secondary copyright), this material should only be reproduced for the purposes of examination or assessment. If it needs to be reproduced for any other purpose it is the centre's responsibility to obtain the necessary copyright clearance. SQA's NQ Assessment team may be able to direct you to the secondary sources.

These Marking Instructions have been prepared by Examination Teams for use by SQA Appointed Markers when marking External Course Assessments. This publication must not be reproduced for commercial or trade purposes.

Part One: General Marking Principles for Latin SG Foundation/General/Credit

This information is provided to help you understand the general principles you must apply when marking candidate responses to questions in this Paper. These principles must be read in conjunction with the specific Marking Instructions for each question.

- (a) Marks for each candidate response must always be assigned in line with these general marking principles and the specific Marking Instructions for the relevant question. If a specific candidate response does not seem to be covered by either the principles or detailed Marking Instructions, and you are uncertain how to assess it, you must seek guidance from your Team Leader/Principal Assessor.
- (b) Marking should always be positive ie, marks should be awarded for what is correct and not deducted for errors or omissions.

GENERAL MARKING ADVICE: Latin SG Foundation/General/Credit

The marking schemes are written to assist in determining the “minimal acceptable answer” rather than listing every possible correct and incorrect answer. The following notes are offered to support Markers in making judgements on candidates’ evidence, and apply to marking both end of unit assessments and course assessments.

(Upper Level Script Mark: F/G) National Qualifications 2013 Examination

Latin Standard Grade Interpretation

Where a candidate has submitted scripts at both *Foundation* and *General* Levels, you **must** mark the **General** Level script first, record the mark awarded on the Mark Sheet and proceed as follows:

Where the mark is **15** or above,

do not mark the Foundation script but enter the code **777** in the box provided in the top right corner of the front cover of the question/answer book and on the Mark Sheet in place of a mark for that level.

Where the mark is below **15**

mark the Foundation script and enter the mark in the box provided in the top right corner of the front cover of the question/answer book and on the Mark Sheet.

Notes:

- *Please note that payment will **not** be made for any scripts unnecessarily marked.*
- *No entry must be made on the Mark Sheet in respect of a level not attempted by the candidate.*
- *When you return the scripts to the envelopes, please ensure that the order agrees with that of the Mark Sheet and, where there is more than one submission for a candidate, these are placed one inside the other.*

**(Upper Level Script Mark: G/C)
National Qualifications 2013 Examination**

Latin Standard Grade Interpretation

Where a candidate has submitted scripts at both *General* and *Credit* Levels, you **must** mark the **Credit** Level script first, record the mark awarded on the Mark Sheet and proceed as follows:

Where the mark is **15** or above,

do not mark the General script but enter the code **777** in the box provided in the top right corner of the front cover of the question/answer book and on the Mark Sheet in place of a mark for that level.

Where the mark is below **15**

mark the General script and enter the mark in the box provided in the top right corner of the front cover of the question/answer book and on the Mark Sheet.

Notes:

- *Please note that payment will **not** be made for any scripts unnecessarily marked.*
- *No entry must be made on the Mark Sheet in respect of a level not attempted by the candidate.*
- *When you return the scripts to the envelopes, please ensure that the order agrees with that of the Mark Sheet and, where there is more than one submission for a candidate, these are placed one inside the other.*

Part Two: Marking Instructions for each Question

Foundation

- 1 a** One of:
- those who criticise are worthless
 - they should be ignored
 - any other equivalent point
- 1**
- 1 b** A – life is short and after death there is nothing
- 1**
- 1 c** One of:
- to stop people knowing exact number
 - to stop people knowing how many kisses they have had
 - to stop people from harming them
 - to stop spiteful people from putting the screws on them
- 1**
- 1 d** Any reasonable answer that shows some understanding of the poem; eg
- happy because they have lots of kisses/live it up
 - not happy because people are criticising/wanting to harm them
- 1**
- 2 a** Two of:
- love
 - hate
 - confusion/helplessness
 - pain/torture
- 2**
- 2 b** Any reasonable answer that shows some understanding of the poem; eg
- happy because he loves her (despite contrary feelings too)
 - not happy because of hate/helplessness/pain
- 1**
- 3 a** Catullus
- 1**
- 3 b** Not likely, as Jupiter is a god/does not exist
- 1**
- 3 c** Two of:
- a woman's words are worthless (or some equivalent)
 - they should be written in the wind
 - they should be written in the water
- 2**

- 4 a Lycoris, Glycera and Martial/poet/lover 1
- 4 b Yes 1
- 4 c Candidates could express two points about Martial's attitude and say nothing about Catullus' attitude, if it is implied there is a difference. Any reasonable answer acceptable; eg
- Martial sees love as changeable
 - Martial is light-hearted about love
 - Martial just uses women
 - Catullus is intense about love
 - Catullus looks for faithfulness
- 2
- 5 a A – Issa is naughtier than Catullus' sparrow
D – Issa is Publius' pet dog 2
- 5 b Two of:
- you would think she talked
 - she could feel happiness/sadness
 - she could snuggle into your neck
 - she makes no sound when asleep
 - she would "ask" to go to the toilet
 - she is house-trained
- 2
- 5 c No, as you could tell the difference between a real dog and a painting beside it. Yes, because the painting is very life-like. However, any reasonable answer accepted, if it shows knowledge of the poem. 1

20 marks

General

- 1 a** Two of the following:
- lion was savage
 - lion was huge
 - lion was powerful
 - lion had a flowing mane
 - lion had rippling muscles
- 2**
- 1 b** Two of the following:
- stood/stopped
 - seemed to be amazed
 - approached (calmly/gradually)
 - seemed to recognise him
- 2**
- 1 c** nearly dead with fear/afraid (or equivalent) **1**
- 1 d** Reasons, whether happy or not, should show knowledge of story; most answers would probably say “not happy”, eg
- not happy, because he was cruel
 - not happy, because he wanted the death sentence/punishment
 - not happy, because his slave had run away
 - not happy, because bad example if not punished
 - not happy, but would have to accept the Emperor’s decision
 - any reasonable answer, which could be one point further expanded for second mark
 - happy, filled with remorse
 - happy, impressed with lion’s behaviour
- 2**
- 2 a** Two of the following:
- why doesn’t he rush into the blade?
 - why is he so timid?
 - why doesn’t he kill more boldly?
 - why is he not happy to die?
 - let them be hit by blows
 - let them both give and receive blows
 - let them have their throats cut
- 2**
- 2 b** Two of the following:
- crowd roared/shouted/screamed
 - crowd was bloodthirsty
 - crowd was excited/hysterical
 - crowd enjoyed show
 - any other reasonable point, based on the set lines
- 2**

- 3 a**
- sparrow/bird/pet has died
 - it was Lesbia's sparrow/she loved it
- 2**
- 3 b** Two of the following: Catullus says
- girl/mother relationship
 - it knew her well
 - it never moved from her lap
 - it chirped (only) to her
 - It hopped around her
 - any other valid point
- 2**
- 3 c** to the Underworld/land of the dead/shadowy road/or equivalent
- 1**
- 4 a** Two of the following:
- girl
 - wine
 - wit/salt
 - laughter/merriment
- 2**
- 4 b** Answer could be one point well expanded, or two separate points: eg
- yes, because they are friends (expanded by explaining eg "*my dear Fabullus*")
 - yes, because it is an amusing idea to have to bring dinner (especially if a friend suggests it)
 - yes, amusing idea of his purse being full of cobwebs
 - yes, because of the amusing idea of the "perfume" at the end (which could be expanded by explaining)
 - no, because he has to bring the dinner
 - no, because the "perfume" idea is not amusing (with explanation possible)
 - any other reasonable point, based on knowledge of the poem
- 2**
- 5 a** Two of the following:
- they continued to stop her from drinking/rejected her plea
 - they threatened her
 - they told her to go away
 - they insulted her
- 2**
- 5 b** One of the following:
- they stirred up the water
 - they jumped around in it
 - they made it muddy
- 1**

5 c Any reasonable answer that shows knowledge of the story. Answer could be one point well expanded, or two separate points: eg

- yes, because she had given them a chance to show kindness
- yes, because she was in desperate need
- yes, because they had been nasty
- yes, because she had babies with her
- no, because she had tricked them (pretending to be human)
- no, because she went too far turning them into frogs
- no, because they were just protecting their scarce water supply
- no, because, as a goddess, she could not die of thirst
- no, because the peasants could not be expected to know who she really was
- any other reasonable answer

2

25 marks

Credit

- 1 Three of the following points: Androclus
- pulled out the thorn
 - squeezed out the pus
 - dried the wound
 - wiped away the blood
- 3
- 2 a Candidates must show awareness of the difference between the morning and midday shows.
- in the morning the fighting was less bloody in comparison
 - at midday it is like murder/lots of bloodshed
 - at midday fighters have no protection
 - in the morning it was more “merciful” (or equivalent)
 - at midday fighters always hit their target
- 2
- 2 b Candidates should make clear what the skilful use of language is for one point and explain why it is impressive for the other. They must show knowledge of the **meaning** of the text. However the technical term is not required.
- rhetorical question eg quid me existimas dicere? Impressive because it engages the reader in his point (“what do you think I mean?”)
 - tricolon eg avarior...ambitiosior, luxuriosior. Impressive because the use of three items/repetition of – or sound reinforces that you come back worse from the games
 - paradox/irony eg you come back more inhuman(e) from being among humans. Impressive because it goes against expectations/is more memorable
 - understatement eg the morning shows were like an act of mercy/trivial compared to the midday games. Impressive because it reinforces the bloodletting at midday
 - strong choice of words eg it was absolute murder (mera homicidia). Impressive because it is short and makes the point effectively.
 - repetition – hominum...humano..., emphasising humans are behaving badly
 - any other valid example.
- Latin is not required, although there has to be clear and accurate reference to the text.
- 4
- 3 a Some possible answers may be (two needed):
- he tells himself he must move on
 - he says it is his only hope of salvation
 - he tells himself he needs to conquer it
 - he tells himself he has to do it
 - in any way he can/do the impossible
- 2

- 3 b** Some possible points, addressing the intensity of emotion, may be
- he turns to the gods for help
 - he stresses the element of death (in line 6)
 - his love is now a (ruinous) plague
 - alliteration of p (pestem perniciemque), as if spitting out the idea of plague
 - his love is now like a numbness/paralysis
 - all his joy is gone
 - he now has lost all hope of her coming back/being faithful
 - he can only ask to be “cured”
 - his love is like a disease
 - he is wretched (line 7)
- 4**
- 4**
- repetition of “Issa est” in lines 1-5
 - Issa is more attractive than any girl
 - Issa is his “deliciae” (darling)
 - idea that Issa can speak
 - idea that Issa has human emotions
 - Issa sleeps in Publius’ bed
 - she snuggles into his neck
 - emphasis on “toilet training”
 - he has had a painting done of her
 - any other reasonable point
 - a further mark for a developed point
- 4**
- 5 a** The land had been parched by the sun (or equivalent) **1**
- 5 b** Three of the following points:
- she was thirsty/needed a drink
 - it was hot/very sunny
 - she was tired/she had been travelling for a long time
 - her babies had drunk her dry/were thirsty
 - the water was cold
 - she was carrying her babies/recently given birth
- 3**
- 5 c** Possible references (one example and one explanation needed):
- line 33, the l sound (Lyciae longo...labore); this reinforces her long struggle
 - line 34, the s sound (sidereo siccata sitim); this reinforces her thirst/sun
 - line 35, the b sound (uberaque ebiberant); this reinforces the babies drinking
 - any other valid point
- 2**

25 marks

[END OF MARKING INSTRUCTIONS]