

2009 Latin

Intermediate 2 – Interpretation

Finalised Marking Instructions

© Scottish Qualifications Authority 2009

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 the Question Paper Operations Team, Dalkeith.

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 Question Paper Operations Team at Dalkeith 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.

2009 Latin – Intermediate 2 Interpretation

- 1. (a) Trying to demolish/take down the statue.
 - It took more than an hour.
 - It took many men.
 - It didn't move at all.
 - Crowbars used.
 - Rope used.
 - People came running up.
 - Stone throwing.
 - Attackers ran away.
 - They took 2 small statues.

Any 3

- **(b)** (praeclari) imperatoris.
 - doesn't actually consider him a general, far less a distinguished one (nocturni) milites.
 - weren't actually soldiers, merely armed slaves.
 - sigilla (perparvula).
 - statues so tiny, inference, was the attack worth it?
 - Praedonem.

Any other valid answer.
 Explanation for each
 Mark for example, mark for explanation.

Any 2 2

2+2

Orcus had stolen Proserpina, daughter of Ceres.

- Verres had stolen statue of Ceres.
- Makes Verres' actions seem worse by making it sound as if he had actually taken a person ...by stealing the "mother"/the goddess not the "daughter".
- Same location.

2.

- To show his irreligious attitude.
- Any valid answer.

Any 3

- **3.** Possible areas for comment.
 - Use of vocabulary eg what he endured atrocitate, misericordia, iniuriae, crudelitate Latin or English; pairs of words/phrases iniuriae...crudeliate; populus atque universa multitude; atrocitate...misericordia Latin or English;
 - How he is described hominem innocentem Latin or English;
 - Bad outcome narrowly averted paene obriguisset; vix vivus.
 - Actions of the people coegit; clamore; clamabant.
 - May also mention examples of alliteration.
 - Fact that the gods are mentioned.
 - Any other valid point including explanation of its contribution to drama of scene.

Point awarded for example.

max 2

Point awarded for explanation of how Cicero makes the story dramatic. max 2

4

- 4. (a) Grief
 - Cares
 - Diseases
 - Old age
 - Fear
 - Hunger
 - Want
 - Death
 - Toll
 - Sleep
 - Desire
 - War
 - Furies
 - Discord Any 3

Any valid reason for each choice

6

- **(b)** Valid expression of reaction eg afraid/shaking/brave/draws sword/ready to fight Yes/No + 2 points of explanation to support initial answer (above) eg candidate might answer.
 - Yes, surprising that he was afraid because he is supposed to be a hero/brave warrior (1) and he was accompanied by the Sibyl who knows all about the Underworld (1).

OR

• No, not surprising he was afraid because these were things that were outwith his experience (1) and he had no knowledge whether or not they posed a real danger to him (1).

OR

• Yes surprising that he draws sword because he should know that wouldn't be any good against ghosts (1) and the Sibyl wouldn't let any harm come to him (1).

OR

• No, not surprising he drew his sword since obviously frightening experience (1) and as a warrior/hero this would be his first reaction (1).

Any 2 valid points.

1 + 1

5. Yes/No + 3 valid reasons.

Possible "Yes" answers.

- Juno should have pity, since she is partly responsible for what happened to Dido.
- Gods were responsible for what happened to Dido, not Dido herself.
- Dido has lost everything so she should be allowed to die in peace.
- She has died before she should have.
- It was madness that made her behave as she did.
- To be released from life means she will be released from her hardships.
- It is a courageous step to take her own life so she should be allowed to do so as quickly and painlessly as possible.

Possible "No" answers.

- She has chosen to take her own life, so she must accept the consequences.
- Irrational reaction another sign of her madness/lack of stability.
- She is not dying "according to fate" ie the gods haven't decided it so they shouldn't feel sorry for her.
- Way in which she behaved towards Aeneas at the end, cursing him, doesn't deserve pity now.
- Not Aeneas' fault he has to go, unreasonable to behave like this.

Any other reasonable answer. NB Possible to have a mixture of "yes" and "no" answers.

Any 3

- **6.** He asks if it is true that she killed herself.
 - He wants to know if he was the cause of her death.
 - He swears that he left her unwillingly.
 - He was forced to go by the will of the gods.
 - He didn't believe she would feel such grief when he left her.
 - He asks her to stay.
 - He asks from whom she is fleeing.
 - He says this will be the last time he will speak to her.
 - He is in the Underworld by the will of the gods.

Any 4

[END OF MARKING INSTRUCTIONS]