

## Assessment Schedule – 2015

### Scholarship Latin (93008)

#### QUESTION ONE: TRANSLATION OF PASSAGE ONE

The candidate writes an accurate and fluent translation.

#### Sample Translation

But I am inclined to think, members of the jury, that that incident was more advantageous to me than if everyone had then congratulated me. For after I realised that the ears of the Roman people were rather dull, but that their eyes were sharp and keen, I gave up thinking what men would hear about me. I contrived that afterwards men would see me in their very presence each day, I lived before their eyes, I frequented the forum; neither my door-keeper nor sleep deterred anyone from meeting me. Should I say anything at all about my business hours, I, for whom not even my leisure time was restful?

For those speeches, Cassius, which you mention you are accustomed to reading, when you are at leisure, I wrote them at the public games and on festival holidays, so that I was never at leisure at all. For indeed that saying of Cato, which he wrote in the introduction of his *Origins*, I have always thought to be splendid and admirable: “there ought to be a plan, for the leisure time no less than for the business, of great and famous men”. And so if I have any praise (how much there is, I do not know), it has been gained at Rome, and sought in the forum; and public events have also sanctioned my private deliberations, such that I even had to deal with the most important matters of state while at home, and to keep the city safe while in the city.

#### QUESTION TWO: CRITICAL APPRECIATION OF PASSAGE ONE

The candidate demonstrates critical appreciation of language, style, and / or content.

#### Evidence

*Discusses how Cicero uses rhetorical techniques to reinforce his arguments about public life.*

*The response is supported with Latin evidence from the text.*

*An example of a point that might be made within a response at Scholarship level:*

Cicero has used repetition of first person verbs feci (“I contrived”), habitavi (“I lived”), and pressi (“I frequented”) in the first paragraph. Such repetition is used as a persuasive oratorical technique, to persuade the jury that it is significant, and here it reinforces Cicero’s argument that it was more important for public figures to be as visible to as much of the populace as possible, than to rely on reports of their actual achievements. Roman public figures therefore needed to be seen above all.

*For Outstanding Scholarship, the response might continue, showing insight:*

Cicero has also used vocabulary – viderent (“saw”), in oculis (“before their very eyes”), and forum – to emphasise how maximising visibility with the populace by attending crowds was vital for the ambitious senator hoping to ascend the cursus honorum, for modesty was no asset in this regard, and public figures were responsible for maintaining their own publicity. Cicero is suggesting that while hard work is vital, being accessible and ‘on call’ for ordinary citizens was even more so.

**QUESTION THREE: TRANSLATION OF PASSAGE TWO**

The candidate writes an accurate and fluent translation.

Sample Translation
<p>And of course the time will come when a farmer in that territory, after tilling the soil with his curved plough, will find javelins corroded by flaking rust, or will strike empty helmets with heavy rake and will marvel at some great bones in the graves that have been dug up.</p> <p>Hero gods of our native land, and Romulus and mother Vesta, do not prevent this young man at least from coming to the aid of a period of history that has been turned upside down!</p> <p>For a long time now, Caesar, the royal house of heaven has been begrudging our having you, and has complained that you have been caring about the triumphs of mankind, when certainly, what is right and what is wrong have been confused: there are so many wars throughout the world, so many types of crimes, there is no honour worthy of the plough; our fields, with their farmers removed, lie overgrown with neglect, and curved sickles are melted down into the stiff sword. On this side Euphrates instigates war, on that, Germany; with treaties between them broken, neighbouring cities take up arms; unholy Mars is raging over the whole world, just as four-horse chariots speed up on the racetrack when they have poured forth from the starting gates, and the charioteer pulling on the bridle in vain is carried along by his horses and the chariot pays no attention to the reins.</p>

**QUESTION FOUR: CRITICAL APPRECIATION OF PASSAGE TWO**

The candidate demonstrates critical appreciation of language, style, and / or content.

Evidence
<p><i>Discusses how Virgil uses various poetic devices to express ideas about war and its aftermath.</i></p> <p><i>The response is supported with Latin evidence from the text, and any comment on metre is demonstrated by scanned Latin line(s).</i></p> <p><i>An example of a point that might be made within a response at Scholarship level:</i></p> <p>In lines 12–14 (non ullus ... in ensem), Virgil expresses the idea that war disrupts normal situations, in particular the regular agricultural work of a farmer. The outbreak of war causes farmers to go away to fight as soldiers and thus leave their land untended. For them, honour now is sought not from producing good crops or healthy animals, but from their actions on the battlefield. Virgil draws attention to this change in their role by saying that farmers' sickles (falces) get reforged as the military sword (ensem). This change is emphasised by the juxtaposition of the two contrasting adjectives curvae rigidum ("curved" and "straight").</p> <p><i>For Outstanding Scholarship, the response might continue, showing insight:</i></p> <p>The disruption by war of what is normal is further emphasised by the metre of line 16 ("neighbouring cities, with treaties between them broken ..."):</p> <p style="text-align: center;">vīcī nāe rūp tīs    īn tēr sē   lēgībŭs   ūrbēs</p> <p>Amidst a spondaic line conveying the steadiness of a normal relationship between cities bound by mutual treaties comes the jolt of a caesura dividing ruptis ("broken") and inter ("between"), in addition to the conflict of normal word stress rūptis inter with the verse ictus ruptis intēr. This violent jolt in the rhythm of the verse helps to convey the actual interruption by war of the normal state of urban peace.</p>

**Mark Allocation****Questions One and Three: Translation**

<b>Evidence</b>							
The translation: • attempts to convey the basic sense of the passage.	The translation: • conveys some of the basic sense of the passage.	The translation: • conveys the basic sense of the passage  • shows basic awareness of the complexities of the language.	The translation: • conveys the sense of the passage  • shows awareness of the complexities of the language.	The translation: • is accurate and fluent  • demonstrates precision in the application of highly developed knowledge and critical thinking.	The translation: • is accurate and fluent  • demonstrates high precision in the application of highly developed knowledge and critical thinking.	The translation: • sustains accuracy and fluency at a high level  • is communicated in a perceptive and convincing manner.	The translation: • sustains accuracy and fluency at the highest level  • is communicated in a perceptive and convincing manner
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>

**Questions Two and Four: Critical Appreciation**

<b>Evidence</b>							
The response provides minimal awareness of aspects of critical appreciation.	The response provides some basic awareness of aspects of critical appreciation.	The response provides basic awareness of aspects of critical appreciation.	The response demonstrates awareness of aspects of critical appreciation.	The response provides analysis, demonstrating synthesis, logical development, precision and clarity of ideas.	The response provides analysis, demonstrating synthesis, logical development, precision and clarity of ideas at a high level.	The response sustains insight at a high level, demonstrating sophisticated integration and independent reflection.	The response sustains insight at the highest level, demonstrating sophisticated integration and independent reflection.
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>