

Assessment Schedule – 2006**Scholarship Latin (93008)****TASK ONE: TRANSLATION OF PASSAGE ONE**

	VOCAB	GRAMMAR	FLUENCY
You have ordered me to wage war with Jugurtha,			
a situation which the aristocracy has borne with very great difficulty.			
I ask you, ponder in your own minds whether it may be better to change that order,			
if you send anyone from that closely knit group of the aristocracy			
to this or to some other such business,			
a man of ancient family and many ancestral portraits and no money received from military service:			
undoubtedly with the result that being ignorant of everything in so great a situation,			
he may be frightened, dash about, take someone from the people			
as an advisor for the duty which he should be doing himself.			
Mostly it happens like this, that the man you have ordered to be in charge,			
seeks another commander for himself.			
And, citizens of Rome, I do know men, who after they have been made / elected consuls,			
have started to read the records of the deeds of our ancestors			
as well as the military maxims of the Greeks: they are fellows / chumps getting things the wrong way round.			
Now, citizens of Rome, with the arrogance of those men, compare me – a “new man”.			
Things which they are used to hearing or reading			
some of them I have seen, and others I myself have directed;			
things which they have learned from books, I have learned by serving as a soldier.			
Now you judge for yourselves, whether deeds or words are worth more.			
They despise my newness of rank, I, their laziness;			
My fortune is thrown up as an accusation against me, against them, their disgraceful actions.			
Although I consider there is one common nature for all,			
it is the bravest man however that is of the noblest birth.			
TOTALS			

TASK TWO: CRITICAL APPRECIATION OF PASSAGE ONE

(Other answers are possible.)

QUESTION	RESPONSE	VALID RESPONSE	PERCEPTIVE RESPONSE
(a) The political ladder in this period of Roman history	The following political ladder <i>cursus honorum</i> needed to be climbed: (a) <i>quaestor</i> or <i>tribunus</i> (b) <i>aedile</i> (optional) (c) <i>praetor</i> (d) <i>consul</i>		
Marius' political attitude according to Sallust and evidence of it in lines 1–8	In this speech Sallust presents Marius as being opposed to members of the noble families of Rome. They had not liked his election to the consulship and his being given the command against Jugurtha <i>aegerrime tulit</i> . He has Marius express disfavour of such men holding important military roles <i>in tanta re</i> . He says such men belong to “that closely knit group of the aristocracy” <i>illo globo nobilitatis</i> , come from an “ancient family” <i>veteris prosapiae</i> with “lots of family portraits” <i>multarum imaginum</i> , but who have “no military experience of their own” <i>nullius stipendii</i> . He says that if they are appointed to important military positions, in desperation they have to grab someone as their advisor “from the common people” <i>ex populo</i> . Marius goes on to use most unflattering terms for the nobles. They are “ignorant of everything” <i>ignarus omnium</i> and have “arrogance” <i>superbia</i> .		
Conclusion about Marius' probable progress towards the consulship	Marius in this speech comments that the nobility took it very badly when he, having been elected consul, was given command of the Roman army to fight Jugurtha of Numidia. Traditionally in the Republic, military leaders were appointed by the senate, in which members of the aristocracy were the most influential. It seems, therefore, that Marius would not have found it easy in the run towards the consulship, as the noble families, who had a long history of holding the consulship, were opposed to him. He must have had the support of the people. He calls himself ‘hominem novum’, which means no one from his family prior to him had held curule office. It was always more difficult for such a man to stand for the consulship and then win it, as he did not have the same family network to call upon for support in the elections.		

QUESTION	RESPONSE	VALID RESPONSE	PERCEPTIVE RESPONSE
(b) Comment on the effectiveness of the style and language in lines 6–11 of this extract (with close reference to the LATIN text) in conveying Marius' viewpoint.	<p>Some Examples:</p> <p><u>Rhetorical style</u> – words and phrasing are calculated to persuade Sallust's audience to the point of view he is presenting (as that of Marius). He asks his audience to think for themselves <i>comparate nunc</i> and <i>vos existimate</i>, <u>but goes on to feed them the thoughts which he wants them to have</u> – to be judgemental of senators and to support the popular view, and that of the <i>novus homo</i>.</p> <p>The language of the “suasoria” has been used – persuasive and manipulative language.</p>		
	<p><u>Use of contrast / juxtaposition of contrasting ideas</u></p> <p>The undesirable attribute of <u>having only read or heard of significant events</u> <i>quae illi audire aut legere solent</i> compared with <u>actually being part of and even directing such events</u> <i>eorum partem vidi, alia egomet gessi</i>. This is nicely summed up by <i>facta an dicta</i>, which would be a phrase his audience could seize on and remember.</p>		
	<p><u>Effective use of suffix and pronoun for emphasis:</u></p> <p><i>egomet</i> – an enclitic to add emphasis “I, myself”</p> <p><i>vos existimate</i> – “you judge for yourselves”</p> <p>personal pronoun makes the imperative more powerful.</p>		
	<p><u>Use of irony</u></p> <p>He makes the point that he is looked down upon for his <i>novitatem</i> – newness, but it is he who has all the practical experience – <i>militando didici</i>.</p>		
	<p><u>Use of emotive vocabulary to describe the aristocracy</u></p> <p><i>ignaviam / probra / superbia</i></p> <p>laziness / disgraceful actions / arrogance.</p>		
	<p><u>Effective word order eg</u></p> <p>chiasmus <i>alta maiorum et Graecorum militaria praecepta</i>.</p>		
	<p><u>Variety of expression to make what is said more noticeable</u></p> <p><i>partem vidi, alia egomet gessi</i></p> <p>rather than <i>alia ... alia ...</i></p>		

TASK THREE: TRANSLATION OF PASSAGE TWO

	VOCAB	GRAMMAR	FLUENCY
The breezes blow upon the night and the shining white moon does not deny their racing,			
beneath its shimmering light, the sea glistens.			
The nearest shores of the land of Circe are sailed closely past.			
From here are clearly heard the angry groans of lions			
objecting against their chains and roaring beneath the late night			
and bristly hogs and bears raging in their pens			
and howling, the shapes of great wolves,			
whom the cruel goddess Circe, by use of her powerful plants,			
had re clothed from their appearance of humans			
into the faces and bodies of wild beasts.			
So that the dutiful Trojans might not be brought down into their harbours			
nor draw near to their dreadful shores			
and suffer supernatural changes like these,			
Neptune filled their sails with favourable winds			
and gave them escape and carried them past the turbulent shallows.			
And now the sea was growing red with rays of light			
and from the lofty air, golden yellow Dawn was shining in her rosy chariot.			
And hereupon Aeneas looks out from the sea into the distance at a huge forest.			
Through its midst with its lovely stream, the Tiber, with swift whirlpools			
and yellow from a great amount of sand, bursts forth into the sea.			
TOTALS			

TASK FOUR: CRITICAL APPRECIATION OF PASSAGE TWO

(Other answers are possible.)

QUESTION	RESPONSE	VALID RESPONSE	PERCEPTIVE RESPONSE
<p>(a) Literary allusions / links to earlier books in the Aeneid that a contemporary Roman could recognise from lines 20–30</p> <p>Conventions of epic poetry</p>	<p><u>Links to Homer's Odyssey</u></p> <p>Similarities:</p> <p><u>Dawn</u> in her rosy chariot and rays of red light are a reminder of Homer's 'rosy-fingered' dawn</p> <p>The hero on a great <u>sea journey</u> draws closer to his quest</p> <p>The story of <u>Circe</u> changing the hero's sailors into animals.</p> <p><u>Links in Aeneid</u></p> <p>Similarity: <u>Neptune</u> in Book 1 calmed the storm, <u>helped the Trojans</u></p> <p>Contrast: <u>Neptune</u> in Book 2 <u>assisted the downfall of Troy</u> – Laocoon was priest of Neptune and the serpents which attacked his sons had come from Neptune's realm – the sea.</p> <p>The <u>river Tiber</u> is seen here by Aeneas for the first time. In Book 2, his late wife Creusa had told him he would go to the 'Western Land where the gentle current of Lydian Tiber flows'.</p>		
	<p>(a) <u>Epic metre</u> – <u>dactylic hexameter</u>, as had been used by Homer and Ennius</p> <p>– one or two lines from lines 20–30 scanned by way of example.</p> <p>The solemnity of the metre is suitable for the significance of the subject matter – the founding of a great nation.</p>		
	<p>(b) <u>Supernatural interventions</u></p> <p>1. The god Neptune assists their journey and keeps them out of harm's way (from Circe).</p> <p>2. Circe, the daughter of the sun, had turned men into animals in the past (magical metamorphosis).</p> <p>3. Aurora is a personification of a natural event – the dawn.</p>		
	<p>(c) <u>A long story</u> of a <u>hero</u> on a <u>quest</u> via <u>journey by sea</u>.</p>		

QUESTION	RESPONSE	VALID RESPONSE	PERCEPTIVE RESPONSE
(b) With close reference to lines 8–19 of the Latin text, – identification of the poetic devices which Virgil has used to heighten his description of the scene, and explanation of why they are effective.	In lines 8, 9 there is <u>personification</u> of the breezes and of the moon <i>aurae</i> and <i>luna</i> . It is as if these aspects of nature are helping Aeneas.		
	In lines 8, 9 “ <i>nec ... negat</i> ” a <u>double negative</u> makes a strong positive – <u>litotes</u> .		
	In lines 8–10, the <u>vivid historic present tense</u> is used for the verbs <i>aspirant</i> , <i>splendet</i> and <i>raduntur</i> . This adds immediacy to the description by making it seem that the scene is happening before the reader’s eyes.		
	In line 15, <i>exaudiri</i> is a <u>historic infinitive</u> . The infinitive is used to emphasise the act of hearing (rather than on those doing the hearing).		
	In line 15 <u>hendiadys</u> <i>gemitus iraeque</i> literally “groans and angers”, but what is meant is “angry groans”.		
	<u>Effective use of vocabulary to give light, sound and movement to the scene:</u> light: <i>candida</i> , <i>splendet</i> , <i>tremulo sub lumine</i> sound: <i>gemitus</i> , <i>rudementum</i> , <i>saevire</i> , <i>ululare</i> movement: <i>cursus</i> , <i>raduntur</i>		
	<u>Effective use of metre</u> to underline the meaning of the words through rhythm: <u>spondaic</u> : line 8 – to emphasise the smooth passage of the Trojan ships <u>dactylic</u> : line 19 to emphasise the swift magic of Circe changing men into animals		
	<u>Alliteration / assonance</u> In line 8, <i>aspirant aurae</i> , assonance of “a” and “au”, then repeated “c” sound in <i>noctem nec candida cursus</i> to emphasise the blowing of the breezes. In lines 16–18 repetition of “s” sound for the lions resisting their chains and for the bristly hogs – the sound emphasises how frantic the animals in the pens are. In line 18 repetition of “l” and “u”, and “-or-” in <i>formae</i> and two genitive plurals, <i>-orum</i> to emphasise the howling noise of the wolves <i>formae magnorum ululare luporum</i> .		
	<u>Mythological allusion</u> from geographical place: the promontory of Circe on the coast of Italy is a reminder of what Circe has done to sailors lured to her home. This adds richness to the description of the place.		

Latin Scholarship Mark Allocation

A nine point marking scale (0–8) was used to assess each task.

PASSAGE ONE**Task One – Translation**

Evidence	Mark
No more than ten vocab (V), grammar (G), fluency (F) errors in total with no more than four in any category.	8
No more than twelve errors in total, with no more than five in any category.	7
No more than fourteen errors in total, with no more than six in any category.	6
No more than sixteen errors in total, with no more than seven in any category.	5
No more than twenty errors in total, with no more than nine in any category.	4
No more than twenty-four errors in total, with no more than eleven in any category.	3
No more than twenty-eight errors in total, with no more than thirteen in any category.	2
No more than thirty-two errors in total, with no more than fifteen in any category.	1
More than thirty-two errors in total, or more than fifteen errors in any category.	0

Task Two – Questions

Evidence	Mark
2 valid answers 2 × 2 points made with full supporting detail 2 perception	8
2 valid answers 2 × 2 points made with full supporting detail 1 perception	7
2 valid answers 2 × 2 points made with full supporting detail	6
1 valid answer 2 points made with full supporting detail 1 perception	5
1 valid answer 1 × 2 points made and 1 extra relevant point with supporting detail	4
1 valid answer making 2 points with supporting detail	3
Any 2 relevant points	2
One relevant point	1
No meaningful answer	0

PASSAGE TWO**Task Three – Translation**

Evidence	Mark
No more than ten vocab (V), grammar (G), fluency (F) errors in total with no more than four in any category.	8
No more than twelve errors in total, with no more than five in any category.	7
No more than fourteen errors in total, with no more than six in any category.	6
No more than sixteen errors in total, with no more than seven in any category.	5
No more than twenty errors in total, with no more than nine in any category.	4
No more than twenty-four errors in total, with no more than eleven in any category.	3
No more than twenty-eight errors in total, with no more than thirteen in any category.	2
No more than thirty-two errors in total, with no more than fifteen in any category.	1
More than thirty-two errors in total, or more than fifteen errors in any category.	0

Task Four – Questions

Evidence	Mark
2 valid answers 2 × 2 points made with full supporting detail 2 perception	8
2 valid answers 2 × 2 points made with full supporting detail 1 perception	7
2 valid answers 2 × 2 points made with full supporting detail	6
1 valid answer 2 points made with full supporting detail 1 perception	5
1 valid answer 1 × 2 points made and 1 extra relevant point with supporting detail	4
1 valid answer making 2 points with supporting detail	3
Any 2 relevant points	2
One relevant point	1
No meaningful answer	0