

Assessment Schedule – 2013**Scholarship Latin (93008)****QUESTION ONE: TRANSLATION OF PASSAGE ONE**

The candidate writes an accurate and fluent translation.

Latin Text	Sample Translation
opus adgredior opimum casibus,	I am approaching a work that is rich in disasters,
atrox proeliis, discors seditionibus,	terrible because of battles, inharmonious from dissensions,
ipsa etiam pace saevum.	violent even in (time of) peace itself.
quattuor principes ferro interempti:	Four emperors were killed by the sword:
trina bella civilia,	there were three civil wars,
plura externa ac plerumque permixta:	more foreign ones and commonly (civil and foreign) mixed:
prosperae in Oriente, adversae in Occidente res:	matters were favourable in the East, unfavourable in the West:
turbatum Illyricum, Galliae nutantes,	Illyricum was thrown into a state of confusion, the provinces of Gaul were wavering,
perdomita Britannia et statim omissa:	Britain was thoroughly subdued, and straightaway abandoned:
coortae in nos Sarmatarum ac Sueborum gentes,	the tribes of the Sarmatae and of the Suebi rose up against us,
nobilitatus cladibus mutuis Dacus ...	the Dacian was made famous because of defeats inflicted and endured ...
iam vero Italia novis cladibus ... adflicta	But to resume, Italy was weakened by fresh disasters
vel ... repetitis	or by ones begun again
post longam saeculorum seriem.	after a long line of ages.
fecundissima Campaniae ora	On the most fertile coast of Campania
haustae aut obrutae urbes;	cities were swallowed up or obliterated;
et Urbs incendiis vastata,	and Rome was laid waste by fires,
consumptis antiquissimis delubris,	her most ancient shrines destroyed,
ipso Capitolio civium manibus incenso.	after the Capitol itself had been burned by the hands of its citizens.
pollutae caerimoniae, magna adulteria:	Religious observances were defiled, there were adulteries among the upper classes:
plenum exiliis mare, infecti caedibus scopuli.	The sea was full of political exiles, its rocky outcrops stained by the slaughtered.
atrocius in Urbe saevitum:	There was particularly cruel savagery in Rome:
nobilitas, opes, omissi gestique honores	rank, wealth, political offices declined and taken on
pro crimine,	were reason for a criminal charge,
et ob virtutes certissimum exitium.	and there was very certain downfall on account of good deeds.
nec ... praemia delatorum	And informers' rewards were no
minus ... invisae quam scelera,	less hated than their crimes,

cum alii ... adepti	since some, having obtained
sacerdotia et consulatus ut spolia,	priesthoods and consulships as spoils,
procurationes alii et interiorem potentiam,	and others, (having obtained) jobs as imperial agents and power behind the scenes,
agerent verterent cuncta	were stirring up and overturning everything
odio et terrore.	by means of hatred and absolute fear.
corrupti in dominos servi,	Slaves were bribed against their masters,
in patronos liberti;	freedmen against their patrons;
et quibus deerat inimicus	and those who lacked / did not have a personal enemy
per amicos oppressi.	were crushed by their friends.

QUESTION TWO: CRITICAL APPRECIATION OF PASSAGE ONE

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

Evidence
<p><i>Identifies and quotes examples from Passage One of FOUR features of “silver” Latin.</i></p> <p><i>Explains in detail how their use adds impact to the expression of Tacitus’ views, supporting the response with Latin evidence from the text.</i></p>
<p><i>An example of a point that might be made within a response at Scholarship level:</i></p> <p>In line 1 Tacitus uses three parallel phrases. The three phrases contain ablatives – <i>opimum casibus</i>, <i>atrox proeliis</i>, <i>discors seditionibus</i>, “rich with disasters, terrible because of battles, inharmonious from dissensions”. <i>casibus</i>, <i>proeliis</i> and <i>seditionibus</i> are ablatives of respect used with the adjectives <i>opimum</i>, <i>atrox</i>, and <i>discors</i>.</p> <p>This compressed writing style allows much to be expressed in few words, and powerfully communicates Tacitus’ description of the excesses he sees in the period he is intending to write about.</p> <p><i>For Outstanding Scholarship, the response might continue, showing insight:</i></p> <p>To add further emphasis in Line 1, Tacitus uses a fourth ablative accompanying an adjective. This one is ablative of time when – <i>ipsa etiam pace saevum</i>, “violent even in time of peace itself”. The addition of a fourth ablative provides an example of how Tacitus goes beyond the rhetorical norm of three phrases to add further emphasis. It also shows that Tacitus liked using not only ablatives and but also variation, for it was not a fourth instrumental ablative that he added, but an ablative of time.</p>

QUESTION THREE: TRANSLATION OF PASSAGE TWO

The candidate writes an accurate and fluent translation.

Latin Text	Sample Translation
tum quassans caput	Then shaking her head violently
haec effundit pectore dicta:	she pours / poured forth these words from her heart:
“heu stirpem invisam	“Oh, hated bloodline
et fatis contraria nostris fata Phrygum!	and destiny of the Phrygians hostile to my destiny!
num Sigeis occumbere campis,	Could they not have met their death on the Sigeian plains?
num capti potuere capi?	Once captured, could they not have been kept captive?
num incensa cremavit Troia viros?	Did Troy, once set on fire, not burn its men?
medias acies mediosque per ignes	Through the middle of battle-lines and the midst of fires
invenere viam.	they found their way.
at, credo, mea numina	But, I believe, my divine powers
tandem fessa iacent,	exhausted, are / have been overthrown at last,
odiis aut exsaturata quievi.	or I have come to rest, filled to overflowing with things to hate.
absumptae ... vires	Used up is the strength
in Teucros ... caelique marisque.	of both sky and sea against the Trojans.
ast ego, magna Iovis coniunx,	But I, great wife of Jupiter,
quae potui infelix	who (although) not blessed by fortune could
nil linquere inausum,	leave nothing untried,
quae memet in omnia verti,	who directed myself against everything,
vincor ab Aenea.	I am being / have been conquered by Aeneas.
quod si mea numina non sunt magna satis,	Therefore if my divine powers are not powerful enough,
dubitem haud equidem implorare	let me, for my part, not hesitate at all to beg for help
quod usquam est:	whatever exists anywhere:
flectere si nequeo superos,	if I am unable to influence the gods above,
Acheronta movebo.	I shall arouse the Underworld.
non dabitur, ... esto,	Let it be, it will not be granted
regnis ... prohibere Latinis,	to keep (Aeneas) away from Latin realms,
atque ... Lavinia coniunx	and his wife Lavinia
immota manet fatis:	stays unaffected by fate:
at trahere ... licet	but it is allowed to draw out
atque moras tantis ... addere rebus,	and to add delays to such great events,
at licet amborum populos excindere regum.	yet it is allowed to destroy utterly the peoples of both kings.
... gener atque socer coeant ...	Let son-in-law and father-in-law unite
hac ... mercede suorum:	at this cost of their peoples:
sanguine Troiano et Rutulo	with Trojan and Rutulian blood
dotabere, virgo,	you will be endowed, maiden,
et Bellona manet te pronuba.”	and Bellona awaits you as matron of honour.”

QUESTION FOUR: CRITICAL APPRECIATION OF PASSAGE TWO

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

Evidence
<p><i>Traces the development of Juno's feelings through Passage Two by identifying and explaining in detail how the use of vocabulary, metre, grammar, and poetic devices helps to convey her emotions effectively.</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>Juno is highly agitated or excited at the start of this passage. This is evident from the fact that she shakes her head violently (<i>quassans caput</i>), and from the way she "pours her words out from her heart" (<i>effundit pectore dicta</i>). The hissing sounds of the double "s" of <i>quassans</i> and the double "f" of <i>effundit</i> also help to convey the fact that she is very much stirred by emotion. It becomes clear from her first words that the emotions she is feeling are anger and hatred when she calls the Trojan race a "hated stock" (<i>stirpem invisam</i>) and says that the Trojan fates are opposed to hers (<i>fatis contraria nostris</i>).</p> <p><i>For Outstanding Scholarship, the response might continue, showing insight:</i></p> <p>Juno's first sentence is an accusative of exclamation (<i>stirpem ... et ... fata</i>), before which a verb such as <i>vide</i> ("see!") may be understood. The intensity of her anger is also emphasised by Virgil's use of a spondaic line:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">heū stīr pem_īnvī sam_ēt fā tīs cōn trārīă nōstrīs</p> <p>The words are spoken in measured fashion, slowly and bitterly – it can almost be imagined that they are spoken through clenched teeth. Juno is indignant and angry because despite all her efforts to prevent the Trojans settling in Italy, they now seem to be doing so.</p>

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

Evidence	Mark
No more than 12 errors; the translation is communicated in a sophisticated, perceptive, and convincing manner	8
No more than 12 errors	7
No more than 14 errors	6
No more than 16 errors	5
No more than 20 errors	4
No more than 24 errors	3
No more than 28 errors	2
No more than 32 errors	1
More than 32 errors	0

Questions Two and Four: Critical Appreciation

Evidence	Mark
Four points, two or more of which show insight	8
Four points, one of which shows insight OR three points, two of which show insight	7
Four points OR three points, one of which shows insight	6
Three points	5
Two points, one of which shows insight	4
Two points	3
One point, which shows insight	2
One point	1
No meaningful answer	0

Marking symbols

- S** an example of perceptive, sophisticated and / or convincing translation
P a point made (supported by evidence and explained)
I insight shown