

# Commentary on candidate evidence

The candidate evidence has achieved the following marks for each question in the Catallus section of this course assessment component.

## Question 10(a)

The candidate was awarded **2 marks** because they correctly identified two of Ovid's requests:

- That the girl will let him love her **(1 mark)**.
- That she will at least give him cause to love her **(1 mark)**.

## Question 10(b)

The candidate offered evidence for both sides of the argument and supported each point with reference to the text. The candidate was therefore awarded the full **4 marks**.

- prospect of fame and immortality is flattering **(1 mark)**.
- flattering to be fertile material for poetry **(1 mark)**.
- mythical allusions suggest unflattering infidelity **(1 mark)**.
- bovine image is unflattering and frightening **(1 mark)**.

## Question 10(c)

The candidate was awarded **3 marks** because they made three strong points.

- for 'he has not violated sacred trust' **(1 mark)**
- for 'nor has he abused the divine will of the gods to deceive men' **(1 mark)**
- for 'he has been engaged with an ungrateful love' **(1 mark)**

The remaining points 'Catullus considered himself to be pious' and 'any good which a man can say or do has been done' were also valid and would have been rewarded, if needed.

### Question 10(d)

The candidate was awarded **2 marks** for identifying relevant points that reflected the end of the relationship.

- for no longer seeking her to love him in return (**1 mark**)
- for he chooses to be healthy and put down his diseased relationship' (**1 mark**)

### Question 11(a)

The candidate was awarded **3 marks** because they traced the change in Ovid's thinking from his wish for a long letter (**1 mark**) to his preference for a shorter response (**1 mark**) and his desire to spare Corinna's fingers (**1 mark**).

### Question 11(b)

The candidate was awarded the full **6 marks** for exemplifying three relevant uses of language and commenting on the significance of each.

- 'use of the imperative *ite* (go)' (**1 mark**)
- 'creates a dismissive, hostile tone' (**1 mark**)
- 'direct address to the wax *tuque ... cera*' (**1 mark**)
- as if angry at a person (**1 mark**)
- word choice '*inutile ligneum* (useless firewood)' (**1 mark**)
- to deride the tablets (**1 mark**)

For the final example to be credited, the term *sanguinolentus* (blood-red) needed to be quoted. However, the candidate had already achieved full marks for this question.

## Question 12

The candidate was awarded **3 marks** because they identified relevant attitudes that could be justified with reference to the text.

- for guilt-tripping Cypassis – *'time for repayment'* (1 mark)
- for lustful - blunt demands, especially the single word, *'Today'* (1 mark)
- for threatening – the threat to expose the lewd details of their affair (1 mark)

## Question 13

The candidate was awarded the full **4 marks** for explaining and commenting on the effectiveness of two examples of imagery

- 'image of Lesbia embracing 300 men' (1 mark).
- 'Hyperbole and graphic language' convey shamelessness (1 mark).
- 'image of Lesbia felling him as a plough fells the last flower' (1 mark).
- casts himself as innocent victim (1 mark).

The discussion of Lesbia as hard and unfeeling was also worthy of credit, however, the candidate had already achieved full marks for this question.

## Question 14(a)

The candidate was awarded **2 marks** for explaining Propertius' version of the story.

- for 'undergoing hard labours' (1 mark)
- for 'fighting with Hylaeus, a centaur' (1 mark)

## Question 14(b)

The candidate was awarded **1 mark** for 'love does not remember, as before, to go down similar paths'.

## Question 15

The candidate was awarded **3 marks** because they identified three ways witches can help lovers:

- spells to make a husband oblivious to his wife's infidelity **(1 mark)**
- potions to overcome a love that is not requited **(1 mark)**
- and to make their love interest love them back **(1 mark)**

## Question 16(a)

The candidate was awarded **4 marks** for discussing four characteristics that could be justified with reference to the text.

- Noble and esteemed – used to signal military victory **(1 mark)**
- Warlike and hardened – unmoved by the suppliant tears of prisoners **(1 mark)**
- Judgemental – forced to suffer blows from ignominious people **(1 mark)**
- Traditionally virtuous and pious – condemns Cynthia's many lovers **(1 mark)**

## Question 16(b)

The candidate was awarded **2 marks** for explaining that

- Lydia is old and no longer desirable **(1 mark)**
- So her door no longer opens because there are no more lovers **(1 mark)**

## Question 17

The candidate was awarded **17 marks** because they drew on a broad range of material in a way that demonstrated sound knowledge and understanding of the course. Not all the points made were relevant or worthy of marks and the use of elliptical quotation was far from ideal. Credit was given wherever it was judged that enough evidence was cited to make their point.

### Catullus

- The infinite kisses of poem 13 suggest inevitable dissatisfaction (**1 mark**).
- But his intense passion also be seen in a positive light (**1 mark**).
- Compares love to a foul disease in poem 18 (**1mark**).
- Tortured by inner conflict in poem 19 (**1 mark**).
- Passive voice emphasises lack of agency as love's victim (**1 mark**).

### Propertius

- In poem 20, love makes him frenzied and lose control (**1 mark**)
- leaves him unable to enjoy sleep (**1 mark**).

### Tibullus

- Prefers a quiet life with his lover (**1 mark**).
- So much joy from love that he values it more than material success (**1 mark**).
- However, poem 27 shows the lover enslaved and tormented by forces they cannot control (**1 mark**).
- The view of love in this poem is nuanced (**1 mark**).

### Horace

- In poem 28, love inflicts sorrow through capriciousness (**1 mark**)
- Love inflicts the pain of unrequited love in poem 30 (**1mark**).

### Ovid

Love causes bodily aches in poem 2 (**1 mark**).

## Structure

**3 marks** for a clear line of argument, a brief but effective introduction and an effective conclusion that reached a final judgement.