



NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION
NOVEMBER 2008

LATIN SECOND ADDITIONAL LANGUAGE: PAPER I
MARKING GUIDELINES

Time: 2½ hours

200 marks

These marking guidelines are prepared for use by examiners and sub-examiners, all of whom are required to attend a standardisation meeting to ensure that the guidelines are consistently interpreted and applied in the marking of candidates' scripts.

The IEB will not enter into any discussions or correspondence about any marking guidelines. It is acknowledged that there may be different views about some matters of emphasis or detail in the guidelines. It is also recognised that, without the benefit of attendance at a standardisation meeting, there may be different interpretations of the application of the marking guidelines.

SECTION A Prescribed works

QUESTION 1

Britanniae pars interior ab eis incolitur quos natos in insula ipsi memoria proditum dicunt⁴, maritima pars ab eis qui praedae ac belli inferendi causa ex Belgio transierant⁴, qui omnes fere eis nominibus civitatum appellantur quibus orti ex civitatibus eo pervenerunt⁴, et bello inlato ibi permanserunt atque agros colere coeperunt³.

5

ex eis omnibus longe sunt humanissimi qui Cantium incolunt³, quae regio est maritima omnis, neque multum a Gallica differunt consuetudine³. interiores plerique frumenta non serunt, sed lacte et carne vivunt pelli- busque sunt vestiti⁴. omnes vero se Britanni vitro inficiunt, quod caeruleum efficit colorem, atque hoc horridiores sunt in pugna aspectu⁵.

10

[Caesar, De Bello Gallico V 12,14]

- 1.1 Translation: 30 marks as detailed above. (30)
- 1.2 No, he is not contradicting himself. The Belgae who were the most recent invaders occupied the coastal regions (eastern Kent) and did not move inland. They worked the land and sowed crops. Those who lived inland generally did not sow corn. (3)
- 1.3 They used either bronze, gold coins or iron bars, weighed to a fixed amount. All three forms of money were in use. (3)
- 1.4 They did not eat hare, fowl and goose. It is possible that these animals were considered sacred as chieftains believed that their descent could be traced back to such an animal and that after death their souls could be repossessed by the same animal. (3)
- 1.5 Yes. Groups of ten to twelve men, usually fathers, sons and brothers, had wives in common. Children were considered to belong to the man to whom the girl was first conducted in marriage. (4)

43 marks

QUESTION 2

rex maximo conventu Syracusis in foro (ne quis forte me in crimine obscuro versari atque affingere aliquid arbitretur)⁵, in foro, inquam, Syracusis flens ac deos hominesque contestans clamare coepit³ candelabrum factum e gemmis, quod in Capitolium missurus esset, quod in templo clarissimo populo Romano monumentum suae societatis amicitiaeque esse voluisset, id ab se C. Verrem abstulisse⁷; de ceteris operibus ex auro et gemmis, quae sua penes illum essent, se non laborare, hoc sibi eripi miserum esse et indignum⁶. id etsi antea iam mente suo consecratum esset, tamen tum se in illo conventu civium Romanorum dare, consecrare Iovi Optimo Maximo⁶ testemque ipsum Iovem suae voluntatis ac religionis adhibere³.

[Cicero, In Verrem, Oratio II iv, 67]

- 2.1 Translation: 30 marks as detailed above. (30)
- 2.2 Antiochus (1)
- 2.3 He wants to emphasise that the prince was not charging Verres in private as this is not just a personal loss. Charging him in the market-place of Syracuse in front of many witnesses makes the theft of the lamp-stand a public issue. (2)
- 2.4
- 2.4.1 These are strictly legal terms, belonging to the court room. (1)
- 2.4.2 He is creating the atmosphere of an actual court-room. (2)
- 2.4.3 By referring to Verres by his full name (praenomen as well), Cicero makes the complaint against him a formal charge and accusation. (2)
- 2.5 Cicero develops his train of thought in such a way that it reaches a climax. The lamp-stand is made of precious stones; he was intending to send it to the Capitol; it was to be a memorial of his friendship with Rome. (Tricolon) (4)

42 marks

QUESTION 3

..... "ne quaere doceri
quam poenam, aut quae forma viros fortunave mersit³.
saxum ingens volvunt alii, radiisque rotarum
districti pendent²; sedet aeternumque sedebit
infelix Theseus, Phlegyasque miserrimus omnes 5
admonet et magna testator voce per umbras⁵.
'discite iustitiam moniti et non temnere divos.'
ausi omnes immane nefas ausoque potiti⁴.
non, mihi si linguae centum sint oraue centum,
ferrea vox, omnis scelerum comprehendere formas, 10
omnia poenarum percurrere nomina possim⁶."

[Vergil, Aeneid VI, 614-620
624-627]

- 3.1 Translation: 20 marks as detailed above. (20)
- 3.2
- 3.2.1 The Sibyl (½)
- 3.2.2 Aeneas (½)
- 3.2.3 Tartarus (1)
It is the fortress to which sinners and the damned are condemned. (2)
- 3.2.4 It is a stronghold surrounded by a triple wall and the scorching flames of the river Phlegethon. The adamant gate and its pillars make it impenetrable. Tisiphone, one of the Furies, guards the entrance day and night. (4)
- 3.3 [Any TWO of the four detailed below].
- Sisyphus, for being a thief and trickster, was condemned to roll a huge rock up a hill but, once on the summit, it rolled back to its starting point. (2)
 - Ixion fell in love with Juno, wife of Jupiter, who banished him to the Underworld where he hung, stretched on the spokes of a wheel. (2)
 - Theseus attempted to carry off Proserpina and was condemned to a fixed immovable seat in Hades until he was rescued by Hercules. (2)
 - Phlegyas was guilty of sacrilege after setting light to the temple of Apollo at Delphi. He was condemned to Tartarus where it was his task to keep on giving warnings to mankind not to violate the sanctity of the gods. (2)
- 3.4 Scansion: See page 7 (5)

37 marks

QUESTION 4

respice nunc alia ac diversa pericula noctis²:
quod spatium tectis sublimibus unde cerebrum
testa ferit², quotiens rimosa et curta fenestris
vasa cadant², quanto percussus pondere signent
et laedant silicem³. possis ignavus haberi 5
et subiti casus inprovidus, ad cenam si
intestatus eas⁴: adeo tot fata, quot illa
nocte patent vigiles te praetereunte fenestrae³.
ergo optes votumque feras miserabile tecum,
ut sint contentae patulas defundere pelves⁴. 10

[Juvenal, Satires III 268-277]

4.1 Translation: 20 marks as detailed above. (20)

4.2 Juvenal uses this word deliberately as a pun. With its double meaning of 'chance/accident' and 'fall', it is doubly appropriate and so has a humorous effect. (3)

4.3 Humour [ONE of the following]: Juvenal is satirically facetious in both examples. Because of the danger of falling tiles or pots thrown from open windows, the pedestrian is advised to ensure that he has a will before venturing out to a dinner party.

OR

The pedestrian must pray that it is the contents of the pots, not the pots themselves, which are thrown from the windows. (3)

4.4 The recurring use of dactyls gives the line a sense of the speed and quick skill required to avoid being the target of an open window.

OR

Its uneven pace may indicate the pedestrian's hopping from side to side to avoid falling debris. (2)

4.5 There is the restless drunkard who cannot sleep unless he has attacked and fought some poor man in the streets of Rome. (2)

The armed street mugger, who in the dead of night assaults, robs and possibly kills pedestrians on their way home, is another danger. (2)

4.6 For fear of burglary there were no windows on ground level facing the street. These windows were always provided in upper storeys. (1)

4.7 Scansion: see page 7 (5)

38 marks

SECTION B

QUESTION 5 Grammatical and Syntactical Usage

OR

QUESTION 6 Sentences for Translation into Latin

QUESTION 5 Grammatical and Syntactical Usage

- 5.1 belli inferendi causa: Genitive of Gerundive Attraction governed by 'causa', used to express purpose. (2)
- 5.2
- 5.2.1 bello inlato (1)
- 5.2.2 natos; proditum; orti (1)
- 5.3
- 5.3.1 quos: Accusative in the Indirect Statement (Accusative and Infinitive) dependent on 'dicunt'. (With esse understood) (2)
- 5.3.2 hoc: Ablative of Cause (2)
- 5.3.3 aspectu: Ablative of Respect (2)
- 5.4
- 5.4.1 arbitretur: Present Subjunctive in a Purpose/ Final Clause introduced by 'ne quis'. (2)
- 5.4.2 missurus esset: Future Subjunctive (Periphrastic) in a Sub-oblique Adjectival Clause introduced by 'quod'. (2)
- OR**
- In an Adjectival Clause introduced by 'quod' and dependent on the Indirect Statement. (2)
- 5.5 False (1)
- versari: Present Infinitive in an Indirect Statement dependent on 'arbitretur'. (1)
- clamare: Prolative Infinitive dependent on 'coepit'. (1)
- 5.6 It is the neuter pronoun used for the noun 'candelabrum'/ it refers to. (1)
- 5.7 Iuppiter/ Jupiter (1)
- 5.8
- 5.8.1 Iovi Optimo Maximo: Dative of Indirect Object (2)
- 5.8.2 suae voluntatis: Objective Genitive (2)
- 5.9
- 5.9.1 Noli and the Present Infinitive (quaerere) (2)
- 5.9.2 Perfect Subjunctive Mood in an Indirect Question (merserit) (2)
- 5.9.3 neque/ nec (2)

- 5.10 They are verbs in the Unrealisable Conditional Clause (Ideal) and the Main Clause of the sentence. (Protasis and Apodosis) (2)
- 5.11 omnis: Accusative plural agreeing with 'formas'. (1)
- 5.12 nefas: Indecidable noun (1)
- 5.13
- 5.13.1 fenestris: Ablative of Separation (2)
- 5.13.2 illa nocte: Ablative of Time when. (2)
- 5.14 cadant: It is Subjunctive in an Indirect Question dependent on 'respice'. (2)
- 5.15 fenestrae (1)

40 marks

OR

QUESTION 6 Sentences for Translation into Latin

- 6.1 Aeneas a monstris ita territus est ut Sibylla eum hortaretur ut esset fortis. (8)
- 6.2 Si Icarus verbis patris sui parisset, in mare non cecidisset. (7)
- 6.3 Quod Volusenus non cognovit quid Caesar de Britannia scire velit, [eo sibi ipsi navigandum erit]. OR [eo navigare ipse debet]. (12)
- 6.4 Umbricius dixit se propter multas causas Roma discedere constituisse. In afrikaans candidates you will need to accept **constituere** as well. (7)
- 6.5 Haud dubium est quin domini servos suos timeant/ vereantur. (6)

40 marks

QUESTION 3.4

sax(um) ingens volvunt alii radiisque rotarum

aus(i) omnes immane nefas ausoque potiti

(5)

QUESTION 4.7

respice nunc alii(a) ac diversa pericula noctis

testa ferit quotiens rimos(a) et curta fenestris

(5)

Total: 200 marks