



NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION
NOVEMBER 2009

LATIN SECOND ADDITIONAL LANGUAGE: PAPER I
MARKING GUIDELINES

Time: 2½ hours

200 marks

These marking guidelines were used as the basis for the official IEB marking session. They were prepared for use by examiners and sub-examiners, all of whom were required to attend a rigorous standardisation meeting to ensure that the guidelines were consistently and fairly interpreted and applied in the marking of candidates' scripts.

At standardisation meetings, decisions are taken regarding the allocation of marks in the interests of fairness to all candidates in the context of an entirely summative assessment.

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, and different interpretations of the application thereof. Hence, the specific mark allocations have been omitted.

Please note that learners who provided alternate correct responses to those given in the marking guidelines will have been given full credit.

SECTION A PRESCRIBED WORKS

QUESTION 1

C. PLINIUS PATERNO SUO S.

confecerunt me infirmitates meorum, mortes etiam, et quidem iuvenum.⁴
solacia duo nequaquam paria tanto dolori, solacia tamen: unum facilitas³
manumittendi; videor enim non omnino immaturos perdidisse, quos liberos
perdidi.³
sed quamquam his solaciis adquiescam, debilitor et frangor eadem illa
humanitate quae me ut hoc ipsum permitterem induxit.⁵ nec ignoro alios 5
eiusmodi casus nihil amplius vocare quam damnum eoque sibi magnos
homines et sapientes videri.⁵ qui an magni sapientesque sint nescio, homines
non sunt.³ hominis est enim adfici dolore, sentire, resistere tamen et solacia
admittere, non solaciis non egere.⁴
verum de his plura fortasse quam debui, sed pauciora quam volui.³

[Pliny, *Epistulae VIII*, 16]

- 1.1 Translate: 30 marks as detailed above. (30)
- 1.2 Gives greeting, greets, or Latin equivalent. (dat; dicit; scribit) (1)
- 1.3 By using the verb in the unusual but prominent position as the first word of his opening sentence, Pliny emphasises his feelings of total exasperation, despair and remorse when he contemplates the illness and deaths of his slaves. (2)
- 1.4 Various procedures by which a slave could gain manumission:
 - (a) the slave refunds to his master the sum originally paid for him from the savings of his *peculium* or pay.
 - (b) the slave is granted freedom by his master while still alive or at his death without any payment.
 - (c) Formal manumission by which a slave becomes a freedman (*libertus*) and a Roman citizen. *manumissio per vindictam*: at a kind of trial before a praetor, the advocate (*assertor*) claims that the slave has become a freedman with his master's approval. The touching of the slave's head with a rod by the advocate and the master's striking him with his hand symbolically end his slavery. *manumissio censu*: the master enters the name of the slave in the censor's list of citizens. *manumissio testamento*: the master grants freedom to the slave in his will.

- (d) Informal manumission by which a slave becomes a Latin citizen and his children are not free:

manumissio inter amicos: in the presence of friends the master informs the slave that he is free.

manumissio per epistulam: the master informs the slave by a letter of his intention to set him free.

manumissio per mensam: the master invites the slave to join him and guests at the dinner table.

2 marks per valid explanation.

(4)

- 1.5 The other consolation is Pliny's system of allowing his slaves to make a will which he regards as legally binding, although valid only within his household.

(2)

- 1.6 Yes, Pliny does consider slavery as morally wrong.¹ To him slavery is an abhorrent practice which has forced him to allow things in his household which the state forbids. This mortifies him.² He also condemns those who regard the loss of a slave as merely a monetary loss and openly states that they are not human beings because they have no feelings.¹

(4)

43 marks

QUESTION 2

vocat ad cenam deinde ipse praetorem; exponit suas copias omnis, multum
argentum, non pauca etiam pocula ex auro,⁵ quae, ut mos est regius et maxime
in Syria, gemmis erant distincta clarissimis.³ erat etiam vas vinarium, ex una
gemma pergrandi trulla excavata manubrio aureo.³ iste unum quodque vas in
manus sumere, laudare, mirari. rex gaudere praetori populi Romani satis 5
iucundum et gratum illud esse convivium.⁶ posteaquam inde discessum est,
cogitare nihil iste aliud, quod ipsa res declaravit, nisi quem ad modum regem
ex provincia spoliatum expilatumque dimitteret.⁶ mittit rogatum vasa ea, quae
pulcherrima apud eum viderat; ait se suis caelatoribus velle ostendere.⁴ rex,
qui illum non nosset, sine ulla suspicione libentissime dedit.³ 10

[Cicero, *In Verrem* iv, 62]

- 2.1 Translate: 30 marks as detailed above. (30)
- 2.2 He felt that he had to reciprocate the great hospitality with which Verres, the praetor, had hosted him in his home.² He also wishes to emulate the wealth and splendour of Verres' possessions by showing what he owns.² (4)
- 2.3 He uses 'ille' as a neutral demonstrative which does not disclose any feeling.¹ He uses 'iste' as a derogatory pronoun in reference to Verres for whom he has only feelings of antipathy and scorn.¹ (2)
- 2.4 Cicero portrays Antiochus as immature and gullible, lacking insight into Verres' motives and intentions and totally naive and inexperienced in affairs of state.² He displays all his treasures in a foolish attempt to win favour and is happy that his important guest leaves him so satisfied./ He is boastful and thinks that he will win favour by impressing a Roman praetor.² (4)
- 2.5
- 2.5.1 The candelabrum/ lampstand. (1)
- 2.5.2 This was the most treasured and valuable possession of Antiochus¹ and was intended for the rebuilt temple of Jupiter Optimus Maximus on the Capitol as a gift to the Roman people.¹ Cicero leaves mention of this to last because it provides the climax to his list of Antiochus' possessions which the greed of Verres covets.¹ (3)

44 marks

QUESTION 3

portitor has horrendus aquas et flumina servat
terribili squalore Charon, cui plurima mento
canities inculta iacet⁴

Cerberus haec ingens latratu regna trifauci
personat adverso recubans immanis in antro.⁴

5

cui vates horrere videns iam colla colubris
melle soporatam et medicatis frugibus offam
obicit.⁴ Ille fame rabida tria guttera pandens
corripit obiectam, atque immania terga resolvit
fusus humi totoque ingens extenditur antro.⁵
occupat Aeneas aditum custode sepulto
evaditque celer ripam inremeabilis undae.³

10

[Vergil, *Aeneid* Book VI, 298 – 300; 417 – 425]

3.1 Translate: 20 marks as detailed above. (20)

3.2

3.2.1 They are both threatening or monstrous/ unnatural characters of the Underworld. (1)

3.2.2 Charon is the ferryman who transports the souls of the buried across the river Styx to Limbo.
Cerberus is the three-headed watchdog on the other bank of the river. He guards the entrance to Pluto's domain. (3)

3.3

3.3.1 By showing Charon the golden bough which in time he will present to Proserpina, he is allowed to board Charon's boat together with the Sibyl. (2)

3.3.2 The Sibyl throws Cerberus a drugged cake which immediately induces sleep. While he is sleeping, they easily pass him. (1)

3.4 The succession of long spondees in three feet portrays the heaviness, clumsiness and slowness of the huge Cerberus, or his drawn out howling/barking. (2)

3.5 This adjective qualifying the noun '*undae*' and meaning 'not to be retraced' or 'from which there is no return'¹ emphatically underlines the fate of all souls who cannot ever return to the upper world by going along the same route as was their descent into the Underworld. It also implies the irreversibility of death.
The waters of the Styx cannot be crossed in the opposite direction and souls cannot in this way return to the land of the living.¹ (4)

3.6 Scansion: See page 9. (5)

38 marks

QUESTION 4

..... nobis properantibus obstat
unda prior, magno populus premit agmine lumbos
qui sequitur;³ ferit hic cubito, ferit assere duro
alter, at hic tignum capiti incutit, ille metretam.²
pinguia crura luto, planta mox undique magna 5
calcor, et in digito clavus mihi militis haeret.⁴
scinduntur tunicae sartae modo, longa coruscat
serraco veniente abies, atque altera pinum
plaustra vehunt; nutant alte populoque minantur.⁵
nam si procubuit qui saxa Ligustica portat 10
axis et eversum fudit super agmina montem,⁴
quid superest de corporibus? quis membra, quis ossa
invenit?²

[Juvenal, Satires III. 243 – 248; 254 – 260]

- 4.1 Translate: 20 marks as detailed above. (20)
- 4.2
- 4.2.1 Words of military association:
obstat, agmine, ferit, calcor, clavus, militis (2)
- 4.2.2 The streets of Rome are depicted by Juvenal as if they were a battlefield and the pedestrian as vulnerable and having to fight his way. (2)
- 4.2.3 Yes, it does make the description humorous.¹ By using this register, typical of an epic poem, Juvenal elevates a routine street experience to that of a grand battle and so creates a mock-epic tone.² (3)
- 4.3 Juvenal portrays the poor man as the very likely and inevitable victim of a street accident,¹ either from a huge tree which can roll off its wagon¹ or from a very heavy mass of marble which can so pulverise his body¹ that he cannot be identified. In this way sympathy for the poor is evoked. (The poor man's freshly mended tunic is torn). (3)
- 4.4 Scansion: see page 9. (5)

35 marks

SECTION B

Please answer

EITHER

QUESTION 5 GRAMMATICAL AND SYNTACTICAL USAGE

OR

QUESTION 6 SENTENCES FOR TRANSLATION INTO LATIN

QUESTION 5 GRAMMATICAL AND SYNTACTICAL USAGE

- 5.1 manumittendi: (Genitive of) the Gerund. (1)
- 5.2 unum is neuter as it agrees with the noun solacium. (1)
- 5.3 permitterem: Imperfect Subjunctive in an Indirect Command introduced by 'ut' (and dependent on 'induxit'). (2)
- sint: Present Subjunctive in an Indirect Question introduced by 'an' (and dependent on 'nescio'). (2)
- 5.4
- 5.4.1 Prolative Infinitive (complement of est): fieri, adfici, sentire, resistere, admittere, egere. (1)
- 5.4.2 Indirect Statement: vocare, videri. (1)
- 5.5 Alternative: damno (1)
- 5.6
- 5.6.1 trulla: Nominative in apposition to vas vinarium (2)
- 5.6.2 manubrio aureo: Ablative of Description (2)
- 5.6.3 suis caelatoribus: Dative of Indirect Object (2)
- 5.7
- 5.7.1 Historic Infinitives. (1)
- 5.7.2 Cicero has used them to describe in vivid terms the rapid sequence of Verres' reactions to the treasures which he sees. (2)
- 5.8 rogatum: Supine used to express Purpose after the verb 'mittit', a verb expressing motion. (2)
- 5.9
- 5.9.1 nosset: Full form: novisset (1)
- 5.9.2 Pluperfect Subjunctive in a Causal Clause introduced by 'qui' = 'quippe qui'. (2)
- 5.10
- 5.10.1 terribili squalore: Ablative of Description (2)
- 5.10.2 cui: Possessive Dative/ Dative of Reference (2)
- 5.10.3 humi: Locative (2)
- 5.10.4 inremeabilis undae: Genitive of Description (2)

5.11

- 5.11.1 Present Participle: recubans, videns, pandens (1)
5.11.2 Perfect Participle: obiectam, fusus (1)
5.11.3 Ablative Absolute: custode sepulto (1)

5.12 modo: Adverb (1)

5.13 agmen: Neuter gender (1)

5.14 mihi: False. 'mihi' is Dative of Possession/ Dative of Disadvantage. (2)
populo: Dative governed by the verb 'minantur'. (2)

40 marks

OR

QUESTION 6 SENTENCES FOR TRANSLATION INTO LATIN

6.1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 1 1 1
Non dubitavi quin Umbricius [Romam relinquere] OR [Roma discedere]
1
constituturus esset. (6)

6.2 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 1 1
Si Aeneas a Sibylla non monitus esset, non intellexisset quid faceret. (8)

6.3 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 1
Frustra Nequi quam Daedalus Icaro persuadere conatus est ut mediam viam per
aera sequeretur. (8)

6.4 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 1 1 1 1
Antiochus est tam stultus ut candelabrum Verri det ut paucos dies teneat. (9)

6.5 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1
Anchises dixit [filio suo sciendum esse] OR [filium suum scire debuisse] de gloria
1 1
urbis maximae, Romae. (9)

40 marks

SCANSION

QUESTION 3.6

|mēllē| sōporatam| et||mēdicatis| frugibūs| offām|
|fusūs| hūmī| totoque| ingens||extenditur| ātrō| (5)

QUESTION 4.4

|altēr| at| hic| tignūm||cāpitī| incutit| illē| metretām|
|serraco| veniente| abies||atque| alterā| pinūm| (5)

10 marks

Total: 200 marks