



NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION
NOVEMBER 2010

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.

SECTION A PRESCRIBED WORKS

QUESTION 1

exigua parte aestatis reliqua Caesar, etsi in his locis, quod omnis Gallia ad septentriones vergit, maturae sunt hiemes, tamen in Britanniam proficisci contendit.⁶ si tempus anni ad bellum gerendum deficeret, tamen magno sibi usui fore arbitrabatur.⁴ neque enim temere praeter mercatores illo adit quisquam neque eis ipsis quicquam praeter oram maritimam atque eas regiones quae sunt contra Gallias notum est.⁷ 5
ad haec cognoscenda, prius quam periculum faceret, idoneum esse arbitratus C. Volusenum cum navi longa praemittit.⁴ huic mandat ut exploratis omnibus rebus ad se quam primum revertatur.³ Volusenus, perspectis regionibus omnibus quantum ei facultatis dari potuit qui navi egredi ac barbaris committere non auderet, quinto die ad Caesarem revertitur.⁶ 10

[Caesar, De Bello Gallico, IV, 20]

- 1.1 Translation: 30 marks as detailed above. (30)
- 1.2 The British had been sending reinforcements to help the Gauls in their fight against the Romans. Caesar had to put an end to this. (2)
- 1.3 Caesar needed information on:
 - (a) the identity and size of the British population and their customs
 - (b) the harbours and landing places
 - (c) the extent of Britain's size; the size of the island
 - (d) the experience of the British in war (4)
- 1.4 The merchants' contact was only trade with the people living on the south-east coast of Britain. They knew nothing of their customs or military strength. Their boats were small and so they could not give information on suitable landing places for the Roman warships which required deep-water bays. (4)
- 1.5 1.5.1 No. Volusenus remained on board his ship because he was afraid to entrust himself to the British; his observations must have added little to Caesar's knowledge. (2)
- 1.5.2 Although Caesar first considered Volusenus suitable, he shows some disapproval of Volusenus' timidity in the execution of his order. His disparaging comment '*quantum ei facultatis dari potui qui navi egredi ac barbaris committere non auderet*' reveals how disappointed and frustrated Caesar must have been with Volusenus who had not even ventured off his ship and so had failed in his mission. (2)

[44]

QUESTION 2

hic Verres hereditatem sibi venisse arbitratus est, quod in eius regnum ac manus venerat is, quem iste et audierat multa secum praeclara habere et suspicabatur.⁸ mittit homini munera satis large haec ad usum domesticum: olei, vini quod visum est, etiam tritici quod satis esset, de suis decumis.⁷ deinde ipsum regem ad cenam vocavit. exornat ample magnificeque triclinium;³ exponit ea, quibus abundabat, plurima et pulcherrima vasa argentea; nam haec aurea nondum fecerat;⁴ omnibus curat rebus instructum et paratum ut sit convivium. quid multa?⁴ rex ita discessit, ut et ipsum copiose ornatum et se honorifice acceptum arbitraretur.⁴

[Cicero: In Verrem IV, 62]

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|-----|---|-------------|
| 2.1 | Translation: 30 marks as detailed above. | (30) |
| 2.2 | 2.2.1 The ' <i>decuma</i> ' was the 10% tax, payable in kind, which the provincial wheat farmers paid to the governor. [1]
This wheat belonged to the state and was used in religious ceremonies and in the administration of the province by the Roman government or even exported to Rome. [2] | (3) |
| | 2.2.2 Yes. It did not belong to Verres. Verres clearly considered this tax as his own personal income. He was therefore appropriating state revenue. | (2) |
| 2.3 | 2.3.1 Historic Present. | (1) |
| | 2.3.2 Cicero's description of the events becomes more immediate and dramatic, as if they are being re-experienced. | (2) |
| | 2.3.3 The brevity of his thoughts succeeds in conveying the speed and careful, step by step planning with which Verres sets about his plans in order to trap Prince Antiochus. | (2) |
| 2.4 | By his ostentatious hospitality Verres wanted to ingratiate himself with Antiochus in order to lay his hands on the prince's prized and valuable possessions. | (2) |
| | | [42] |

QUESTION 3

vestibulum ante ipsum primisque in faucibus Orci

Luctus et ultrices posuere cubilia Curae,³

pallentesque habitant Morbi tristisque Senectus,

et Metus et malesuada Fames ac turpis Egestas,

terribiles visu formae, Letumque Labosque;⁵

5

tum consanguineus Leti Sopor et mala mentis

Gaudia, mortiferumque adverso in limine Bellum,³

ferreique Eumenidum thalami et Discordia demens

vipereum crinem vittis innexa cruentis ...³

Aeneas strictamque aciem venientibus offert,

10

et ni docta comes tenues sine corpore vitas

admoneat volitare cava sub imagine formae,

inruat et frustra ferro diverberet umbras.⁶

[Vergil, Aeneid, Book VI, 273-281; 291-294]

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

3.2 Aeneas first had to find the golden bough, his passport into the Underworld, which he then had to present to Proserpina. Secondly, he had to bury the corpse of his dead comrade, Misenus. Left unburied, the corpse was polluting the Trojan fleet. (4)

3.3 'Fames' or Hunger urges men to commit the crime of stealing food without which they cannot survive. [2]

'Sopor' or Sleep is the brother of Death because in the inactive state of sleep, man comes closest to his dead form. [2]

(4)

3.4 The Eumenides are the three Furies who take revenge on man for the crimes he committed such as disobedience to parents, perjury or murder. They were fearful women with wings and snakes entangled in their hair. Tisiphone, who sat guard in Tartarus, is one of them.

(3)

3.5 An aged elm tree stood in the entrance with its outstretched branches. False or empty dreams clung beneath all its leaves.

(2)

3.6 The five successive dactyls reflect the haste of Aeneas' frenzied state as he frenetically darts about and slashes at the disembodied creatures of the Underworld./The dactyls express the fluttering of the disembodied spirits.

(2)

3.7

vestibulum ante ipsum primisque in faucibus Orci L1

ferreique Eumenidum thalami et Discordia demens L8

(5)
[40]

QUESTION 4

Daedalus interea Creten longumque perosus
exsilium, tactusque loci natalis amore,
clausus erat pelago.⁴ 'terras licet' inquit 'et undas
obstruat, at caelum certe patet; ibimus illac!
omnia possideat, non possidet aera Minos.'⁴
dixit et ignotas animum dimittit in artes,
naturamque novat. nam ponit in ordine pennas,
ut clivo crevisse putes;⁴ sic rustica quondam
fistula disparibus paulatim surgit avenis.³
tum lino medias et ceris adligat imas,
atque ita compositas parvo curvamine flectit,
ut veras imitetur aves.⁴ puer Icarus una
stabat ...¹

5

10

[Ovid, Metamorphoses VIII. 183-195]

- 4.1 Translation : 20 marks as detailed above. (20)
- 4.2 4.2.1 Minos, king of Crete, had commissioned Daedalus, a famous inventor and architect, to build the labyrinth for the monstrous Minotaur, half-bull half-man, which was the product of his wife's union with a bull. (2)
- 4.2.2 Minos did not want the secret of the labyrinth to be divulged. Minos did not want the scandal of his wife's behaviour known. (2)
- 4.2.3 Athens, Greece (1)
- 4.3 The feathers of unequal length are arranged in the same way that the gradually increasing lengths of the reeds of the panpipe are graduated in order to produce musical notes. The comparison is most apt. (2)
- 4.4 By placing the word '*puer*' first at the very beginning of the sentence, Ovid immediately emphasises the boyishness, playfulness and immaturity which will cause Icarus' fatal fall and death. (2)
- 4.5

tum lino medias et ceris adligat imas

L10

atque ita compositas parvo curvamine flectit

L11

(5)
[34]

160 marks

SECTION B

PLEASE ANSWER EITHER QUESTION 5 OR QUESTION 6

QUESTION 5 GRAMMATICAL AND SYNTACTICAL USAGE

- 5.1 5.1.1 Ablative Absolute: *exigua parte reliqua; exploratis omnibus rebus; perspectis regionibus omnibus* (1)
- 5.1.2 Gerundive Attraction: *ad bellum gerendum; ad haec cognoscenda.* (1)
- 5.2 5.2.1 *deficeret*: Imperfect Subjunctive in a) Sub-oblique Conditional Clause introduced by '*si*' or b) Conditional Clause which is dependent on the Indirect Statement/Accusative and Infinitive (2)
- 5.2.2 *revertatur*: Present Subjunctive in an Indirect Command introduced by '*ut*' and dependent on '*mandat*'. (2)
- 5.2.3 *auderet*: Imperfect Subjunctive in a Generic Result Clause introduced by '*qui*'/Qui Consecutive Clause introduced by '*qui*'. (2)
- 5.3 5.3.1 *magno usui*: Predicative Dative (2)
- 5.3.2 *huic*: Dative governed by '*mandat*' (2)
- 5.3.3 *facultatis*: Partitive Genitive dependent on '*quantum*' (2)
- 5.4 *fore*: It is the Future Infinitive of the verb 'to be' used here in the Indirect Statement dependent on the verb '*arbitratur*'. (2)
- 5.5 *quod*: In line 1 it is the introductory conjunction in a Causal Clause. In line 3 it is the Relative Pronoun (neuter) with its antecedent '*vini*'. (2)
- 5.6 Accusative: *quem* (1)
- 5.7 5.7.1 *sit*: Present Subjunctive in an Indirect Command introduced by '*ut*' and dependent on '*curat*'./in a Purpose clause. (2)
- 5.7.2 *arbitraretur*: Imperfect Subjunctive in a Result Clause introduced by '*ut*'. (2)
- 5.8 *quibus*: Ablative Case governed by '*abundabat*'./Ablative of Respect. (2)
- 5.9 *posuere*: *posuerunt* (1)
- 5.10 5.10.1 *visu*: Ablative (of Respect) of the Supine. (2)
- 5.10.2 *venientibus*: Dative of the Indirect Object. (2)
- 5.11 5.11.1 *admoneat*: Present Subjunctive in an Unrealizable Conditional Clause Introduced by '*ni*' (2)
- 5.11.2 The Pluperfect Subjunctive. (*admonuisset*) (1)
- 5.12 *illac*: Adverb (1)
- 5.13 *obstruat* It is in a Concessive Clause introduced by '*licet*'. (2)
- 5.14 5.14.1 *loci natalis*: Objective Genitive (2)
- 5.14.2 *disparibus avenis*: Ablative of Description (2)

[40]

OR

QUESTION 6 SENTENCES FOR TRANSLATION INTO LATIN

- 6.1 *Multa Caesari de Britannia cognoscenda erant/priusquam ad insulam profectus est/sit.*
Caesar de Britannia multa cognoscere debuit (8)
- 6.2 *Umbricius intellexit se propter multas causas Romae diutius habitare non posse.* (8)
- 6.3 *Antiochus Verrem rogavit ut apud se cenaret sed nescivit quid iste cupivisset/voluisset.* (10)
- 6.4 *Si Icarus patri suo Daedalo paruisset, in mare non cecidisset.* (6)
- 6.5 *Charon animas mortuorum non deterret quominus/ad alteram ripam fluminis/ transeant.* (8)

[40]

40 marks

Total: 200 marks