



NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION
NOVEMBER 2011

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

ecce undique me varius clamor circumsonat: supra ipsum balneum habito.³ propone
nunc tibi omnia genera vocum quae in odium possunt aures adducere.³ cum fortiores
exercentur et manus plumbo graves iactant, cum aut laborant aut laborantem imitantur,
gemitus audio;⁵ quotiens retentum spiritum remiserunt, sibilos et acerbissimas respira-
tiones.³ si vero pilicrepus supervenit et numerare coepit pilas, actum est.³ adice nunc 5
scordalum et furem deprensum et illum cui vox sua in balineo placet.⁴ praeter istos
quorum, si nihil aliud, rectae voces sunt, alipilum cogita tenuem et stridulam vocem,⁴
quo sit notabilior, subinde exprimentem nec umquam tacentem, nisi dum vellit alas
et alium pro se clamare cogit.⁵

[Seneca, Epistulae Morales 56. 1 – 2]

- 1.1 Translation: 30 marks as detailed above. (30)
- 1.2 Seneca, a staunch believer in the Stoic philosophy, had the will-power and discipline to shut out externals, such as noise. The Stoics believed that one had to exercise control of one's feelings and passions by the rigorous discipline of study, thought and writing. In this way he finds it possible to rise above the disturbance of the public baths. (4)
- 1.3 Two examples of humour:
 - (a) The weightlifters over-exert themselves in lifting heavy weights but not all can hide the truth that their effort is actually a pretence and that they are merely going through the motions. Seneca's satirical and wry comment exposes this fallibility.
 - (b) The man whose own voice delights perhaps only him in the bath adds a humorous touch to Seneca's description. It strikes a familiar chord in the reader who is amused by the accuracy of Seneca's observation.
 - (c) The only time that the hairplucker stills his own shrill voice is while he is actually plucking armpits. Regrettably the client then becomes his substitute as he shouts out in pain. Here the humour lies in the situation itself and touches on farce. (4)
- 1.4 Seneca has chosen words which repeat 's', 't' and 'r' sounds in order to echo the heavy breathing, grunts and hisses of the weightlifters as they exercise themselves with weights. (2)
- 1.5 1.5.1 The natural sounds which emanate from any activity are far less irritating than unnaturally shrill and forced sounds. (2)
- 1.5.2 Natural sounds:
The heavy breathing of weightlifters; the pummelling of the masseur; the shout of the ball-player; the singer; the splash of water.
Unnatural sounds:
The shrill cry of the hairplucker to attract customers; the diverse shouts of the vendors, each with his own distinctive cry. (2)

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QUESTION 2

principio, ut Catilina paucis ante diebus erupit ex urbe, cum sceleris sui socios, huiusce nefarii belli acerrimos duces, Romae reliquisset,⁶ semper vigilavi et providi, Quirites, quem ad modum in tantis et tam absconditis insidiis salvi esse possemus.⁵ nam tum, cum ex urbe Catilinam eiciebam (non enim iam vereor huius verbi invidiam, cum illa magis sit timenda, quod vivus exierit),⁷ aut reliquam coniuratorum manum 5 simul exituram aut eos, qui restitissent, infirmos sine illo ac debiles fore putabam.⁵ atque ego ut vidi, quos maximo furore et scelere inflammatos sciebam, eos nobiscum esse et Romae remansisse, in eo omnes dies noctesque consumpsi.⁷

[Cicero, In Catilinam Orationes, Oratio Tertia 3-4]

- 2.1 Translation: 30 marks as detailed above. (30)
- 2.2.1 Cicero's life had been threatened by Catiline and the conspirators. As consul in 63 BC, he convened the Senate and there confronted Catiline, himself a senator, in his Oratio Prima. Cicero so viciously accused and exposed Catiline that he immediately left Rome, knowing that he would be arrested. (3)
- 2.2.2 As Catiline had already left Rome, Cicero no longer fears to use a strong word like this to indicate that he had not departed from the city voluntarily but was thrown out by him. (2)
- 2.3 A Gallic tribe, the Allobroges, had visited Rome and they were preparing to leave the city. The conspirators contacted them and made far-fetched promises to gain their support. Then the conspirators made the fatal mistake of entrusting letters to them for their conspiracy leaders, including Catiline, in Gaul. The Allobroges agreed but then double-crossed the conspirators by informing Cicero of what had taken place. As the Allobroges were crossing the Mulvian Bridge, they were stopped and the letters were seized. These incriminating documents were the irrefutable proof which Cicero had waited for. (5)
- 2.4 The words were addressed to the people of Rome. (1)
- 2.5 The Senate decided by a large majority to sentence these men to death and the same evening they were executed. (2)
- [33]**

QUESTION 3

tum vero infelix fatis exterrita Dido
mortem orat; taedet caeli convexa tueri.³
quo magis inceptum peragat lucemque relinquit,
vidit, turicremis cum dona imponeret aris⁴
(horrendum dictu), latices nigrescere sacros 5
fusaque in obscenum se vertere vina cruorem ...⁴
multaque praeterea vatum praedicta priorum
terribili monitu horrificant.³ agit ipse furentem
in somnis ferus Aeneas,² semperque relinqui
sola sibi, semper longam incommitata videtur 10
ire viam et Tyrios deserta quaerere terra.⁴

[Vergil, Aeneid Book IV, 450 – 455; 464 – 468]

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

3.2 Dido is totally distraught and desperate. She is unable to think rationally and begins to hallucinate. In her deluded state as she performs the ritual offerings to the gods, she imagines that the sacred waters are turning black and that the wine is blood. In her sleep she dreams that she is pursued and then left utterly alone by Aeneas. (3)

3.3 The successive spondees (4) bring a heaviness to the lines to reflect Dido's grim and sombre situation as she contemplates death. The lines are loaded with ominous gravity. (2)

3.4 The learner may agree, disagree or point out there are two sides to this argument.

Agreement:

Aeneas must take responsibility for allowing his relationship with Dido to develop so deeply. By involving himself in the rebuilding of Carthage and by remaining there so long, he has played with Dido's feelings and deluded her into believing that they share common goals and a deep love. In abandoning her he shows himself to be heartless. He is selfish in pursuing his own vainglorious goal of a kingdom in Italy.

Rejection:

Aeneas clearly understands that the divine mission entrusted to him by the gods takes top priority in his future. In leaving Dido he understands his destined role as a future leader and that he must let his mind, not his heart, dictate his future. He realises that despite his love for Dido, the enormous task ahead of him demands selfless devotion. His glorious future as divinely ordained makes his stay in Carthage a petty and insignificant interlude. (5)

3.5

fusaque in obscenum se vertere vina cruorem L. 6

ire viam et Tyrios deserta quaerere terra L. 11

(5)
[35]

QUESTION 4

hic ubi sidereus proprius videt astra colossus

et crescunt media pegmata celsa via,³

invidiosa feri radiabant atria regis

unaque iam tota stabat in urbe domus.³

hic ubi conspicui venerabilis Amphitheatri

erigitur moles, stagna Neronis erant.³

hic ubi miramur, velocia munera, thermas,

abstulerat miseris tecta superbus ager.³

Claudia diffusas ubi porticus explicat umbras,

ultima pars aulae deficientis erat.⁴

reddita Roma sibi est et sunt te praeside, Caesar,

deliciae populi, quae fuerant domini.⁴

5

10

[Martial, Spectacula II]

- 4.1 Translation: 20 marks as detailed above. (20)
- 4.2 4.2.1 Nero (1)
- 4.2.2 It was placed in the entrance of his new palace, the '*Domus Aurea*'. (1)
- 4.2.3 Vespasian (1)
- Nero's head was replaced by the Sun god. (2)
- 4.2.4 It was placed near the newly constructed Colosseum. (1)
- 4.3. '*Rex*' and '*dominus*' refer to Nero. For the Romans of the republic '*rex*' was an abhorrent word because it was associated with tyranny and dictatorship. '*Praeses*' (meaning something like 'chairman') refers to Titus and connotes responsible and fair rule. Martial is exposing Nero's ruthless domination and praising Titus' protective and responsible rule. (4)
- 4.4 Hyperbole: (4)
- (a) The Colossus is so tall that it is relatively near to the stars.
- (b) Nero's palace was so extensive and huge that it occupied almost the entire city. (2)
- 4.5 What had previously been taken from the people by Nero for his own pleasure (the palace) has now been restored to the Romans for their pleasure (the Colosseum). (2)
- 4.6

reddita Roma sibi est et sunt te praeside Caesar

L. 11

deliciae populi quae fuerant domini

L. 12

(5)

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160 marks

SECTION B

PLEASE ANSWER EITHER QUESTION 5 OR QUESTION 6

QUESTION 5 GRAMMATICAL AND SYNTACTICAL USAGE

5.1	5.1.1	Imperative:	<i>propone; adice; cogita</i>	(1)
	5.1.2	Present Participle:	<i>laborantem; exprimentem; tacentem.</i>	(1)
	5.1.3	Prolative Infinitive:	<i>adducere; numerare; clamare.</i>	(1)
5.2	5.2.1	<i>balneum:</i>	Accusative governed by preposition ' <i>supra</i> '	(2)
	5.2.2	<i>cui:</i>	Dative governed by ' <i>placet</i> '.	(2)
5.3	5.3.1	<i>sit:</i>	Present Subjunctive in a Purpose Clause introduced by <i>quo</i> (because of the comparative adjective <i>notabilior</i>)	(2)
	5.3.2	<i>vellit:</i>	Present Indicative in a Temporal Clause introduced by <i>dum</i> .	(2)
5.4	5.4.1	<i>duces:</i>	Accusative in apposition to <i>socios</i> .	(2)
	5.4.2	<i>Romae:</i>	Locative case	(2)
5.5	5.5.1	<i>possemus:</i>	Imperfect Subjunctive in an Indirect Question introduced by ' <i>quem ad modum</i> ', dependent on <i>providi</i> .	(2)
	5.5.2	<i>restitissent:</i>	Pluperfect Subjunctive in a Sub-oblique Relative Clause introduced by ' <i>qui</i> '.	(2)
5.6		<i>timenda:</i>	Gerundive of Obligation used with ' <i>sit</i> ' and agreeing with ' <i>illa</i> '.	(2)
5.7		<i>fore:</i>	Future Infinitive of <i>sum, esse, fui</i> , the verb 'to be'	(1)
5.8	5.8.1	Impersonal Verb:	<i>taedet</i>	(1)
	5.8.2	Inceptive Verb:	<i>nigrescere</i>	(1)
	5.8.3	Deponent Verb:	<i>tueri</i>	(1)
5.9		Infinitives:	<i>vertere</i> : Present Infinitive in the Indirect Statement dependent on ' <i>vidit</i> '. (Accusative and Infinitive construction)	
			<i>ire</i> : Prolative Infinitive or Nominative and Infinitive construction used after ' <i>videtur</i> '.	(2)
5.10	5.10.1	<i>dictu:</i>	Ablative of Supine (of Respect) after ' <i>horrendum</i> '.	(2)
	5.10.2	<i>terribili monitu:</i>	Ablative of Manner/Ablative of Description/Ablative of Attendant circumstances	(2)
5.11		<i>proprius:</i>	Adverb	(1)
5.12	5.12.1	<i>conspicui venerabilis Amphitheatri:</i>	Genitive of Description	(2)
	5.12.2	<i>miseris:</i>	Ablative of Separation	(2)
	5.12.3	<i>Caesar:</i>	Vocative	(2)
5.13		Subject of <i>abstulerat</i> :	<i>superbus ager</i>	(1)
5.14		<i>te praeside:</i>	Ablative Absolute	(1)

[40]

OR

QUESTION 6 SENTENCES FOR TRANSLATION INTO LATIN

- 6.1 ^½Dido ^½Aenean ^½tantopere ¹amavit ^½ut ¹intelligere ^½non ¹posset ^½cur ^½ad ¹Italiam ^½subito ¹navigavisset. (9)
- 6.2 ¹Scivit ¹filiam ¹sibi ^½contra ^½patrem ¹defendendam ¹esse/
¹Scivit ¹se ¹filiam ¹contra ¹patrem ¹defendere ¹debuisset. (6)
- 6.3 ¹Liber ^½pro ¹poeta ¹domum ¹mittetur ^½ut ¹Proculum ¹salutet./
¹Liber ^½pro ¹poeta ¹domum ¹mittetur ¹Proculum ^{1½}salutatam. (7)
- 6.4 ^½Si ^½Catullus ^½Lesbiam ¹minus ¹amavisset, ^½tam ¹male ¹non ¹vulneratus ¹esset. (7)
- 6.5 ¹Ubi ^½domum ^½novam ¹aedificavit, ^½Nero ¹dixit ¹se ¹tandem ^½domum, ¹imperatore ¹dignam, ¹habiturum ¹esse./
¹Domo ¹nova ²aedificata, ^½Nero ¹dixit ¹se ^½tandem ¹domum, ¹imperatore ¹dignam, ¹habituram ¹esse. (11)

[40]

40 marks

Total: 200 marks