



NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION
NOVEMBER 2012

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

QUESTION 1

C. PLINIUS ACILIO SUO S

rem atrocem nec tantum epistula dignam Larcius Macedo, vir praetorius, a servis suis passus est,⁶ superbus alioqui dominus et saevus, et qui servisse patrem suum parum, immo nimium meminisset.⁴ lavabatur in villa Formiana. Repente eum servi circum-sistunt. alius fauces invadit ... alius pectus et ventrem, atque etiam (foedum dictu) verenda contundit;⁶ et cum exanimem putarent, abiciunt in fervens pavimentum, ut experirentur 5 an viveret.⁴ ille sive quia non sentiebat, sive quia se non sentire simulabat, immobilis et extentus fidem peractae mortis implevit.⁵ tum demum quasi aestu solutus effertur; excipiunt servi fideliores, concubinae cum ululatu et clamore concurrunt.⁵

[Pliny, Epistulae III, 14]

- 1.1 Translation: 30 marks as detailed above. (30)
- 1.2 By placing these two words in an unusual place as the opening words of his letter, Pliny very dramatically introduces the gruesome crime which befell Macedo. (2)
- 1.3 1.3.1 As Macedo's father had served as a slave, he wishes to distance himself from that shame by assuming an excessively arrogant and cruel attitude to his own slaves.
- OR**
- He chose to forget the harsh conditions under which slaves worked, even though his father had been a slave.
- OR**
- 1.3.2 Pliny describes Macedo as a cruel and arrogant master (2)
- Pliny treated the slaves in his own household in a most humane way. Within the confines of his own household he allowed them to make a will, contrary to the laws of the state. In these wills slaves could leave their possessions and money to members of their families in the household. He regarded these wills as legally binding. He also felt consoled that he had set his slaves free long before their deaths. For Pliny the loss of a slave was not just a monetary loss but the loss of a human being who had come to mean much to him. (5)
- 1.4 Macedo's father, a slave himself, must have been made a freedman (*libertus*) and then possibly adopted as a son by the senatorial family whom he had served so well. (2)
- 1.5 Macedo died within a few days of the attack on him but had the satisfaction of knowing that all the perpetrators of the crime had been caught and put to death. (2)
- [43]**

QUESTION 2

itaque hesterno die L. Flaccum et C. Pomptinum praetores, fortissimos atque aman-
tissimos rei publicae viros, ad me vocavi, rem exposui, quid fieri placeret, ostendit.⁶
illi autem, qui omnia de re publica praeclara atque egregia sentirent, sine recusatione
ac sine ulla mora negotium susceperunt;⁶ et, cum advesperasceret, occulte ad pontem
Mulvium pervenerunt atque ibi in proximis villis ita bipertito fuerunt, ut Tiberis inter eos 5
et pons interesset ...⁷ interim tertia fere vigilia exacta, cum iam pontem Mulvium magno
comitatu legati Allobrogum ingredi inciperent unaque Volturcius, fit in eos impetus;⁶
educuntur et ab illis gladii et a nostris. res praetoribus erat nota solis, ignorabatur
a ceteris.⁵

[Cicero, In Catilinam Orationes, Oratio Tertia 5 – 6]

- 2.1 Translation: 30 marks as detailed above. (30)
- 2.2 In his speech to the Senate (*Oratio Prima*), Cicero, the consul in 63BC, blatantly exposed Catiline's plan to stage a coup d'etat and to murder Cicero himself. Realising that he would be arrested, Catiline departed from Rome, this act being almost an admission of guilt. Although warned by Cicero to follow their leader, Catiline's conspirators remained in Rome. These very dangerous men had to be watched until there was real proof of their complicity in order that Cicero could convince the people of Rome of their dangerous threat to Rome. Only then could he convict them as well. (5)
- 2.3 The Allobroges, a Gallic tribe, had been in Rome at the time, unsuccessfully seeking financial aid from the Senate. As they were preparing to return home, the conspirators saw them as useful allies and so made contact, promising them financial assistance. The Allobroges agreed but then double-crossed the conspirators by divulging the plan to Cicero. This plan included conveying letters to Catiline in Gaul. This was the very evidence which Cicero had waited for and required. (3)
- 2.4 2.4.1 The Mulvian Bridge over the Tiber outside Rome was the only exit to the north from the city. (1)
- 2.4.2 This place was chosen as it was the ideal place to ambush and trap the conspirators and the Allobroges as they made their way north on the *Via Flaminia*. (2)
- 2.5 2.5.1 Volturcius was one of the leaders of the conspiracy. (1)
- 2.5.2 He had been entrusted with the letters for Catiline in Gaul. This was the evidence Cicero required to expose the conspiracy. (2)
- [44]**

QUESTION 3

... "cadat ante diem mediaque inhumatus harena.
haec precor, hanc vocem extremam cum sanguine fundo.⁴
tum vos, o Tyrii, stirpem et genus omne futurum
exercete odiis, cinerique haec mittite nostro
munera.⁵ nullus amor populis nec foedera sunt.
exoriare aliquis nostris ex ossibus ultor⁴
qui face Dardanio ferroque sequere colonos,
nunc, olim, quocumque dabunt se tempore vires.⁴
litora litoribus contraria, fluctibus undas
imprecor, arma armis: pugnent ipsique nepotesque."³

5

10

[Vergil, Aeneid, Book IV, 620 – 629]

- 3.1 Translation: 20 marks as detailed above. (20)
- 3.2 3.2.1 Dido's curses:
- (a) Aeneas must be tormented by wars
 - (b) He must never return to Troy
 - (c) He must suffer separation from his son, Iulus
 - (d) He must witness the undeserved deaths of his people.
 - (e) In surrender he must endure an unjust peace. (2)
- 3.2.2 For the Romans one of the worst things is a corpse left unburied. Without proper burial, the spirit of the dead person cannot find peace or its place in the Underworld and will roam ceaselessly, bringing misfortune to the living. Even three handfuls of earth sprinkled on a body are enough and replace proper burial. This was often the fate of those slain on the battlefield. (3)
- 3.3 Dido is hinting at her own death by suicide. This is her dying wish. (1)
- 3.4 3.4.1 The Carthaginians. (1)
- 3.4.2 The Carthaginians were descendants of the Phoenicians. Dido had left Phoenicia to establish Carthage. Tyre is a large city in Phoenicia. (2)
- 3.5 3.5.1 It refers to Hannibal. (1)
- 3.5.2 As a Carthaginian general, Hannibal fought against the Romans in the 2nd Punic War. These long wars initially brought the Carthaginians much success against the Romans. (2)
- 3.6 The alliteration of the 's' sounds echoes Dido's hissing contempt, scorn and reproach of Aeneas. Perhaps, also, hatred or an aural embodiment of her threats. (2)

3.7

exercete odiis cinerique haec mittite nostro L. 4

exoriare aliquis nostris ex ossibus ultor L. 6

(5)
[39]

QUESTION 4

- (a) nulla potest mulier tantum se dicere amatam
vere, quantum a me Lesbia amata mea est.⁴
nulla fidem ullo fuit umquam foedere tanta,
quanta in amore tuo ex parte reperta mea est.⁴

- (b) nulli se dicit mulier mea nubere malle
quam mihi, non si se Iuppiter ipse petat.⁴
dicit: sed mulier cupido quod dicit amanti,
in vento et rapida scribere oportet aqua.⁴

- (c) odi et amo. quare id faciam, fortasse requiris
nescio, sed fieri sentio et excrucior.⁴

5

10

[Catullus, Carmina LXXXVII, LXX, LXXXV]

- 4.1 Translation: 20 marks as detailed above. (20)
- 4.2 (a) Catullus is disillusioned as he is no longer sure that Lesbia's constancy and faithfulness are as deep as his own. (2)
- (b) Catullus' doubts about Lesbia are now even stronger and, despite her assertions of love, he has lost faith and trust in her and women. (2)
- (c) Catullus is at a loss to explain the inner conflict of his feelings of hate and love for Lesbia. His ambivalence results from a strong physical attraction but a revulsion and contempt for her as a person. (2)
- 4.3 The metaphor is strongly effective in conveying that, like the changeable wind and flowing water, a woman's word is susceptible to change, inconstant and unreliable. The language is restrained and dignified. (2)
- 4.4 It has dramatic impact in conveying Catullus' ultimate torment and suffering at the end of the relationship. (1)

4.5

— — — — —
| nulla potest mulier tantum se dicere amatam | L. 1

— — — — —
| vere quantum a me Lesbia amata mea est | L. 2

(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	<i>epistula:</i>	Ablative governed by ' <i>dignam</i> '.	(2)
	5.1.2	<i>dictu:</i>	Ablative (of Respect) of the the Supine, used after adjective ' <i>foedum</i> '.	(2)
5.2		<i>tantum:</i>	Adverb	(1)
5.3	5.3.1	<i>meminisset:</i>	Pluperfect Subjunctive in a ' <i>Qui</i> ' Generic Clause/ Generic Result Clause introduced by ' <i>qui</i> '	(2)
	5.3.2	<i>experirentur:</i>	Imperfect Subjunctive in a Purpose Clause introduced by ' <i>ut</i> '.	(2)
5.4	5.4.1	<i>rei publicae:</i>	Objective Genitive (after ' <i>amantissimos</i> ')	(2)
	5.4.2	<i>viros:</i>	Accusative in Apposition to ' <i>L. Flaccum</i> ' and ' <i>C. Pomptinum</i> '/ ' <i>praetores</i> '. (after ' <i>vocavi</i> ')	(2)
5.5		<i>placeret:</i>	Imperfect Subjunctive in an Indirect Question introduced by ' <i>quid</i> ' and dependent on ' <i>ostendit</i> '.	(2)
		<i>sentirent:</i>	Imperfect Subjunctive in a ' <i>Qui</i> ' Generic Clause/Generic Result Clause introduced by ' <i>qui</i> '.	(2)
		<i>interesset:</i>	Imperfect Subjunctive in a Result/Consecutive Clause introduced by ' <i>ut</i> '.	(2)
5.6	5.6.1	Inceptive Verb:	' <i>advesperasceret</i> '.	(1)
	5.6.2	Ablative Absolute:	' <i>tertia vigilia exacta</i> '.	(1)
	5.6.3	Prolative Infinitive:	' <i>fieri</i> '; ' <i>ingredi</i> '	(1)
5.7		<i>cadat:</i>	Present Subjunctive in a Wish for the Future/Jussive Subjunctive/Command	(2)
5.8	5.8.1	<i>populis:</i>	Dative of Indirect Object/Dative of Possession.	(2)
	5.8.2	<i>face:</i>	Ablative of Instrument	(2)
	5.8.3	<i>quocumque tempore:</i>	Ablative of Time When	(2)
5.9	5.9.1	<i>exoriare:</i>	Alternative form: <i>exoriaris</i> ; Present Subjunctive	(2)
		<i>sequare:</i>	Alternative form: <i>sequaris</i> ; Present Subjunctive	
	5.9.2	<i>exoriare:</i>	Present Subjunctive in a Wish for the Future	
		<i>sequare:</i>	Present Subjunctive in a Purpose Clause introduced by ' <i>qui</i> '.	(2)
5.10	5.10.1	<i>amata est:</i>	Perfect Indicative in a Comparative Clause introduced by ' <i>quantum</i> ' which has the co-relative ' <i>tantum</i> '.	(2)
	5.10.2	<i>petat:</i>	Present Subjunctive in an Unrealizable Conditional Clause (Future) introduced by ' <i>si</i> '.	(2)
5.11		<i>nubere:</i>	Prolative Infinitive used after the verb ' <i>malle</i> '	(1)
		<i>malle:</i>	Present Infinitive in the Indirect Statement/Accusative and Infinitive construction dependent on ' <i>dicit</i> '.	(1)

[40]

OR

QUESTION 6 SENTENCES FOR TRANSLATION INTO LATIN

- 6.1 ^½ ^½ ¹ ¹ ¹ ¹ ¹
Catullus erat tam infelix/ut nesciret quid ageret.
miser (6)
- 6.2 ¹ ^½ ¹ ¹ ^½ ¹ ¹ ¹ ¹ ¹ ¹
Ut Romam tutam teneat, Cicero dicit urbem Catilinae relinquendam esse/
Catalinam urbem relinquere debere. (9)
- 6.3 ¹ ¹ ¹ ¹ ¹ ^½ ¹ ^½ ¹
Quamquam/Senecae domus supra balneum erat,/tamen optime studere potuit.
Cum esset, (8)
- 6.4 ¹ ¹ ¹ ¹ ¹ ¹ ¹ ¹
Mihi persuasum est ut crederem ignem Romae a Nerone inceptum esse. (8)
- 6.5 ¹ ^½ ¹ ^½ ^½ ^½ ¹ ¹
Verbis deorum auditis,/Aeneas nunc bene intellegit cur Didonem
^½ ¹ ¹
Ubi verba deorum audivit,
¹ ¹ ¹ ¹ ¹ ¹
relicturus sit./cur Dido relinquenda sit. (9)

[40]

40 marks

Total: 200 marks