



NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION
NOVEMBER 2013

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

M. CICERO S.D. M.MARIO

omnino, si quaeris, ludi apparatissimi, sed non tui stomachi; coniecturam enim facio de meo.⁶ quid enim delectationis habent sescenti muli in 'Clytaemnestra' aut in 'Equo Troiano' cretarrarum tria milia aut armatura varia peditatus et equitatus in aliqua pugna?⁷ quae popularem admirationem habuerunt, delectationem tibi nullam attulissent.³ reliquae sunt venationes binae per dies quinque ... sed quae potest homini esse polito delectatio,⁴ cum aut homo imbecillus a valentissima bestia laniatur aut praeclara bestia venabulo transverberatur?⁴ quae tamen, si videnda sunt, saepe vidisti; neque nos, qui haec spectavimus, quicquam novi vidimus. extremus elephantorum dies fuit.⁶

[Cicero, Ad Familiares VII. 1.2 – 3]

- 1.1 Translation: 30 marks as detailed above. (30)
- 1.2 1.2.1 He is describing the opening of the theatre of Pompey. (1)
- 1.2.2 Two of the following three answers:
- (a) The theatre was one of the first permanent stone theatres built in Rome. Its predecessors were wooden, temporary structures which were easily dismantled.
 - (b) Theatre became an accepted feature of Roman entertainment after this theatre was built. The moratorium on the building of theatres within the city was removed and the Senate's opposition to such venues as places in which mob violence and political danger were probable was broken.
 - (c) Pompey built the theatre in his second consulship to enhance and secure his popularity among the people. (2 × 2 = 4)
- 1.3 1.3.1 They are all spectacular plays which are presented on a very grand and lavish scale and which have great impact visually. (2)
- 1.3.2 This entertainment did not appeal to Cicero, a man of refinement, culture and good taste who found pleasure in more subtle and mentally stimulating activities. The candidates may also refer to the whole passage, in which case also accept that Cicero did not like the cruelty involved. (2)
- 1.3.3 He consoles Marius by telling him that he has missed nothing by being away from Rome at the time of the plays and games. He states that both he and Marius have the same interests and share the same pleasures. Missing the opening of the theatre has been no loss. (2)
- 1.4 The final day of the games involved elephants but their massacre proved so devastating and moving that the crowd, sensing a certain affinity between elephants and man, cursed Pompey. (2)

[43]

QUESTION 2

res praetoribus erat nota solis, ignorabatur a ceteris. tum interventu Pomptini atque Flacci pugna, quae erat commissa, sedatur.⁵ litterae, quaecumque erant in eo comitatu, integris signis praetoribus traduntur; ipsi comprehensi ad me, cum iam dilucesceret, deducuntur.⁵

introduxi Volturcium sine Gallis; fidem publicam iussu senatus dedi; hortatus sum, ut ea, quae sciret, sine timore indicaret.⁵ tum ille dixit ... a P.Lentulo se habere ad Catilinam mandata et litteras, ut servorum praesidio uteretur, ut ad urbem quam primum cum exercitu accederet;⁷ id autem eo consilio, ut, cum urbem ex omnibus partibus ... incendissent caedemque infinitam civium fecissent, praesto esset ille,⁵ qui et fugientes exciperet et se cum his urbanis ducibus coniungeret.³

10

[Cicero, In Catilinam Orationes]

- 2.1 Translation: 30 marks as detailed above. (30)
- 2.2 2.2.1 The praetors knew that the Allobroges, who had given them evidence against the conspirators, would travel with Volturcius from Rome. In his and their possession were the incriminating letters and the evidence which Cicero needed. (2)
- 2.2.2 Volturcius and the Allobroges. (2)
- 2.3 2.3.1 '*Fides publica*' was a guarantee of immunity or pardon given by the Senate to a witness provided he gave full and truthful evidence. (2)
- 2.3.2 Modern legal terms: Plea bargain; State's/King's/Queen's evidence. (1)
- 2.4 Volturcius confessed to the letters from Publius Lentulus for Catiline. These letters contained all the evidence which Cicero needed for his exposure of the conspirators to the Senate and their subsequent executions. (3)
- 2.5 Cicero had been circumspect and cautious in his approach. He had carefully considered each development in the situation even when his own life was threatened.
The *senatus consultum ultimum* was passed by the Senate outlawing the conspirators, but Cicero always showed admirable restraint, waiting until he had clear evidence of the conspirator's plans and guilt. The visit of the Allobroges to Rome played into his hands, giving him the opportunity to expose and denounce Catiline, Lentulus, Volturcius and the entire conspiracy and finally to act very quickly. (3)

[43]

QUESTION 3

ut primum alatis tetigit magalia plantis,
Aenean fundantem arces ac tecta novantem
conspicit ...³
continuo invadit: "Tu nunc Karthaginis altae
fundamenta locas puchramque uxorius urbem 5
exstruis? heu, regni rerumque oblite tuarum!⁵
ipse deum tibi me claro demittit Olympo
regnator, caelum ac terras qui numine torquet ...⁴
quid struis? aut qua spe Libycis teris otia terris?²
si te nulla movet tantarum gloria rerum 10
nec super ipse tua moliris laude laborem,⁴
Ascanium surgentem et spes heredis Iuli
respice" ...²

[Vergil, Aeneid Book IV]

- 3.1 Translation: 20 marks as detailed above. (20)
- 3.2 Juno, implacable enemy of the Trojans, ensured that a storm would drive Aeneas off course to North Africa. She hoped in this way to thwart his divine destiny to establish a new kingdom in Italy.
Aeneas is occupied in founding and building Carthage together with Dido, the queen. (3)
- 3.3 3.3.1 Mercury is addressing Aeneas. (1)
- 3.3.2 The tone is peremptory, blunt and direct. Mercury goes to the point immediately. (2)
- 3.3.3 Mercury mocks and insults Aeneas by using this word. He sarcastically implies that Aeneas is hen-pecked and has lost his independence as a man. (1)
- 3.4 It is a mountain in Greece, regarded as the home of the ancient gods. (1)
- 3.5 The 's' and 't' sounds reflect Mercury's hissing contempt and mockery of Aeneas. (1)
- 3.6 Aeneas cannot be considered the hero of the Aeneid at this moment for his present behaviour contradicts the virtues of '*pietas*'. In Carthage he has 'lost' his way and purpose by ignoring his divine mission, by shirking his duty and responsibilities to his son, Iulus, and to future generations and his future home. (4)
- 3.7 Scansion:

exstruis? heu, regni/rerumque oblite tuarum L. 6

regnator, cael(um) ac terras qui numine torquet L. 8

(5)
[38]

QUESTION 4

prospera lux oritur: linguis animisque favete!
nunc dicenda bona sunt bona verba die.⁴
lite vacent aures, insanaque protinus absint
iurgia; differ opus, livida turba, tuum! ...⁴
vestibus intactis Tarpeias itur in arces, 5
et populus festo concolor ipse suo est,⁴
iamque novi prae-eunt fascēs, nova purpura fulget,
et nova conspicuum pondera sentit ebur.⁴
colla rudes operum praebent ferienda iuveni,
quos aluit campis herba Falisca suis.⁴ 10
[Ovid, Fasti I]

- 4.1 Translation: 20 marks as detailed above. (20)
- 4.2 4.2.1 The Kalends of January; the 1st of January. (1)
- 4.2.2 On such a festive day Romans must speak favourably and kindly, abstain from evil words or, better still, hold their tongues and keep quiet and abstain from evil thoughts as well. (2)
- 4.2.3 As with the Greeks and their ritual, the Romans believed that the year should commence auspiciously. When the religious rites of the Kalends of January were being performed, a crier commanded silence in the phrase which Ovid has used. This appeal called for silence which was seen as the equivalent of good (favourable) speech. Hence the year begins on a positive note. (3)
- 4.3 The induction and inauguration of the two new consuls is being described. They would lead a procession to the Capitoline Hill to offer sacrifice to Jupiter. Lictors carrying the '*fascēs*', the bundles of rods and ax which symbolise the authority and power of the consuls' office, preceded the consuls. (3)
- 4.4 The predominant colour of this day is white. White is a symbol of unblemished purity, the kind of 'clean' start which is appropriate for a new year. It was the colour of the dress of the participants in the procession as well as the people. The bulls which were sacrificed on this day were also white. (2)
- 4.5 Scansion:

| ⁻ ^u ^u | ⁻ ⁻ | ⁻ ⁻ | ⁻ ⁻ | ⁻ ⁻ | ⁻ ⁻ | ⁻ ⁻ | ⁻ ⁻ |
vestibus intactis Tarpeias itur in arces L. 5

| ⁻ ^u ^u | ⁻ ⁻ | ⁻ ⁻ | ⁻ ⁻ | ⁻ ⁻ | ⁻ ⁻ | ⁻ ⁻ | ⁻ ⁻ |
et populus festo concolor ipse suo (e)st L. 6

(5)
[36]

SECTION B

PLEASE ANSWER EITHER QUESTION 5 OR QUESTION 6

QUESTION 5 GRAMMATICAL AND SYNTACTICAL USAGE

- | | | | |
|--------|-----------------------------------|---|-----|
| 5.1 | Understood verb: | <i>erant; fuerunt</i> | (1) |
| 5.2 | <i>attulissent:</i> | Pluperfect Subjunctive, being an example of the Potential Subjunctive i.e., it is the main clause of the sentence with the Unrealisable Conditional being understood. | (2) |
| 5.3 | <i>videnda sunt:</i> | Gerundive of Obligation. | (1) |
| 5.4 | <i>quae:</i> | It is an example of the Joining or Linking Relative Pronoun; it takes the place of 'et eae'. | |
| | <i>qui:</i> | It is the Relative Pronoun introducing an Adjectival/Relative Clause. | (2) |
| 5.5.1 | <i>tui stomachi:</i> | Genitive of Description; Quality/Genitive of Respect. | (2) |
| 5.5.2 | <i>delectationis:</i> | Partitive Genitive depending on <i>quid</i> . | (2) |
| 5.6 | <i>sciret:</i> | Imperfect Subjunctive in a Sub-Oblique Adjectival Clause introduced by ' <i>quae</i> '. | (2) |
| | <i>uteretur:</i> | Imperfect Subjunctive in an Indirect Command introduced by ' <i>ut</i> ' and following the idea of instruction in the noun ' <i>mandata</i> '. | (2) |
| | <i>exciperet:</i> | Imperfect Subjunctive in a Purpose Clause introduced by ' <i>qui</i> '. | (2) |
| 5.7.1 | <i>integris signis:</i> | Ablative of Description/Ablative of Manner/Ablative Absolute. | (2) |
| 5.7.2 | <i>praesidio:</i> | Ablative governed by ' <i>uteretur</i> '. | (2) |
| 5.7.3 | <i>civium:</i> | Objective Genitive. | (2) |
| 5.8 | <i>praesto:</i> | Adverb. | (1) |
| 5.9.1 | Present Participle: | <i>fundantem; novantem; surgentem.</i> | (1) |
| 5.9.2 | Perfect Participle: | <i>oblite.</i> | (1) |
| 5.9.3 | Imperative: | <i>respice.</i> | (1) |
| 5.10 | Synonym for ' <i>ut primum</i> ': | <i>simul ac.</i> | (1) |
| 5.11.1 | <i>regni:</i> | Genitive governed by ' <i>oblite</i> '. | (2) |
| 5.11.2 | <i>heredis:</i> | Genitive in apposition to ' <i>Tuli</i> '. | (2) |
| 5.12 | <i>movet:</i> | Present Indicative in a Realisable Conditional clause introduced by ' <i>si</i> '. | (2) |
| 5.13 | Gerundive constructions: | <i>dicenda sunt:</i> Gerundive of Obligation in the Nominative Case.
OR
<i>colla ferienda:</i> Gerundive Attraction in the Accusative Case. | (2) |

- 5.14 *absint*: Present subjunctive in either the Hortative/Jussive Subjunctive or a Wish for the future. (2)
- 5.15 *itur*: Impersonal use of the verb 'eo' in the Passive Voice. (1)
- 5.16 *ebur*: Neuter (1)
- 5.17 *quos*: Masculine because the antecedent '*iuvenci*' is masculine. (1)

OR

QUESTION 6 TRANSLATION INTO LATIN

6.1 Replacing constructions:

- 6.1.1 *belli excitandi causa*: ¹ *ut* ² *bellum excitarent* (3)
- 6.1.2 *nullo impediante*: ¹ *quod* ² *nemo impediabat/impedit* (3)
- 6.1.3 *atria (tibi) sunt adeunda*: ¹ *te* ¹ *atria* ¹ *adire* ¹ *oportet* (4)

6.2 Translation into Latin:

- 6.2.1 ¹ *Didoni* ¹ *persuaderi* ^½ *non* ¹ *potuit* ^½ *ut* ¹ *putaret/putare* ¹ *Aenean* ¹ *ad* ¹ *Italiam*
¹ *navigaturum esse.* (9)
- 6.2.2 ¹ *Intellegere* ^½ *non* ¹ *possum* ^½ *cur* ^½ *Catullus* ^½ *Lesbiam* ¹ *tam* ¹ *diu* ¹ *amaverit.* ¹ *Utinam* ¹ *mox*
¹ *sit* ¹ *multo* ¹ *sapientior!* (11)
- 6.2.3 ^½ *Quamquam* ^½ *Seneca* ^½ *supra* ¹ *balnea* ¹ *habitavit,* ¹ *mens/animus eius* ¹ *tam* ¹ *validus* ^½ *erat*
^½ *Cum* ¹ *habitaret,*
¹ *ut* ¹ *non* ¹ *deterreretur* ¹ *quominus* ¹ *studeret.*
¹ *prohiberetur* ² *studere.* (10)

40 marks

Total: 200 marks