



NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION
NOVEMBER 2013

LATIN SECOND ADDITIONAL LANGUAGE: PAPER II

MARKING GUIDELINES

Time: 1½ hours

100 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.

Translate the LATIN portions of both of the following passages into English.

Please write on ALTERNATE LINES.

QUESTION 1

Cicero gives two very different examples of omens which are seen as divine signs of events to follow

atque ego exempla nota **ominum** dabo.³

L. Paulus consul, cum delectus esset ut bellum contra rege **Perse** gereret, ea ipsa die domum ad **vesperum** rediens,⁸ animadvertit filiam suam Tertiam, quae tum erat natu minima, esse tristissimam.⁵ 'quid est', inquit, 'mea Tertia? cur tristis es?'
'mi pater', inquit, '**Persa** periit'.⁶

Tum puellam osculans, 'hoc accipio', inquit, 'mea filia, **omen**'.⁴ Nomen enim canis qui mortuus est erat Persa et animadverterat quam similia essent duo nomina.⁶

Caecilia, cum filiam sororis suae in matrimonium conlocare vellet, in **sacellum** quoddam **ominis** causa exiit.⁷ In illo loco filia stetit dum Caecilia in **sella** sedet, sed tandem puella defatigata petiit ut in eius **sella** quiesceret.⁹ 'Ita vero, mea puella, tibi **sellam** meam do'.

Quod omen res secuta est:⁶ Caecilia enim brevi mortua est atque puella nupsit cui Caecilia nupta erat.⁶

[Adapted from Cicero, *De Divinatione*, i 104,105]

omen, ominis (n)	=	omen
Perses, Persae (m)	=	Perses (the last king of Macedonia)
vesper, vesperi (m)	=	evening
Persa, Persae (f)	=	the name 'Persa'
sacellum, sacelli (n)	=	shrine
sella, sellae (f)	=	chair

[60]

QUESTION 2

In writing to a friend about the illness of his slave, Zosimus, Pliny gives further evidence of his humane treatment of slaves.

(Note: The Latin portions for translation have been designated A, B, C and D. Label them in the same way in your translation. Connecting narrative in English has been printed in italics. Do not include these sections in your answer.)

[A] video quam mollis sis servis tuis; itaque eo facilius tibi dicere possum qua cura meos servos **tractem**.⁸ Etsi mea natura essem durior, **infirmitas** Zosimi liberti tamen cor meum frangeret.⁶ *He is an honest, obliging and well educated fellow with an exceptional talent for acting and reading speeches and poetry.* **[B]** olim ante aliquot annos dum carmina pronuntiat, sanguinem reiecit⁴ atque hanc ob causam, in Aegyptum a me missus, tandem **valetudine** confirmata rediit.⁶ *But recently after demanding too much of his voice for several days, his cough has returned and again he brought up blood. I think the best thing to do is to send him to your place at Forum Iuli.* **[C]** audiavi enim te saepe dicere aerem ibi esse **salubrem** et **lac** infirmitati tali optimum.⁷ Itaque te rogo ut domui tuae scribas ut eum accipiant.⁴ *He will not need much for he is frugal in his habits.* **[D]** ego tantum pecuniae ei proficiscenti dabo quantum est necessarium. Vale.⁵

[Pliny, Epistulae V.19]

tracto, tractare (1)	=	to treat
infirmitas, infirmitatis (f)	=	weakness
valetudo, valetudinis (f)	=	good health
saluber, salubris, salubre	=	healthy
lac, lactis (n)	=	milk

[40]

Total: 100 marks