



NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION
NOVEMBER 2014

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.

QUESTION 1

- C. PLINIUS CALVISIO SUO S. (3)
- omne hoc tempus transmisi (2)
- inter pugillares ac libellos iucundissima quiete (3)
- 'quemadmodum' inquis 'in urbe potuisti?' (3)
- circenses erant, quo genere spectaculi (3)
- ne levissime quidem teneor. (2)
- nihil novum nihil varium (2)
- nihil quod non semel spectasse sufficiat (4)
- quo magis miror tot milia virorum (3)
- tam pueriliter identidem cupere homines videre (4)
- currentes equos, insistentes curribus. (3)
- si tamen traherentur (2)
- aut velocitate equorum aut hominum arte (4)
- esset ratio non nulla (2)
- nunc favent panno, pannum amant (3)
- et si in ipso cursu medioque certamine (4)
- hic color illuc ille huc transferatur (4)
- studium favorque transibit (2)
- et repente agitadores illos equos illos (3)
- quos procul noscitant, quorum clamitant nomina relinquent (4)
- 1.1 Translation. Marks allocated as described above. Divided by two. (30)
- 1.2 Answers could include reference to the perjorative words used to describe the Circus and those who go to it, e.g. vilissima; levissime; pueriliter; perdunt; references to Pliny's own lack of interest, e.g. the opening and final lines; repetition of words, e.g. nihil ... nihil ... nihil to highlight the worthlessness of the entertainment; contrasts of the interest shown in the Circus compared to its lightness, e.g. tanta ... tanta ... vilissima. (4)
- 1.3 'pannus', meaning 'rag' refers to the clothes worn by the racers; 'color' refers to the different colours of the teams, usually red, blue, green and white. (2)

- 1.4 Candidates may explore any other Pliny letters in the prescription as well as Seneca and Ovid. Marks awarded according to the following descriptors:

Mark	Descriptor
1	Candidate makes a superficial conclusion based on one or two comments on the passage provided.
2	Candidate gives some examples from within the passage and vague examples from beyond the passage and makes an inadequate conclusion.
3	Candidate makes a conclusion based on reasonable analysis of the passage provided but with little or no evidence from beyond the passage.
4	Candidate provides good summary of the passage provided and one of two observations from beyond it or Candidate summarises the passage briefly but makes a good range of observations from other passages. Conclusion shows some analysis and insight.
5	Candidate explores the passage provided and at least two other passages in forming an adequate conclusion with good analysis and insight.
6	Candidate provides good analysis of the passage and sufficient exploration of at least three other passages to support a well-balanced conclusion.

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QUESTION 2

o tempora, o mores! senatus haec intellegit. (4)
 consul videt; hic tamen vivit. vivit? (4)
 immo vero etiam in senatum venit, (3)
 fit publici consilii particeps, (3)
 notat et designat oculis ad caedem unumquemque nostrum. (6)
 nos autem, fortes viri, satis facere rei publicae videmur, (6)
 si istius furorem ac tela vitamus. (3)
 ad mortem te, Catilina, duci iussu consulis iam pridem oportebat, (6)
 in te conferri pestem, quam tu in nos machinaris. (6)
 an vero vir amplissimus, P. Scipio, pontifex maximus, privatus interfecit (6)
 Ti. Gracchum mediocriter labefactantem statum rei publicae: (5)
 nos consules perferemus? (2)
 Catilinam orbem terrae caede atque incendiis vastare cupientem (6)

2.1 Marks allocated as above. Total divided by two. (30)

2.2 The Senate (1)

2.3 Tiberius Gracchus was tribune of the plebs. He proposed reforms to help the poor, including land re-distribution. The senate became nervous of his agenda and he was killed. Since Catiline is aligned with the agenda of other populares and land redistribution is part of his agenda, the comparison is reasonable and has a subtle spur to those listening about how they should deal with him. (4)

2.4 E.g. Historical precedent – by comparing the senators unfavourably to Scipio, he stirs them into action; repetition of *vivit*, the second time as a rhetorical question; irony of describing them as '*fortes viri*' while they are taking no effective action; the 'mild' threat of Tiberius Gracchus compared to the lethal threat of Catiline; menacing description of Catiline '*notat et designat oculis*'. Each reasonable example with explanation can be awarded a mark. (5)

2.5 Catiline went to Manlius, one of his generals, in Etruria. Cicero interpreted this as an admission of his guilt. (2)

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QUESTION 3

- respite nunc alia ac diversa pericula noctis: (5)
- quod spatium tectis sublimibus unde cerebrum testa ferit, (6)
- quotiens rimosa et curta fenestris vasa cadant, (4)
- quanto pondere signent et laedant silicem percussum. (5)
- possis ignavus haberi et subiti casus improvidus (5)
- ad cenam si intestatus eas (3)
- adeo tot fata, quot fenestrae vigiles patent (4)
- illa nocte te praetereunte. (3)
- ergo optes votumque feras miserabile tecum, (5)
- ut sint contentae patulas defundere pelves (5)

- 3.1 Marks allocated as described above, multiplied by four, divided by nine. (20)
- 3.2 Juvenal argues that it is reckless to go to dinner without making a will. He begins and ends with the verb in the subjunctive; repetition of 'i' and 's' sounds in *ignavus*, *improvidus* and *intestatus*; delay of '*si ad cenam eas*' with the effect of anti-climax; juxtaposition of *intestatus* and '*si ad cenam eas*' also creates bathos. (3)
- 3.3 You might meet a bullying drunk (1) who, while being respectful of rich people, will pick a fight with a poorer man (1); when all the houses have been locked and fallen silent (1) a mugger will come with his sword and do his business (1). (4)
- 3.4 Juvenal makes various statements which are clearly extreme, for instance the idea that the top of the tenements is covered with only one tile; that the landlord makes them paper over the cracks; that every window lies open as a threat; that vases falling on the pavement can leave a mark; that you need to make a will to leave the house. He makes other statements that are funny, for instance the drunk who goes to sleep only when he is knocked out. His work is satirical so there is a kernel of truth around which his humour is framed and the candidate needs to appreciate this balance. Humour, an essential part of satire, lightens Juvenal's treatment. Marks awarded according to the following descriptors: (4)

Mark	Descriptor
1	Some vague references to the text but limited conclusion with no understanding of satire.
2	Some vague references to the text with some understanding of satire.
3	Several good references to the text but limited understanding of satire.
4	Well substantiated answer demonstrating thorough understanding of the text and appreciation of satire.

- 3.5 - ~ ~ / - - / - ~ - / - - / - ~ ~ / - -
vasa cadant quanto percussum pondere signent
- - / - ~ / - ~ - / - - / - ~ ~ / - -
et laedant silicem. possis ignavus haberi
Maximum 2 marks per line; -½ for each error; ½ for each correct caesura. (5)
- 3.6 E.g. the placement of the caesura after the vases have landed with a bang on the ground; the highly spondaic rhythm in '*quanto percussum*', which reflects the heavy imprint left by the great '*pondus*' which has struck the pavement. (1)

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QUESTION 4

- largior hic campos aether et purpureo lumine vestit (6)
- solemque suum, sua sidera norunt. (4)
- pars in gramineis exercent membra palaestris, (5)
- contendunt ludo et fulva luctantur harena; (5)
- pars pedibus plaudunt choreas et carmina dicunt. (5)
- nec non Threicius sacerdos cum longa veste (3)
- obloquitur numeris septem discrimina vocum, (5)
- iamque eadem digitis, iam pectine pulsat eburno. (5)
- hic genus antiquum Teucris, pulcherrima proles, (4)
- magnanimi heroes nati melioribus annis, (4)
- Ilusque Assaracusque et Troiae Dardanus auctor. (4)
- 4.1 Marks allocated as above. Total multiplied by two and divided by five. (20)
- 4.2 The offering of the Golden Bough (1) to the Sibyl (1). (2)
- 4.3 Any three of: happiness, shown by 'laetos locos'; fortune, 'nemorum fortunatorum'; blessedness, 'sedes beatas'; fresh and green, 'amoena virecta'. (3)
- 4.4 largior ... lumine; solem suum sua sidera; largior ... aether ... purpureo ... sidera, all three reflect the serenity of the place. Accept any two. 'i' is a liquid sound (lulling and fluent); 's' is a sibilant (soft); 'r' has a trilling sound (soft, restful) (2)
- 4.5 - - / - - / - ~ - / - - / - ~ ~ / - -
contendunt ludo₌ et fulva luctantur harena;
- ~ ~ / - - / - ~ ~ / - - / - ~ ~ / - -
pars pedibus plaudunt choreas et carmina dicunt.
Maximum 2 marks per line; -½ for each error; ½ for each correct caesura. (5)
- 4.6 The emphatic beating of the dancers' feet is highlighted by the caesura. (1)
- 4.7 Orpheus; lyre (2)
- 4.8 His use of adjectives: antiquum, pulcherrima (superlative); magnanimi which are all solemn and weighty. Alliteration of pulcherrima proles; alliteration of magnanimi ... melioribus; tri-colon of names of Ilus, Assaracus and Dardanus; weight on the last name in the list through delay of 'auctor' until the end. One mark per reasonable example. (4)

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160 marks

SECTION B

QUESTION 5

- 5.1 5.1.1 currentes; insistentes (1)
- 5.1.2 traherentur (1)
- 5.1.3 virorum after 'milia' (1)
- 5.1.4 transibit; relinquent (1)
- 5.1.5 spectasse; cupere or videre (1)
- 5.1.6 si tamen ... traherentur (1)
- 5.1.7 si in ipso ... transferatur (1)
- 5.1.8 E.g. quos procul noscitant
Antecedent is equos. They are masculine and plural, so quos is masculine and plural. Quos is the object of noscitant and so in the accusative case. (3)
1 mark for the relative clause and its antecedent.
1 mark for case, number and gender
1 mark for explanation of the case, number and gender
- 5.2 5.2.1 Partitive genitive (2)
- 5.2.2 Vocative, the Senate is being directly addressed;
or Nominative in apposition to nos (2)
- 5.3 5.3.1 amplissimus; maximus (2)
- 5.3.2 duci; conferri (2)
- 5.3.3 labefactantem; cupientem (2)
- 5.4 5.4.1 Indirect question (1)
- 5.4.2 Main clause of Conditional clause expressing unlikelihood/unrealisable;
accept 'irrealis' or 'ideal' (1)
- 5.4.3 Jussive or Subjunctive of Will/Potential Subjunctive (1)
- 5.4.4 Indirect Command (1)
- 5.5 Imperative; command (2)
- 5.6 Expressing time when (1)
- 5.7 Governed by improvidus/Objective Genitive (1)
- 5.8 Present participle (1) ; ablative (1/2); ablative absolute, agreeing with te (1/2) (2)

- 5.9 5.9.1 melioribus; largior (2)
- 5.9.2 nati (1)
- 5.9.3 nati; obloquitur; luctantur (1)
- 5.10 5.10.1 ablative of instrument (2)
- 5.10.2 nominative in apposition to 'genus antiquum' (2)
- 5.11 Accusative (1); one is in the first declension and feminine, the other is in the second declension and neuter (1). Accept: They are in different groups (1) (2)
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QUESTION 6

- 6.1 Cicero did not know whether Catiline had gone to Capua or Etruria. (8)
- Cicero nescivit/nesciebat utrum Catilina Capuam an ad Etruriam advisset.
- 6.2 Pliny thought that circus games were very trivial. (7)
- Pliny putavit/putabat ludos circenses levissimos esse.
- 6.3 The poet warns you to be careful while walking in Rome. (8)
- poeta te Romae ambulantiem/cum ambulas/cum ambulabis monet ut caveas.
- 6.4 After he left Troy, Aeneas visited the underworld in order to see his father. (9)
- Troia relictā, Aeneas Tartarum/Orcum/visitabat/visitavit/ut patrem videret.
- OR Postquam Troiam reliquit,
- 6.5 While Pliny was making a speech, everyone in the law court fell asleep. (8)
- dum Plinius orationem facit/faciebat/fecit, omnes in basilica (ob)dormiverunt.
- Or cum Plinius orationem faceret/fecit/faciebat,
- [40]**

40 marks

Total: 200 marks