



NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION
NOVEMBER 2015

LATIN SECOND ADDITIONAL LANGUAGE: PAPER I

MARKING GUIDELINES

Time: 3 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 PROSE TEXTS

QUESTION 1 RHETORIC

1.1 20 marks as detailed below:

- Quid comitatus nostri, quid gladii volunt? (4)
- quos habere certe non liceret, si uti illis nullo pacto liceret. (5)
- Est igitur haec, iudices, non scripta, sed nata lex, (4)
- quam non didicimus, accepimus, legimus, (4)
- verum ex natura ipsa arripuimus, hausimus, expressimus; (5)
- ad quam non docti sed facti, non instituti, sed imbuti sumus, (6)
- ut, si vita nostra in aliquas insidias, (3)
- si in vim et in tela aut latronum aut inimicorum incidisset, (5)
- omnis honesta ratio esset expediendae salutis. (4)
- Total of 40 divided by 2. (20)

- 1.2 1.2.1 Any three of: Marcus Horatius, Publius Cornelius Scipio Nasica, Servilius Ahala, Lucius Opimius, Gaius Marius (3)
- 1.2.2 Orestes (killed Clytemnestra) (1)
- 1.2.3 Either: Cicero is making it clear that there is historical precedent set by heroes of the republic of people who have been acquitted by the Roman people of murder when they acted in self-defence.
Or: Cicero is highlighting that even heroes of the past have been acquitted, in Orestes' case, by the decision of a goddess. (1)

- 1.3 One mark for each pair of words. (2) One mark for each reasonable explanation of a pair's repeated use.
- iusta...iniusta
While the fact of Clodius' murder is not disputed, a large part of Cicero's argument is focused on the justice of Milo's actions, and the unfairness of Clodius' ambush.
- latroni...latronum
Clodius is often portrayed by Cicero as the aggressor and the criminal in the encounter with Milo, which these words reflect.
- liceret...liceret
Cicero makes much of the need to allow certain actions in certain circumstances, and the repetition of these words communicate this.
- lex...leges
Cicero's often tries to probe the true meaning of the law, rather than living by the letter.
- expectari...expectare
Cicero's argument is that it is not possible to wait for the law to act when faced with a situation that is more urgent.
- quid ... quid
Accept if accompanied by a reasonable explanation. (4)

- 1.4 2 marks awarded for each example supported by a reasonable expectation. Possible examples and explanations include:
non docti sed facti, non instituti, sed imbuti sumus,
Cicero uses these two phrases to highlight the difference between things that can be taught cognitively, and things that can be learnt instinctively. The balance of each phrase non ... sed, and the repetition of the argument through a second phrase makes his point forcefully.
si vita nostra in aliquas insidias,
vita nostra (something to be treasured) is balanced with aliquas insidias (something to be avoided)
si in vim et in tela aut latronum aut inimicorum incidisset,
Not just vim, but also tela; not just latronum, but also inimicorum. The use of words with overlapping meaning makes his point about the violence and treachery Milo encountered more obvious.
omnis honesta ratio esset expediendae salutis.
The climax of the sentence, finishing with the word 'salutis', emphasising Cicero's point all along that Milo was acting for his own safety. (4)
- 1.5 1.5.1 A reasonable paraphrase that brings out that when someone is under attack, (1) they may die before their attacker is brought to book. (1)
A direct translation can only be awarded a maximum of one mark. The question demands a summary in the student's own words. (2)
- 1.5.2 Cicero's claim is that Milo was ambushed by Clodius and his men (1). Had he waited for the law to come to his defence, he would have died before it would have become clear that Clodius had been the guilty party and he defended himself as the victim. (1). Hence, it was right for the law to be overridden and for Milo to defend himself (1). (3)

1.6 20 marks as detailed below:

ex quibus qui animo fideli in dominum et praesenti fuerunt,	(6)
partim occisi sunt, partim, cum ad raedam pugnari viderent,	(6)
domino succurrere prohiberentur,	(3)
Milonem occisum et ex ipso Clodio audirent	(4)
et re vera putarent, fecerunt id servi Milonis	(4)
(dicam enim aperte non derivandi criminis causa, sed ut factum est)	(7)
nec imperante nec sciente nec praesente domino,	(5)
quod suos quisque servos in tali re facere voluisset.	(5)
Total of 40 divided by 2.	(20)

1.7 The 11th hour (1)

1.8 While Clodius set out the day before Milo to plan his ambush, Milo attended the senate, returned home and got ready for his journey, as well as waiting for his wife to get ready (and she took a long time to do so). (2)

1.9 'statim' – *immediately, implying the element of surprise*; *complures* – *there were many of them*; *cum telis* – *they were armed*; *ex loco superiore* – *they were higher up. Also accept that Clodius had the advantage of being virtually 'on home ground' (ante fundum eius)* (3)

1.10 *acri animo* – *Milo has a mind alert to the situation*
a tergo – *Clodius' company attack from behind* (2)

1.11 Particular words might include: *animo fideli* – *they were faithful to their master*; *succurrere* – *they were running to his aid*; *re vera* – *they were acting in good faith*; *nec imperante, nec sciente, nec praesente domino* – *a tricolon to emphasise they were not acting on Milo's orders, but were instinctively doing what slaves should do and Milo was unaware of this*; *Milonem occisum/ex ipso Clodio* – *the juxtaposition of Milo's fate and his purported killer; the length of the first sentence drawing out the complexity and confusion faced by the slaves*, *partim occisi* – *some were actually killed while protecting him.*
Students may be awarded up to three marks for citing examples of words chosen to make a point and three marks for observing how the placement of words adds to their impact. (6)

1.12 1.12.1 One mark awarded for each relevant example cited from passages and one mark for explanation of how it supports a clear conclusion. (4)

1.12.2 One mark awarded for each relevant example cited from the *Pro Milone* and one mark for explanation of how it supports a clear conclusion. (4)

[80]

QUESTION 2 HISTORIOGRAPHY

2.1 20 marks as detailed below:

placuit primum venenum.	(1½)
sed inter epulas principis si daretur,	(3)
referri ad casum non poterat tali iam Britannici exitio;	(4½)
et ministros temptare arduum videbatur	(3)
mulieris usu scelerum adversus insidias intentae;	(4)
atque ipsa praesumendo remedia munierat corpus.	(4)
ferrum et caedes quonam modo occultaretur, nemo reperiebat;	(5)
et ne quis illi tanto facinori delectus iussa sperneret metuebat.	(5)
obtulit ingenium Anicetus libertus,	(2½)
classi apud Misenum praefectus et pueritiae Neronis educator	(5)
ac mutuis odiis Agrippinae invisus.	(2½)
Total of 40 divided by 2	(20)

2.2 2.2.1 Britannicus was the child of Claudius so a natural rival to Nero who was not Claudius' son, but his stepson through Claudius' marriage to Nero's mother Agrippina. Nero feared that should he fall out of favour with his mother, she could easily swing her support to Britannicus. (2)

2.2.2 He was murdered at a dinner party by cold poisoned water being added to cool down his drink. (1)

2.3 Nero was married to Octavia but was involved with Poppaea. Poppaea convinced Nero that he would never be able to divorce Octavia while Agrippina still lived as Agrippina was scared of his marrying a woman whose power would rival her own. Agrippina apparently pursued inappropriate relations with Nero, which he was advised had become publicly scandalous and that he needed to put distance between himself and her. Bonus mark awarded for recognition that this last 'fact' is merely scandalous rumour. (3)

2.4 *classi apud Misenum praefectus* – his role with the fleet means he can source the boat that will be wrecked;
et pueritiae Neronis educator – his involvement with Nero since childhood means he will know how to persuade Nero to his plans;
ac mutuis odiis Agrippinae invisus – his hatred of Agrippina gives them a shared goal. (3)

2.5 They agree to create a boat that will spontaneously fall apart (wreck) while out at sea but give the appearance that the shipwreck was an accident. (2)

2.6 Candidates should offer up to three reasonable examples of structure, tone and style that are scheming and cynical.
Three further marks will be awarded for an evaluation of whether these are sufficiently convincing to portray Nero as scheming and cynical. (6)

- 2.7 Agrippina went to sea on a tranquil night. The ceiling, which was weighed down with lead, collapsed on her head. However, she was protected by a couch and was not injured. The crew tried to rock the boat and sink it into the water but were counteracted by people unaware of what they were trying to do. Agrippina escaped by swimming and was later picked up by a smaller boat, which took her home (3)
- 2.8 20 marks as detailed below:
- Anicetus villam statione circumdat (2)
- refractaque ianua obvios servorum abripit, (3)
- donec ad fores cubiculi veniret; (2)
- cui pauci adstabant, ceteris terrore inrumpentium exterritis. (5)
- cubiculo modicum lumen inerat et ancillarum una, (4)
- magis ac magis anxia Agrippina, quod nemo a filio ac ne Agerinus quidem: (5)
- aliam fore laetae rei faciem; (3)
- nunc solitudinem ac repentinos strepitus et extremi mali indicia. (5)
- abeunte dehinc ancilla, 'tu quoque me deseris?' (4)
- prolocuta respicit Anicetum trierarcho Herculeio et Obarito centurione classiaro comitatum: (7)
- Total of 40 divided by 2 (20)
- 2.9 One mark awarded for each reasonable example, e.g.
refractaque ianua – *the violence towards property*
obvios servorum abripit – *violence towards people*
ceteris terrore inrumpentium exterritis – *fear experienced by people*
Anicetum.... comitatum – *Anicetus and his henchmen are placed together as a formidable force.* (3)
- 2.10 One mark for each reasonable example of word order and explanation of how they are effective.
e.g. cubiculo modicum lumen inerat et ancillarum una, magis ac magis anxia Agrippina; 'modicum' and 'una' placed at either end of the phrase; the whole phrase juxtaposed with 'magis anxia'; nunc solitudinem ac repentinos strepitus et extremi mali indicia – *her isolation and unnerving noises are built into a tricolon*; abeunte dehinc ancilla, 'tu quoque me deseris?': 'abeunte' and 'deseris' bookend this sequence. (6)
- 2.11 2.11.1 Strike the stomach (not 'strike the womb') (1)
- 2.11.2 Students should understand the meaning of 'uterum' is a reference to her womb and demonstrate understanding of the difference between what Agrippina actually said, and Tacitus' implication of what she meant, i.e. they that should strike the womb that bore her murderous son. (2)
- 2.12 2.12.1 Students should pick out and explain at least one example of each person's behaviour from these chapters to support their agreement or disagreement with the statement. (4)

- 2.12.2 Students should cite at least one other example of each person's characterisation from chapters 1–13 of *Annals* XIV to support their opinion that the characterisation is consistent or inconsistent with these two chapters. (4)

[80]

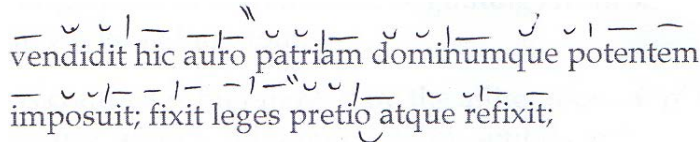
80 marks

SECTION B POETRY

QUESTION 3 EPIC

3.1 15 marks as detailed below:

- vendidit hic auro patriam dominumque potentem imposuit; (3)
fixit leges pretio atque refixit; (1½)
hic thalamum invasit natae vetitosque hymenaeos: (2)
ausi omnes immane nefas ausoque potiti. (2½)
non, mihi si linguae centum sint oraque centum, (2)
ferrea vox, omnis scelerum comprehendere formas, (2)
omnia poenarum percurrere nomina possim.' (2)
(15)

3.2 

2 marks per correct line; minus ½ for every incorrect foot; ½ mark for correct placement of *caesura*. (5)

3.3 3.3.1 Sisyphus and Ixion (2)

3.3.2 One mark per character:

Sisyphus – repeatedly deceiving the gods, e.g. tying up Death; king of Corinth, a trickster and thief.

Ixion – not paying bride price/deceiving his father-in-law; he had offended Jupiter by falling in love with Juno.

Phlegyas – defiled Apollo's temple in anger that Apollo had tried to kill his daughter's child; guilty of sacrilege.

Theseus – desertion of Ariadne; assisted Pirithous in abducting Proserpina from the Underworld. (4)

3.3.3 Phlegyas calls men to learn justice or 'righteousness' and not to despise the gods. Since the four different characters either behaved unjustly in their human relationships or despised the gods, his warning is appropriate. (2)

3.4 linguae, ora, vox; The Sibyl's use of three different words for speech. This illustrates her insistence, that even if she had many tongues and mouths, or a voice hardened to human suffering, she could still not name all that she has seen. (3)

3.5 Virgil repeats the sound of 'p' at the beginning of three words in this line. The plosive noise produces the effect of the harshness of punishment which is being inflicted. 'm' sounds are indicative of an ominous feeling, as does the assonance of 'o' sounds. (2)

vis et Tarquinius reges animamque superbam ultoris Bruti,	(5)
fascisque videre receptos?	(3)
consulis imperium hic primus saevasque secures accipiet,	(5)
natosque pater nova bella moventis ad poenam pulchra pro libertate vocabit,	(7)
infelix, utcumque ferent ea facta minores:	(4½)
vincet amor patriae laudumque immensa cupido.	(5½)
Total of 30 divided by 2.	(15)

2 marks per correct line; minus $\frac{1}{2}$ for every incorrect foot; $\frac{1}{2}$ mark for correct placement of caesura. (5)

3.8.2 The olive wreath is a symbol of him bringing peace; he is bearing sacred items. These allude to his implementation of legislation and religious practice in Rome. (2)

3.8.3 Virgil contrasts his humble beginnings in taking Rome from a small and poor land into a large kingdom, as he was destined to do. This contrast is highlighted by the alliteration of 'p' sounds in line 811, and the alliteration of 'm' sounds in line 812. (2)

3.9 Tullus made Rome into a military force, rousing it from its 'otia' and moving men into arms; Ancus cared too much about how the wind blew, i.e., he paid too much attention to popular opinion. (2)

3.10 3.10.1 The father bringing new wars against the son refers to Brutus condemning his sons to death after they tried to bring back the exiled Tarquins. (2)

3.10.2 The juxtaposition of 'natos' and 'pater' highlight the clash and tension between father and sons. The juxtaposition of 'poenam' and 'pulchra' highlight the unpleasantness of the punishment inflicted but the beauty of the liberty which was being defended. Repeated 'p' sounds emphasise the tension and emphatic nature of the events. The climax of the sentence, 'pro libertate vocabit' ends the story in a climactic and positive way as, after the tension and clash in the lines, the father summons people on behalf of liberty. One mark per juxtaposition or alliteration and understanding of its effect.

(3)

3.11 ausi omnes immane nefas ausoque potiti

Emphatic placement of 'immane nefas' in the middle of the line; placement of past participle active, 'ausi' at the beginning of the line and 'potiti' at the end; repetition of 'ausus'. The reader is focused on the daring of individuals to do great evil, and their success in doing so.

vincet amor patriae laudumque immensa cupido

Emphatic placement of 'vincet' at the beginning of the line; chiastic structure of amor....cupido (both words implying love, of different quality) with objective genitives in the middle of the line. Possible contrast of altruistic love of country with egocentric seeking of praise, but the unassailable strength of both is highlighted.

1 mark per observation, up to four; 1 mark for understanding of effect

(5)

3.12 3.12.1 Marks awarded according to the following descriptors:

6–5	Thorough treatment of both texts; thoughtful conclusion.
4–3	Several good references to both texts; conclusion not thorough. Thorough treatment of one text, but inadequate conclusion due to lack of balance.
2–1	One or two observations from both texts but superficial conclusion. Several good references from one text but inadequate conclusion.

(6)

3.12.2 One mark awarded for each piece of valid evidence cited from *Aeneid* VI and a further mark for an adequate explanation of how it supports or refutes the statement.

(4)

[80]

QUESTION 4 ELEGIAC AND LYRIC

Read the poems below and answer the questions that follow.

4.1 11 marks as detailed below:

te flagrantis atrox hora Caniculae nescit tangere, (5)

tu frigus amabile fessis vomere tauris praebes et pecori vago. (6)

Fies nobilium tu quoque fontium me dicente cavis impositam ilicem saxis, (7)

unde loquaces lymphae desiliunt tuae. (4)

Total of 22 divided by 2 (11)

4.2 splendidior vitro – *more splendid than glass*
dulci digne mero – *worthy of sweet wine* (2)

4.3 cui frons turgida cornibus primis – *whose forehead is swollen with the first horns*;
lascivi suboles gregis – *the offspring of a playful herd*; frustra – *it will not grow up to*
mate or fight. (2)

4.4 Frustra – *emphatic*; venerem et proelia – *contrast of love and battles*; g/t sounds in
line 6 creating a harsh tone; soft 'r' and 's' sounds in line 7, which give the sense of
soft gentle sounds while red blood flows; juxtaposition of line 7, describing the
effects of death, with line 8, describing the recent playfulness of death's victim.
1 mark for each relevant observation. (3)

4.5 Because Horace has written a poem about it, the spring will be famous. (1)

4.6 Repeated 'c', 't', 's', and 'l' sounds give the sense of water flowing and splashing.
1 mark for an observation of sound, 1 mark for explanation of its repetition. (2)

4.7 8 marks as detailed below:

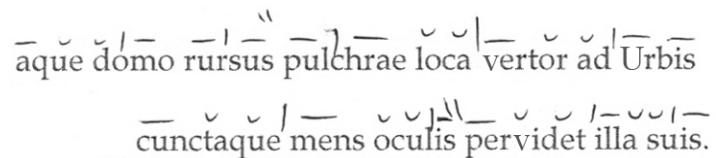
Nam modo vos animo, dulces, reminiscor, amici, (2)

nunc mihi cum cara coniuge nata subit, (2)

aque domo rursus pulchrae loca vertor ad Urbis (2)

cunctaque mens oculis pervidet illa suis. (2)

(8)

4.8 

2 marks per correct line; minus ½ for every incorrect foot; ½ mark for correct
placement of *caesura*. (5)

4.9 Fora (business), temples (religion), theatres (entertainment), Campus Martius
(military), aqueducts and lakes (water supply).
1 mark per landmark and explanation. (4)

- 4.10 Repetition of 'quaerere' to emphasise his seeking; 'dulces' meaning sweet, positioned in the middle of the line; word order of 'animo, dulces, reminiscor, amici' highlighting his memory interspersed with sweetness and friends; 'cum cara coniuge', alliteration of 'c' sounds; 'pulchrae', again in the middle of the line; 'cuncta mens', emphasising his complete mental focus in remembering the city.

1 mark per observation and explanation.

(5)

- 4.11 Marks awarded according to the following descriptors:

6	Student explores the texts provided well to produce a well-balanced and thoughtful argument and clear conclusion.
5–4	Student explores the texts provided well, making three good points to produce a fair conclusion.
3–2	Student makes two points from the passages provided to draw a conclusion but not one that is convincing.
1	Student makes a vague superficial argument with little reference to the texts.

(6)

- 4.12 11 marks as detailed below:

Prima salutantes atque altera conterit hora,

(2)

exercet raucos tertia causicos,

(1½)

in quintam varios extendit Roma labores,

(2)

sexta quies lassus, septima finis erit,

(1½)

sufficit in nonam nitidis octava palaestris,

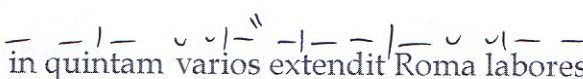
(2)

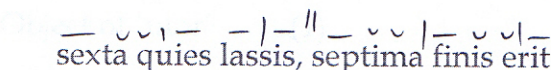
imperat extractos frangere nona toros:

(2)

- 4.13 'Salutatio', the practice of poorer clients visiting their patrons in the morning, as a duty and in the hope of finding work, usually in the form of offering political support. Give credit for using the term 'salutatio' in answer.

(2)

- 4.14  in quintam varios extendit Roma labores,

 sexta quies lassus, septima finis erit,

2 marks per correct line; minus ½ for every incorrect foot; ½ mark for correct placement of *caesura*

(5)

- 4.15 In this line, there are repeated 's' sounds which are restful and soothing, reflecting the description that the sixth and seventh hour are for rest, and therefore voices which whisper.

(2)

- 4.16 4.16.1 Select the phrases in lines 7–10 that attribute godlike qualities to Domitian.

aetherio nectare – *heavenly nectar*

ingentique manu – *with a huge hand or pocula parca (but not both)*

ambrosias dapes – *feasts for the gods*

(2)

4.16.2 Students should see in particular that in several cases Martial delays the use of the noun so that the reader is held in suspense waiting for the noun, which reveals the identity of the character more clearly. (2)

4.17 4.17.1 Thalia is the muse of comedy. Martial is emphasising that he is being funny, so that he doesn't cause offence. He is also depersonalising himself, laying responsibility for what he says with the muse, not him. Also accept Thalia as muse of lyric poetry. (1)

4.17.2 'licenti gressu' refers to her cheeky step. Just as she walks with a cheeky step, Martial's poetry is written with his tongue in his cheek. Accept that 'jaunty step' refers to the metre of the poem. (1)

4.18 Marks awarded according to the following descriptors

Mark	Descriptor
5-4	Student demonstrates good understanding of the connection between first half and second and cites good examples of Martial's witty and clever construction of poems from other reading.
3-2	Some vague references to the text with some understanding of Martial's style of writing in other poems and how the second half connects to the first.
1	Some vague references to the text but students show little understanding of how first half connects to second.

(5)
[80]

80 marks

SECTION C

QUESTION 5 RHETORIC

5.1	5.1.1	partitive	(1)
	5.1.2	possessive	(1)
	5.1.3	objective	(1)
5.2	5.2.1	Object of 'utor' which takes the ablative	(1)
	5.2.2	Ablative of manner	(1)
	5.2.3	Governed by preposition 'ex'	(1)
5.3	5.3.1	e.g. quos habere certe non liceret/si uti illis nullo pacto liceret <i>or</i> si vita ... salutis.	(1)
	5.3.2	quos habere certe non liceret , si uti illis nullo pacto liceret / <i>also accept</i> si ... incidisset ... esset	(1)
	5.3.3	Conditional expressing unlikelihood/improbable/remote/unrealisable Imperfect subjunctive	(2)
5.4	5.4.1	animo fideli	(1)
	5.4.2	pugnari	(1)
	5.4.3	domino	(1)
	5.4.4	derivandi criminis causa	(1)
5.5	5.5.1	Subjunctive after 'cum' in a Temporal/Causal Clause	(2)
	5.5.2	Indicative after 'ut' meaning 'as' in a Comparative Clause	(2)
	5.5.3	Potential Subjunctive	(2)
[20]			

QUESTION 6 HISTORIOGRAPHY

6.1	6.1.1	placuit/videbatur	(1)
	6.1.2	referri	(1)
	6.1.3	usu	(1)
	6.1.4	praesumendo	(1)
6.2	6.2.1	si daretur ... non poterat referri	(1)
	6.2.2	Subjunctive/indicative	(2)
6.3	6.3.1	et ne quis illi tanto facinori delectus iussa sperneret	(1)
	6.3.2	metuebat; sperneret	(1)
6.4	Accept either 'description' or 'manner'		(1)
6.5	Temporal Clause expressing uncertainty/suggestion of purpose		(2)
6.6	An example of the linking/joining relative pronoun		(2)
6.7	Future infinitive		(2)

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|-----|-------|---|-------------|
| 6.8 | 6.8.1 | Subjective | (1) |
| | 6.8.2 | Partitive | (1) |
| 6.9 | 6.9.1 | ablative absolute | (1) |
| | 6.9.2 | Ablative of Agent/Ablative in apposition to Obarito | (1) |
| | | | [20] |

QUESTION 7 EPIC

- | | | | |
|-----|-------|--|-------------|
| 7.1 | 7.1.1 | Past Participle Active, also accept 'supine' | (1) |
| | 7.1.2 | Nominative agreeing with 'omnes'; Main verb of the sentence with 'sunt' omitted | (2) |
| | 7.1.3 | Ablative after potiti | (2) |
| 7.2 | | dative/genitive | (2) |
| 7.3 | 7.3.1 | lines 5 – 7 | (1) |
| | 7.3.2 | sint/possim | (1) |
| | 7.3.3 | remote/improbable condition; unrealisable future (ideal) conditional clause | (1) |
| 7.4 | | vis/ferent | (2) |
| 7.5 | 7.5.1 | accipiet/vocabit | (2) |
| | 7.5.2 | The verbs are in different groups or conjugations which conjugate differently in the future tense. | (1) |
| 7.6 | | ad plus accusative; pro plus ablative | (2) |
| 7.7 | 7.7.1 | Objective genitive | (1) |
| | 7.7.2 | They are in different groups (declensions); one is singular, the other is plural. | (2) |
| | | | [20] |

QUESTION 8 ELEGIAC AND LYRIC

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|-----|-------|-------------------------------------|-----|
| 8.1 | 8.1.1 | Genitive; possession or description | (2) |
| | 8.1.2 | Dative; indirect object | (2) |
| | 8.1.3 | Ablative of the instrument/cause | (2) |
| | 8.1.4 | Ablative absolute | (2) |
| 8.2 | | Future passive (of 'facio') | (2) |
| 8.3 | 8.3.1 | reminiscor | (1) |
| | 8.3.2 | (dulces) amici | (1) |
| | 8.3.3 | vertor | (1) |
| | 8.3.4 | oculis | (1) |
| 8.4 | | Synonym for 'modo' is 'nunc' | (1) |
| 8.5 | | They all agree with 'hora' (line 1) | (1) |

- 8.6 Nominative, complement with the verb 'est' (2)
- 8.7 Present Subjunctive (2)
- [20]**

QUESTION 9 SENTENCES FOR TRANSLATION INTO LATIN

- 9.1 dum custos dormit/cum custos dormiret, captivi fugerunt (5)
- 9.2 cum tristissima sit/quamquam tristissima est, templum visitabit (5)
- 9.3 simulac hoc dixi, sensi/intellexi me erravisse (7)
- 9.4 num illud/id oppidum heri intravisti? (5)
- 9.5 nuntius negavit se castra hostium antea vidisse. (9)
- 9.6 hostes se urbem nostram/oppidum nostrum cras oppugnatos esse minantur (9)
- [40]**

40 marks

Total: 200 marks