



NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION
NOVEMBER 2021

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: SET TEXTS

QUESTION 1 CICERO IN VERREM

1.1	rex Antiochus, qui Romae ante oculos omnium nostrum biennium	3
	fere comitatu regio atque ornatu fuisset	4
	is cum amicus et socius populi Romani esset,	4
	amicissimo patre, avo, maioribus,	3
	antiquissimis et clarissimis regibus,	3
	opulentissimo et maximo regno,	3
	praeceps provincia populi Romani exturbatus est.	4
	quem ad modum [putasti] hoc accepturas nationes exteras,	7
	quem ad modum huius tui facti famam	4
	in regna aliorum atque in ultimas terras perventuram (putasti,) (?)	5

- 1.2 1.2.1 Theft of a costly lampstand,
- 1.2.2 His time as quaestor in Lilybaeum was marked by scrupulous fairness towards the Sicilians; he was against the abuse of power that had become common among governors. When he left, he told them that he would help them in any way he could.
- 1.3 1.3.1 Part 1 – jury made up of senators
Part 2 – readers (rhetorical exercise)
- 1.3.2 Any choice of phrase + explanation
- 1.3.3 Pride in Rome's power; shame and humiliation for Rome that would ensue if Verres' actions were not punished; embarrassment for Rome if Roman senators were seen to be supporting Verres' corruption.
The repeated rhetorical question underlines how badly outsiders in general will respond; reiterates by pointing out how far afield the rumour will fly.
- 1.4 "... cum audirent a praetore populi Romani in provincia violatum regem, spoliatum hospitem, eiectum socium populi Romani atque amicum?" (lines 8–10)
- The phrases "violatum regem", (5 syllables) "spoliatum hospitem" (7 syllables) and "eiectum socium populi Romani atque amicum" (17 syllables) build up to a climax in length and also in meaning: progressively, to do harm to a king, to a guest, and to a personal friend becomes more and more shocking.
The actions, too, become more heinous: violatum, (insulted) spoliatum, (robbed) eiectum (thrown out).
- 1.5 The superlatives, "amicissimo" "antiquissimis", clarissimis", opulentissimo", and "maximo" emphasise the wealth, greatness, and good relationship between the Roman state and Antiochus, and contrast with "huius unius criminis". The praise heaped upon Antiochus makes his victimiser look much worse by comparison.

QUESTION 2 LIVY – HANNIBAL

- | | | |
|-----|--|--------------------------------------|
| 2.1 | non de possessione Siciliae et Sardiniae,
de quibus quondam agebatur,
sed pro Italia vobis est pugnandum. | 2
2
4 |
| | hic est obstandum, milites, velut si ante Romana moenia pugnemus.
unusquisque [putet] se non corpus suum [protegere]
sed coniugem ac liberos parvos armis (protegere putet);
nec domesticas solum agitet curas
sed identidem hoc animo reputet
nostras nunc intueri manus senatum populumque Romanum:
qualis nostra vis virtusque fuerit,
talem deinde fortunam illius urbis ac Romani imperii fore." | 7
5
2
3
3
4
3
5 |
- 2.2 Scipio the Elder ; before the first engagement with Hannibal's Carthaginian forces
- 2.3 2.3.1 The Romans had taken Sicily and Sardinia from the Carthaginians after the First Punic War. This fight is not just about territory but about their very survival and existence.
- 2.3.2 The *In Verrem* (around 70 BCE) deals with a corruption trial in Sicily, a Roman province. The first Punic War ended in 264 BCE.
- 2.3.3 They needed Sicily's maize to feed their people.
- 2.4 Cicero's speech is aimed at making the senators feel worried about Rome's image in the outside world; in this speech, the Roman soldiers are being reminded that it is on them that the safety of the entire state depends.
- 2.5 Livy: Speech written several centuries later, hence this speech is not an accurate rendition of what was said by Scipio.
Cicero: this part of the speech was written afterwards and edited, but never actually delivered.
- 2.6 Livy starts with the individuals (corpus suum) and then their families (coniugem ac liberos parvos), their homes (domesticas curas) then the senate and people of Rome, and then reminds them that it is on their courage and strength that the entire city and empire depend.

SECTION B POETRY: SET TEXTS

QUESTION 3

3.1	o gloria, vincitur idem	2
	nempe et in exsilium praeceps fugit	3
	atque ibi magnus mirandusque cliens sedet	3
	ad praetoria regis,donec Bithyno libeat vigilare tyranno.	5
	finem animae, quae res humanas miscuit olim,	4
	non gladii, non saxa dabunt nec tela,	3
	sed ille Cannarum vindex et tanti sanguinis ultor anulus.	4
	i demens et saevas curre per Alpes	3
	ut pueris placeas et declamatio fias!	3

3.2 **See end**

3.3 An elephant, probably Indian

3.4 The Subura was a busy shopping area right in the middle of Rome; this meant that Hannibal would have taken over (planted his standard in) the very centre of the city.

3.5 3.5.1 The first two lines sound commanding and determined;
The last two are derisive, almost insulting.

3.5.2 Juvenal seems to have been both in awe of Hannibal's qualities as a leader and strategist, and also to have the typical Roman disdain for him, and horror for what a Carthaginian victory might have meant.

3.6 Any two apt words or phrases + clear, valid explanation

3.7 Juvenal describes all the weapons that might have caused Hannibal's death by violent means: sword, missiles, rocks:
The word "anulus" is diminutive – a ring (containing poison, which he took himself, knowing that he was finally about to be captured) creates an anticlimax after all the violent daring and bravery of his lifetime of hatred for the Romans.

3.8 Livy had the same respect for Hannibal, shown in how he manages his soldiers, and how he inspires his varied soldiery to be united. Perhaps he would have seen the last two lines as a cheap shot?

- 4 insightful and comprehensive, well supported
- 3 accurate observations, not comprehensive; some support
- 2 some understanding, little evidence
- 1 superficial statement, poor evidence

QUESTION 4

- | | | |
|-----|--|---|
| 4.1 | quo magis inceptum peragat lucemque relinquat, | 5 |
| | vidit, turicremis cum dona imponeret aris | 4 |
| | (horrendum dictu), latices nigrescere sacros | 4 |
| | fusaque in obscenum se vertere vina cruorem. | 4 |
| | hoc visum nulli, non ipsi effata sorori. | 3 |
| | praeterea fuit in tectis de marmore templum | 4 |
| | coniugis antiqui, miro quod honore colebat, | 3 |
| | velleribus niveis et festa fronde revinctum: | 3 |
- 4.2 4.2.1 Her intention to die: the funeral pyre
- 4.2.2 Aeneas' perceived infidelity; he has been summoned by the gods, and instructed to leave Dido, who believed he would stay with her as her husband, and to depart from Carthage to found Rome.
- 4.3 4.3.1 Sychaeus, Dido's first husband
- 4.3.2 Dido was the queen of Carthage whose tragic relationship with Aeneas is related in the Aeneid; Hannibal was a Carthaginian who, much later, invaded Italy to avenge the wrongs he perceived had been done to his father Hamilcar.
- 4.4 **See end**
- 4.5 Rhythm of line 460 is slow because of spondees; reflects the eeriness of the atmosphere and gloom of her husband's shrine
Alliteration of "v" in "voces et verba vocantis / visa viri" enhances the gloomy, eerie atmosphere, and perhaps the sound of the voices. (+any valid comments on effects)
- 4.6 4.6.1 the owl, esp "lonely" is a harbinger of death – her impending death
- 4.6.2 any two: quotations must be coherent + clear, valid explanation 2 + 2
multa praedicta vatum priorum
terras obscuras
latices nigrescere sacros
vina se vertere in obscenum cruorem

EITHER:

OR

QUESTION 5

PROSE TEXTS

CICERO:

- | | | |
|-----|-------|--|
| 5.1 | 5.1.1 | putasti |
| | 5.1.2 | exturbatus est |
| 5.2 | B | indirect statement: accepturas (esse) is the infinitive; nationes externas is the accusative |
| 5.3 | 5.3.1 | abl attendant circumstances |
| | 5.3.2 | abl absolute without a participle / attendant circumstances |
| | 5.3.3 | abl separation |
| 5.4 | 5.4.1 | generic subjunctive |
| | 5.4.2 | subjunctive in a concessive clause introduced by "cum" |

LIVY:

- 5.5
 - 5.5.1 objective genitive
 - 5.5.2 dative of agent
- 5.6 Gerundive of obligation
- 5.7
 - 5.7.1 present subjunctive – closed condition
 - 5.7.2 jussive subjunctive
- 5.8 Future infinitive / contracted form of futurum esse

POETRY: JUVENAL

- 5.9
 - 5.9.1 genitive of possession
 - 5.9.2 dative following libeat
 - 5.9.3 subjective genitive
- 5.10 Subjunctive in a purpose clause
- 5.11 A
- 5.12 imperative

VERGIL:

- 5.13
 - 5.13.1 dative indirect object
 - 5.13.2 ablative manner
 - 5.13.3 ablative means / instrument
- 5.14
 - 5.14.1 subjunctive purpose clause
 - 5.14.2 infinitive in indirect statement

OR

QUESTION 6 SENTENCES FOR TRANSLATION INTO LATIN

- 6.1 Puer 1 patrem 2 oravit 3 ut 1 servum 2 sine mora 2 liberaret 3
- 6.2 His 2 omnibus 3 dictis, 3 milites 1 aciem 2 instruxerunt 3
Cum 1 haec 2 omnia 2 dicta essent 3
Postquam / ubi 1 haec 2 omnia 2 dicta sunt 3
- 6.3 Nonne 1 credis/credit 2 Tarquinius Superbus 2 antiquis 1 temporibus 2
regem 1 pessimum 2 fuisse 3 ?
- 6.4 Quamquam 1 videre 1 non 1 potuit 3 ubi 1 homo / vir 2 esset, 3
Cum / quamvis 1 videre 1 non 1 posset 3
pilum/telum 1 magna 2 vi 2 (con) iecit 3
- 6.5 Si 1 multos annos 3 diligenter 1 laboravisses, 3 nunc 1 laude 2 maxima 2
dignus 2 esses 3

Total: 200 marks

ANSWER SHEET MARKING GUIDELINE

QUESTION 3.2

nēmp(e)ēt īn ēxsiliūm/prāecēps fūgīt atque tibi | māgnus ^{2½}

mīrāndūsque cliēns/sēdēt ad praetoriā | rēgis, ^{2½}

QUESTION 4.4

hīnc ēxaudīrī vōcēs/et | vērba vōcāntīs ^{2½}

vīsā vīrī,/nox | cūm tērrās obscurās/tēnērēt, ^{2½}