



NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION
NOVEMBER 2017

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 RHETORIC

- 1.1 1.1.1 Clodius aspired to be praetor, Milo to consul
- 1.1.2 'mancam/debilem' (Clodius' support) contrasted with 'summo consensu' (Milo's support)
'praeturam futuram' (Clodius' aspiration) contrasted with 'consule Milone' (Milo's certainty)
'ipse solus/tota comitia/totam petitionem' (Clodius' desires) contrasted with 'invitis illis' (people's response to Clodius)
- 1.2 1.2.1 He offered his services to all of Milo's rivals to have sole leadership of their campaigns.
- 1.2.2 Emphatic placement of 'contulit se' at the beginning of the line to highlight his intentions from the outset; 'totam petitionem' qualified by 'ipse solus': Clodius wants sole and total control; 'illis gubernaret' – he aims to have control, uninvited by those whom he wants to lead. Choice of verb – as if he were the helmsman of a ship.

- 1.3 16 marks as detailed below:

convocabat tribus, se interponebat, (3)

Collinam novam dilectu perditissimorum civium conscribebat. (4½)

quanto ille plura miscebat, tanto hic magis in dies convalescebat. (5)

ubi vidit homo ad omne facinus paratissimus (3½)

fortissimum virum inimicissimum suum certissimum consulem (5)

idque intellexit non solum sermonibus, (3)

sed etiam suffragiis populi Romani saepe esse declaratum, (4)

palam agere coepit et aperte dicere occidendum Milonem. (4)

Total of 32 divided by 2

- 1.4 'ubi ... Milonem' (lines 6–9)

Marks awarded according to the following descriptors:

6	Candidate compares Milo and Clodius fully, has two references from the text to support argument and handles the nuance of the Cicero's style well.
5–4	Candidate makes a good comparison between Milo and Clodius with two references to the text and Cicero's use of particular techniques.
3–2	Candidate makes a reasonable comparison between Milo and Clodius with one reference to the text and Cicero's use of a particular technique.
1	Candidate makes a superficial comparison between Milo and Clodius with little reference to the text.

- 1.5 1.5.1 Milo's service to him and the republic; his prayers and tears; the fear of impending danger.
- 1.5.2 Possible answers to include: each reason becomes progressively more emotive/less objective. Also accept reference to 'tricolon'.
- 1.5.3 Possible answers to include: repetition of valebat; repetition of 'm' sounds; emphatic placement of 'timor' at the end of sentence.

1.6 24 marks as detailed below:

quis enim erat civium qui sibi solutam P. Clodi praeturam sine maximo rerum novarum metu proponeret? (9)

solutam autem fore videbatis, nisi esset is consul, qui eam auderet possetque constringere. (8)

eum Milonem unum esse cum sentiret universus populus Romanus, (6)

quis dubitaret suffragio suo se metu, periculo rem publicam liberare? (6)

at nunc, Clodio remoto, usitatis iam rebus enitendum est Miloni, ut tueatur dignitatem suam; (8)

singularis illa et huic uni concessa gloria, quae cotidie augebatur frangendis furoribus Clodianis, iam Clodi morte cecidit. (11)

(Total of 48 divided by 2)

- 1.7 Cicero asks the question, 'Was there anyone who did not fear revolution while Clodius was praetor?'
Cicero's case rests on the assumption that Clodius would have wanted to wreak havoc on the republic and so he wanted a full year in office and without Milo as his consul. Thus he has already implied the answer he expects to his question.
- 1.8 1.8.1 e.g. universus populus/Milonem unum esse/rem publicam liberare. (1 mark per phrase and demonstration of understanding of its meaning.)
- 1.8.2 For example: Clodius' praetorship would be 'solutam' while Milo's influence would be to restrain 'constringere'. Cicero places these at opposite ends of the sentence to draw attention to the contrast; Milo is striving to 'liberare rem publicam' while Clodius places people in 'metu' and 'periculo'. These phrases are juxtaposed to highlight the difference between the two men. (1 mark for the contrast and one for how word placement is effective.)

1.9 One mark per example and one mark per explanation of why it is effective.

e.g. frangendis furoribus: alliteration draws attention to the force required to break Clodius' destruction. Also accept 'singularis ... concessa; quae cotidie ... Clodianis ... Clodi ... cecidit

Clodianis ... Clodi: repetition of word stems show how important Clodius was to Milo's credibility

singularis ... gloria: placement of these words which are in agreement at the beginning and end of the phrase draws attention to what Milo's reputation depended on.

augebatur ... cecidit: placement of these words at the beginning and end of the structure show how Milo's fortunes rose or fell depending on whether Clodius was alive or not.

1.10 Marks awarded according to the following descriptors:

6	Candidate makes a well-argued conclusion based on two clear ideas from the passage and two well-supported ideas from the rest of the prescribed text.
5–4	Candidate makes a good conclusion based on two clear ideas from the passage and at least one idea from the rest of the prescribed text.
3–2	Candidate makes a conclusion based on one or two observations from the text printed in the examination or other reading from the <i>Pro Milone</i> .
1	Candidate makes a weak conclusion based on vague references to the <i>Pro Milone</i> .

QUESTION 2 HISTORIOGRAPHY

2.1 20 marks as outlined below:

Gaio Vipsano C. Fonteio consulibus diu meditaturn scelus non ultra Nero distulit, (7)
vetustate imperii coalita audacia et flagrantior in dies amore Poppaeae, (6)
quae sibi matrimonium et discidium Octaviae incolumi Agrippina haud sperans
crebris criminationibus, (7)
aliquando per facetias incusare principem et pupillum vocare, (5)
qui iussis alienis obnoxius non modo imperii, sed libertatis etiam indigeret. (6)
cur enim differri nuptias suas? (3)
formam scilicet displicere et triumphales avos, an fecunditatem et verum
animum? (6)

(40 marks divided by 2)

2.2 2.2.1 59 AD

2.2.2 54 AD

2.3 '*diu meditaturn scelus non ultra Nero distulit*' (line 1)

Nero is delayed as being the author of the '*scelus*' to create suspense or to emphasise the shock of his plot against his mother.

2.4 e.g. Alliteration of '*crebris ... criminationibus*'; '*pupillum ... principem*' (deliberately drawing attention to the emperor acting like a subject); '*non modo imperii ... sed libertatis etiam*' (arguments becoming increasingly emotive); placement of '*obnoxius*' in the middle of the clause to draw attention to his subservience to the orders of others. Also accept balanced word order/contrast.

2.5 Poppaea makes two balanced contrasts which are very different in their virtue: her figure or her ancestors; her fertility or her 'pure mind'. One of each is probably the source of her attraction to Nero, emphasised by their alliteration ('*formam ... fecunditatem*'), the other is her mocking appeal to his sense of virtue.

2.6 2.6.1 The fathers, i.e. the ruling powers of Rome in the senate, and the people of Rome.

2.6.2 They will be angry about the pride and greed of his mother.

2.7 She wants to avoid witnessing Nero's danger and becoming embroiled in it and she is prepared to go anywhere in the world to avoid it.

2.8 18 marks as outlined below:

aspexeritne matrem exanimem Nero et formam corporis eius laudaverit, (6)

sunt qui tradiderint, sunt qui abnuant. (3)

cremata est nocte eadem convivali lecto et exequiis vilibus; (4)

neque, dum Nero rerum potiebatur, congesta est aut clausa humus. (5)

mox domesticorum cura levem tumulum accepit, (3½)

viam Miseni propter et villam Caesaris dictatoris, (3½)

quae subiectos sinus editissima prospectat. (3)

accenso rogo libertus eius cognomento Mnester se ipse ferro transegit, (5)

incertum caritate in patronam an metu exitii. (3)

(36 marks divided by 2)

2.9 By blurring what actually happened with conflicting accounts, Tacitus gives the reader the option of believing the worst about Nero. The reader is also reminded of the sinister elements of Nero's relationship with his mother.

2.10 Alliteration of 'congesta', 'clausa' and 'cura' draw attention to what Nero did not do compared with what the slaves did; while Nero held power 'potiebatur rerum', she had no honour, but after his death, she exceeded him in honour as indicated by the location ('*viam ... dictatoris*') and elevation ('*subiectos ... editissima*').

2.11 2.11.1 'And she said, "Let him kill, provided he holds power"'.

2.11.2 e.g. Placement of 'hunc sui finem' at the beginning of the sentence, indicating that her end was not shied away from by Agrippina; 'multos ante annos', indicating that Agrippina had lived with it for a long time; delay of 'Agrippina' and the emphatic alliteration of 'crediderat' and 'contempserat'; choice of preposition 'super' rather than 'de', alluding to her control over Nero even when discerning his future; this is also emphasised by 'consulenti' at the beginning of the sentence, indicating her active pursuit in understanding his destiny; repeated use of 'imperaret/imperet' and 'occideret/occidat' indicating her full assent to the content of the prophecy.

2.12 Marks awarded according to the following descriptors:

5	Candidate makes at least two clear references to Tacitus' use of tone and insinuation in this passage and draws a clear and confident conclusion about how Tacitus' objectivity is compromised.
4	Candidate makes two clear references to Tacitus' use of tone and insinuation in this passage and draws a solid conclusion about Tacitus' objectivity.
3–2	Candidate makes one clear reference to Tacitus' use of tone or insinuation in this passage and shows some understanding of how facts are presented with interpretation.
1	Candidate makes vague references to Tacitus' use of tone and insinuation but with little understanding of how they are specifically used in this passage.

2.13 2.13.1 Marks awarded according to the following descriptors:

4	Candidate chooses two clear examples from the passages and uses them to evaluate the validity of the statement carefully.
3	Candidate chooses two clear examples from the passages and uses one of them to evaluate the validity of the statement carefully.
2	Candidate chooses one clear example from the passages and uses it to evaluate the validity of the statement carefully or Candidate chooses two clear examples from the passages but does not use either of them to evaluate the validity of the statement carefully.
1	Candidate chooses one clear example from the passages but does not carefully evaluate the validity of the statement.

2.13.2 Marks awarded according to the following descriptors.

4	Candidate chooses and substantiates two other factors and evaluates their influence on Nero clearly.
3	Candidate chooses two other factors and substantiates and evaluates the influence of one of them on Nero clearly.
2	Candidate chooses one other factor and substantiates and evaluates the influence of it on Nero clearly or candidate chooses two other factors but does not substantiate either of them clearly.
1	Candidate chooses one other factor but does not substantiate or evaluate the influence of it on Nero clearly.

SECTION B VERSE TEXTS

QUESTION 3 EPIC

3.1 Anchises

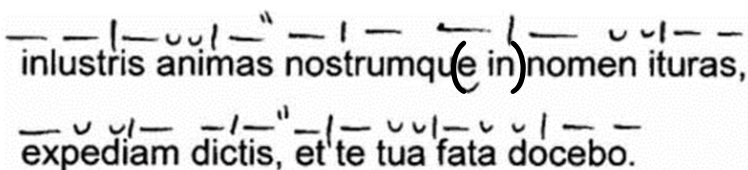
3.2 8 marks as outlined below:

'Nunc age, Dardaniam prolem quae deinde sequatur (2)

gloria, qui maneant Itala de gente nepotes, (2)

inlustris animas nostrumque in nomen ituras, (2)

expediam dictis, et te tua fata docebo. (2)

3.3 3.3.1 

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

3.3.2 d ... d/n ... n ... n/t ... t ... t/m ... m ... m (one mark per sound). Also rhyme of animas ... ituras.

3.4 *pura* – pure; *proxima* – closest; *primus* – first (½ marks per translated word)

Silvius's spear has been purified, along with him; he holds the closest space by lot, ready to return to the world above, and he will be the first to rise up to Italy.

(½ mark per explanation of word's significance in context)

3.5 Silvius is so named because he is born in the woods 'silvis'; he is Aeneas' son, born after his death; in Roman history he will be a king and the parent of future kings.
(1 mark per point)

3.6 8 marks as outlined below:

proximus ille Procas, Troianae gloria gentis, (2)

et Capys et Numitor et qui te nomine reddet (2)

Silvius Aeneas, pariter pietate vel armis (1½)

egregius, si umquam regnandam acceperit Albam. (2½)

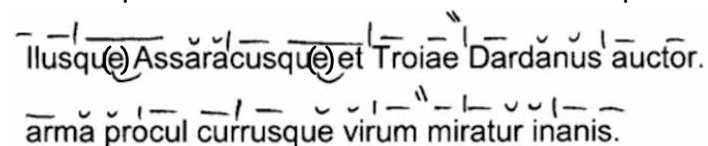
3.7 'pietas' is the value which is held in high esteem by Virgil, either as a reflection of Rome's own values, or those Augustus aspired to for her. Along with 'pietas', arms, 'armis' are an ever present part of Rome's past, present and future story.
(1 mark awarded for understanding 'pietas' as a sense of duty to gods and men.)

- 3.8 3.8.1 e.g. proles; gloria; rex, regis; nomen; gens, gentis; noster
- 3.8.2 gloria: Virgil alludes to the glory of the future, found in the character of her heroes; proles: Aeneas is constantly reminded of his offspring out of whom this future glory will come; rex: the kings and rule of the future are a dominant theme; gens, gentis: the race out of which the future will come and the future race that they will form are important themes; nomen: just as there is a future glory ahead of Aeneas and his people, so there is a name that they will establish for themselves; nostrum: throughout the passage, Anchises emphasises the shared enterprise of the future.
(1 mark per reasonable explanation of each word's significance.)
- 3.9 3.9.1 Elysium is a place of joy ('laetos'), blessedness ('beatas'), a place of bounty ('largior'), luxury ('purpureo') and lack of want ('solem suum norunt').
(1 mark for each reference which can be seen clearly in the text.)
- 3.9.2 Repeated 's' sounds in lines imitate the soothing nature of the place, as do the 'l' sounds. Long vowel sounds, especially 'u', makes the place sound luxurious.
(1 mark per reasonable sound connected to the peaceful and abundant nature of the place.)
- 3.10 e.g. Threefold use of verbs ('exercent ... contendunt ... luctantur') to illustrate the complete abandon in their exercise;
repetition of 'pars' to illustrate how each man is enjoying the moment fully;
repetition of 'p' sounds in 644, drawing the reader into the dancing experience;
likewise, repeated 'c' sounds draw the reader into the dancing rhythm of the hymns.

(2 marks per example and adequate explanation of its effect.)
- 3.11 14 marks as outlined below:
- nec non Threicius longa cum veste sacerdos (2)
- obloquitur numeris septem discrimina vocum, (2)
- iamque eadem digitis, iam pectine pulsat eburno. (2)
- hic genus antiquum Teucris, pulcherrima proles, (2)
- magnanimi heroes nati melioribus annis, (2)
- Ilusque Assaracusque et Troiae Dardanus auctor. (2)
- arma procul currusque virum miratur inanis. (2)

3.12 3.12.1 Orpheus

3.12.2 As an elite musician, he, by being present, illustrates the quality and perfection of his music and of all aspects of life in Elysium.

3.13 

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

3.14 Dardanus was one of the mythical founders of Troy (1) and Ilus was his son. Ilus gave his name to 'Ilium', the Roman name for Troy. (1) Seeing both of these men in Elysium would have given Aeneas pride in the past that he has come from. (1)
(3 marks in total)

3.15 3.15.1 Marks awarded according to the following descriptors:

4	Candidate makes two points, which are well supported with evidence from the texts in the examination.
3	Candidate makes two points, at least one of which is well supported with evidence from the texts in the examination.
2	Candidate makes two valid points but does not support fully from the text printed or Candidate makes one point, which is well supported with evidence from the texts in the examination.
1	Candidate makes one valid point but does not support it fully from the text printed.

3.15.2 Marks awarded according to the following descriptors:

4	Candidate makes two points, which are well supported with evidence from the texts not included in the examination.
3	Candidate makes two points, at least one of which is well supported with evidence from the texts not included in the examination.
2	Candidate makes two valid points but does not support it from the text of the Aeneid which has been read or Candidate makes one point, which is well supported with evidence from the texts not included in the examination.
1	Candidate makes one valid point but does not support it fully from the text of the Aeneid.

QUESTION 4 ELEGIAC AND LYRIC

4.1 16 marks as outlined below:

Non ego nobilium sedeo studiosus equorum; (2)

cui tamen ipsa faves, vincat ut ille, precor. (2)

ut loquerer tecum veni, tecumque sederem, (2)

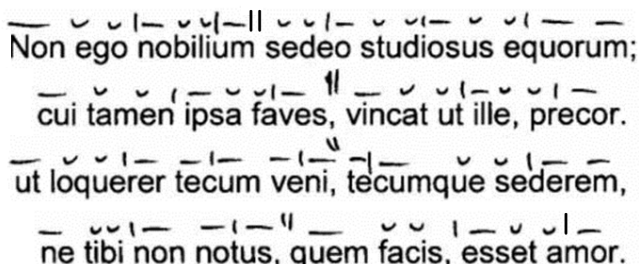
ne tibi non notus, quem facis, esset amor. (2)

tu cursus spectas, ego te; spectemus uterque (2)

quod iuvat, atque oculos pascit uterque suos. (2)

O, cuicumque faves, felix agitator equorum! (2)

ergo illi curae contigit esse tuae? (2)

4.2 

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

4.3 Ovid says 'I pray that he whom you favour conquers', which could be interpreted as a prayer that she would favour him and that he would conquer her affections.

4.4 e.g. Ovid uses 'tu ... te' to bracket his first sentence, humorously pointing out that while she directs her attention elsewhere, he directs his at her; the repetition of 'uterque' illustrates how the two of them live parallel lives alongside each other, looking and feeding their eyes on different spectacles. Omission of 'specto'.
(1 mark for observation and 1 for explanation of its humour.)

4.5 e.g. Ovid's exclamation, 'O' illustrates his impatience and frustration; 'cuicumque' expresses the anonymity and impersonal nature of the relationship of the man she is attracted to; 'agitator equorum' is a more denigrating description of a charioteer, rather than his official title; alliteration of 'f' sound in 'faves' and 'felix' communicates some resentment towards him in Ovid; impersonal nature of the structure of line 8, as if the charioteer has benefitted from random luck to have captured her affections. The rhetorical question illustrates his indignation.
(1 mark for each technique and 1 for reasonable explanation of its effect.)

4.6 One mark each for any four of the following: carcere – starting gates; lora – reins; verberare – whip; metas – turning point; rota – wheel

- 4.7 4.7.1 e.g. 'If I caught sight of you while riding past, I would be so distracted I would drop the reins.' (Minus ½ mark for each significant element not included.)
- 4.7.2 e.g. Ovid paints the image of a lover swooning and the repeated 'm' sounds in both lines give the sense of his succumbing to her charms. Also accept alliteration of the more prominent 's' sounds, indicating hushed whispers.
(1 mark for sound and for an explanation of its use related to the meaning of the line.)
- 4.8 4.8.1 Sagae/Indians/Hyrceanians/Arabs/Parthians/Egypt (Nile)
- 4.8.2 e.g. Long vowel sounds in lines 3–4, which indicate stretched out distance or which imitate the sound of the ocean resounding; the soft 's' sounds of 5–7, which make them sound more intriguing/beguiling; alliteration of 's' suggests the sound of a foreign language; the compound adjectives 'sagittiferos' and 'septemgeminus', which make them sound like exotic places needing their own epithet; delay of 'Nilus' until the end of the verse to increase its impact.
(2 marks for each example and reasonable explanation of its effect.)
- 4.9 4.9.1 'sive ... sive ... sive', listing all the possible places they might visit; 'extremos', far off; 'ultimos', furthest; 'penetrabit', will penetrate.
- 4.9.2 In the same way that the friends penetrate other lands, Catullus allows his lines to roll into one other. This gives the sense of the journey having no break as they move onto the next landmark, barely stopping for breath.
- 4.10 Catullus is emphasising both the **loyalty** of his friends and their ability to deal with hardship; **trustworthiness**. Also their **steadfastness** that they are willing to travel wherever he should go and **courage** in not shying away from a dangerous mission.
- 4.11 14 marks as outlined below:
- omnia haec, quaecumque feret voluntas caelitum, (4)
- temptare simul parati, pauca nuntiate meae puellae non bona dicta. (5)
- cum suis vivat valeatque moechis, quos simul complexa tenet trecentos, (5)
- nullum amans vere, sed identidem omnium ilia rumpens; (4)
- nec meum respectet, ut ante, amorem, qui illius culpa cecidit (5)
- velut prati ultimi flos, praetereunte postquam tactus aratro est. (5)
- (Total of 28 divided by 2.)

- 4.12 Catullus likens himself to a 'flos', small and vulnerable, and Lesbia to an 'aratrum', mowing down everything in her way; his vulnerability is reinforced when he speaks of himself at the 'edge' of the field, highlighted by positioning the words 'prati ultimi' at the edge of the lines; the harsh 'c' sounds of 'culpa cecidit'; Catullus is vulnerable so that when he is 'tactus', he is easily mown down by Lesbia's carelessness. Also accept contrast between her previous respect for his love and her present 'culpa'.

- 4.13 4.13.1 Marks awarded according to the following descriptors:

4	Candidate makes two points, which are well supported with evidence from the texts in the examination.
3	Candidate makes two points, at least one of which is well supported with evidence from the texts in the examination.
2	Candidate makes two valid points but does not support fully from the text printed or Candidate makes one point, which is well supported with evidence from the texts in the examination.
1	Candidate makes one valid point but does not support it fully from the text printed.

- 4.13.2 It would be valid to argue that Catullus was consistently incapable of 'Ovidian-type frivolity': his wit is either very bitter or subtly playful, even delicate.

4	Candidate makes two points, which are well supported with evidence from the texts not included in the examination.
3	Candidate makes two points, at least one of which is well supported with evidence from the texts not included in the examination.
2	Candidate makes two valid points but does not support it from the poems not printed in the examination or Candidate makes one point, which is well supported with evidence from the texts not included in the examination.
1	Candidate makes one valid point but does not support it fully from the poems not printed in the examination.

SECTION C

QUESTION 5

- 5.1 5.1.1 State the case and number and explain the case of:
- (a) accusative, plural; object of 'convocabat'.
 - (b) accusative, singular; governed by 'ad'
 - (c) nominative, singular; agreeing with the subject, 'homo'
- 5.1.2 They are in different declensions (and even different gender).
- 5.2 5.2.1 genitive; partitive (with 'quis')
- 5.2.2 genitive; objective (with 'metu')
- 5.2.3 dative; agent (with gerundive of obligation 'enitendum')
- 5.3 5.3.1 generic result clause/result clause after 'qui'
- 5.3.2 conditional clause expressing unlikelihood/unrealisable conditional clause/irrealis
- 5.3.3 after 'cum' (causal, temporal clause)
- 5.3.4 purpose clause

QUESTION 6

- 6.1
 - 6.1.1 Ablative Absolute/Ablative of time when
 - 6.1.2 Ablative of the instrument/means/attendant circumstances
 - 6.1.3 Ablative absolute
 - 6.1.4 Ablative of the instrument/cause
- 6.2
 - 6.2.1 *qui iussis alienis obnoxius non modo imperii, sed libertatis etiam indigeret.*
 - 6.2.2 pupillum/principem
 - 6.2.3 Generic subjunctive/subordinate clause in indirect statement
- 6.3
 - 6.3.1 Subjunctive
 - 6.3.2 Infinitive
 - 6.3.3 Because she is making more of a statement than asking a question; because Tacitus sees it as reported speech/it is typical of Tacitus' elliptic style.
- 6.4
 - 6.4.1 Indicates a direct question
 - 6.4.2 It means 'whether', having a deliberative sense.
 - 6.4.3 *utrum/num*
- 6.5
 - 6.5.1 (a) Subjunctive, generic
(b) Subjunctive, generic
 - 6.5.2 Perfect ('tradiderint'); present ('abnuant'). Because one is referring to historians in the past and the other is referring to historians in the present.

QUESTION 7

- 7.1 7.1.1 Imperative; direct command
- 7.1.2 Generic Result Clause/Subjunctive; relative clause of description/
indirect question
- 7.1.3 indicative; direct statement
- 7.2 7.2.1 (a) animas
- (b) nomen
- 7.2.2 The nouns and adjectives are in different declensions; they also differ
in gender and number.
- 7.3 7.3.1 qui te nomine reddet
- 7.3.2 qui, nominative singular masculine (½ mark per attribute)
- 7.3.3 Silvius Aeneas
- 7.3.4 Indicative, future
- 7.4 7.4.1 After the preposition 'cum'
- 7.4.2 Ablative of means/instrument
- 7.4.3 time 'when'
- 7.5 7.5.1 objective (with 'auctor')
- 7.5.2 possessive

QUESTION 8

- 8.1
 - 8.1.1 Indirect Command/wish
 - 8.1.2 Purpose Clause
 - 8.1.3 Jussive/Purpose Clause – accept 'hortative'
 - 8.1.4 Jussive/hortative
- 8.2
 - 8.2.1 Genitive; objective/governed by 'studiosus'
 - 8.2.2 Dative; governed by 'faves'
 - 8.2.3 Nominative; 'agitator' is subject of sentence with 'est' omitted;
Accept Vocative (exclamatory 'O')
- 8.3
 - 8.3.1 haec
 - 8.3.2 Catullus' friends/Furius and Aurelius
 - 8.3.3 dicta
 - 8.3.4 puellae
- 8.4
 - 8.4.1 vivat, valeat, respectet (minus ½ mark for each one missing)
 - 8.4.2 These are jussive/hortative subjunctives; so Catullus is saying, 'Let her ...'
- 8.5
 - 8.5.1 'tactus': passive; 'praetereunte': active. (½ mark for each)
 - 8.5.2 Catullus has positioned himself as the victim in the story, subject to the actions of others; Lesbia is being portrayed as the aggressor, so is active in the harm she is causing.

QUESTION 9

- 9.1 pueri in via manere volunt ut/qui puellas spectent.
- 9.2 feminae ut librum scriberet persuadere conatus sum.
- 9.3 dum per fines hostium iter facimus, a bestiis oppugnati sumus.
Accept variants
e.g. per terram hostilem/iter facientes.
- 9.4 num credidistis milites nostros constitutos/cessuros esse?
- 9.5 nuntius tam celeriter dixit/locutus est/dicebat/loquebatur ut verba eius
comprehendere non possem.

Total: 200 marks