



NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION
NOVEMBER 2022

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 pervenit res ad istius auris nescio quo modo; nam rex id celatum voluerat, 6
non quo quicquam metueret aut suspicaretur, 3
sed ut ne multi illud ante praeciperent oculis quam populus Romanus. 5
iste petit a rege et eum pluribus verbis rogat, ut id ad se mittat; 4
cupere se dicit inspicere neque se aliis videndi potestatem esse facturum. 5
Antiochus, qui animo et puerili esset et regio, 2
nihil de istius improbitate suspicatus est; 2
imperat suis, ut id in praetorium involutum quam occultissime deferrent. 4
quo posteaquam attulerunt involucrisque reiectis constituerunt, 4
clamare iste coepit dignam rem esse regno Syriae, 3
dignam regio munere, dignam Capitolio. 2
- (40/2 = 20)

- 1.2 (a) (i) the fact that Antiochus was passing through Sicily carrying with him a candelabrum of great value
- (ii) the candelabrum intended for the temple of Jupiter on the Capitol
- (iii) Verres, the corrupt praetor governing Syracuse
- (b) The temple's refurbishment was not complete, so the costly lampstand could not safely be set up there; Antiochus wanted it to be revealed only when the temple was ready for it.
- (c) The Romans would have seen his naivety and trust as being on account of his youth and his high birth; as a royal visitor, he put great trust in the Romans, who would have seen the betrayal of his trust as shameful.

- 1.3 "clamare iste coepit dignam rem esse regno Syriae, dignam regio munere, dignam Capitolio." (lines 9–10)

The three phrases, "regno Syriae", "regio munere", and "Capitolio" show the candelabrum as having great, then greater, then the greatest value : as coming from a Syrian king, being a royal gift to Rome, and most of all, as a gift to the most powerful and important Roman god, making this not just valuable, but sacred.

- 1.4 (a) Verres asked to view the candelabrum, and then effectively stole it.
- (b) He was a patrician/aristocrat; he attempted to use his influence, to have the judge changed, and to require that Cicero prosecute a lesser case first, in order to give him time to wait for a judge who would be more sympathetic.

QUESTION 2 LIVY – HANNIBAL

2.1	"ad hoc praeusti artus, nive rigentes nervi,	4
	membra torrida gelu, quassata fractaque arma,	4
	claudi ac debiles equi.	2
	cum hoc equite, cum hoc pedite pugnaturi estis;	4
	reliquias extremas hostis, non hostem habetis,	4
	ac nihil magis vereor quam ne cui, vos cum pugnaveritis,	5
	Alpes vicisse Hannibalem videantur.	2
	sed ita forsitan decuit, cum foederum ruptore duce ac populo	5
	deos ipsos sine ulla humana ope committere ac profligare bellum,	6
	nos, qui secundum deos violati sumus,	2
	commissum ac profligatum conficere."	2
		(40/2 = 20)
		[Source: Livy Book 21.40]

2.2 The Romans were beaten

- 2.3 (a) No; Livy was writing approximately 200 years after the events; he could not have known exactly what the conditions were like, or what Scipio had said.
OR/BUT Yes to a large extent; he adds vivid description to make his history more readable, but his facts are well-documented by writers such as Polybius.

- (b) They had crossed the Alps at the very end of summer, so there was much ice and snow; the men were exhausted from the journey;

There were delays caused by rocks which blocked their way;

Gaulish tribesmen attacked the marching column repeatedly; the men were worn out from their difficulties

[Any valid points, showing understanding, and grounded in clear knowledge; vague assertions will not be given marks]

Any two, showing understanding and insight: 2+2

- (c) Livy's purpose: to write a balanced and readable account of the history; his description is vivid and attempts to give both sides of the story which is how he sees his role as historian.

Juvenal's purpose is to create a satire about the folly of seeking wealth and power. He presents several examples of people (like Cicero) who sought power and status, only to meet a violent and ignominious death. His intention in describing Hannibal is to present another example of an extremely powerful man – hence the exaggerated heroism in his description.

- 2.4 Congeries: Livy "piles up" nouns and adjectives describing the weakened state of Hannibal's troops: he states that they are mere shadows of men. By omitting the conjunctions, he heightens the effectiveness of his description: it is almost like a picture, or a series of photographs. The end-result is the convincing image of "reliquiae hostis, non hostem".

4:	clear, fully understood, insightful, complete; both congeries and asyndeton dealt with
3:	clear and fully understood; at least one of the two terms well-answered
2:	moderately clear; not fully understood
1:	an attempt, not well-understood

- 2.5 Repetition of "cum hoc" or "hostis non hostem"

"cum hoc equite, cum hoc pedite" – emphasises that what he has just described is the force with which the Romans have to reckon

OR

"hostis non hostem" the juxtaposition makes the enemy seem not an enemy.

SECTION B POETRY: SET TEXTS

QUESTION 3

- | | | |
|-----|--|---|
| 3.1 | se cupit imprudens et, qui probat, ipse probatur, | 4 |
| | dumque petit, petitur, pariterque accendit et ardet. | 4 |
| | irrita fallaci quotiens dedit oscula fonti! | 3 |
| | quotiens in mediis aquis brachia mersit | 4 |
| | visum captantia collum | 4 |
| | nec se deprendit in illis! | 3 |
| | quid videat nescit, sed quod videt uritur illo | 4 |
| | atque oculos idem qui decipit incitat error. | 4 |

(30/2 =15)

3.2 **See end**

- 3.3 (a) Narcissus
- (b) Extremely beautiful – his eyes are compared with stars, and his hair with that of the gods Apollo and Bacchus.
- 3.4 (a) Narcissus died staring at his own reflection, and was made into a flower.
Echo faded away, till only her voice remained.
- (b) Narcissus: Nemesis punished him for his ill-treatment of Echo by showing him his reflection; the other gods took pity on him and turned him into a flower.
- Echo had been punished by Hera/Juno for chattering in order to keeping her from discovering Zeus' /Jupiter's affairs.
- 3.5 Repetition of the same word in active and passive: probat/probatur, and petit/petitur describes the reflection Narcissus sees in the water
This creates an effect of the apparent reciprocation of approval and desire [any valid and well-supported answer]
- 3.6 ANY TWO:
- (i) Ovid sees Narcissus not as deserving of punishment, but as "foolish"; he has sympathy with his plight
- (ii) The spring is personified: it is as if it is to blame here, for being deceitful;
Again, Ovid is not blaming Narcissus
- (iii) Narcissus is presented as ignorant and unaware of the fact that he is looking at himself, and therefore innocent
- 3.7 Juxtaposition of videat/nescit (he sees – he does not know); videt/uritur (he sees – he is set on fire); and decipit/incitat (it deceives – it spurs on); to show how closely one action is followed by the next, or how the two actions are concomitant.

QUESTION 4

4.1	regina e speculis ut primam albescere lucem vidit	4
	et aequatis classem procedere velis,	4
	litoraue et vacuos sensit sine remige portus,	4
	terque quaterque manu pectus percussa decorum	4
	flaventisque abscissa comas, "pro Iuppiter! ibit hic,"	4
	ait "et nostris inluserit advena regnis?	3
	non arma expedient totaque ex urbe sequentur,	4
	deripientque rates alii navalibus?	3

(30/2 = 15)

- 4.2 (a) (i) Dido, Carthaginian
- (ii) Aeneas, Trojan
- (b) Destruction of Troy by the Greeks Aeneas had been shipwrecked and sought shelter in Carthage Aeneas had left with the mission of going to found Rome.
- (c) Aeneas has been reminded of his mission by Mercury; he has set sail and left Carthage without informing Dido of his intention; Dido feels betrayed.
- 4.3 (a) Vergil uses rhetorical questions expressing self-doubt and his diction becomes less commanding, (from "ite, ferte") and more emotive (to "quid loquor?" "ubi sum?" "infelix Dido") Dido sounds confused and unhappy, even despairing.
- (b) Before she commits suicide, Dido curses Aeneas she prays that he may lie unburied and not be able to carry out his mission that there will be future hatred between the newly founded city and Carthage – these things all come true.
- 4.4 **See end**
- 4.5 Repeated plosive "p" and "t" reflect the sound of the action of striking her breast.

SECTION C LANGUAGE

EITHER:

Question 5 – Questions based on the language in the texts you have translated in Questions 1–4;

OR

Question 6 – Translation of sentences from English to Latin.

QUESTION 5

PROSE TEXTS

CICERO:

5.1 Explain why the subjunctive mood has been used in each of the following verbs:

- | | | | |
|-----|--------------|----------|-------------------------|
| (a) | metueret | (line 2) | rejected reason |
| (b) | praeciperent | (line 3) | purpose |
| (c) | mittat | (line 4) | indirect command |
| (d) | esset | (line 6) | generic |

5.2 Explain the use of the ablative case in each of the following:

- | | | | |
|-----|---------------------|-----------|----------------------------|
| (a) | oculis | (line 3) | means or instrument |
| (b) | involucris reiectis | (line 8) | ablative absolute |
| (c) | Capitolio | (line 10) | following "dignam" |

5.3 Gerund

5.4 Explain why the infinitive mood has been used in each of the following verbs:

- | | | | |
|-----|-----------|----------|---------------------------|
| (a) | inspicere | (line 4) | prolative |
| (b) | esse | (line 9) | indirect statement |

LIVY:

5.5 State and explain the case of each of the following:

- | | | | |
|-----|----------|----------|--|
| (a) | gelu | (line 1) | ablative of cause or means/instrument |
| (b) | foederum | (line 6) | objective genitive |

5.6 State and explain the mood of "videantur" (line 5).

subjunctive following a verb of fearing

5.7 From the extract above, identify and write down an example of each of the following parts of speech:

- | | | |
|-----|-----------------------------|--|
| (a) | a perfect participle | quassata /fracta/ commissum/
profligatum /violati |
| (b) | a comparative adverb | magis |
| (c) | a future participle | pugnaturi |
| (d) | a perfect active infinitive | vicisse |

POETRY TEXTS

OVID:

5.8 State and explain the case of each of the following phrases:

- | | | |
|-----|----------------|-------------------------------|
| (a) | fonti (line 3) | dative indirect object |
| (b) | illo (line 6) | ablative of instrument |

5.9 Consider the two clauses: "quid videat" and "quod videt" (line 6). For each clause, choose and allocate ONE of the following descriptors; give reasons for your choice by describing the grammatical clues in each clause:

quid videat: indirect question verb is subjunctive, (noun clause introduced by the question-word "quid")

quod videt: relative clause (id) quod videt = that which he sees verb is indicative; "quod" is a relative pronoun

5.10 From the extract above, identify and write down an example of each of the following:

- | | | |
|-----|-----------------------|-------------|
| (a) | a reflexive pronoun | se |
| (b) | an emphatic adjective | ipse |

5.11 State and explain the case of each of the following words:

- | | | |
|-----|--------------------|--|
| (a) | velis (line 2) | ablative of attendant circumstances |
| (b) | regnis (line 6) | dative following inluserit |
| (c) | navalibus (line 8) | ablative of separation |

5.12 State and explain the mood of the following verbs:

- | | | |
|-----|--------------------|---|
| (a) | vidit (line 2) | indicative in a temporal clause introduced by "ut" |
| (b) | procedure (line 2) | prolative infinitive |

OR

QUESTION 6 SENTENCES FOR TRANSLATION INTO LATIN

- 6.1 Rex Syriae imperavit ut donum statim
redderetur 14/2 = 7
- 6.2 His omnibus auditis,
OR
Cum haec omnia audivisset/audivisset
OR
Postquam/ubi haec omnia audita sunt/audivit
orator Athenis abivit 14/2 = 7
- 6.3 Num sciverunt quot annos iste/illeg praetor in Gallia habitavisset? 14/2 = 7
- 6.4 Quamquam credidit
OR
Quamvis crederet reginam iratam se punituram esse ,
imperatis dei paruit 20/2 = 10
- 6.5 Etiamsi diligentissime laborarem hunc laborem facere non possem. 18/2 = 9

Total: 200 marks

ANSWER SHEET MARKING GUIDELINE

QUESTION 3.2

quīd vīdē|āt nē|cīt, |sēd| quōd vīdē|t ūrītū|r TII|ō 2½

atqu(e)|ocū|ōs ī|dēm |quī|dēcīpīt īncītā|t errōr 2½

QUESTION 4.4

vīdīt ē|t aequā|tīs |clā|sēm prō|cēdē|rē |vēlīs, 2½

lītōrā|qu(e)|et vācū|ōs |sēr|sīt sīnē|rēmīgē|pōrtūs 2½