NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION
NOVEMBER 2024

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.

IEB Copyright © 2024

SECTION A PROSE: SET TEXTS

QUESTION 1 CICERO – IN VERREM

1.1

quem ad modum [putasti] hoc accepturas nationes exteras,	4
quem ad modum huius tui facti famam in regna aliorum	4
atque in ultimas terras perventuram,	2
cum audirent a praetore populi Romani in provincia violatum regem,	5
spoliatum hospitem, eiectum socium populi Romani atque amicum?	4
nomen vestrum populique Romani odio atque acerbitati scitote	4
nationibus exteris, iudices, futurum, si istius haec tanta iniuria	4
impunita discesserit. sic omnes arbitrabuntur,	3
praesertim cum haec fama	2
de nostrorum hominum avaritia et cupiditate percrebruerit,	4
non istius solius hoc esse facinus,	2
sed eorum etiam, qui approbarint.	2

1.2 Verres' theft (1) of the valuable candelabrum. (1)

1.3 (a) To Verres himself.

(b) The phrase "huius tui factum" the word "your" is directed to the (singular) perpetrator of the crime. (1)

(c) Senatorial class (1)

(d) Corruption – Verres had tried to bribe various people, even including Cicero (2); **OR** Delaying tactics by the defence attorney (2)

1.4 (a) The three phrases, "violatum regem", spoliatum hospitem", and "socium populi Romani atque amicum" become progressively longer, – (6 syllables – 17 syllables) (2) and refer to Antiochus in increasingly emotive terms (1): he is a king, a guest, and an ally and friend, (1) who has been treated shamefully. (1)

(b) "praetore" refers to Verres as an official representative of the Roman Senate and people (1); "in provincia" underlines the fact that the Sicily, as a Roman province, relied on the Romans to govern it fairly. (1)

IEB Copyright © 2024

1.5 (a) Any valid – e.g. Sicilia, Provincia, Gallia Transalpina

(b) If the jurors do not find Verres guilty, but let this pass, (1) then people outside of Rome (1) will assume that all Romans are complicit in this depravity, (1) and all Romans will be deemed culpable, not just Verres. (1)
NB Pupils must NOT merely re-translate, but clearly outline the argument's logical progression.

**tricolon crescens:* the use of three phrases, increasing in magnitude and intensity.

QUESTION 2 LIVY – HANNIBAL

2.1

cum sic aliquot spectatis paribus adfectos dimisisset,	4
contione inde advocata ita apud eos locutus fertur.	4
"si, quem animum in alienae sortis exemplo paulo ante habuistis,	5
eundem mox in aestimanda fortuna vestra habueritis,	4
vicimus, milites;	2
neque enim spectaculum modo illud	2
sed quaedam veluti imago vestrae condicionis erat.	3
ac nescio an maiora vincula maioresque necessitates vobis	3
quam captivis vestris fortuna circumdederit.	3
dextra laevaque duo maria claudunt	2
nullum ne ad fugium quidem navem habentes;	2
circa Padus amnis, maior [Padus] ac violentior Rhodano,	2
ab tergo Alpes urgent, vix integris vobis ac vigentibus transitae."	4

[Source: Livy Book 21.43]

2.2 Before the first battle (1); after crossing the Alps (1)

2.3 (a) Hannibal had arranged for a spectacle (1): pairs of prisoners fought each other for the right to serve as members of his army (1)

(b) Strategic purpose: reduce number of non-participants/ passengers (1)
Mental and physical condition: Soldiers are exhausted and disheartened; (1) to add new and respected comrades to their ranks (1)

(c) admiration/encouragement of the winners (1) **OR** – a very upbeat, positive, hopeful mood. (1)

IEB Copyright © 2024

2.4 (i) "circa Padus amnis, maior [Padus] ac violentior Rhodano, (line 8)

(ii) ab tergo Alpes urgent, vix integris vobis ac vigentibus transitae." (lines 8–9).

(i) The soldiers had, with great difficulty, crossed the Rhone River, (1) which was deep and dangerous [like the River Po] (1); Hannibal is telling them that their difficulties are not over, but are getting greater. (1)

(ii) The crossing of the Alps had been taxing and had caused great hardship. (1) Hannibal is telling them that hope of retreat/ escape is not feasible. (1)

2.5 (a) They were Gauls who had ambushed Hannibal's column (1) during the crossing of the Alps (1); they had been captured and kept prisoners by the army as it crossed into Italy (1)

(b) Mark according to candidate's level of knowledge, understanding, and insight (see table below).

4 marks:	Answer shows clear knowledge and understanding of both the speech and its context; logical, insightful and clear.
3 marks:	Answer shows accurate knowledge and understanding of both the speech and its context.
2 marks:	Answer shows some knowledge and understanding of the speech; context not quite clear.
1 mark:	Answer shows limited knowledge and understanding of either the speech or its context.

IEB Copyright © 2024

SECTION B POETRY: SET TEXTS

QUESTION 3

3.1

ille fugit fugiensque, "manus complexibus aufer;	3
ante" ait "emoriar, quam sit tibi copia nostri."	3
rettulit illa nihil nisi "sit tibi copia nostri."	3
spreta latet silvis pudibundaque frondibus ora protegit	3
et solis ex illo vivit in antris;	2
sed tamen haeret amor crescitque dolore repulsae:	4
attenuant vigiles corpus miserabile curae,	3
adducitque cutem macies,	2
et in aera sucus corporis omnis abit;	2
vox tantum atque ossa supersunt:	2
vox manet: ossa ferunt lapidis traxisse figuram.	3

[Source: Ovid *Narcissus and Echo*]

3.2 (a) Narcissus

(b) "emoriar" is extremely exaggeratedly dramatic (1) it suggests an extremely self-absorbed and cruel person (1)

OR

"copia nostri" suggests that her enjoyment of him can be policed by him (1): again, it suggests an extremely self-absorbed and cruel person (1)

OR

"aufer" is a command (1) and suggests an imperious, controlling person who does not recognise others' rights (1)

3.3 (a) Echo

(b) In line 28, they are part of the clause "antequam sit tibi copia nostri" – antequam + subjunctive is like a negative purpose clause, meaning that he is trying to prevent Echo from "enjoying" him. (2)

"sit tibi copia nostri" is the same subjunctive, but used without antequam, in a jussive or plea: "let there be …" – she is begging him (tibi) to enjoy her. (2)

NB Candidates need only show clear understanding of the **meanings**.

IEB Copyright © 2024

(c) Echo has been punished by the goddess Juno for talking too much: (1) she can therefore only utter the last sounds she hears. (1)

3.4 Any two phrases, and any valid emotive response:

e.g. "solis in antris" (1) – Echo (1) it shows her loneliness (1)
AND/OR
"dolore repulsae" (1) – Echo (1) – it evokes our pity (1)
AND/OR
"corpus miserabile" (1) – Echo (1) – pity and sorrow (1)

3.5 **See page 13.**

3.6 Any TWO:

- '**fugit fugiensque**' (line 28) (1) emphasises his rejection, flight from Echo. (1)
- '**sit tibi … nostri**' (lines 28–29) (1) sounds exactly like an echo. (1)
- "**vox**" (lines 35–36) (1) emphasises the only part of her which can be heard. (1)
- "**ossa**" (lines 35–36) (1) emphasises the only part of her which is visible. (1)

QUESTION 4

Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow.

4.1

namque ut conspectu in medio turbatus, inermis, constitit	4
atque oculis Phrygia agmina circumspexit:	3
"heu, quae me tellus" inquit "quae me aequora possunt accipere?	4
aut quid iam misero mihi denique restat,	3
cui neque apud Danaos usquam locus,	3
et super ipsi Dardanidae infensi poenas cum sanguine poscunt?"	4
quo gemitu conversi animi compressus et omnis impetus.	3
hortamur fari quo sanguine cretus, quidve ferat;	3
memoret quae sit fiducia capto.	3

[Source: Vergil *Aeneid ii,* 67–75]

4.2 **See page 13.**

4.3 Spondaic feet/slow rhythm (1) reflects the sadness of the speaker. (1)

IEB Copyright © 2024

4.4 (a) Sinon (1)

(b) To help the Greeks (1) to trick the Trojans into accepting the wooden horse, "Minerva's gift" (1) – and to bring about the downfall of Troy. (1)

(c) They feel sorry for him, (1) and treat him as a victim, (1) when in fact they are his victims. (1)

4.5 (a) Aeneas' men who had escaped from Troy

(b) Dido and her courtiers

4.6 (a, b) Sinon portrays himself as a victim of the Greeks' treachery:

Candidates should quote any THREE of the following words/ phrases:

Any THREE:

- **inermis** (1) – defenceless (1) AND /OR
- **misero mihi** (1) – wretched victim, helpless (1) AND/OR
- **neque usquam locus** (1) – he is homeless (1) AND/OR
- **gemitu** (1) – groan gives a sense of his misery (1) AND/OR
- **quae sit fiducia capto** (1) – even the Trojans who take him in warn him that as a captive he is not to be trusted. (1)

(c) Vergil's account portrays the Trojans (Rome's founding fathers) (1) as young, gullible, and therefore to be pitied for their naivety, (1) not condemned for their foolishness. (1)

IEB Copyright © 2024

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

quem ad modum hoc accepturas nationes exteras, quem ad modum huius tui facti famam in regna aliorum atque in ultimas terras perventuram putasti, cum audirent a praetore populi Romani in provincia violatum regem, spoliatum hospitem, eiectum socium populi Romani atque amicum?
nomen vestrum populique Romani odio atque acerbitati scitote nationibus exteris, iudices, futurum, si istius haec tanta iniuria impunita discesserit. sic omnes arbitrabuntur, praesertim cum haec fama de nostrorum hominum avaritia et cupiditate percrebruerit, non istius solius hoc esse facinus, sed eorum etiam, qui approbarint.

[Source: Cicero *In Verrem iv* 68]

5.1 State and explain the mood of each of the following verbs:

(a) accepturas (esse) (line 1)infinitive (1) in acc+infin/Indirect Statement (1)

(b) audirent (line 3)subjunctive (1) in temporal clause introd by "cum" (1)

(c) discesserit (line 6) indic (1) open condition (1)

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

(a) nationes (line 1) acc (1) [acc + infin] ½ Indirect Statement (1)

(b) populi (line 4) gen (1) possession (1)

(c) facinus (line 9) acc (1) in Ind St (1)

IEB Copyright © 2024

cum sic aliquot spectatis paribus adfectos dimisisset, contione inde advocata ita apud eos locutus fertur. "si, quem animum in alienae sortis exemplo paulo ante habuistis, eundem mox in aestimanda fortuna vestra habueritis, vicimus, milites; neque enim spectaculum modo illud sed quaedam veluti imago vestrae condicionis erat. ac nescio an maiora vincula maioresque necessitates vobis quam captivis vestris fortuna circumdederit. dextra laevaque duo maria claudunt nullum ne ad fugium quidem navem habentes; circa Padus amnis, maior [Padus] ac violentior Rhodano, ab tergo Alpes urgent, vix integris vobis ac vigentibus transitae."

[Source: Livy Book 21.43]

5.3 Explain why the ablative case is used in each of the following:

(a) paribus (line 1) instrument/means (1)

(b) contione (line 1) absolute (1)

(c) paulo (line 2) measure of difference (1)

(d) dextra (line 6) place (½) place where (1)

(e) Rhodano (line 8) comparison (1)

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

(a) captivis (line 5) dative (1) with a compound verb/comparison with "vobis" (line 6)/dative of disadvantage (1)

(b) navem (line 7) acc (1) object (1)

5.5 Name the part of speech of aestimanda (line 3).

gerundive (1)

5.6 State and explain the mood of circumdederit (line 6).

subjunctive (1) Ind Q (1)

IEB Copyright © 2024

POETRY TEXTS

ille fugit fugiensque, "manus complexibus aufer;
ante" ait "emoriar, quam sit tibi copia nostri."
rettulit illa nihil nisi "sit tibi copia nostri."
spreta latet silvis pudibundaque frondibus ora
protegit et solis ex illo vivit in antris;
sed tamen haeret amor crescitque dolore repulsae:
attenuant vigiles corpus miserabile curae,
adducitque cutem macies, et in aera sucus
corporis omnis abit; vox tantum atque ossa supersunt:
vox manet: ossa ferunt lapidis traxisse figuram.

[Source: Ovid *Narcissus and Echo*]

5.7 Explain why the ablative case is used in each of the following:

(a) complexibus (line 27) separation (1)

(b) silvis (line 30) place (½) place where (1)

(c) dolore (line 32) cause/means (1)

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

(a) tibi (line 29) dat (1) possession (1)

(b) corpus (line 33) acc (1) obj (1)

5.9 Name the part of speech of the word "fugiens" (line 1).

(present) participle (1)

IEB Copyright © 2024

namque ut conspectu in medio turbatus, inermis,
constitit atque oculis Phrygia agmina circumspexit:
"heu, quae me tellus" inquit "quae me aequora possunt
accipere? aut quid iam misero mihi denique restat,
cui neque apud Danaos usquam locus, et super ipsi
Dardanidae infensi poenas cum sanguine poscunt?"
quo gemitu conversi animi compressus et omnis
impetus. hortamur fari quo sanguine cretus,
quidve ferat; memoret quae sit fiducia capto.

[Source: Vergil *Aeneid ii,* 67–75]

5.10 State and explain the mood of each of the following verbs:

(a) accipere (line 70) prolative/complementary (1) infinitive (1)

(b) ferat (line 75) subjunctive (1) Ind Q (1)

5.11 State and account for the case of the following words:

(a) sanguine (line 72) abl (1) accompaniment

(b) capto (line 75) dat (1) possession (1)

OR

QUESTION 6 SENTENCES FOR TRANSLATION INTO LATIN

ANSWER THIS QUESTION ONLY IF YOU HAVE NOT ANSWERED QUESTION 5.

Translate the following sentences into Latin. Pay attention to correct word-order and accidence.

Note: Totals to be divided by 2.

6.1 Haec [1] opera [1] tua [1] tam [1] difficilia [2] sunt [1] ut nemo [2] quem [2] cognovimus [3] ea [1] conficere [2] possit [3]

OR

Hi [1] labores [1] tui [1] tam [1] difficiles [2] sunt [1] ut nemo [2] quem [2] cognovimus [3] eos [1] perficere [2] possit [3]

6.2 Cur [1] agricola [1] filios suos [2] iubet [3] in agris [1] cum servis [1] laborare [3]

OR

Quare [1] agricola [1] filiis suis [2] imperat [3] ut in agris [1] cum servis [1] laborent [3]

6.3 Eum [1] media nocte [2] certiorem fecerant [3] hostes [1] ab urbe [2] fugere [1]

OR

Ei [1] media nocte [2] dixerant [3] hostes [1] ab urbe [2] fugere [1]

6.4 Multos annos [3] cives [2] pecuniam [2] suam [1] isto tyranno [3] dabant [3] ne [1] pueris [2] noceret [3]

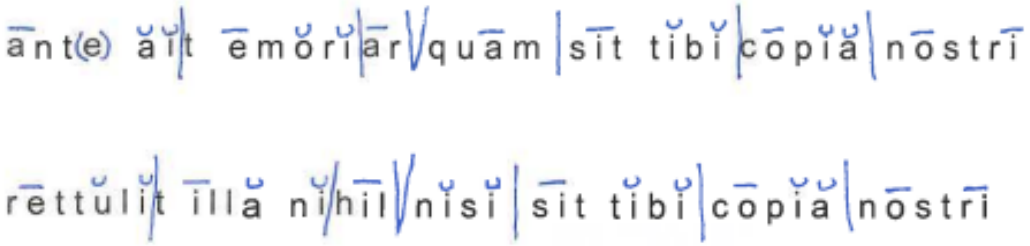
6.5 Pater [2] eius [2] dicitur [3] multo [2] divitior [2] esse [2] quam [1] rex [2] Syriae [2]

Total: 200 marks

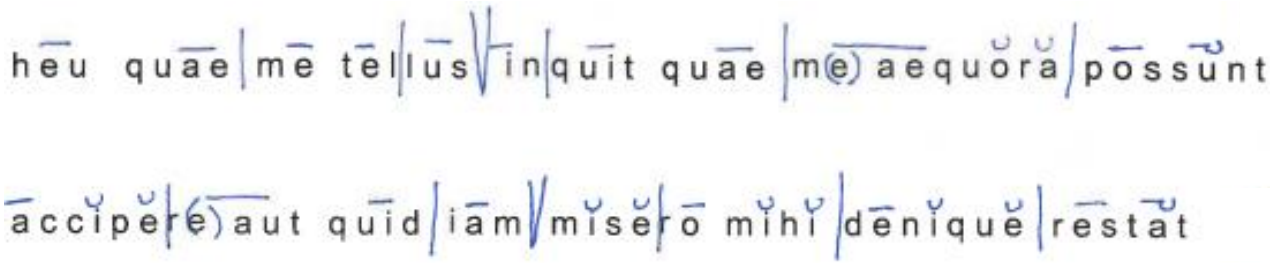
IEB Copyright © 2024

ANSWER SHEET MARKING GUIDELINE

QUESTION 3.5



QUESTION 4.2



IEB Copyright © 2024