

LATIN HG PAPER 2

The most common mistakes were the following:

Caesar

- The first sentence of this translation proved very challenging, especially because they did not know the meaning of amplius and translated sex horis with “the sixth hour”. The impersonal passive pugnaretur also posed a problem and was often translated with “to attack” instead of “to fight”.
- The *praenomen* for P. and C. (line 2) must be written in full, namely *Publius* and *Caius*.
- The expression certiores facit (line 4) was unfamiliar to many candidates.
- Candidates must be very careful when translating an ablative absolute containing a perfect passive participle in the active voice. signo dato (line 7) was often translated in the active, but with “soldiers” as the subject.
- It impressed when candidates translated the imperfect in quid fieret (line 5) in this context with “what was happening” (instead of “what happened”).
- In this context the connecting relative Quo in Quo proelio facto (line 7) should be translated with “this”.
- saepius (line 8) was very seldom recognised as a comparative degree.
- reverti (line 8) was often not recognised as a prolativum infinitive after contendit.
- Words commonly confused: vires (“strength”, not “men”); salus (here “safety”, not “greetings”); relinquere (“leave behind” not “remain / stay”); ac (“and”, not “but”); audere (“dare”, not “hear”)
- Other words: virtus; ne...quidem (“not even...”)

Cicero

- It impressed when candidates noticed the generic subjunctive in qui..audeat and translated it with something like “who *would / should* dare”.
- The future tense in vives (line 1), spectabunt and custodient (line 3), and especially in intelleges (line 6) was often not noticed.
- The imperative muta (line 3) was often translated as a perfect participle mutata, and many candidates did not know the imperative of the deponent obliviscere (+genitive).
- nobis (line 4) was often mistaken for vobis.
- superior in an expression of time (noctem superiorem, line 5) means “previous”.
- multo acrius..quam could often not be translated because candidates did not recognize the comparative acrius (accompanied by the ablative of measure of difference multo), which caused an incorrect translation of quam = “than”.
- M.Laecae (line 7) must be written out in full, i.e. Marcus Laeca (like the nominative in Latin).
- Vocabulary: sicut; oblivisci; cogitare; quoque; idem (eiusdem, line 8); tacere

Pliny

- Quod does not always mean “because”. In line 2 it is a connecting relative referring to the statue (signum).
- dignum (line 5) does not qualify templo.
- It impressed if the subjunctive after qui in line 7 (quae...capiat) and in line 8 (qui non gravetur) was reflected in the translation, with something like “to show my name...” and “who would not be burdened”.
- Vocabulary: nuper; autem; quamquam; adhuc; praesertim; ergo; invenire

LATIN ESSAYS

The following aspects need attention:

- In several essays too many language errors were overlooked in marking, and candidates were not penalised for such mistakes under Language and Style.
- Too many candidates still present their bibliography (source list) incorrectly. Please teach and encourage them to use the reference system suggested in the Guidelines.
- To have more web pages than books in the bibliography is unacceptable.
- The latest update date of a web page should be indicated, as well as the author/translator of the document (if available). Consult the Guidelines in this respect.
- The essays of a number of candidates did not deal with the prescribed topics. An essay on Caesar's life is unacceptable if there is no specific reference to his possible imperialistic tendencies.
- The title of the essay should be reflected in the table of contents. The content itself should also be relevant to the topic. An essay with the title "The role of women in the Aeneid" should not be a mere narrative essay describing a few episodes in which women are involved, without commenting on the role of women in the Aeneid. Candidates thus had the opportunity to express their own personal responses to the text clearly.

LATYN HG VRAESTEL 2

Die mees algemene foute in hierdie vraestel was die volgende:

Caesar

- Die heel eerste sin van hierdie vertaling was vir baie kandidate 'n probleem, veral omdat hulle nie die betekenis van amplius geken het nie, en sex horis vertaal het met "die sesde uur". Die onpersoonlike passief pugnaretur was ook vir baie 'n probleem, en het vir baie kandidate beteken "aanval" i.p.v. "veg".
- Die *praenomen* waarvoor P. en C. staan (reël 2), moet uitgeskryf word, naamlik *Publius* en *Caius*.
- Die uitdrukking certiores facit (reël 4) was aan vele kandidate onbekend.
- Kandidate moet baie versigtig wees om 'n ablativus absolutus wat 'n passiewe participium bevat, aktief te vertaal. Signo dato (reël 7) is dikwels aktief vertaal met dit die soldate as onderwerp.
- Dit het beïndruk as kandidate die imperfectum in quid fieret (reël 5) in hierdie konteks met iets soos "wat aan die gebeur was" (i.p.v. "wat gebeur het") vertaal het.
- Die verbindende relatief Quo in Quo proelio facto (reël 7) behoort met "hierdie" vertaal te word.
- saepius (reël 8) is baie selde herken as 'n komparatief.
- reverti (reël 8) is dikwels nie as infinitief herken nie.
- Woorde wat met ander verwar is: vires ("krag", nie "manne" nie); salus (hier "veiligheid", nie "groete" nie); relinquere ("agterlaat", nie "agterbly" nie); ac ("en", nie "maar" nie); audere ("waag", nie "hoor" nie)
- Ander woordeskat: virtus; ne...quidem ("nie eens...")

Cicero

- Dit het beïndruk as kandidate die generiese subjunktief in qui..audeat raakgesien en vertaal het met iets soos "wat *sou* waag".
- Die futurum is dikwels nie herken nie, bv. in vives (reël 1), spectabunt en custodient (reël 3), en veral intelleges (reël 6).
- Die imperatief muta (reël 3) is dikwels vertaal as 'n verlede deelwoord mutata, en die imperatief van die deponens obliviscere (+genitief) was aan baie kandidate onbekend.
- nobis (reël 4) is dikwels verwar met vobis.
- superior in 'n uitdrukking van tyd (noctem superiorem, reël 5) beteken "vorige".
- multo actrius..quam kon dikwels nie vertaal word nie, omdat kandidate nie die komparatief acrius (vergesel van die ablatief van mate van verskil multo) herken het nie, wat gelei het tot die verkeerde vertaling van quam = "as".
- M.Laecae (reël 7) moet voluit geskryf word as Marcus Laeca (soos in die nominatief in Latyn).
- Woordeskat: sicut; oblivisci; cogitare; quoque; idem (eiusdem, reël 8); tacere

Plinius

- Quod beteken nie altyd "omdat" nie. In reël 2 is dit 'n verbindende relatief wat verwys na die standbeeld (signum).
- dignum (reël 5) bepaal nie vir templo nie.
- Dit het beïndruk as kandidate die subjunktief na qui as sulks vertaal het in reël 7 (quae...capiat) en in reël 8 (qui non gravetur), m.a.w. iets soos "om my naam.. te neem" en "wat nie oorlaai sou/sal wees nie".
- Woordeskat: nuper; autem; quamquam; adhuc; praesertim; ergo; invenire

WERKSTUKKE

Die volgende aspekte verdien aandag:

- In heelwat opstelle is te veel taalfoute oorgesien sonder dat kandidate onder Taalgebruik en Styl daarvoor gepenaliseer is.
- Te veel kandidate se bronnelys word nog verkeerd aangebied. Leer en moedig hulle asseblief aan om die verwysingstelsel wat in die Riglyne aanbeveel word, te gebruik.
- Meer webblaaie as boeke in die bronnelys is onaanvaarbaar.
- Die laaste opdateringsdatum van 'n webblad moet aangedui word, asook die skrywer/vertaler van die dokument (indien beskikbaar). Raadpleeg die Riglyne hieroor.
- 'n Hele paar kandidate se opstelle het nie gehou by die voorgeskrewe onderwerpe nie. 'n Werkstuk oor Caesar se lewe is onaanvaarbaar as daar nie spesifiek verwys word na sy moontlike imperialistiese neigings nie.
- Die onderwerp waaroor die opstel handel behoort in die inhoudsopgawe weerspieël te word. Daar moet ook by die onderwerp gehou word in die inhoud self. 'n Opstel met die titel "Die rol van vroue in die Aeneïs" kan nie bloot 'n verhalende opstel wees waarin 'n paar episodes waar vroue betrokke is, beskryf word sonder om spesifiek die rol van die vrou in die Aeneïs onder die loep te neem nie. Kandidate het sodoende die geleentheid om hulle persoonlike reaksie op die teks duidelik te maak.