



NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION
NOVEMBER 2008

LATIN SECOND ADDITIONAL LANGUAGE: PAPER I

Time: 2½ hours

200 marks

PLEASE READ THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY

1. This paper consists of 9 pages and an Answer Sheet of 1 page.
 2. Read the questions carefully.
 3. Answer ALL questions in Section A and ONE question from Section B.
 4. Number your answers exactly as the questions are numbered.
 5. Answers must be written on the Answer Sheet according to instructions.
 6. Please hand in the Answer Sheet together with your Answer Book. Please fill in your examination number on the Answer Sheet.
 7. It is in your own interest to write legibly and to present your work neatly.
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SECTION A PRESCRIBED WORKS**QUESTION 1**

Britanniae pars interior ab eis incolitur quos natos in insula ipsi memoria proditum dicunt, maritima pars ab eis qui praedae ac belli inferendi causa ex Belgio transierant, qui omnes fere eis nominibus civitatum appellantur quibus orti ex civitatibus eo pervenerunt, et bello inlato ibi permanserunt atque *agros colere coeperunt*.

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ex eis omnibus longe sunt humanissimi qui Cantium incolunt, quae regio est maritima omnis, neque multum a Gallica differunt consuetudine. interiores plerique *frumenta non serunt*, sed lacte et carne vivunt pelli-busque sunt vestiti. omnes vero se Britanni vitro inficiunt, quod caeru-leum efficit colorem, atque hoc horridiores sunt in pugna aspectu.

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[Caesar, De Bello Gallico V 12,14]

- 1.1 Translate the above extract into English. (30)
- 1.2 In the first paragraph Caesar writes '*agros colere coeperunt*' (line 5), while in the second he writes '*frumenta non serunt*' (line 8). Is he contradicting himself? Justify your answer. (3)
- 1.3 According to Caesar, what was the monetary system used by the British? (3)
- 1.4 What type of meat did the British avoid? Suggest a reason for this. (3)
- 1.5 According to Caesar, the British practised polygamy and/ or polyandry. Do you think that this is true? Justify your answer. (4)

43 marks

QUESTION 2

rex maximo conventu *Syracusis in foro* (ne quis forte me in *crimine obscuro* versari atque affingere aliquid arbitretur), *in foro*, inquam, *Syracusis* flens ac deos hominesque *contestans* clamare coepit *candelabrum factum e gemmis, quod in Capitolium missurus esset, quod in templo clarissimo populo Romano monumentum suae societatis amicitiaeque esse voluisset*, id ab se C. Verrem abstulisse; de ceteris operibus ex auro et gemmis, quae sua penes illum essent, se non laborare, hoc sibi eripi miserum esse et indignum. id etsi antea iam mente suo consecratum esset, tamen tum se in illo conventu civium Romanorum dare, consecrare Iovi Optimo Maximo *testemque ipsum Iovem suae voluntatis ac religionis adhibere*.

[Cicero, In Verrem, Oratio II iv, 67]

- 2.1 Translate the above extract into English. (30)
- 2.2 Who is referred to as 'rex' (line 1)? (1)
- 2.3 Give a reason why Cicero deliberately repeats the phrase '*Syracusis in foro*' (line 1 and lines 2, 3). (2)
- 2.4
- 2.4.1 What characteristic do the words '*crimine obscuro*' (lines 1, 2), '*contestans*' (line 3) and *testem* (line 11) have in common? (1)
- 2.4.2 Why has Cicero chosen to use them? (2)
- 2.4.3 Give a reason why Verres is referred to as 'C. Verrem' in this passage. (2)
- 2.5 Explain how lines 4 – 6 ('*candelabrum factum e gemmis ... voluisset*') show Cicero's superb skill as an orator. Name the figure of speech he employs. (4)

42 marks

QUESTION 3

..... "ne quaere doceri
quam poenam, aut quae forma viros fortunave mersit.
saxum ingens volvunt alii, radiisque rotarum
districti pendent; sedet aeternumque sedebit
infelix Theseus, Phlegyasque miserrimus omnes
admonet et magna testator voce per umbras:
'discite iustitiam moniti et non temnere divos.'
ausi omnes immane nefas ausoque potiti.
non, mihi si linguae centum sint oraque centum,
ferrea vox, omnis scelerum comprehendere formas,
omnia poenarum percurrere nomina possim."

[Vergil, Aeneid VI, 614-620
624-627]

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|-------|--|------|
| 3.1 | Translate the above extract into English. | (20) |
| 3.2 | | |
| 3.2.1 | Who is the speaker of these lines? | (½) |
| 3.2.2 | Who is being addressed? | (½) |
| 3.2.3 | What place confronts them and what is its purpose in the Underworld? | (3) |
| 3.2.4 | Give a description of this place. | (4) |
| 3.3 | Explain any TWO of Vergil's allusions to mythical figures in lines 3 – 7. | (4) |
| 3.4 | Scan lines 3 and 8, marking any elisions that occur and quantities, and showing the metrical feet and main <i>caesura</i> in each line. Please do this question on the separate Answer Sheet provided, and place it inside the front cover of your Answer Book. | (5) |

37 marks

QUESTION 4

respice nunc alia ac diversa pericula noctis:
 quod spatium tectis sublimibus unde cerebrum
 testa ferit, quotiens rimosa et curta fenestris
 vasa cadant, quanto percussum pondere signent
 et laedant silicem. possis ignavus haberi 5
 et subiti *casus* inprovidus, ad cenam si
 intestatus eas: adeo tot fata, quot illa
 nocte patent vigiles te praetereunte fenestrae.
 ergo optes votumque feras miserabile tecum,
 ut sint contentae patulas defundere pelves. 10

[Juvenal, Satires III 268-277]

- 4.1 Translate the above extract into English. (20)
- 4.2 The Latin noun '*casus*' (line 6) has a double meaning of 'chance/ accident' or 'fall'. Explain why Juvenal has deliberately chosen it in this context. (3)
- 4.3 Although dealing with a serious problem, Juvenal is able to introduce humour. Find an example in the extract and explain its appeal. (3)
- 4.4 Explain how the metre of line 8 enhances its sense:
| nōcē pātēnt vīgīlēs tē | prāetereūntē fenēstrae | (2)
- 4.5 Outside of this extract, Juvenal describes other dangers of city life. Briefly describe TWO. (4)
- 4.6 Why in Roman times are windows associated with height? (1)
- 4.7 Scan lines 1 and 3, marking any elisions that occur and quantities, and showing the metrical feet and main *caesura* in each line. **Please do this question on the separate Answer Sheet provided, and place it inside the front cover of your Answer Book.** (5)

38 marks

SECTION B**Please answer****EITHER****QUESTION 5 GRAMMATICAL AND SYNTACTICAL USAGE****OR****QUESTION 6 SENTENCES FOR TRANSLATION INTO LATIN****QUESTION 5 GRAMMATICAL AND SYNTACTICAL USAGE****Please note: each group of questions relates to the extract appearing immediately above that group of questions.**

Britanniae pars interior ab eis incolitur **quos** natos in insula ipsi memoria proditum dicunt, maritima pars ab eis qui praedae ac **belli inferendi causa** ex Belgio transierant, qui omnes fere eis nominibus civitatum appellantur quibus orti ex civitatibus eo pervenerunt, et bello inlato ibi permanserunt atque agros colere coeperunt.

5

ex eis omnibus longe sunt humanissimi qui Cantium incolunt, quae regio est maritima omnis, neque multum a Gallica differunt consuetudine. interiores plerique frumenta non serunt, sed lacte et carne vivunt pelli-busque sunt vestiti. omnes vero se Britanni vitro inficiunt, quod caeru-leum efficit colorem, atque **hoc** horridiores sunt in pugna **aspectu**.

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- 5.1 Explain the construction of '*belli inferendi causa*' (line 2). (2)
- 5.2 From the passage, find an example of:
- 5.2.1 Ablative Absolute (1)
- 5.2.2 Perfect Participle (not in an Ablative Absolute construction) (1)
- 5.3 State the Cases and account for the Cases of:
- 5.3.1 quos (line 1) (2)
- 5.3.2 hoc (line 10) (2)
- 5.3.3 aspectu (line 10) (2)

rex maximo conventu Syracusis in foro (ne quis forte me in crimine obscuro **versari** atque affingere aliquid **arbitretur**), in foro, inquam, Syracusis flens ac deos hominesque contestans **clamare** coepit candelabrum factum e gemmis, quod in Capitolium **missurus esset**, quod in templo clarissimo populo Romano monumentum suae societatis amicitiaeque esse voluisset, **id** ab se C. Verrem abstulisse; de ceteris operibus ex auro et gemmis, quae sua penes illum essent, se non laborare, hoc sibi eripi miserum esse et indignum. id etsi antea iam mente suo consecratum esset, tamen tum se in illo conventu civium Romanorum dare, consecrare **Iovi Optimo Maximo** testemque ipsum **Iovem suae voluntatis** ac religionis adhibere.

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- 5.4 State the Tense and Mood and account for the Mood of:
- 5.4.1 arbitretur (line 2) (2)
- 5.4.2 missurus esset (line 4) (2)
- 5.5 'versari' (line 2) and 'clamare' (line 3) are both Present Infinitives for the same reason: true or false? Justify your answer. (3)
- 5.6 Why has Cicero used the neuter pronoun 'id' (line 6)? (1)
- 5.7 Give the Nominative singular of the proper noun 'Iovem' (line 11). (1)
- 5.8 State the Cases and account for the Cases of:
- 5.8.1 Iovi Optimo Maximo (line 10) (2)
- 5.8.2 suae voluntatis (line 11) (2)

..... "ne quaere doceri

quam poenam, aut quae forma viros fortunave **mersit**.

saxum ingens volvunt alii, radiisque rotarum

districti pendent; sedet aeternumque sedebit

infelix Theseus, Phlegyasque miserrimus omnes

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admonet et magna testator voce per umbras:

'discite iustitiam moniti **et non** temnere divos.'

ausi omnes immane **nefas** ausoque potiti.

non, mihi si linguae centum **sint** oraque centum,

ferrea vox, **omnis** scelerum comprehendere formas,

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omnia poenarum percurrere nomina **possim**."

- 5.9 Vergil has used grammatical forms in his poetry which would not be found in classical prose. What grammatical structure would replace the underlined words in the following examples:

5.9.1 'ne quaere' (line 1) (2)

5.9.2 'quae forma viros fortunave mersit' (line 2) (2)

5.9.3 'et non temnere' (line 7) (2)

- 5.10 Fully explain the use of the Present Subjunctive in the verbs 'sint' (line 9) and 'possim' (line 11). (2)

- 5.11 What is the Case of 'omnis' (line 10) and with which noun does it agree? (1)

- 5.12 What characteristic of the noun 'nefas' (line 8) makes it exceptional? (1)

respice nunc alia ac diversa pericula noctis:
 quod spatium tectis sublimibus unde cerebrum
 testa ferit, quotiens rimosa et curta **fenestris**
 vasa **cadant**, quanto percussum pondere signent
 et laedant silicem. possis ignavus haberi 5
 et subiti casus inprovidus, ad cenam si
 intestatus eas: adeo tot fata, quot **illa**
nocte patent vigiles te praetereunte fenestrae.
 ergo optes votumque feras miserabile tecum,
 ut sint **contentae** patulas defundere pelves. 10

5.13 State the Cases and account for the Cases of:

5.13.1 fenestris (line 3) (2)

5.13.2 illa nocte (lines 7, 8) (2)

5.14 Explain why the verb '*cadant*' (line 4) is in the Subjunctive Mood. (2)

5.15 With which noun does the adjective '*contentae*' (line 10) agree? (1)

40 marks

OR

QUESTION 6 Sentences for Translation into Latin

Translate the following sentences into Latin:

6.1 Aeneas was so terrified by the monsters that the Sibyl encouraged him to be brave. (8)

6.2 If Icarus had obeyed the words of his father, he would not have fallen into the sea. (7)

6.3 Because Volusenus has not found out what Caesar wants to know about Britain, he will have to sail there himself. (12)

6.4 Umbricius said that he had decided to leave Rome for many reasons. (7)

6.5 There is no doubt that masters fear their slaves. (6)

40 marks

Total: 200 marks