



NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION
NOVEMBER 2009

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 one 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 your 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****C. PLINIUS PATERNO SUO S.**

confecerunt me infirmitates meorum, mortes etiam, et quidem iuvenum. solacia
 duo nequaquam paria tanto dolori, solacia tamen: unum facilitas manumittendi;
 videor enim non omnino immaturos perdidisse, quos liberos perdididi.
 sed quamquam his solaciis adquiescam, debilitor et frangor eadem illa
 humanitate quae me ut hoc ipsum permitterem induxit. nec ignoro alios 5
 eiusmodi casus nihil amplius vocare quam damnum eoque sibi magnos
 homines et sapientes videri. qui an magni sapientesque sint nescio, homines
 non sunt. hominis est enim adfici dolore, sentire, resistere tamen et solacia
 admittere, non solaciis non egere.
 verum de his plura fortasse quam debui, sed pauciora quam volui. 10

[Pliny, *Epistulae VIII*, 16]

- 1.1 Translate the above extract into English, including the heading. (30)
- 1.2 What verb is understood in the heading? (1)
- 1.3 Suggest a reason why Pliny opens his letter with the verb '*confecerunt*'. (2)
- 1.4 Briefly explain TWO ways in which a slave could gain manumission. (4)
- 1.5 What other privilege does Pliny allow that offers some consolation in his treatment of slaves? (2)
- 1.6 Does Pliny give any indication that he considers slavery as morally wrong? Justify your answer. (4)

43 marks

QUESTION 2

vocat ad cenam deinde ipse praetorem; exponit suas copias omnis, multum argentum, non pauca etiam pocula ex auro, quae, ut mos est regius et maxime in Syria, gemmis erant distincta clarissimis. erat etiam vas vinarium, ex una gemma pergrandi trulla excavata manubrio aureo. iste unum quodque vas in manus sumere, laudare, mirari. rex gaudere praetori populi Romani satis iucundum et gratum illud esse convivium. posteaquam inde discessum est, cogitare nihil iste aliud, quod ipsa res declaravit, nisi quem ad modum regem ex provincia spoliatum expilatumque dimitteret. mittit rogatum vasa ea, quae pulcherrima apud eum viderat; ait se suis caelatoribus velle ostendere. rex, qui illum non nosset, sine ulla suspicione libentissime dedit.

[Cicero, *In Verrem* iv, 62]

- 2.1 Translate the above extract into English. (30)
- 2.2 Why had Antiochus invited Verres to dinner? (4)
- 2.3 Cicero makes a clear distinction between his use of the demonstrative pronouns 'iste' (lines 4 and 7) and 'illud'/'illum' (lines 6 and 10). Fully explain this. (2)
- 2.4 How is Antiochus portrayed by Cicero in this extract? (4)
- 2.5
- 2.5.1 Which possession of Antiochus does Cicero deliberately leave until last in his speech against Verres? (1)
- 2.5.2 Explain his motive for doing this. (3)

44 marks

QUESTION 3

portitor has horrendus aquas et flumina servat
 terribili squalore Charon, cui plurima mento
 canities inculta iacet

Cerberus haec ingens latratu regna trifuca
 personat adverso recubans immanis in antro.

5

cui vates horrere videns iam colla colubris
 melle soporatum et medicatis frugibus offam
 obicit. Ille fame rabida tria guttera pandens
 corripit obiectam, atque immania terga resolvit
 fusus humi totoque ingens extenditur antro.
 occupat Aeneas aditum custode sepulto
 evaditque celer ripam inremeabilis undae.

10

[Vergil, *Aeneid Book VI*, 298 – 300; 417 – 425]

3.1 Translate the above extract into English. (20)

3.2

3.2.1 What have Charon and Cerberus in common? (1)

3.2.2 What are their different roles? (3)

3.3 Explain how Aeneas succeeded in getting past:

3.3.1 Charon. (2)

3.3.2 Cerberus. (1)

3.4 Explain how the metre of line 4 enhances its meaning:

$\overline{\text{C}}\overline{\text{e}}\overline{\text{r}}\overline{\text{b}}\overline{\text{e}}\overline{\text{r}}\overline{\text{u}}\overline{\text{s}}$ | $\overline{\text{h}}\overline{\text{a}}\overline{\text{e}}\overline{\text{c}}$ | $\overline{\text{i}}\overline{\text{n}}\overline{\text{g}}\overline{\text{e}}\overline{\text{n}}\overline{\text{s}}$ | $\overline{\text{l}}\overline{\text{a}}\overline{\text{t}}\overline{\text{r}}\overline{\text{a}}\overline{\text{t}}\overline{\text{u}}$ | $\overline{\text{r}}\overline{\text{e}}\overline{\text{g}}\overline{\text{n}}\overline{\text{a}}$ | $\overline{\text{t}}\overline{\text{r}}\overline{\text{i}}\overline{\text{f}}\overline{\text{a}}\overline{\text{u}}\overline{\text{c}}\overline{\text{i}}$ | (2)

3.5 Fully explain the depth of meaning in Vergil's choice of the word 'inremeabilis'. (4)

3.6 Scan lines 7 and 10, 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

QUESTION 4

..... nobis properantibus obstat
unda prior, magno populus premit agmine lumbos
qui sequitur; ferit hic cubito, ferit assere duro
alter, at hic tignum capiti incutit, ille metretam.
pinguia crura luto, planta mox undique magna 5
calcor, et in digito clavus mihi militis haeret.
scinduntur tunicae sartae modo, longa coruscat
serraco veniente abies, atque altera pinum
plaustra vehunt; nutant alte populoque minantur.
nam si procubuit qui saxa Ligustica portat 10
axis et eversum fudit super agmina montem,
quid superest de corporibus? quis membra, quis ossa
invenit?

[Juvenal, Satires III, 243 – 248; 254 – 260]

- 4.1 Translate the above extract into English. (20)
- 4.2 Juvenal's diction (choice of words) in lines 1 – 6 have a military association.
 - 4.2.1 Find two such examples from the extract. (2)
 - 4.2.2 Give a reason for Juvenal's choice of these words. (2)
 - 4.2.3 Does their usage have a humorous effect? Justify your answer. (3)
- 4.3 Show how Juvenal's description of the poor in lines 7 – 13 evokes our sympathy. (3)
- 4.4 Scan lines 4 and 8, 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)

35 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****Read each passage and answer the questions that follow.****Please note: Each group of questions relates to the extract appearing immediately above that group of questions.**

confecerunt me infirmitates meorum, mortes etiam, et quidem iuvenum. solacia
duo nequaquam paria tanto dolori, solacia tamen: **unum** facilitas **manumittendi**;
videor enim non omnino immaturos perdidisse, quos liberos perdididi.

sed quamquam his solaciis adquiescam, debilitor et frangor eadem illa

humanitate quae me ut hoc ipsum **permitterem** induxit. nec ignoro alios 5

eiusmodi casus nihil amplius vocare **quam damnum** eoque sibi magnos

homines et sapientes videri. qui an magni sapientesque **sint** nescio, homines

non sunt. hominis est enim adfici dolore, sentire, resistere tamen et solacia

admittere, non solaciis non egere.

verum de his plura fortasse quam debui, sed pauciora quam volui. 10

- 5.1 What is the construction exemplified by the word '*manumittendi*' (line 2)? (1)
- 5.2 Account for the gender of '*unum*' (line 2). (1)
- 5.3 State the tense and mood and account for the mood of:
- 5.3.1 *permitterem* (line 5). (2)
- 5.3.2 *sint* (line 7). (2)
- 5.4 From the extract find an example of the infinitive used:
- 5.4.1 as a Prolocative Infinitive i.e. complement of the verb 'to be'. (1)
- 5.4.2 in an Indirect Statement. (1)
- 5.5 Offer an alternative Latin form for '*quam damnum*' (line 6). (1)

vocat ad cenam deinde ipse praetorem; exponit suas copias omnis, multum argentum, non pauca etiam pocula ex auro, quae, ut mos est regius et maxime in Syria, gemmis erant distincta clarissimis. erat etiam vas vinarium, ex una gemma pergrandi **trulla** excavata **manubrio aureo**. iste unum quodque vas in manus sumere, laudare, mirari. rex gaudere praetori populi Romani satis 5 iucundum et gratum illud esse convivium. posteaquam inde discessum est, cogitare nihil iste aliud, quod ipsa res declaravit, nisi quem ad modum regem ex provincia spoliatum expilatumque dimitteret. mittit **rogatum** vasa ea, quae pulcherrima apud eum viderat; ait se **suis caelatoribus** velle ostendere. rex, qui illum non **nosset**, sine ulla suspicione libentissime dedit. 10

5.6 State and account for the case of each of the following:

- 5.6.1 trulla (line 4). (2)
- 5.6.2 manubrio aureo (line 4). (2)
- 5.6.3 suis caelatoribus (line 9). (2)

5.7

- 5.7.1 What grammatical name is given to the use of the infinitives in line 5? (1)
- 5.7.2 Why has Cicero, the writer, used them in this way? (2)

5.8 Comment fully on the form '*rogatum*' (line 8). (2)

5.9

- 5.9.1 What is the full form of the verb '*nosset*' (line 10)? (1)
- 5.9.2 State its tense and mood and account for its mood. (2)

portitor has horrendus aquas et flumina servat
terribili squalore Charon, **cui** plurima mento
 canities inculta iacet

Cerberus haec ingens latratu regna trifauci
 personat adverso recubans immanis in antro. 5

cui vates horrere videns iam colla colubris
 melle soporatam et medicatis frugibus offam
 obicit. Ille fame rabida tria guttera pandens
 corripit obiectam, atque immania terga resolvit
 fusus **humi** totoque ingens extenditur antro. 10
 occupat Aeneas aditum custode sepulto
 evaditque celer ripam **inremeabilis undae**.

5.10 State and account for the case of each of the following:

5.10.1 **terribili squalore** (line 2). (2)

5.10.2 **cui** (line 2). (2)

5.10.3 **humi** (line 10). (2)

5.10.4 **inremeabilis undae** (line 12). (2)

5.11 From the extract, find an example of:

5.11.1 a Present Participle. (1)

5.11.2 a Perfect Participle. (1)

5.11.3 an Ablative Absolute construction. (1)

.....nobis properantibus obstat
 unda prior, magno populus premit **agmine** lumbos
 qui sequitur; ferit hic cubito, ferit assere duro
 alter, at hic tignum capiti incutit, ille metretam.
 pingua crura luto, planta mox undique magna 5
 calcor, et in digito clavus **mihi** militis haeret.
 scinduntur tunicae sartae **modo**, longa coruscat
 serraco veniente abies, atque altera pinum
 plaustra vehunt; nutant alte **populo**que minantur.
 nam si procubuit qui saxa Ligustica portat 10
 axis et eversum fudit super **agmina** montem,
 quid superest de corporibus? quis membra, quis ossa
 invenit?

- 5.12 What part of speech is '*modo*' (line 7)? (1)
- 5.13 From evidence in the passage, deduce the gender of '*agmen*' (lines 2 and 11). (1)
- 5.14 '*mihi*' (line 6) and '*populo*' (line 9) are in the Dative Case for the same reason: true or false? Justify your answer. (4)

40 marks

OR

QUESTION 6 SENTENCES FOR TRANSLATION INTO LATIN

Translate the following sentences into Latin:

- 6.1 I did not doubt that Umbricius would decide to leave Rome. (6)
- 6.2 Had Aeneas not been advised by the Sibyl, he would not have understood what to do. (8)
- 6.3 Daedalus tried in vain to persuade Icarus to follow a middle path though the air. (8)
- 6.4 Antiochus is so foolish that he gives Verres the lampstand to keep for a few days. (9)
- 6.5 Anchises said that his son had to know about the glory of the greatest city, Rome. (9)

40 marks

Total: 200 marks