



NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION
NOVEMBER 2010

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.
 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**

exigua parte aestatis reliqua Caesar, etsi in his locis, quod omnis Gallia ad septentriones vergit, maturae sunt hiemes, tamen in Britanniam proficisci contendit. si tempus anni ad bellum gerendum deficeret, tamen magno sibi usui fore arbitrabatur. neque enim temere praeter mercatores illo adit quisquam neque eis ipsis quicquam praeter oram maritimam atque eas regiones quae sunt contra Gallias notum est. 5

ad haec cognoscenda, prius quam periculum faceret, idoneum esse arbitratus C. Volusenum cum navi longa praemittit. huic mandat ut exploratis omnibus rebus ad se quam primum revertatur. Volusenus, perspectis regionibus omnibus quantum ei facultatis dari potuit qui navi egredi ac barbaris committere non auderet, quinto die ad Caesarem revertitur. 10

[Caesar, De Bello Gallico, IV, 20]

- 1.1 Translate the above extract into English. (30)
- 1.2 What was Caesar's urgent reason for dealing with the British? (2)
- 1.3 In line 6 there is reference to information about Britain about which Caesar needed to find out more. Give two examples of such additional information. (4)
- 1.4 Give two reasons why the merchants who traded with Britain were of no assistance to Caesar. (4)
- 1.5 1.5.1 Did sending Volusenus to Britain improve Caesar's knowledge? Explain your answer with reference to the text. (2)
- 1.5.2 What is Caesar's attitude to Volusenus? Support your answer by evidence from the text. (2)

[44]

QUESTION 2

hic Verres hereditatem sibi venisse arbitratus est, quod in eius regnum ac manus venerat is, quem iste et audierat multa secum praeclara habere et suspicabatur. mittit homini munera satis large haec ad usum domesticum: olei, vini quod visum est, etiam tritici quod satis esset, de suis decumis. deinde ipsum regem ad cenam vocavit. exornat ample magnificeque triclinium; exponit ea, quibus abundabat, plurima et pulcherrima vasa argentea; nam haec aurea nondum fecerat; omnibus curat rebus instructum et paratum ut sit convivium. quid multa? rex ita discessit, ut et ipsum copiose ornatum et se honorifice acceptum arbitraretur.

[Cicero: In Verrem IV, 62]

- 2.1 Translate the above extract into English. (30)
- 2.2 2.2.1 Explain what the '*decuma*' (line 4) was. How was it used? (3)
- 2.2.2 Does Cicero's use of the possessive adjective '*suis*' (line 4) contradict this use? Justify your answer. (2)
- 2.3 2.3.1 In lines 5 and 6 Cicero uses the Present Tense in the following verbs: *exornat*, *exponit*, *curat*. What name is given to this usage of the present tense? (1)
- 2.3.2 What has Cicero achieved in using this literary device? (2)
- 2.3.3 In lines 3 – 6 Cicero has expressed himself in a succession of brief thoughts. What effect has he succeeded in conveying by this means? (2)
- 2.4 Verres was extremely hospitable in his treatment of Antiochus. What was Verres' ulterior motive in hosting the prince in this way? What did he want to gain? (2)

[42]

QUESTION 3

vestibulum ante ipsum primisque in faucibus Orci
 Luctus et ultrices posuere cubilia Curae,
 pallentesque habitant Morbi tristisque Senectus,
 et Metus et malesuada Fames ac turpis Egestas,
 terribiles visu formae, Letumque Labosque; 5
 tum consanguineus Leti Sopor et mala mentis
 Gaudia, mortiferumque adverso in limine Bellum,
 ferreique Eumenidum thalami et Discordia demens
 vipereum crinem vittis innexa cruentis ...
 Aeneas strictamque aciem venientibus offert, 10
 et ni docta comes tenues sine corpore vitas
 admoneat volitare cava sub imagine formae,
 inruat et frustra ferro diverberet umbras.

[Vergil, Aeneid, Book VI, 273-281; 291-294]

- 3.1 Translate the above extract into English. (20)
- 3.2 On what two tasks, outlined by the Sibyl, was Aeneas' entry into the Underworld conditional? (4)
- 3.3 Give a reason why '*Fames*' is described as '*malesuada*' (line 4) and '*Sopor*' as '*consanguineus Leti*' (line 6). (4)
- 3.4 Who were the '*Eumenides*' (line 8) in classical mythology? Briefly describe them. What was their task? (3)
- 3.5 What was situated in the very middle of this entrance to the Underworld and what was its particular characteristic? (2)
- 3.6 How does the metre of the following line enhance its meaning and sense? (2)
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- 3.7 Scan lines 1 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)
[40]

QUESTION 4

Daedalus interea Creten longumque perosus
 exsilium, tactusque loci natalis amore,
 clausus erat pelago. 'terras licet' inquit 'et undas
 obstruat, at caelum certe patet; ibimus illac!
 omnia possideat, non possidet aera Minos.'
 dixit et ignotas animum dimittit in artes,
 naturamque novat. nam ponit in ordine pennas,
 ut clivo crevisse putes; sic rustica quondam
 fistula disparibus paulatim surgit avenis.
 tum lino medias et ceris adligat imas,
 atque ita compositas parvo curvamine flectit,
 ut veras imitetur aves. puer Icarus una
 stabat ...

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[Ovid, Metamorphoses VIII. 183-195]

- 4.1 Translate the above extract into English. (20)
- 4.2 4.2.1 Why was Daedalus in Crete? (2)
- 4.2.2 Suggest a reason why he was detained there in exile. (2)
- 4.2.3 Where is Daedalus' '*locus natalis*' (line 2)? (1)
- 4.3 Comment on the effectiveness of Ovid's simile in lines 8 and 9. (2)
- 4.4 Explain the significance of Ovid's deliberate word-order '*puer Icarus*' (line 12). (2)
- 4.5 Scan lines 10 and 11, 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)
[34]

160 marks

SECTION B**PLEASE ANSWER EITHER QUESTION 5 OR QUESTION 6****QUESTION 5 GRAMMATICAL AND SYNTACTICAL USAGE**

Read each passage and answer the questions which follow.

Please note: Each group of questions relates to the extract appearing immediately above that group of questions.

exigua parte aestatis reliqua Caesar, etsi in his locis, quod omnis Gallia ad septentriones vergit, maturae sunt hiemes, tamen in Britanniam proficisci contendit. si tempus anni ad bellum gerendum **deficeret**, tamen **magno** sibi **usui fore** arbitrabatur neque enim temere praeter mercatores illo adit quisquam neque eis ipsis quicquam praeter oram maritimam atque eas regiones quae sunt contra Gallias notum est. 5
ad haec cognoscenda, prius quam periculum faceret, idoneum esse arbitratus C. Volusenum cum navi longa praemittit. **huic** mandat ut exploratis omnibus rebus ad se quam primum **revertatur**. Volusenus, perspectis regionibus omnibus quantum ei **facultatis** dari potuit qui navi egredi ac barbaris committere non **auderet**, quinto die ad Caesarem revertitur. 10

5.1 From the passage, find an example of:

5.1.1 an Ablative Absolute construction

5.1.2 Gerundive Attraction (ad + Gerundive expressing purpose) (2)

5.2 State the tense and mood and account for the mood of:

5.2.1 **deficeret** (line 3)

5.2.2 **revertatur** (line 8)

5.2.3 **auderet** (line 9) (6)

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

5.3.1 **magno usui** (line 3)

5.3.2 **huic** (line 7)

5.3.3 **facultatis** (line 9) (6)

5.4 What form of the verb is '*fore*' (line 3)? Why is this form of the verb being used in this sentence? (2)

hic Verres hereditatem sibi venisse arbitratus est, **quod** in eius regnum ac manus venerat is, quem iste et audierat multa secum praeclara **habere** et suspicabatur. mittit homini munera satis large haec ad usum domesticum: olei, vini **quod** visum est, etiam tritici quod satis esset, de suis decumis. deinde ipsum regem ad cenam vocavit. exornat ample magnificeque triclinium; exponit ea, **quibus** abundabat, plurima et pulcherrima vasa argentea; nam haec aurea nondum fecerat; omnibus curat rebus instructum et paratum ut **sit** convivium. quid multa? rex ita discessit, ut et ipsum copiose ornatum et se honorifice acceptum **arbitraretur**.

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- 5.5 Compare and explain the different uses of the word '*quod*' in line 1 and line 3. (2)
- 5.6 '*Habere*' (line 2) is the Present infinitive in an Indirect Statement (Accusative and Infinitive construction). Which word is the Accusative? (1)
- 5.7 State the tense and mood and account for the mood of:
- 5.7.1 *sit* (line 7)
- 5.7.2 *arbitraretur* (line 8) (4)
- 5.8 State and account for the case of:
- quibus* (line 5) (2)

vestibulum ante ipsum primisque in faucibus Orci
 Luctus et ultrices **posuere** cubilia Curae,
 pallentesque habitant Morbi tristisque Senectus,
 et Metus et malesuada Fames ac turpis Egestas,
 terribiles **visu** formae, Letumque Labosque;
 tum consanguineus Leti Sopor et mala mentis
 Gaudia, mortiferumque adverso in limine Bellum,
 ferreique Eumenidum thalami et Discordia demens
 vipereum crinem vittis innexa cruentis ...
 Aeneas strictamque aciem **venientibus** offert,
 et ni docta comes tenues sine corpore vitas
admoneat volitare cava sub imagine formae,
 inruat et frustra ferro diverberet umbras.

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- 5.9 Give the alternative form of '*posuere*' (line 2). (1)
- 5.10 State and account for the case of the following:
- 5.10.1 visu (line 5)
- 5.10.2 venientibus (line 10) (4)
- 5.11 5.11.1 State the tense and mood and account for the mood of:
- admoneat (line 11) (2)
- 5.11.2 In classical prose what tense would have been used for this verb? (1)

Daedalus interea Creten longumque perosus
 exsilium, tactusque **loci natalis** amore,
 clausus erat pelago. 'terras licet' inquit 'et undas
obstruat, at caelum certe patet; ibimus **illac**!
 omnia possideat, non possidet aera Minos.'
 dixit et ignotas animum dimittit in artes,
 naturamque novat. nam ponit in ordine pennas,
 ut clivo crevisse putes; sic rustica quondam
 fistula **disparibus** paulatim surgit **avenis**.
 tum lino medias et ceris adligat imas,
 atque ita compositas parvo curvamine flectit,
 ut veras imitetur aves. puer Icarus una
 stabat ...

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- 5.12 What part of speech is '*illac*' (line 4)? (1)
- 5.13 Why is '*obstruat*' (line 4) in the Subjunctive Mood? (2)
- 5.14 State and account for the cases of:
- 5.14.1 *loci natalis* (line 2)
- 5.14.2 *disparibus* *avenis* (line 9) (4)
- [40]

OR

QUESTION 6 SENTENCES FOR TRANSLATION INTO LATIN

Translate the following sentences into Latin:

- 6.1 Caesar had to find out many things about Britain before he set out for the island. (8)
- 6.2 Umbricius realised that for many reasons he could not live in Rome any longer. (8)
- 6.3 Antiochus asked Verres to dine at his house but he did not know what that man had wanted. (10)
- 6.4 If Icarus had obeyed his father Daedalus, he would not have fallen into the sea. (6)
- 6.5 Charon does not prevent the souls of the dead from crossing to the other bank of the river. (8)
- [40]

40 marks

Total: 200 marks