



NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION
NOVEMBER 2013

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 to Questions 3.7 and 4.5 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**Answer all four questions in Section A.****QUESTION 1**

M. CICERO S.D. M. MARIO

omnino, si quaeris, ludi apparatissimi, sed non tui stomachi; coniecturam enim facio de meo. quid enim delectationis habent sescenti muli in "Clytaemnestra" aut in "Equo Troiano" cretarrarum tria milia aut armatura varia peditatus et equitatus in aliqua pugna? quae popularem admirationem habuerunt, delectationem tibi nullam attulissent. reliquae sunt venationes binae per dies quinque ... sed quae potest homini esse polito 5 delectatio, cum aut homo imbecillus a valentissima bestia laniatur aut praeclara bestia venabulo transverberatur? quae tamen, si videnda sunt, saepe vidisti; neque nos, qui haec spectavimus, quicquam novi vidimus. extremus elephantorum dies fuit.

[Cicero, Ad Familiares VII. 1.2 – 3]

- 1.1 Translate the above extract into English. (30)
- 1.2 1.2.1 What is the special occasion which Cicero is describing? (1)
- 1.2.2 What was the special significance of this occasion? Give two reasons. (4)
- 1.3 1.3.1 What do the entertainments mentioned by Cicero in lines 2 and 3 have in common? (2)
- 1.3.2 What is Cicero's opinion of such entertainment? (2)
- 1.3.3 How is Cicero able to console Marius? (2)
- 1.4 Explain why the final day was such an anti-climax and did not achieve the aim of the person who mounted the entertainments. (2)
- [43]**

QUESTION 2

res praetoribus erat nota solis, ignorabatur a ceteris. tum interventu Pomptini atque Flacci pugna, quae erat commissa, sedatur. litterae, quaecumque erant in eo comitatu, integris signis praetoribus traduntur; ipsi comprehensi ad me, cum iam dilucesceret, deducuntur.

introduxi Volturcium sine Gallis; fidem publicam iussu senatus dedi; hortatus sum, ut ea, quae sciret, sine timore indicaret. tum ille dixit ... a P.Lentulo se habere ad Catilinam mandata et litteras, ut servorum praesidio uteretur, ut ad urbem quam primum cum exercitu accederet; id autem eo consilio, ut, cum urbem ex omnibus partibus ... incendissent caedemque infinitam civium fecissent, praesto esset ille, qui et fugientes exciperet et se cum his urbanis ducibus coniungeret.

10

[Cicero, In Catilinam Orationes]

- 2.1 Translate the above extract into English. (30)
- 2.2 2.2.1 To what plan were the praetors, Pomptinus and Flaccus, privy? (2)
- 2.2.2 To whom is Cicero referring in his use of the word '*ipsi*' (line 3)? (2)
- 2.3 2.3.1 Explain the legal term '*fides publica*' (line 5). (2)
- 2.3.2 What modern term is the legal equivalent of '*fides publica*' (line 5)? (1)
- 2.4 Explain how the evidence of Volturcius contributed to the end of the conspiracy. (3)
- 2.5 How, in your opinion, did Cicero as consul deal with this conspiracy? Cite the facts, as you know them, to bolster your argument. (3)
- [43]**

QUESTION 3

ut primum alatis tetigit magalia plantis,
 Aenean fundantem arces ac tecta novantem
 conspicit ...
 continuo invadit: "Tu nunc Karthaginis altae
 fundamenta locas puchramque uxorius urbem 5
 extruis? heu, regni rerumque oblite tuarum!
 ipse deum tibi me claro demittit Olympo
 regnator, caelum ac terras qui numine torquet ...
 quid struis? aut qua spe Libycis teris otia terris?
 si te nulla movet tantarum gloria rerum 10
 nec super ipse tua moliris laude laborem,
 Ascanium surgentem et spes heredis Iuli
 respice" ...

[Vergil, Aeneid Book IV]

- 3.1 Translate the above extract into English. (20)
- 3.2 How does Aeneas happen to be in Carthage and what occupies him there? (3)
- 3.3 3.3.1 Who is addressing Aeneas? (1)
- 3.3.2 What is the tone of the words which follow on '*continuo invadit*' (line 4)? (2)
- 3.3.3 What is the impact of the word '*uxorius*' (line 5)? (1)
- 3.4 What is Olympus and what is its classical significance? (1)
- 3.5 What is the effect of the alliteration of 's' and 't' sounds in line 9? (1)
- 3.6 *Pietas* was one of the chief virtues among the ancient Romans. It embraced the ideals of duty, loyalty and devotion to one's gods, country and family. Explain whether Aeneas' present actions uphold this concept. (4)
- 3.7 Scan lines 6 and 8, marking any elision that occurs and quantities and showing the metrical feet and main *caesura* in each line.

Please answer this question on the separate Answer Sheet provided, and place it inside the front cover of your Answer Book.

(5)
[38]

QUESTION 4

prospera lux oritur: linguis animisque favete!
 nunc dicenda bona sunt bona verba die.
 lite vacent aures, insanaque protinus absint
 iurgia; differ opus, livida turba, tuum! ...
 vestibus intactis Tarpeias itur in arces, 5
 et populus festo concolor ipse suo est,
 iamque novi praeaeunt fascēs, nova purpura fulget,
 et nova conspicuum pondera sentit ebur.
 colla rudes operum praebent ferienda iuveni,
 quos aluit campis herba Falisca suis. 10
 [Ovid, Fasti I]

- 4.1 Translate the above extract into English. (20)
- 4.2 4.2.1 What special day is being described? (1)
- 4.2.2 Explain what is meant by the command '*linguis animisque favete*' (line 1). (2)
- 4.2.3 Why did the Romans hold this belief? (3)
- 4.3 Briefly describe the ceremony referred to in lines 5 – 8. (3)
- 4.4 Explain the significance of the colour predominant on this day. (2)
- 4.5 Scan lines 5 and 6, marking any elision that occurs and quantities and showing the metrical feet and main *caesura* in each line.

Please answer this question on the separate Answer Sheet provided, and place it inside the front cover of your Answer Book.

(5)
[36]

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.

M. CICERO S.D. M. MARIO

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- 5.1 What Latin verb is understood in the clause '*ludi apparatissimi, sed non tui stomachi*' (line 1)? (1)
- 5.2 Account for the use of the Subjunctive Mood of '*attulissent*' (line 4). (2)
- 5.3 Name the construction of '*videnda sunt*' (line 7). (1)
- 5.4 Explain the difference in Cicero's use of the Relative Pronouns '*quae*' (line 7) and '*qui*' (line 8). (2)
- 5.5 State and account for the case of:
 - 5.5.1 *tui stomachi* (line 1) (2)
 - 5.5.2 *delectationis* (line 2) (2)

res praetoribus erat nota solis, ignorabatur a ceteris. tum interventu Pomptini atque Flacci pugna, quae erat commissa, sedatur. litterae, quaecumque erant in eo comitatu, **integris signis** praetoribus traduntur; ipsi comprehensi ad me, cum iam dilucesceret, deducuntur.

introduxi Volturcium sine Gallis; fidem publicam iussu senatus dedi; hortatus sum, ut ea, quae **sciret**, sine timore indicaret. tum ille dixit ... a P.Lentulo se habere ad Catilinam mandata et litteras, ut servorum **praesidio uteretur**, ut ad urbem quam primum cum exercitu accederet; id autem eo consilio, ut, cum urbem ex omnibus partibus ... incendissent caedemque infinitam **civium** fecissent, **praesto** esset ille, qui et fugientes **exciperet** et se cum his urbanis ducibus coniungeret.

- 5.6 The following verbs '*sciret*' (line 6), '*uteretur*' (line 7) and '*exciperet*' (line 10) are all in the same tense of the Subjunctive Mood but for different reasons. Account for the tense and mood of each. (6)
- 5.7 State and account for the cases of:
- 5.7.1 *integris signis* (line 3) (2)
- 5.7.2 *praesidio* (line 7) (2)
- 5.7.3 *civium* (line 9) (2)
- 5.8 What part of speech is '*praesto*' (line 9)? (1)

ut primum alatis tetigit magalia plantis,
 Aenean fundantem arces ac tecta novantem
 conspicit ...
 continuo invadit: "Tu nunc Karthaginis altae
 fundamenta locas puchramque uxorius urbem 5
 exstruis? heu, **regni** rerumque oblite tuarum!
 ipse deum tibi me claro demittit Olympo
 regnator, caelum ac terras qui numine torquet...
 quid struis? aut qua spe Libycis teris otia terris?
 si te nulla **moveret** tantarum gloria rerum 10
 nec super ipse tua moliris laude laborem,
 Ascanium surgentem et spes **heredis** Iuli
 respice"...

5.9 From the extract find an example of:

5.9.1 the Present Participle (1)

5.9.2 the Perfect Participle (1)

5.9.3 the Imperative (1)

5.10 Give a Latin synonym for the subordinating conjunction '*ut primum*' (line 1). (1)

5.11 State and account for the cases of:

5.11.1 *regni* (line 6) (2)

5.11.2 *heredis* (line 12) (2)

5.12 State the tense and mood and account for the mood of '*moveret*' (line 10). (2)

prospera lux oritur: linguis animisque favete!
 nunc dicenda bona sunt bona verba die.
 lite vacent aures, insanaque protinus **absint**
 iurgia; differ opus, livida turba, tuum! ...
 vestibus intactis Tarpeias **itur** in arces, 5
 et populus festo concolor ipse suo est,
 iamque novi praeaeunt fasces, nova purpura fulget,
 et nova conspicuum pondera sentit **ebur**.
 colla rudes operum praebent ferienda iuveni,
quos aluit campis herba Falisca suis. 10

- 5.13 From the extract find an example of the Gerundive construction and explain its function. (2)
- 5.14 State the tense and mood and account for the mood of '*absint*' (line 3). (2)
- 5.15 How has the verb '*itur*' (line 5) been used in this context? (1)
- 5.16 What is the gender of the noun '*ebur*' (line 8)? (1)
- 5.17 Why is '*quos*' (line 10) masculine? (1)
- [40]**

OR

QUESTION 6 TRANSLATION INTO LATIN

- 6.1 Replace the words printed in bold in the following extracts by following the appropriate instruction. The extracts are taken from your prescribed works:
- 6.1.1 *Itaque ut comperi legatos Allobrogum **belli** Transalpini **excitandi causa** ... esse sollicitos, facultatem mihi oblatam putavi ...*
 Use a Final/Purpose Clause introduced by '*ut*'. (3)
- 6.1.2 *Palam iam cum hoste, **nullo impediante**, bellum iuste geremus.*
 Use a Causal Clause introduced by '*quod*'. (3)
- 6.1.3 ***Atria** domus excelsae **(tibi) sunt adeunda**.*
 Use the Impersonal verb '*oportet*'. (4)
- 6.2 Translate the following sentences into Latin:
- 6.2.1 Dido could not be persuaded to think that Aeneas would sail to Italy. (9)
- 6.2.2 I cannot understand why Catullus has loved Lesbia so long. May he soon be much wiser! (11)
- 6.2.3 Although Seneca had lived above a public bath, his mind was so strong that he was not prevented from studying. (10)
- [40]**

40 marks

Total: 200 marks