



NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION
NOVEMBER 2015

LATIN SECOND ADDITIONAL LANGUAGE PAPER I

Time: 3 hours

200 marks

PLEASE READ THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY

1. This question paper consists of 20 pages and an Answer Sheet of 2 pages. Please check that you have the correct number of pages.
 2. Note that there are options: choose EITHER 'QUESTION 1 – Rhetoric' OR 'QUESTION 2 – Historiography' from SECTION A; choose EITHER 'QUESTION 3 – Epic' OR 'QUESTION 4 – Elegiac and Lyric' from SECTION B.
 3. Read the questions carefully.
 4. In SECTION C the options are clearly set out on page 12. DO NOT ATTEMPT TO ANSWER QUESTIONS ON SET WORK THAT YOU HAVE NOT STUDIED.
 5. Number your answers exactly as the questions are numbered.
 6. Answers must be written on the Answer Sheet according to instructions.
 7. Please hand in the Answer Sheet together with your Answer Book. Please fill in your examination number on the Answer Sheet.
 8. It is in your own interest to write legibly and to present your work neatly.
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SECTION A PROSE SET TEXTS

You should answer **either** Question 1 (Rhetoric) **or** Question 2 (Historiography) from this section. Be sure to answer only the genre which you have studied.

QUESTION 1 RHETORIC

Read the passages below and answer the questions that follow.

insidiatori vero et latroni quae potest inferri iniusta nex? **quid comitatus nostri, quid** 1
gladii volunt? quos habere certe non liceret, si uti illis nullo pacto liceret. est igitur
haec, iudices, non scripta, sed nata lex, quam non didicimus, accepimus, legimus,
verum ex natura ipsa arripuimus, hausimus, expressimus; ad quam non docti sed
facti, non instituti, sed imbuti sumus, ut, si vita nostra in aliquas insidias, si in vim 5
et in tela aut latronum aut inimicorum incidisset, omnis honesta ratio esset
expediendae salutis. silent enim leges inter arma nec se exspectari iubent, cum ei, qui
 exspectare velit, ante iniusta poena luenda sit quam iusta repetenda.

[Source: Cicero *Pro Milone*, (IV) 10–11]

- 1.1 Translate from 'quid' to 'salutis' (lines 1–7), highlighted in **bold**. (20)
- 1.2
 - 1.2.1 Historical figures who killed a man justly are cited in the section prior to this passage. Name three of them. (3)
 - 1.2.2 Name the mythical figure who had killed his mother justly and to whom Cicero alludes prior to this passage. (1)
 - 1.2.3 Suggest a reason why Cicero mentions these individuals in his defence of Milo. (1)
- 1.3 Cicero repeats words, or uses two variants of the same root, in this passage. Pick out two examples of this kind of repetition and explain how these repetitions reinforce significant aspects of his argument. (4)
- 1.4 From 'ad quam' to 'salutis' (lines 4–7), Cicero creates a number of phrases which are carefully constructed and balanced. Pick out two examples of these contrasts and explain how they successfully direct the listener's attention to his main point. (4)
- 1.5 'silent ... repetenda' (lines 7–8):
 - 1.5.1 Summarise Cicero's conclusion here in your own words. (2)
 - 1.5.2 Explain how this conclusion applies in the case of Milo. (3)

fit obviam Clodio ante fundum eius hora fere undecima aut non multo secus. statim conplures cum telis in hunc faciunt de loco superiore impetum adversi, raedarium occidunt. cum autem hic de raeda reiecta paenula desiluisset seque acri animo defenderet, illi, qui erant cum Clodio, gladiis eductis partim recurrere ad raedam, ut a tergo Milonem adorirentur, partim, quod hunc iam interfectum putarent, caedere incipiunt 5 eius servos, qui post erant; **ex quibus qui animo fideli in dominum et praesenti fuerunt, partim occisi sunt, partim, cum ad raedam pugnari viderent, domino succurrere prohiberentur, Milonem occisum et ex ipso Clodio audirent et re vera putarent, fecerunt id servi Milonis (dicam enim aperte non derivandi criminis causa, sed ut factum est) nec imperante nec sciente nec praesente domino, quod 10 suos quisque servos in tali re facere voluisset.**

[Source: Cicero, *Pro Milone*, (X) 29]

- 1.6 Translate from 'ex quibus' to 'voluisset' (lines 6–11), highlighted in **bold**. (20)
- 1.7 According to the passage above, at what time did Milo and Clodius meet? (1)
- 1.8 According to Cicero's account in the lines preceding this passage, what factors enabled Clodius to arrive before Milo? (2)
- 1.9 Find and translate three words/phrases from 'statim' (line 1) to 'occidunt' (line 3) that show the advantages Clodius had when he launched his attack. (3)
- 1.10 Select one description of Milo from lines 3–5 that highlights his noble behaviour and one description of Clodius' company that illustrates their villainous actions. (2)
- 1.11 Cicero describes the actions of Milo's men in coming to Milo's defence in lines 6–10. How does Cicero choose his words carefully and place them purposefully to attribute the best possible motives to Milo's men? (6)
- 1.12 '*Cicero's defence of Milo rests more on his vilification of Clodius rather than any argument justifying killing in self-defence, or even the facts of the case itself.*'
 - 1.12.1 From the two passages of the *Pro Milone* given in this examination, do you think this is a fair summary? Explain your answer, citing at least two examples. (4)
 - 1.12.2 Do you think this is a fair summary of what you have read in the rest of the *Pro Milone*? Explain fully, with examples. (4)

[80]

QUESTION 2 HISTORIOGRAPHY

Read the passages below and answer the questions that follow.

placuit primum venenum. sed inter epulas principis si daretur, referri ad casum non poterat tali iam Britannici exitio; et ministros temptare arduum videbatur mulieris usu scelerum adversus insidias intentae; atque ipsa praesumendo remedia munierat corpus. ferrum et caedes quonam modo occultaretur, nemo reperiebat; et ne quis illi tanto facinori delectus iussa sperneret metuebat. obtulit ingenium Anicetus libertus, classi apud Misenum praefectus et pueritiae Neronis educator ac mutuis odiis Agrippinae invisus. ergo navem posse componi docet, cuius pars ipso in mari per artem soluta effunderet ignaram: nihil tam capax fortuitorum quam mare; et si naufragio intercepta sit, quem adeo iniquum, ut scelere adsignet, quod venti et fluctus deliquerint? additurum principem defunctae templum et aras et cetera ostentandae pietati.

[Source: Tacitus, *Annals*, XIV.3]

- 2.1 Translate from 'placuit' (line 1) to 'invisus' (line 7), highlighted in **bold**. (20)
- 2.2
 - 2.2.1 Explain Nero's motives for arranging the murder of Britannicus, alluded to in line 2. (2)
 - 2.2.2 Describe how Britannicus was murdered. (1)
- 2.3 From your reading of *Annals* XIV, explain how Agrippina had become such a liability to Nero that he was actively plotting her murder. (3)
- 2.4 Anicetus, the freedman, is described in three ways in lines 6–7 ('classi ... invisus'). Explain why each of these characteristics could have enabled him successfully to plot Agrippina's death with Nero. (3)
- 2.5 Summarise the final plot agreed upon by Anicetus and Nero to remove Agrippina. (2)
- 2.6 How successfully does Tacitus portray Nero as a scheming and cynical son through the tone, structure and style of this section? (6)
- 2.7 Despite Nero's best-laid plans, Agrippina survived to return to her house. Explain briefly how this happened. (3)

Anicetus villam statione circumdat refractaque ianua obvios servorum abripit, donec ad fores cubiculi veniret; cui pauci adstabant, ceteris terrore inrumpentium exterritis. cubiculo modicum lumen inerat et ancillarum una, magis ac magis anxia Agrippina, quod nemo a filio ac ne Agerinus quidem: aliam fore laetae rei faciem; nunc solitudinem ac repentinos strepitus et extremi mali indicia. abeunte dehinc 5 ancilla, 'tu quoque me deseris?' prolocuta respicit Anicetum trierarcho Herculeio et Obarito centurione classiaro comitatum: ac si ad visendum venisset, refotam nuntiaret, sin facinus patraturus, nihil se de filio credere; non imperatum parricidium. circumstant lectum percussores et prior trierarchus fusti caput eius adflixit. iam in mortem centurioni ferrum destringenti protendens uterum 'ventrem feri' exclamavit 10 multisque vulneribus confecta est.

[Source: Tacitus, *Annals* XIV.8]

- 2.8 Translate from 'Anicetus' to 'comitatum' (lines 1–7), highlighted in **bold**. (20)
- 2.9 In the lines you have just translated, show how Tacitus, through his choice and placement of words, conveys the menace and violence of Anicetus and his men. (3)
- 2.10 In lines 3–7 above, Tacitus thoughtfully sequences his words to convey Agrippina's increasing sense of isolation and terror. Pick out three examples of this and explain how they are effective. (6)
- 2.11 Agrippina makes the command 'ventrem feri' in line 10.
- 2.11.1 Translate this command into English. (1)
- 2.11.2 Suggest a reason why Tacitus places the words 'ventrem' and 'uterum' next to each other in line 10. (2)
- 2.12 *'In facing her death in Chapter 8, Agrippina appears more in control of the situation than Nero does when plotting it in Chapter 3.'*
- 2.12.1 Do you think this is a fair description of their behaviour in the two extracts printed in this examination? Explain your answer, citing at least two examples. (4)
- 2.12.2 Do you think the depiction of Agrippina and Nero in these two extracts is consistent with their characterisation in the rest of *Annals* XIV? Explain fully, with examples. (4)

[80]

80 marks

SECTION B POETRY

You should answer **either** Question 3 (Epic) **or** Question 4 (Elegiac and Lyric) from this section. Be sure to choose only the genre you have studied.

QUESTION 3 EPIC

Read the passages below and answer the questions that follow.

'ne quaere doceri

quam poenam, aut quae forma viros fortunave mersit 615
 saxum ingens volvunt alii, radiisque rotarum
 districti pendent; sedet aeternumque sedebit
 infelix Theseus, Phlegyasque miserrimus omnis
 admonet et magna testatur voce per umbras:
 "discite iustitiam moniti et non temnere divos." 620
vendidit hic auro patriam dominumque potentem
imposuit; fixit leges pretio atque refixit;
hic thalamum invasit natae vetitosque hymenaeos:
ausi omnes immane nefas ausoque potiti.
non, mihi si linguae centum sint oraque centum, 625
ferrea vox, omnis scelerum comprehendere formas,
omnia poenarum percurrere nomina possim.'

[Source: Virgil, *Aeneid*, VI: 614-627]

- 3.1 Translate lines 621–627, highlighted in **bold**. (15)
- 3.2 Scan lines 621–622 ('vendidit ... refixit'), 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)
- 3.3 3.3.1 Which two characters are being alluded to in lines 616–617? (2)
- 3.3.2 Explain the crimes committed by these two characters, as well as those of Theseus and Phlegyas (line 618). (4)
- 3.3.3 Do you think that Phlegyas' warning in line 620 is appropriate, given what Aeneas has just witnessed? Explain your answer. (2)
- 3.4 In lines 625–626, Virgil uses three different nouns to refer to the gift of speech. Pick out these words and explain how such repetition enhances the overall point he is making in lines 625–627. (3)
- 3.5 Highlight Virgil's use of alliteration in line 627 and comment on its effect. (2)

quis procul ille autem ramis insignis olivae
 sacra ferens? nosco crinis incanaque menta
 regis Romani primam qui legibus urbem 810
 fundabit, Curibus parvis et paupere terra
 missus in imperium magnum. cui deinde subibit
 otia qui rumpet patriae residesque movebit
 Tullus in arma viros et iam desueta triumphis
 agmina. quem iuxta sequitur iactantior Ancus 815
 nunc quoque iam nimium gaudens popularibus auris.
vis et Tarquinius reges animamque superbam
ultoris Bruti, fascisque videre receptos?
consulis imperium hic primus saevasque securis
accipiet, natosque pater nova bella moventis 820
ad poenam pulchra pro libertate vocabit,
infelix, utcumque ferent ea facta minores:
vincet amor patriae laudumque immensa cupido.

[Source: Virgil, *Aeneid*, VI: 808–823]

- 3.6 Translate lines 817–823, highlighted in **bold**. (15)
- 3.7 Scan lines 817–818 ('vis ... receptos'), 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)
- 3.8 3.8.1 To which king of Rome is Virgil referring in line 810? (1)
- 3.8.2 Explain the significance of his headgear, mentioned in line 808, and what he is carrying in line 809. (2)
- 3.8.3 Virgil contrasts the king's beginnings and his destiny in lines 811–812. Describe the contrast and how Virgil draws attention to it through his use of sound. (2)
- 3.9 Describe one virtue of Tullus mentioned in lines 812–814, and one vice of Ancus mentioned in lines 815–816. (2)
- 3.10 3.10.1 To what historical event is Virgil alluding in lines 820–821? (2)
- 3.10.2 How does Virgil use juxtaposition and alliteration in these lines to emphasise the tension and climax of the event? (3)
- 3.11 Line 624 in the first passage expresses pessimism about human behaviour and its consequences, and line 823 in the passage above expresses optimism about the triumph of good. Both are rich in meaning and deeply expressive. Explain how Virgil's choice of words and use of language amplify the impact of these lines. (5)

3.12 *'Virgil's ideal Roman leader is defined by the presence of the virtues of the kings mentioned in lines 808–823 and the absence of the vices mentioned in lines 614–627.'*

3.12.1 Assuming the statement above is a fair one, describe the character of Virgil's ideal Roman leader, justifying the reasons for your choice.

You should make at least three points, citing examples from the text.

(6)

3.12.2 From the rest of the Latin text of *Aeneid* VI you have studied, discuss whether you think the statement above may be applied to Aeneas, citing at least two examples of his actions and/or attitude.

(4)

[80]

QUESTION 4 **ELEGIAC AND LYRIC**

Read the poems below and answer the questions that follow.

O fons Bandusiae splendidior vitro,
dulci digne mero non sine floribus,
cras donaberis haedo,
cui frons turgida cornibus
primis et venerem et proelia destinat. 5
Frustra: nam gelidos inficiet tibi
rubro sanguine rivos
lascivi suboles gregis.

Te flagrantis atrox hora Caniculae
nescit tangere, tu frigus amabile
fessis vomere tauris
praebes et pecori vago.

Fies nobilium tu quoque fontium
me dicente cavis impositam ilicem
saxis, unde loquaces
lympphae desiliunt tuae.

[Source: Horace, *Odes*, III.13]

- | | | |
|-----|--|------|
| 4.1 | Translate lines 9–16, highlighted in bold . | (11) |
| 4.2 | Select and translate the phrases in lines 1–2 that highlight the beauty of the spring. | (2) |
| 4.3 | Select and translate the phrases in lines 3–8 that emphasise the youthful innocence of the little goat. | (2) |
| 4.4 | Explain how Horace uses the position and sound of words in lines 5–8 to contrast the innocence of the goat and the beauty of the spring with the goat's violent end. | (3) |
| 4.5 | Explain in your own words what Horace means by the sentence 'Fies ... dicente' in lines 13–14. | (1) |
| 4.6 | Cite two repeated sounds used by Horace in lines 13–16 and suggest his purpose in using them. | (2) |

Nec tu credideris urbanae commoda vitae
 quaerere Nasonem: quaerit et illa tamen.
Nam modo vos animo, dulces, reminiscor, amici,
nunc mihi cum cara coniuge nata subit,
aque domo rursus pulchrae loca vertor ad Urbis 5
cunctaque mens oculis pervidet illa suis.
 Nunc fora, nunc aedes, nunc marmore tecta theatra,
 nunc subit aequata porticus omnis humo,
 gramina nunc Campi pulchros spectantis in hortos
 stagnaque et euripi Virgineusque liquor. 10

[Source: Ovid, *Ex Ponto*, 1.8.29–38]

- 4.7 Translate lines 3–6, highlighted in **bold**. (8)
- 4.8 Scan lines 5–6 ('aque ... suis') 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)
- 4.9 State the different landmarks mentioned by Ovid in lines 7–10 and comment on the different areas of Roman life they represent. (4)
- 4.10 Explain how Ovid communicates his love of the city by the particular words he uses and his placement of those words in lines 1–6. (5)
- 4.11 Is Horace's depiction of the spring more appealing than Ovid's memory of Rome, or do the accounts of both poets, printed above, simply prove that beauty is in the eye of the beholder?
 Clearly explain your opinion, with reference to at least two aspects of each passage. (6)

Prima salutantes atque altera conterit hora,
exercet raucos tertia causicos,
in quintam varios extendit Roma labores,
sexta quies lassis, septima finis erit,
sufficit in nonam nitidis octava palaestris, 5
imperat extructos frangere nona toros:
 hora libellorum decuma est, Eupheme, meorum,
 temperat ambrosias cum tua cura dapes
 et bonus aetherio laxatur nectare Caesar
 ingentique tenet pocula parca manu. 10
 Tunc admitte iocos: gressu timet ire licenti
 ad matutinum nostra Thalia lovem.

[Source: Martial, *Epigrams*, IV.8]

- 4.12 Translate lines 1–6, highlighted in **bold**. (11)
- 4.13 Explain the practice to which Martial is referring in line 1. (2)
- 4.14 Scan lines 3–4 ('in ... erit'), 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)
- 4.15 Explain how Martial uses the sounds of line 4 to reflect its meaning. (2)
- 4.16 4.16.1 Select and translate any two phrases in lines 7–10 that attribute godlike qualities to Domitian. (2)
- 4.16.2 How does Martial use word order to draw particular attention to them? (2)
- 4.17 4.17.1 Why does Martial refer to himself as 'nostra Thalia'? (1)
- 4.17.2 Which characteristic of this personage does he allude to in line 11? (1)
- 4.18 *'The first six lines of this poem are unnecessary to fulfil Martial's purpose in writing it.'*

Do you think this is a fair point? Discuss fully. You may make your argument with reference to this poem, but also to what you know of Martial's approach to poetry from other poems of his that you have read. (5)

[80]

80 marks

SECTION C

YOU SHOULD ANSWER TWO QUESTIONS FROM QUESTIONS 5, 6, 7 or 8 (GRAMMATICAL AND SYNTACTICAL USAGE) OR QUESTION 9 (TRANSLATION FROM ENGLISH INTO LATIN).

QUESTION 5 RHETORIC

Read the passages below, which, if you answered Section A: Question 1, you would have translated, and answer the questions that follow each passage.

quid **comitatus** nostri, quid gladii volunt? quos habere certe non liceret, si uti **illis nullo pacto** liceret. est igitur haec, iudices, non scripta, sed nata lex, quam non didicimus, accepimus, legimus, verum ex **natura** ipsa arripuimus, hausimus, expressimus; ad quam non docti sed facti, non instituti, sed imbuti sumus, ut, si vita nostra in aliquas insidias, si in vim et in tela aut **latronum** aut inimicorum incidisset, omnis honesta ratio esset 5 expediendae **salutis**.

5.1 Explain why these words are in the genitive case:

5.1.1 comitatus (line 1) (1)

5.1.2 latronum (line 5) (1)

5.1.3 salutis (line 6) (1)

5.2 Explain why these words are in the ablative case:

5.2.1 illis (line 1) (1)

5.2.2 nullo pacto (lines 1–2) (1)

5.2.3 natura (line 3) (1)

5.3 5.3.1 Write down a sentence from the passage that contains an example of a conditional clause. (1)

5.3.2 Underline the verbs of both the conditional and the main clauses. (1)

5.3.3 State and explain the mood of the verb(s) in the conditional clause. (2)

ex quibus qui animo fideli in dominum et praesenti fuerunt, partim occisi sunt, partim, cum ad raedam pugnari **viderent**, domino succurrere prohiberentur, Milonem occisum et ex ipso Clodio audirent et re vera putarent, fecerunt id servi Milonis (dicam enim aperte non derivandi criminis causa, sed ut factum **est**) nec imperante nec sciente nec praesente domino, quod suos quisque servos in tali re facere **voluisset**.

5

5.4 Write down an example of:

5.4.1 An ablative of description (1)

5.4.2 A present passive infinitive (1)

5.4.3 A dative after a compound verb (1)

5.4.4 A gerundive (attraction) of purpose (1)

5.5 State and explain the mood of:

5.5.1 viderent (line 2) (2)

5.5.2 est (line 4) (2)

5.5.3 voluisset (line 5) (2)

[20]

QUESTION 6 HISTORIOGRAPHY

Read the passages below, which, if you answered Section A: Question 2, you would have translated, and answer the questions that follow each passage.

placuit primum venenum. sed inter epulas principis si daretur, referri ad casum non poterat tali iam Britannici exitio; et ministros temptare arduum videbatur mulieris usu scelerum adversus insidias intentae; atque ipsa praesumendo remedia munierat corpus. ferrum et caedes quonam modo occultaretur, nemo reperiebat; et ne quis illi tanto facinori delectus iussa sperneret metuebat. obtulit ingenium Anicetus libertus, classi 5 apud Misenum praefectus et pueritiae Neronis educator ac **mutuis odiis** Agrippinae invisus.

- 6.1 From lines 1–3, write down an example of:
- 6.1.1 An impersonal verb (1)
 - 6.1.2 A present passive infinitive (1)
 - 6.1.3 An ablative of instrument (1)
 - 6.1.4 A gerund (1)
- 6.2 6.2.1 Write down an example of a conditional clause. (1)
- 6.2.2 State the mood of the verb in the *protasis* (conditional clause) and the mood of the verb in the *apodosis* (main clause). (2)
- 6.3 6.3.1 Write down an example of a fear clause. (1)
- 6.3.2 Write down the verb which introduces the fear clause and underline the verb in the subjunctive within the fear clause. (1)
- 6.4 Why is the phrase 'mutuis odiis' (line 6) in the ablative case? (1)

Anicetus villam statione circumdat refractaque **ianua** obvios servorum abripit, donec ad fores cubiculi **veniret**; **cui** pauci adstabant, ceteris terrore **inrumpentium** exterritis. cubiculo modicum lumen inerat et **ancillarum** una, magis ac magis anxia Agrippina, quod nemo a filio ac ne Agerinus quidem: aliam **fore** laetae rei faciem; nunc solitudinem ac repentinos strepitus et extremi mali indicia. abeunte dehinc ancilla, 'tu quoque me 5 deseris?' prolocuta respicit Anicetum trierarcho Herculeio et Obarito **centurione** classiaro comitatum

- 6.5 State and explain the tense of 'veniret' (line 2). (2)
- 6.6 Explain the use of the form 'cui' (line 2). (2)
- 6.7 State the tense and mood of 'fore' (line 4). (2)
- 6.8 Explain why these words are in the genitive case:
- 6.8.1 inrumpentium (line 2) (1)
- 6.8.2 ancillarum (line 3) (1)
- 6.9 Explain why these words are in the ablative case:
- 6.9.1 ianua (line 1) (1)
- 6.9.2 centurione (line 6) (1)
- [20]**

vis et Tarquinius reges animamque superbam
 ultoris Bruti, fascisque videre receptos?
 consulis imperium hic primus saevasque securis
 accipiet, natosque pater nova bella moventis
 ad poenam pulchra pro libertate vocabit, 5
 infelix, utcumque ferent ea facta minores:
 vincet amor **patriae laudumque** immensa cupido.

- 7.4 There are two verbs that are irregular in this passage. Write them down. (2)
- 7.5 There are two verbs in lines 4–5 that are in the future tense.
- 7.5.1 Write them down. (2)
- 7.5.2 Explain why, despite being in the same tense, the endings of the two verbs are different. (1)
- 7.6 In line 5 there are two prepositions. Write them down and state the case of the noun that each governs. (2)
- 7.7 7.7.1 Explain why 'patriae' and 'laudum' are in the genitive case. (1)
- 7.7.2 Give two reasons why, despite being in the same case, they do not have the same ending. (2)
- [20]**

QUESTION 8 **ELEGIAC AND LYRIC**

Read the passages below, which, if you answered Section B: Question 4, you would have translated, and answer the questions that follow each passage.

Te flagrantis atrox hora **Caniculae**
nescit tangere, tu frigus amabile
fessis **vomere tauris**
praebes et pecori vago.
Fies nobilium tu quoque fontium
me dicente cavis impositam ilicem
saxis, unde loquaces
lymphae desiliunt tuae.

- | | | |
|-------|---|-----|
| 8.1 | State and explain the case of: | |
| 8.1.1 | Caniculae (line 1) | (2) |
| 8.1.2 | tauris (line 3) | (2) |
| 8.1.3 | vomere (line 3) | (2) |
| 8.1.4 | me (line 6) | (2) |
| 8.2 | State the tense and voice of 'fies' (line 5). | (2) |

Nam **modo** vos animo, dulces, reminiscor, amici,
nunc mihi cum cara coniuge nata subit,
aque domo rursus pulchrae loca vertor ad urbis
cunctaque mens oculis pervidet illa suis.

- | | | |
|-------|---|-----|
| 8.3 | Write down an example from these lines of: | |
| 8.3.1 | A deponent verb | (1) |
| 8.3.2 | A noun in the vocative case | (1) |
| 8.3.3 | A verb in the passive voice | (1) |
| 8.3.4 | Ablative of instrument | (1) |
| 8.4 | In the extract, find a synonym for 'modo' (line 1). | (1) |

Prima salutantes atque altera conterit hora,
exercet raucos tertia causidicos,
in quintam varios extendit Roma labores,
sexta **quies** lassus, septima finis erit,
sufficit in nonam nitidis octava palaestris, 5
imperat extractos frangere nona toros:

- 8.5 Why are all the ordinal numbers in the above lines feminine? (1)
- 8.6 State and account for the case of 'quies' (line 4). (2)
- 8.7 In line 6, an indirect command has been constructed using the verb 'impero' followed by the infinitive 'frangere'. What tense and mood would the equivalent of 'frangere' have been in prose after 'ut'? (2)
- [20]**

QUESTION 9 SENTENCES FOR TRANSLATION INTO LATIN

ANSWER THIS QUESTION ONLY IF YOU HAVE NOT ANSWERED ANY TWO OF QUESTION 5, 6, 7, OR 8.

Translate the following sentences into Latin.

- 9.1 While the guard was sleeping, the captives fled. (5)
- 9.2 Although she is very sad, she will visit the temple. (5)
- 9.3 As soon as I said this, I realised that I had made a mistake. (7)
- 9.4 Surely you did not enter that town yesterday? (5)
- 9.5 The messenger said that he had not seen the camp of the enemy before. (9)
- 9.6 The enemy are threatening that they will attack our town tomorrow. (9)
- [40]**

40 marks

Total: 200 marks