



NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION
NOVEMBER 2015

LATIN SECOND ADDITIONAL LANGUAGE: PAPER II

Time: 1½ hours

100 marks

PLEASE READ THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY

1. This question paper consists of 3 pages.
 2. Answer both questions on the paper.
 3. Read the questions carefully.
 4. Number your answers exactly as the questions are numbered.
 5. Write your translation on alternate lines.
 6. It is in your own interest to write legibly and to present your work neatly.
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Translate the LATIN portions of both of the following passages into English.

Please write on ALTERNATE LINES.

QUESTION 1

Are wealth and power really a blessing?

Envious of King Dionysus' wealth and power, Damocles claims that the king is therefore surely blessed with happiness. Dionysus offers Damocles the chance to experience his life of 'blessedness' by inviting him to an elaborate feast. At the feast Damocles discovers that the life of the rich and powerful encompasses intrinsic perils which can threaten the enjoyment of its blessings.

Nam cum quidam Damocles in sermone narraret Dionysii copias, opes et potestatem negaretque umquam **beatiorem** quemque fuisse, 'visne igitur', inquit rex, 'o Damocle, quoniam te haec vita delectat, ipse eam **degustare** et fortunam bonam **experiri** meam?' cum se ille maxime cupere dixisset, poni iussit hominem in aureo lecto instructo pulcherrimo **linteo**, multosque **abacos** ornavit argento auroque. tum ad mensam pueros **delectos** iussit stare eumque diligenter curare. aderant flores, incendebantur **odores**, mensae pondere cibi **exquisitissimi** opprimebantur. fortunatus sibi Damocles fieri videbatur. sed super lectum gladium e **filo tenuissimo aptum** demitti iussit, ut **immineret** illius **beati cervici**. denique oravit Dionysum ut abire liceret, quod iam **beatus** nollet esse.

[Cicero, *Tusculanae Disputationes*, V.21 (adapted)]

beatus, beata, beatum	blessed
degusto, degustare, degustavi, degustatum (1)	to taste
experior, experiri, expertus sum (4)	to experience
lintheum, linthei (n)	linen
abacus, abaci (m)	sideboard
deligo, deligere, delegi, delectum	to choose
odor, odoris (m)	aroma, perfume
exquisitus, exquisita, exquisitum	exquisite, excellent
filum, fili (m)	thread
tenuis, tenue	thin
aptus, apta, aptum	fitted
immineo, imminere + Dative (2)	to hang down over
cervix, cervicis (f)	neck

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QUESTION 2**The Death of Pompey**

Caesar describes how Pompey sought refuge in Egypt from the king of Egypt. After his ambassadors had negotiated his asylum, the king's friends, fearing Pompey's power, reneged on their agreement: while openly summoning him to meet the king, they secretly arranged and carried out his murder.

Pompeius igitur ad regem legatos misit qui rogarent ut in urbem **Alexandriae** reciperetur. sed legati qui ab eo missi erant, confecto **legationis** officio, palam cum militibus regis colloqui coeperunt eosque hortari, ut suum officium **Pompeio** praestarent, atque ne eius fortunam **despicerent**. tum his cognitis rebus amici regis, sive timore ducti sunt ne **Pompeius Alexandriam Aegyptumque** occuparet, sive **despecta** est eius fortuna, **liberaliter** responderunt his, qui erant ab eo missi, eisque ut ad regem venirent imperaverunt; **clam** autem **Achillam**, praefectum regis, hominem summae audaciae, et **L. Septimium, tribunum** militum, ad interficiendum Pompeium miserunt. Pompeius ipse, ab his **liberaliter** appellatus, navem parvam conscendit sed ibi ab Achilla et Septimio interficitur.

[Caesar, *Bellum Civile III*, 103-104 (adapted)]

Pompeius, Pompeii (2, m.)	Pompey
Alexandria, Alexandriae (1, f.)	Alexandria
legatio, legationis (3, f.)	delegation
despicio, despiciere, despexi despectum (3)	to look down upon, despise
Aegyptus, Aegypti (2, m.)	Egypt
liberaliter	generously
clam	secretly
Achilla, Achillae (1, m.)	Achillas
L. Septimius, Septimii (2, m.)	Lucius Septimius
tribunus, tribuni (2, m.)	tribune

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Total: 100 marks