NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION
NOVEMBER 2024

LATIN SECOND ADDITIONAL LANGUAGE: PAPER I

Time: 3 hours 200 marks

PLEASE READ THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY

1. This question paper consists of 14 pages and an Answer Sheet of 2 pages (i–ii). Please check that your question paper is complete.

2. Please ensure that you fill in your examination number accurately, both on your Answer Book and on your Answer Sheet.

3. Read the questions carefully.

4. The paper has three sections:

   - Section A (Prose)
   - Section B (Poetry)
   - Section C (Language)

5. In Section A and Section B, answer all the questions. In Section C, answer Question 5 **OR** Question 6.

6. Number your answers exactly as the questions are numbered.

7. Scansion: answers must be completed on the Answer Sheet provided according to the instructions.

8. **Please ensure that you hand in the scansion Answer Sheet together with your Answer Book.**

9. It is in your own interest to write legibly and to present your work neatly.

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SECTION A PROSE: SET TEXTS

QUESTION 1 CICERO – IN VERREM

Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow.

quem ad modum hoc accepturas nationes exteras, quem ad modum huius tui facti famam in regna aliorum atque in ultimas terras perventuram putasti, cum audirent a praetore populi Romani in provincia violatum regem, spoliatum hospitem, eiectum socium populi Romani atque amicum?

nomen vestrum populique Romani odio atque acerbitati scitote nationibus exteris, iudices, futurum, si istius haec tanta iniuria impunita discesserit. sic omnes arbitrabuntur, praesertim cum haec fama de nostrorum hominum avaritia et cupiditate percrebruerit, non istius solius hoc esse facinus, sed eorum etiam, qui approbarint.

[Source: Cicero *In Verrem iv,* 68]

1.1 Translate the entire extract above, from "quem ad modum" (line 1) to "approbarint" (line 9).

Write your translation on alternate lines. (20)

1.2 To what event is Cicero referring by his use of the word "hoc" in line 1? (2)

1.3 (a) To whom exactly is Cicero directing the question in lines 1–4 of this extract ("quem ad modum … amicum")? (1)

(b) Give a reason for your answer in Question 1.3 (a) based on Cicero's diction in these lines. (1)

(c) Lines 5–9 of this extract ("nomen … approbarint") are directed to the "iudices". From what class of Roman society were the "iudices" drawn? (1)

(d) Identify and describe one action, taken by the defence-counsel, which was intended to undermine the success of Cicero's prosecution. (2)

1.4 "cum audirent a praetore populi Romani in provincia violatum regem, spoliatum hospitem, eiectum socium populi Romani atque amicum?" (lines 2–4)

(a) Explain how Cicero uses the "tricolon crescens"* in the underlined words to reinforce his argument. (5)

(b) Explain why the words "a praetore populi Romani" (line 3) and "in provincia" (line 3) would have added to the strength of his argument. (2)

**tricolon crescens:* the use of three phrases, increasing in magnitude and intensity.

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1.5 In a later speech, Cicero referred bitterly to "the wanton and outrageous conduct" of certain governors. This suggests that the defendant in this case was not the only Roman extorting money from Rome's provinces.

(a) Name any two of the provinces governed by Rome in Cicero's time. (2)

(b) In your own words, briefly outline the logical steps in the argument which Cicero uses in this extract. DO NOT simply re-translate the text. (4)

[40]

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QUESTION 2 LIVY – HANNIBAL

Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow.

cum sic aliquot spectatis paribus adfectos dimisisset, contione inde advocata ita apud eos locutus fertur. "si, quem animum in alienae sortis exemplo paulo ante habuistis, eundem mox in aestimanda fortuna vestra habueritis, vicimus, milites; neque enim spectaculum modo illud sed quaedam veluti imago vestrae condicionis erat. ac nescio an maiora vincula maioresque necessitates vobis quam captivis vestris fortuna circumdederit. dextra laevaque duo maria claudunt nullum ne ad fugium quidem navem habentes; circa Padus amnis, maior [Padus] ac violentior Rhodano, ab tergo Alpes urgent, vix integris vobis ac vigentibus transitae."

[Source: Livy Book 21.43]

2.1 Translate the entire extract above, from "cum sic" (line 1) to "transitae" (line 9).

Write your translation on alternate lines. (20)

2.2 Where and when during Hannibal's invasion of Italy does Livy describe him making this speech? (2)

2.3 (a) To what event do the words "aliquot spectatis paribus" (line 1) refer? (2)

(b) For what positive outcome might Hannibal have been hoping by setting up the event you identified in Question 2.3 (a)?

In your answer, you should consider Hannibal's strategic purpose, as well as his intention concerning the mental and physical condition of his soldiers. (3)

(c) What would have been the mood of the Carthaginian soldiers after this event? (1)

2.4 (i) "circa Padus amnis, maior [Padus] ac violentior Rhodano", (lines 7–8)

(ii) "ab tergo Alpes urgent, vix integris vobis ac vigentibus transitae." (lines 8–9)

In the last three lines of this extract, Hannibal is portrayed as reminding his soldiers of the physical difficulties they have already overcome to get to Italy.

Explain the references made in each of the two underlined sections, ie (i) and (ii) of the sentence above. (5)

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2.5 In Hannibal's speech, he underlines several difficulties which, according to him, put his own soldiers on an equal footing with their captives, if not making them even worse off.

(a) Where had these prisoners been captured, and why? (3)

(b) Do you believe that this speech would make Hannibal's soldiers more or less confident and determined to win? Give reasons for your answer. (4)

[40]

80 marks

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SECTION B POETRY: SET TEXTS

QUESTION 3

Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow.

ille fugit fugiensque, "manus complexibus aufer;	27
ante" ait "emoriar, quam sit tibi copia nostri."	
rettulit illa nihil nisi "sit tibi copia nostri."	
spreta latet silvis pudibundaque frondibus ora	30
protegit et solis ex illo vivit in antris;	
sed tamen haeret amor crescitque dolore repulsae:	
attenuant vigiles corpus miserabile curae,	
adducitque cutem macies, et in aera sucus	
corporis omnis abit; vox tantum atque ossa supersunt:	35
vox manet: ossa ferunt lapidis traxisse figuram.	

[Source: *Ovid Narcissus and Echo*]

3.1 Translate the entire extract above, from "ille fugit" (line 27) to "traxisse figuram" (line 36).

Write your translation on alternate lines. (15)

3.2 (a) Which character is speaking in the first two lines of this extract (lines 27–28)? (1)

(b) Select any word or phrase which the character you named in Question 3.2 (a) uses in lines 27–28, and state what it shows about his/her character. (2)

3.3 (a) To which character does the description in lines 29–36 ("rettulit illa … traxisse figuram") apply? (1)

(b) The words "sit tibi copia nostri" in line 29, although they repeat exactly the last four words in line 28, have a different sense because they are no longer part of the clause "ante … quam sit … nostri".

Explain the difference as clearly as you can, showing how you derived an understanding of the <u>meaning</u> of each phrase. (4)

(c) Explain briefly what has caused the speaker in line 29 to repeat only the words "sit tibi copia nostri" in reply. (2)

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3.4 From lines 29–36, choose TWO examples of Ovid's diction which reveal his attitude to the character he is describing. State the name of the character to whom the words refer, and the attitude which is revealed by the example you chose. (6)

3.5 Scan lines 28 and 29 ("ante" ait … "sit tibi copia nostri.") on the Answer Sheet provided, marking elisions and quantities, and showing the metrical feet and the main caesura in each line.

Please remember to place the completed Answer Sheet inside the front cover of your Answer Book. (5)

3.6 In the entirety of this extract ("ille fugit, ... traxisse figuram"), Ovid makes clever use of repetition. Select any TWO instances of repetition.

Write each one down and say why it is effective. (4)
[40]

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QUESTION 4

Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow.

namque ut conspectu in medio turbatus, inermis,	67
constitit atque oculis Phrygia agmina circumspexit:	
"heu, quae me tellus" inquit "quae me aequora possunt	
accipere? aut quid iam misero mihi denique restat,	70
cui neque apud Danaos usquam locus, et super ipsi	
Dardanidae infensi poenas cum sanguine poscunt?"	
quo gemitu conversi animi compressus et omnis	
impetus. hortamur fari quo sanguine cretus,	
quidve ferat; memoret quae sit fiducia capto.	75

[Source: Vergil *Aeneid ii,* 67–75]

4.1 Translate the entire extract above, from "namque ut" (line 67) to "fiducia capto" (line 75).

Write your translation on alternate lines. (15)

4.2 Scan lines 69 and 70 ("heu, quae … denique restat.") on the Answer Sheet provided, marking elisions and quantities, and showing the metrical feet and the main caesura in each line.

Please remember to place the completed Answer Sheet inside the front cover of your Answer Book. (5)

4.3 Explain how the rhythm of line 69 ("heu, quae … possunt"), which you scanned in Question 4.2, makes its tone and meaning clearer. (2)

4.4 (a) Name the speaker of lines 69–72 ("heu, quae … poscunt"). (1)

(b) With what mission has this person come to Troy? (3)

(c) Why would it be correct to say that the response of the Trojans to this person is ironic? (3)

4.5 (a) To whom does the subject of the verb "hortamur" (line 74) refer? (1)

(b) To what audience is this narrative being related? (1)

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4.6 In lines 69–72 ("heu, quae … poscunt"), and in Vergil's description of his behaviour and appearance, the reader sees the character from the point of view of the Trojans who observe him.

(a) Select and write down any THREE words or phrases which show the attitude of the Trojans, and therefore the reader, to the character. (3)

(b) Next to each word or phrase you have chosen, state what attitude it reveals. (3)

(c) Bearing in mind what Roman readers would have known about the character who speaks in lines 69–72, why do you think Vergil was not more critical of the Trojans' response to this person? (3)

[40]

80 marks

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SECTION C LANGUAGE

EITHER:

Question 5: Questions based on the language in the texts you have translated in Questions 1–4.

OR

Question 6: Translation of sentences from English to Latin.

QUESTION 5 PROSE TEXTS

Read the passages below that you translated in Questions 1 and 2. Then answer the LANGUAGE questions that follow each one.

quem ad modum hoc accepturas nationes exteras, quem ad modum huius tui facti famam in regna aliorum atque in ultimas terras perventuram putasti, cum audirent a praetore populi Romani in provincia violatum regem, spoliatum hospitem, eiectum socium populi Romani atque amicum?
nomen vestrum populique Romani odio atque acerbitati scitote nationibus exteris, iudices, futurum, si istius haec tanta iniuria impunita discesserit. sic omnes arbitrabuntur, praesertim cum haec fama de nostrorum hominum avaritia et cupiditate percrebruerit, non istius solius hoc esse facinus, sed eorum etiam, qui approbarint.

[Source: Cicero *In Verrem iv* 68]

5.1 State and explain the mood of each of the following verbs:

(a) accepturas (esse) (line 1) (2)

(b) audirent (line 3) (2)

(c) discesserit (line 6) (2)

5.2 State and explain the case of each of the following words:

(a) nationes (line 1) (2)

(b) populi (line 4) (2)

(c) facinus (line 8) (2)

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cum sic aliquot spectatis paribus adfectos dimisisset, contione inde advocata ita apud eos locutus fertur. "si, quem animum in alienae sortis exemplo paulo ante habuistis, eundem mox in aestimanda fortuna vestra habueritis, vicimus, milites; neque enim spectaculum modo illud sed quaedam veluti imago vestrae condicionis erat. ac nescio an maiora vincula maioresque necessitates vobis quam captivis vestris fortuna circumdederit. dextra laevaque duo maria claudunt nullum ne ad fugium quidem navem habentes; circa Padus amnis, maior [Padus] ac violentior Rhodano, ab tergo Alpes urgent, vix integris vobis ac vigentibus transitae."

[Source: Livy Book 21.43]

5.3 Explain why the ablative case is used in each of the following:

(a) paribus (line 1) (1)

(b) contione (line 1) (1)

(c) paulo (line 2) (1)

(d) dextra (line 6) (1)

(e) Rhodano (line 8) (1)

5.4 State and explain the case of each of the following words:

(a) captivis (line 6) (2)

(b) navem (line 7) (2)

5.5 Name the part of speech of aestimanda (line 3). (1)

5.6 State and explain the mood of circumdederit (line 6). (2)

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POETRY TEXTS

ille fugit fugiensque, "manus complexibus aufer;
ante" ait "emoriar, quam sit tibi copia nostri."
rettulit illa nihil nisi "sit tibi copia nostri."
spreta latet silvis pudibundaque frondibus ora
protegit et solis ex illo vivit in antris;
sed tamen haeret amor crescitque dolore repulsae:
attenuant vigiles corpus miserabile curae,
adducitque cutem macies, et in aera sucus
corporis omnis abit; vox tantum atque ossa supersunt:
vox manet: ossa ferunt lapidis traxisse figuram.

[Source: Ovid *Narcissus and Echo*]

5.7 Explain why the ablative case is used in each of the following:

(a) complexibus (line 27) (1)

(b) silvis (line 30) (1)

(c) dolore (line 32) (1)

5.8 State and explain the case of each of the following words:

(a) tibi (line 29) (2)

(b) corpus (line 33) (2)

5.9 Name the part of speech of the word fugiens (line 27). (1)

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namque ut conspectu in medio turbatus, inermis,
constitit atque oculis Phrygia agmina circumspexit:
"heu, quae me tellus" inquit "quae me aequora possunt
accipere? aut quid iam misero mihi denique restat,
cui neque apud Danaos usquam locus, et super ipsi
Dardanidae infensi poenas cum sanguine poscunt?"
quo gemitu conversi animi compressus et omnis
impetus. hortamur fari quo sanguine cretus,
quidve ferat; memoret quae sit fiducia capto.

[Source: Vergil *Aeneid ii,* 67–75]

5.10 State and explain the mood of each of the following verbs:

(a) accipere (line 70) (2)

(b) ferat (line 75) (2)

5.11 State and account for the case of the following words:

(a) sanguine (line 72) (2)

(b) capto (line 75) (2)

[40]

OR

QUESTION 6 SENTENCES FOR TRANSLATION INTO LATIN

ANSWER THIS QUESTION ONLY IF YOU HAVE NOT ANSWERED QUESTION 5.

Translate the following sentences into Latin. Pay attention to correct word-order and accidence.

6.1 These tasks of yours are so difficult that no-one we know is able to complete them. (10)

6.2 Why does the farmer command his sons to work in the fields along with the slaves? (6)

6.3 They had informed him at midnight that the enemy were fleeing from the city. (5)

6.4 For many years the citizens gave their money to that evil tyrant so that he would not harm their children. (10)

6.5 His father is said to be much richer than the king of Syria. (9)
[40]

40 marks

Total: 200 marks

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