



NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION
NOVEMBER 2023

LATIN SECOND ADDITIONAL LANGUAGE: PAPER I

Time: 3 hours

200 marks

PLEASE READ THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY

1. This question paper consists of 12 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.

rex primo nihil metuere, nihil suspicari; dies unus, alter, plures; non referri. tum mittit, si videatur, ut reddat. iubet iste posterius ad se reverti. mirum illi videri; mittit iterum; non redditur. ipse hominem appellat, rogat, ut reddat. os hominis insignemque impudentiam cognoscite. quod sciret, quod ex ipso rege audisset in Capitolio esse ponendum, quod Iovi Optimo Maximo, quod populo Romano servari videret, id sibi ut donaret, rogare et vehementissime petere coepit. cum ille se et religione Iovis Capitolini et hominum existimatione impediri diceret, quod multae nationes testes essent illius operis ac muneris, iste homini minari acerrime coepit.

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[Source: Cicero *In Verrem* iv, 66]

- 1.1 Translate the entire extract above, from "rex primo" (line 1) to "coepit" (line 9). Write your translation on every second line. (20)
- 1.2 Explain briefly and clearly to what / whom each of the following words refers:
 - (a) "rex" (line 1) (1)
 - (b) "iste" (line 2) (1)
 - (c) "homini" (line 8) (1)
- 1.3 "rex primo nihil metuere, nihil suspicari; dies unus, alter, plures; non referri. tum mittit, si videatur, ut reddat." (lines 1–2)
 - (a) What do the phrases and clauses underlined above reveal about the character of the man who is referred to as "rex"? Your answer should show that you understand the significance of the events leading up to those related in the extract in Question 1. (3)
 - (b) What was the actual reason for the delay described in the two sentences ("rex ... reddat") in lines 1–2? (2)
- 1.4 "quod sciret, quod ex ipso rege audisset in Capitolio esse ponendum, quod Iovi Optimo Maximo, quod populo Romano servari videret, id sibi ut donaret, rogare et vehementissime petere coepit." (lines 4–6)
 - (a) Explain how Cicero uses the "tricolon crescens*" in the underlined words in this sentence to good effect. (4)
 - (b) Identify three personal qualities that this sentence in its entirety reveals about Verres. (3)

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

- 1.5 (a) To what audience is Cicero's speech being addressed? (1)
- (b) Describe in detail the effect that the repeated references to Jupiter Optimus Maximus would have had on this audience. (4)
- [40]**

QUESTION 2 LIVY – HANNIBAL

Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow.

haec apud Romanos consul. Hannibal rebus prius quam verbis adhortandos milites ratus, circumdato ad spectaculum exercitu captivos montanos vinctos in medio statuit armisque Gallicis ante pedes eorum proiectis interrogare interpretem iussit, equis, si vinculis levaretur armaque et equum victor acciperet, decertare ferro vellet. cum ad unum omnes ferrum pugnamque poscerent et deiecta in id sors esset, se quisque eum optabat quem fortuna in id certamen legeret, et, ut cuiusque sors exciderat, alacer, inter gratulantes gaudio exultans, cum sui moris tripudiis arma raptim capiebat.

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[Source: Livy Book 21.42]

- 2.1 Translate the entire extract above, from "haec" (line 1) to "capiebat" (line 8). Write your translation on every second line. (20)
- 2.2 (a) To whom exactly does the phrase "captivos montanos" refer? (3)
- (b) To whom does the adjective "omnes" (line 5) refer? (1)
- (c) What does Livy's use of the phrase "ad unum omnes" (line 5) suggest about the attitude of the "captivos montanos" to Hannibal's proposal? (1)
- (d) From the text, identify and write down another word or phrase that supports your answer to Question 2.2 (c). Give a reason for your choice. (2)
- 2.3 This part of Livy's narrative starts with a very brief reference to the Roman consul's speech.
- (a) What was the full name of the Roman consul at this time? (2)
- (b) Hannibal has been described by historians as a master strategist, not just in battle, but in managing his army.
- Explain how the actions described in this extract affected the unity and morale of his own soldiers, and why this would have been important. (5)

- (c) In the earlier speech that you studied, the Roman consul focused on the need for the Roman soldiers to protect their homes, families, and Rome itself from the invading forces. The consul ended his speech with the words,

"qualis nostra vis virtusque fuerit, talem deinde fortunam illius urbis ac Romani imperii fore".

By comparing the final words of the consul's speech ("qualis ... fore") in bold above) with Livy's description in the text, "*Hannibal rebus prius quam verbis adhortandos milites ratus*" (lines 1–2), examine what the two sentences reveal about the differences between the two leaders. (4)

- 2.4 From what you have read about the campaign of Hannibal in Italy, with which of the two sides in this conflict did you sympathise, and why? (2)

[40]

80 marks

SECTION B POETRY SET TEXTS**QUESTION 3**

Read the text below and answer the questions that follow.

Quintia formosa est multis; mihi candida, longa,
recta est. haec ego sic singula confiteor.
totum illud "formosa" nego: nam nulla venustas,
nulla in tam magno est corpore mica salis.
Lesbia formosa est, quae cum pulcherrima tota est,
tum omnibus una omnis surripuit Veneres.

5

[Source: Catullus, Carmen 86]

- 3.1 Translate the whole poem above. Write your translation on every second line. (15)
- 3.2 Scan lines 1 and 2 ("Quintia ... confiteor") on the Answer Sheet provided, marking elisions and quantities, and showing the metrical feet and the main caesura in each line. (5)

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

- 3.3 It is well known that Catullus' relationship with "Lesbia" was not always harmonious.

In this poem, Catullus compares the person he calls "Lesbia" with another woman.

- (a) What was Lesbia's real name, and why did he not simply write poems using it? (3)
- (b) What does his comparison between the two women in Poem 86 show about the current state of his relationship with "Lesbia"? Support your answer by referring to the text. (3)
- (c) Using this poem as a guide, name three physical attributes that would, in Ancient Rome, have been ideals of female beauty. (3)
- (d) Would a poem such as this one be deemed acceptable in the modern world? Give clear logical reasons for your answer, supporting your argument with reference to the poem. (3)

- 3.4 How does Catullus use word order to emphasise his meaning in ...
- (a) line 1? (2)
- (b) line 6? (2)
- 3.5 What effect does Catullus achieve by his use of repetition in lines 3 and 4? (3)
- 3.6 In lines 1 and 5, the phrase "formosa est" is used to describe both Quintia and Lesbia. With the addition of a single word, Catullus suggests that Quintia's beauty is not perfect.
- Which word is this? (1)
- [40]**

QUESTION 4

Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow.

<p>hic puer, et studio venandi lassus et aestu, procubuit faciemque loci fontemque secutus; dumque sitim sedare cupit, sitis altera crevit, dumque bibit, visae correptus imagine formae, spem sine corpore amat, corpus putat esse, quod umbra est. astupet ipse sibi vultuque immotus eodem haeret, ut e Pario formatum marmore signum.</p>	<p>40</p> <p>45</p>
<p>spectat humi positus geminum, sua lumina, sidus, et dignos Baccho, dignos et Appolline crines, impubesque genas et eburnea colla decusque oris et in niveo mixtum candore ruborem, cunctaque miratur, quibus mirabilis ipse.</p>	<p>50</p>

[Source: Ovid: *Metamorphoses* – *Narcissus and Echo* lines 39–50]

- 4.1 Translate from "hic puer" to "signum" (lines 39 to 45) highlighted in **bold**. Write your translation on every second line. (15)
- 4.2 (a) To whom does the word "puer" (line 1) refer? (1)
- (b) With the phrases "visae correptus imagine formae" (line 42), "ut e Pario formatum marmore signum" (line 45), and "eburnea colla" (line 48), Ovid seems to be referencing the same social perceptions of beauty as Catullus did in his Poem 86 (Question 3).
- Does the "puer" of line 1 fulfil all of Catullus' requirements for being truly beautiful? Support your answer by referring to both poems. (5)

- 4.3 (a) What events bring about an end to the relationship of the "puer" with the creature that he loves? (3)
- (b) With reference to the whole story told in the section of Ovid's Metamorphoses that you have read, do you think the "puer" deserves the reader's sympathy, or not? Give clear reasons for your answer, and support your argument with reference to the entire text that you have read. (3)
- 4.4 Scan lines 42 and 43 ("dumque bibit" ... "umbra est") on the Answer Sheet provided, marking elisions and quantities, and showing the metrical feet and the main caesura in each line. (5)

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

4.5	<p>Text A</p> <p>Quintia formosa est multis; mihi candida, longa, recta est. haec ego sic singula confiteor. totum illud "formosa" nego: <u>nam nulla venustas, nulla in tam magno est corpore mica salis.</u></p> <p>(lines 1-4: Catullus Poem 86)</p>	<p>Text B</p> <p>spectat humi positus geminum, sua lumina, sidus, et dignos Baccho, dignos et Appolline crines, <u>impubesque genas et eburnea colla decusque oris et in niveo mixtum candore ruborem, cunctaque miratur, quibus mirabilis ipse.</u></p> <p>(lines 46-50: Ovid Metamorphoses)</p>
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Consider the lines of poetry in Texts A and B above, taken from the two extracts in Questions 3 and 4.

- (a) What does the diction and tone in these lines reveal about each poet's attitude to the character he is describing? Consider Texts A and B **separately**, supporting your answers by quoting at least one word or phrase from each text. (6)
- (b) What does the tone adopted by each poet reveal about the poet himself? (2)

[40]

80 marks

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, which you translated in Questions 1 and 2. Then answer the LANGUAGE questions that follow.

rex primo nihil metuere, nihil suspicari; dies unus, alter, plures; non referri. tum mittit, si videatur, ut reddat. iubet iste posterius ad se reverti. mirum illi videri; mittit iterum; non redditur. ipse hominem appellat, rogat, ut reddat. os hominis insignemque impudentiam cognoscite. quod sciret, quod ex ipso rege audisset in Capitolio esse ponendum, quod Iovi Optimo Maximo, quod populo Romano servari videret, id sibi ut donaret, rogare et vehementissime petere coepit. cum ille se et religione Iovis Capitolini et hominum existimationem impediri diceret, quod multae nationes testes essent illius operis ac muneris, iste homini minari acerrime coepit.

5

[Source: Cicero *In Verrem* iv, 66]

5.1 State and explain the mood of the following verbs:

- (a) reddat (line 2) (2)
- (b) cognoscite (line 4) (2)
- (c) sciret (line 4) (2)
- (d) diceret (line 7) (2)

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

- (a) religione (line 7) (2)
- (b) operis (line 8) (2)

5.3 Name the part of speech of "ponendum" (line 5). (1)

5.4 Explain why the infinitive mood is used in "minari" (line 8). (1)

haec apud Romanos consul. Hannibal rebus prius quam verbis adhortandos milites ratus, circumdato ad spectaculum exercitu captivos montanos vinctos in medio statuit armisque Gallicis ante pedes eorum proiectis interrogare interpretem iussit, ecquis, si vinculis levaretur armaque et equum victor acciperet, decertare ferro vellet. cum ad unum omnes ferrum pugnamque poscerent et deiecta in id sors esset, se quisque eum optabat quem fortuna in id certamen legeret, et, ut cuiusque sors exciderat, alacer, inter gratulantes gaudio exsultans, cum sui moris tripudiis arma raptim capiebat.

5

[Source: Livy Book 21.42]

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

- (a) verbis (line 1) (1)
- (b) exercitu (line 2) (1)
- (c) vinculis (line 4) (1)
- (d) gaudio (line 7) (1)

5.6 State and explain the mood of "acciperet" (line 5). (2)

POETRY TEXTS

Read the passage below, which you translated in Question 3. Then answer the LANGUAGE questions that follow.

Quintia formosa est multis; mihi candida, longa,
recta est. haec ego sic singula confiteor.
totum illud "formosa" nego: nam nulla venustas,
nulla in tam magno est corpore mica salis.
Lesbia formosa est, quae cum pulcherrima tota est,
tum omnibus una omnis surripuit Veneres.

5

[Source: Catullus, Carmen 86]

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

(a) omnibus (line 6) (2)

(b) omnis (line 6) (2)

5.8 What is the more commonly used word for "tam magno" (line 4)? Write the word in the correct case, number, and gender. (2)

5.9 From the extract above, identify and write down an example of each of the following:

(a) a personal pronoun (1)

(b) a superlative adjective (1)

(c) a relative pronoun (1)

Read the passage below, which you translated in Question 4. Then answer the LANGUAGE questions that follow.

hic puer, et studio venandi lassus et aestu,
procubuit faciemque loci fontemque secutus;
dumque sitim sedare cupit, sitis altera crevit,
dumque bibit, visae correptus imagine formae,
spem sine corpore amat, corpus putat esse, quod umbra est.
astupet ipse sibi vultuque immotus eodem
haeret, ut e Pario formatum marmore signum.

5

[Source: Ovid: *Metamorphoses* – *Narcissus and Echo* lines 39–45]

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

- (a) loci (line 2) (2)
- (b) sitis (line 3) (2)
- (c) umbra (line 5) (2)

5.11 Explain why the verbs "cupit" and "bibit" (lines 3 and 4) are in the present tense. (1)

5.12 What part of speech is "venandi" (line 1)? (1)

5.13 From the extract above, identify and write down an example of each of the following:

- (a) a reflexive pronoun (1)
- (b) an emphatic or intensive adjective (1)
- (c) a past participle (1)

[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 If you have as much wisdom as you have money, you are indeed fortunate. (7)
- 6.2 It is said that Tarquinius Superbus was worse than any other king. (7)
- 6.3 Do you know why he has been given a new farm? (7)
- 6.4 Some men hid themselves in the middle of the forest so that they might not
be seen by the Roman soldiers. (10)
- 6.5 This task is difficult, but it must be undertaken by all who wish to proceed. (9)
- [40]**

40 marks**Total: 200 marks**