



NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION  
NOVEMBER 2016

**LATIN SECOND ADDITIONAL LANGUAGE PAPER I**

Time: 3 hours

200 marks

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**PLEASE READ THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY**

1. This question paper consists of 18 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. In **Section C** the options are clearly set out on page 13. **Do not attempt to answer questions on set work that you have not studied.**
  4. Read the questions carefully.
  5. Number your answers exactly as the questions are numbered.
  6. Scansion: answers must be written on the Answer Sheet according to the 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 that you have studied.

**QUESTION 1 RHETORIC**

Read the passages below and answer the questions that follow.

quodsi duodecim tabulae nocturnum furem quoquo modo, diurnum autem, si se telo defenderet, interfici impune voluerunt, quis est, qui, quoquo modo quis interfectus sit, puniendum putet, cum videat aliquando gladium nobis ad hominem occidendum ab ipsis porrigi legibus? **atqui, si tempus est ullum iure hominis necandi, quae multa sunt, certe illud est non modo iustum, verum etiam necessarium, cum vi vis illata defenditur. pudicitiam cum eriperet militi tribunus militaris in exercitu C. Mari, propinquus eius imperatoris, interfectus ab eo est, cui vim afferebat. facere enim probus adulescens periculose quam perpeti turpiter maluit. atque hunc ille summus vir scelere solutum periculo liberavit.** 5

[Source: Cicero, *Pro Milone*, III.9–IV.9]

- 1.1 In the section preceding this one, Cicero cites incidents, some from history and one from literature to show that killing a man can be justified. Describe two of these incidents and explain how they support his argument. (4)
- 1.2 What were the "duodecim tabulae" to which Cicero refers in line 1 and why would they have held weight in Cicero's defence of Milo? (2)
- 1.3 Translate from "atqui" to "liberavit" (lines 4–9), highlighted in **bold**, writing your translation on alternate lines. (20)
- 1.4 Cicero refers to Gaius Marius in line 6. Briefly describe his role in Republican Rome and explain Cicero's purpose in referring to him in his argument. (3)
- 1.5 "pudicitiam ... liberavit" (lines 6–9):
- With reference to his choice of words in these lines and their order, show how Cicero highlights the innocence of the man who acted in self-defence.
- You should give at least two examples and explain how they are effective. (5)

**haec, sicuti exposui, ita gesta sunt, iudices; insidiator superatus est, vi victa vis vel potius oppressa virtute audacia est.** nihil dico, quid res publica consecuta sit, nihil, quid vos, nihil, quid omnes boni; nihil sane id prosit Miloni, qui hoc fato natus est, ut ne se quidem servare potuerit, quin una rem publicam vosque servaret. si id iure fieri non potuit, nihil habeo, quod defendam. **sin hoc et ratio doctis et necessitas barbaris et mos gentibus et feris etiam beluis natura ipsa praescipsit, ut omnem semper vim, quacumque ope possent, a corpore, a capite, a vita sua propulsarent, non potestis hoc facinus improbum iudicare, quin simul iudicetis omnibus, qui in latrones inciderint, aut illorum telis aut vestris sententiis esse pereundum.**

[Source: Cicero, *Pro Milone*, XI. 30]

- 1.6 Translate from "haec" to "est" (lines 1–2), highlighted in **bold**, writing your translation on alternate lines. (5)
- 1.7 To whom is Cicero referring with the word "insidiator" (line 1)? Why does he use this term to describe him? (2)
- 1.8 "*vi victa vis vel potius oppressa virtute audacia est*" (lines 1–2):
- 1.8.1 Briefly describe the facts Cicero presented in the sections preceding this to argue that "vi victa vis" and "oppressa virtute audacia est". (3)
- 1.8.2 What is unusual about the position of the words in these lines and what effect does Cicero produce by placing them in this way? (2)
- 1.9 From "nihil" to "boni" (lines 2–3), name two groups of people Cicero says have benefited from Milo's action. (2)
- 1.10 Translate from "sin" to "pereundum" (lines 5–9), highlighted in **bold**. (15)
- 1.11 From "sin" to "praescipsit" (lines 5–6), Cicero uses four pairs of nouns with one word in the nominative case and one in the dative.
- 1.11.1 Write down these four Latin pairs. (1)
- 1.11.2 With reference to the meaning of each pair, suggest why he sequences the pairs in the way he does. (2)
- 1.12 In both this section and the first printed above, Cicero repeatedly uses two words, or roots of words, which are central to his argument. Write these down and explain why they are so important to his case. (3)
- 1.13 "*ut omnem ... esse pereundum*" (lines 6–9):
- Explain how Cicero positions words in these lines to claim the moral high ground emphatically for his argument. You should make at least three observations and explain how they support his case. (5)

1.14 "*Cicero's strongest argument in defending Milo is that it is just to kill a man if acting in self-defence*".

To what extent is this true of the passages printed above and other passages of the *Pro Milone* you have read? You should make at least three points to support your argument that refer to the text of the *Pro Milone*.

(6)  
[80]

**QUESTION 2 HISTORIOGRAPHY**

Read the passages below and answer the questions that follow.

at Neroni nuntios patrati facinoris opperienti adfertur evasisse ictu levi sauciam et hactenus adito discrimine, ne auctor dubitaretur. **tum pavore exanimis et iam iamque adfore obtestans vindictae properam, sive servitia armaret vel militem accenderet, sive ad senatum et populum pervaderet, naufragium et vulnus et interfectos amicos obiciendo: quod contra subsidium sibi, nisi quid Burrus et Seneca? expurgens** 5 **quos statim acciverat, incertum an et ante ignaros.** igitur longum utriusque silentium, ne inriti dissuaderent, an eo descensum credebant, ut, nisi praeveniretur Agrippina, pereundum Neroni esset. post Seneca hactenus promptius, ut respiceret Burrum ac sciscitaretur, an militi imperanda caedes esset. ille praetorianos toti Caesarum domui obstrictos memoresque Germanici nihil adversus progeniem eius atrox ausuros respondit: 10 **perpetraret Anicetus promissa. qui nihil cunctatus poscit summam sceleris. ad eam vocem Nero illo sibi die dari imperium auctoremque tanti muneris libertum profitetur: iret prope duceretque promptissimos ad iussa.**

[Source: Tacitus, *Annals* XIV.7]

- 2.1 To what is Tacitus referring in line 1 with the words, "patrati facinoris"? Give details. (2)
- 2.2 Translate from "tum" to "ignaros" (lines 2–6), highlighted in **bold**, writing your translation on alternate lines. (12)
- 2.3 Show how, through his choice and placement of words in lines 2–5 ("tum ... Seneca"), Tacitus conveys Nero's panic. You should make at least three observations and explain how each one is effective. (6)
- 2.4 2.4.1 Describe the role Seneca and Burrus played in Nero's life up to this point. (2)
- 2.4.2 Explain why they may have been unaware of his plot. (1)
- 2.4.3 Give two possible reasons for their "longum silentium" (line 6) after hearing Nero's account of that night. (2)
- 2.5 2.5.1 In lines 9–11, what problems did Burrus foresee in asking the military to attack Agrippina? (2)
- 2.5.2 What solution does he suggest? (1)
- 2.6 Translate from "qui" to "iussa" (lines 11–13), highlighted in **bold**. (8)
- 2.7 "*qui nihil cunctatus poscit summam sceleris*" (line 11):
- 2.7.1 Summarise in your own words Anicetus' character from these lines. (2)
- 2.7.2 Explain how Tacitus draws attention to this by the structure and sound of the sentence. (2)

**adiciebat crimina longius repetita, quod consortium imperii iuraturasque in feminae verba praetorias cohortes idemque dedecus senatus et populi speravisset, ac postquam frustra habita sit, infensa militi patribusque et plebi dissuasisset donativum et congiarium periculaque viris inlustribus struxisset.** quanto suo labore perpetratum, ne inrumperet curiam, ne gentibus externis responsa daret! temporum quoque Claudianorum obliqua insectatione cuncta eius dominationis flagitia in matrem transtulit, publica fortuna extinctam referens. namque et naufragium narrabat: quod fortuitum fuisse, quis adeo hebes inveniretur, ut crederet? **aut a muliere naufraga missum cum telo unum, qui cohortes et classes imperatoris perfringeret?** ergo non iam Nero, cuius immanitas omnium questus anteibat, sed Seneca adverso rumore erat, quod oratione tali confessionem scripsisset.

[Source: Tacitus, *Annals* XIV.11]

- 2.8 Explain to whom Nero is writing in this passage and his motive for doing so. (2)
- 2.9 Translate from "adiciebat" to "struxisset" (lines 1–4), highlighted in **bold**, writing your translation on alternate lines. (11)
- 2.10 Explain how Nero's words are carefully chosen and placed to vilify his mother in the lines you have translated. You should find three examples and explain how they are effective. (6)
- 2.11 "temporum ... transtulit" (lines 5–7):
- Was it reasonable for Nero to implicate Agrippina in all the crimes of Claudius' reign? Justify your answer. (2)
- 2.12 Translate from "aut" to "scripsisset" (lines 8–11), highlighted in **bold**, writing your translation on alternate lines. (9)
- 2.13 How does Tacitus make it clear that he does not believe Nero's account of what has happened in lines 8–9 ("aut ... perfringeret")? You should cite at least two claims and show how Tacitus draws attention to their dubious foundations. (4)
- 2.14 "*Nero was an evil tyrant but he ultimately succeeded through the collusion of social climbers and the paralysis of his political advisers.*"
- To what extent do you think this is a fair summary of Nero's career? You should refer to the sections of *Annals* XIV printed in this examination paper and refer to other sections you have read to support your answer. (6)

[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.

at pater Anchises penitus convelle virenti  
 inclusas animas superumque ad lumen ituras 680  
 lustrabat studio recolens, omnemque suorum  
 forte recensebat numerum, carosque nepotes  
 fataque fortunasque virum moresque manusque.  
**isque ubi tendentem adversum per gramina vidit**  
**Aenean, alacris palmas utrasque tetendit,** 685  
**effusaeque genis lacrimae et vox excidit ore:**  
**"venisti tandem, tuaque exspectata parenti**  
**vicit iter durum pietas? datur ora tueri,**  
**nate, tua et notas audire et reddere voces?**  
**sic equidem ducebam animo rebarque futurum** 690  
**tempora dinumerans, nec me mea cura fefellit.**  
 quas ego te terras et quanta per aequora vectum  
 accipio! quantis iactatum, nate, periclis!  
 quam metui ne quid Libyae tibi regna nocerent!"

[Source: Virgil, *Aeneid*, VI: 679–694]

- 3.1 State next to which river Anchises is standing in the underworld. (1)
- 3.2 Describe what Anchises is watching in lines 680–681. (2)
- 3.3 List what Anchises is thinking about in lines 681–683. (3)
- 3.4 Translate lines 684–691 ("isque ... fefellit"), highlighted in **bold**, writing your translation on alternate lines. (16)
- 3.5 Scan lines 684–685 ("isque ... tetendit") 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)
- 3.6 Show how Virgil chooses words and sequences them in lines 684–686 ("isque ... ore") to describe the intensity of emotions experienced by Anchises in his reunion with Aeneas. You should choose at least three examples and explain their effect. (6)
- 3.7 "*vicit iter durum pietas*" (line 688):  
 Explain how the Romans expected a person who had "pietas" to behave. (2)

- 3.8 In lines 692–693 ("quas ... periclis") Anchises expresses relief that Aeneas has come through various trials. What are the three things from which he says Aeneas has emerged safely? (3)
- 3.9 "*quam metui ne quid Libyae tibi regna nocerent!*" (line 694):  
What was the "peril" Aeneas encountered in Libya, which could have harmed him? (2)

quantos ille virum magnam Mauortis ad urbem  
campus aget gemitus! vel quae, Tiberine, videbis  
funera, cum tumulum praeterlabere recentem!  
nec puer Iliaca quisquam de gente Latinos 875  
in tantum spe tollet avos, nec Romula quondam  
ullo se tantum tellus iactabit alumno.  
heu pietas, heu prisca fides invictaque bello  
dextera! **non illi se quisquam impune tulisset**  
**obvius armato, seu cum pedes iret in hostem** 880  
**seu spumantis equi foderet calcaribus armos.**  
**heu, miserande puer, si qua fata aspera rumpas,**  
**tu Marcellus eris. manibus date lilia plenis**  
**purpureos spargam flores animamque nepotis**  
**his saltem accumulem donis, et fungar inani** 885  
**munere.**

[Source: *Virgil, Aeneid, VI: 872–886*]

- 3.10 3.10.1 To what geographical landmark in Rome is Virgil referring in lines 872–874? (1)
- 3.10.2 What is the most noticeably repeated consonant sound used by Virgil in these lines? Explain its effect. (2)
- 3.11 3.11.1 In lines 875–877, Virgil uses at least four words that refer to the family or tribe and its members. Write these down and translate them. (2)
- 3.11.2 Virgil also uses three words to refer to different ethnic strands of the Roman empire. Write these down and translate them. (2)
- 3.11.3 Suggest Virgil's intended effect when referring to a number of different family relationships and Marcellus' ethnic roots in these lines. (2)
- 3.12 Translate from "non" to "munere" (lines 879–886), highlighted in **bold**, writing your translation on alternate lines. (14)

- 3.13 Write out and scan lines 880–881 ("obvius ... armos"), 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)
- 3.14 "*The story of the Roman empire is a paradox of glory and grief.*"
- 3.14.1 How are these twin themes of glory and grief conveyed through the passages printed in this examination paper? You should write at least three points, paying close attention to the text. (6)
- 3.14.2 To what extent are these themes repeated continuously throughout Aeneas' journey through the underworld in the prescribed text? (6)
- [80]**

**QUESTION 4 ELEGIAC AND LYRIC**

Read the poem below and answer the questions that follow.

**Aspice curvatos pomorum pondere ramos,  
 Ut sua, quod peperit, vix ferat arbor onus;  
 Aspice labentes iucundo murmure rivos;  
 Aspice tondentes fertile gramen oves.  
 Ecce, petunt rupes praeruptaque saxa capellae:           5  
 Iam referent haedis ubera plena suis;  
 Pastor inaequali modulatur harundine carmen,  
 Nec desunt comites, sedula turba, canes;  
 Parte sonant alia silvae mugitibus altae,  
 Et queritur vitulum mater abesse suum.           10**

Poma dat autumnus: formosa est messibus aestas:  
 Ver praebet flores: igne levatur hiems.  
 Temporibus certis maturam rusticus uvam  
 Deligit, et nudo sub pede musta fluunt;

[Source: Ovid, *Remedia Amoris*: 175–84; 187–190]

- 4.1 Translate lines 1–10 ("Aspice ... suum"), highlighted in **bold**, writing your translation on alternate lines. (20)
- 4.2 For whom is the "*Remedia Amoris*" intended? (1)
- 4.3 4.3.1 From lines 1–4, pick out two nouns and two adjectives that explicitly refer to the pleasantness and abundance of the country. (2)
- 4.3.2 With reference to the two adjectives, explain how their placement draws added attention to the theme of pleasant abundance. (2)
- 4.4 Scan lines 7–10 ("Pastor ... suum"), 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.** (10)
- 4.5 In lines 11 and 12 of this extract from Ovid's poem, he refers to the cycle of the seasons, each as the subject in a clause of its own.
- 4.5.1 What is unusual about the way Ovid has sequenced the seasons? (1)
- 4.5.2 By carefully examining the four clauses that make up the couplet, comment on how Ovid achieves variety by means of word placement, sound effects, the rhythm of the lines or types of finite verbs. Select just two examples of Ovid's variety. (2)

4.6 From line 10 ("et ... suum"), give one example of repeated sounds used by Ovid and explain how they reflect the line's meaning. (2)

4.7 From lines 11–14 ("poma ... fluunt"):

4.7.1 Summarise Ovid's depiction of the life of the "rusticus" (line 13) **in your own words**. (2)

4.7.2 From what you know of Ovid from other poems you have read, do you think that Ovid intends this description of country life as desirable? (2)

4.8 "*Ovid's tableau of a country scene is written with his tongue firmly in his cheek.*"

What evidence is there in the above poem to indicate that Ovid's celebration of the country is not entirely sincere? You should write at least three points, paying attention to Ovid's words and style. (6)

Ille mi par esse deo videtur,  
 ille, si fas est, superare divos,  
**qui sedens adversus identidem te  
 spectat et audit**

**dulce ridentem, misero quod omnis** 5  
**eripit sensus mihi:** nam simul te,  
 Lesbia, aspexi, nihil est super mi  
 \* \* \* \* \*

**lingua sed torpet, tenuis sub artus**  
**flamma demanat, sonitu suo** 10  
**tintinant aures, gemina teguntur**  
**lumina nocte.**

otium, Catulle, tibi molestum est:  
 otio exsultas nimiumque gestis:  
 otium et reges prius et beatas 15  
 perdidit urbes.

[Source: Catullus, Poem LI]

4.9 In line 2, Catullus inserts the clause "si fas est". Highlight the difference in meaning between lines 1 and 2, which requires him to make this statement in line 2, but not in line 1. (3)

4.10 Translate lines 3–6 ("qui ... mihi") and lines 9–12 ("lingua ... nocte"), highlighted in **bold**, writing your translation on alternate lines. (10)

- 4.11 Show how, in lines 3 to 6 ("qui ... mihi"), Catullus highlights the difference between himself and Lesbia and her friend through his choice and order of words. You should write at least two points. (4)
- 4.12 Some commentators have suggested that the line "vocis in ore" should be inserted at line 8, meaning, "(there is no) voice left in my mouth".
- While paying attention to the meaning of the surrounding lines, explain why this line could fit in Catullus' poem. (2)
- 4.13 In lines 9–12, show how Catullus uses his physical symptoms as a metaphor for his emotional contortions. You should write at least two points and support them with reference to the text. (4)
- 4.14 Paraphrase Catullus' argument from lines 13–16 **in your own words**. (2)
- 4.15 To what extent do you think Ovid's tour of the countryside would have cured Catullus' lovesickness? You should answer with reference to the two poems printed in this examination paper. (5)

**[80]**

<b>80 marks</b>
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**SECTION C**

**YOU SHOULD ANSWER TWO QUESTIONS FROM QUESTIONS 5 TO 8 (GRAMMATICAL AND SYNTACTICAL USAGE) OR JUST 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. Then answer the questions that follow each passage.**

atqui, si tempus est ullum iure **hominis necandi**, quae multa sunt, certe illud est non modo iustum, verum etiam necessarium, cum vi vis illata defenditur. pudicitiam cum eriperet militi tribunus militaris in exercitu C. Mari, propinquus eius imperatoris, interfectus ab eo est, cui vim afferebat. facere enim probus adolescens periculose quam perpeti turpiter maluit. atque hunc ille summus vir scelere solutum periculo liberavit. 5

- 5.1 Write down a sentence containing a conditional clause from this passage. State and explain the mood of the verbs in the conditional clause and main clause. (3)
- 5.2 Write down an example of a relative clause in this passage. Underline the relative pronoun and then state which noun or pronoun it is qualifying in the main clause (the "antecedent"). (3)
- 5.3 Comment on the construction of "hominis necandi" (line 1). (2)

haec, sicuti **exposui**, ita **gesta sunt**, iudices; insidiator superatus est, **vi** victa **vis** vel potius oppressa virtute audacia est. sin hoc et ratio doctis et necessitas **barbaris** et mos gentibus et feris etiam beluis natura ipsa praescipsit, ut omnem semper **vim**, quacumque ope possent, a corpore, a capite, a vita sua **propulsarent**, non potestis hoc facinus improbum iudicare, quin simul **iudicetis** omnibus, qui in latrones inciderint, aut illorum 5 telis aut vestris sententiis **esse pereundum**.

- 5.4 State and explain the mood of the following verbs:
- 5.4.1 exposui (line 1) (2)
- 5.4.2 propulsarent (line 4) (2)
- 5.4.3 iudicetis (line 5) (2)
- 5.5 State and explain the case of the following nouns:
- 5.5.1 vi (line 1) (2)
- 5.5.2 barbaris (line 2) (2)
- 5.6 Comment on the construction of "esse pereundum" (line 6). (2)

**[20]**

**QUESTION 6 HISTORIOGRAPHY**

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

tum **pavore** exanimis et iam iamque **adfore** obtestans vindictae **properam**, sive servitia **armaret** vel militem **accenderet**, sive ad senatum et populum **pervaderet**, naufragium et vulnus et interfectos amicos **obiciendo**: quod contra subsidium **sibi**, nisi quid Burrus et Seneca? expurgens quos statim acciverat, incertum an et ante ignaros.

6.1 State and explain the case of:

6.1.1 pavore (line 1) (2)

6.1.2 properam (line 1) (2)

6.1.3 sibi (line 3) (2)

6.2 State and explain the mood of "armaret", "accenderet" and "pervaderet" (line 2). (2)

6.3 Write down an alternative form Tacitus could have used for "adfore" (line 1). (2)

qui nihil cunctatus poscit summam sceleris. ad eam vocem Nero illo sibi die dari imperium auctoremque tanti muneris libertum profitetur: **iret** propere duceretque promptissimos ad iussa. adiciebat crimina longius repetita, quod consortium imperii iuraturasque in feminae verba praetorias cohortes idemque dedecus senatus et populi speravisset, ac postquam frustra **habita sit**, infensa militi patribusque et plebi dissuasisset donativum et congiarium 5 periculaque viris inlustribus struxisset.

6.4 State and explain the mood of "iret" (line 2). (2)

6.5 State and explain the mood of "habita sit" (line 5) (2)

aut a muliere naufraga missum cum telo unum, qui cohortes et classes imperatoris perfringeret? ergo non iam Nero, cuius immanitas omnium questus anteibat, sed Seneca adverso rumore erat, quod oratione tali confessionem scripsisset.

6.6 6.6.1 Write down one of the relative clauses in the section above. (1)

6.6.2 Write down the noun that it qualifies (the "antecedent" of the relative clause you cited in Question 6.6.1). (1)

6.6.3 State the number and case of the relative pronoun you cited above in Question 6.6.1. (2)

6.6.4 State and explain the mood of the verb in the relative clause introduced by the pronoun you cited. (2)

**[20]**



non illi se quisquam impune tulisset  
obvius armato, seu cum pedes iret in hostem  
seu spumantis equi foderet calcaribus armos.  
heu, miserande **puer**, si qua fata aspera **rumpas**,  
tu Marcellus eris. manibus **date** lilia plenis  
purpureos **spargam** flores animamque nepotis  
his saltem accumulem donis, et fungar inani  
**munere.**

5

7.3 State and explain the mood of the following verbs:

7.3.1 rumpas (line 4) (2)

7.3.2 date (line 5) (2)

7.3.3 spargam (line 6) (2)

7.4 State and explain the case of the following nouns:

7.4.1 puer (line 4) (2)

7.4.2 munere (line 8) (2)

**[20]**

**QUESTION 8      ELEGIAC AND LYRIC**

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

**Aspice** curvatos pomorum **pondere** ramos,  
 Ut sua, quod **peperit**, vix **ferat** arbor onus;  
 Aspice labentes iucundo murmure rivos;  
 Aspice tondentes fertile **gramen** oves.  
 Ecce, petunt rupes praeuptaque saxa capellae:      5  
 Iam referent haedis ubera plena suis;  
 Pastor inaequali modulatur harundine carmen,  
 Nec desunt comites, sedula **turba**, canes;  
 Parte sonant alia silvae mugitibus altae,  
 Et queritur vitulum mater **abesse** suum.      10

8.1 State and explain the mood of the following verbs:

8.1.1 aspice (line 1) (2)

8.1.2 peperit (line 2) (2)

8.1.3 ferat (line 2) (2)

8.1.4 abesse (line 10) (2)

8.2 State and explain the case of the following nouns:

8.2.1 pondere (line 1) (2)

8.2.2 gramen (line 4) (2)

8.2.3 turba (line 8) (2)

qui sedens adversus identidem **te**  
spectat et audit

dulce ridentem, misero quod omnis  
eripit sensus **mihi**:

lingua sed torpet, tenuis sub artus           5  
flamma demanat, **sonitu suo**pte  
tintinant aures gemina, teguntur  
lumina nocte.

8.3 State and explain the case of:

- 8.3.1 te (line 1) (2)
- 8.3.2 mihi (line 4) (2)
- 8.3.3 sonitu suo (line 6) (2)
- [20]

## QUESTION 9 SENTENCES FOR TRANSLATION INTO LATIN

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

**Translate the following sentences into Latin.**

- 9.1 The king sent a messenger in order to warn the soldiers. (7)
- 9.2 When the old man read his wife's letter, he was happier. (8)
- 9.3 The citizens were waiting in the forum until the emperor arrived. (8)
- 9.4 While the sun was rising, we saw ships approaching the port. (8)
- 9.5 The girls said that they had read all the books that I had given them. (9)
- [40]

<b>40 marks</b>
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**Total: 200 marks**