

**GAUTENG DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION  
GAUTENGSE DEPARTEMENT VAN ONDERWYS**

**SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION  
SENIORSERTIFIKAAT-EKSAMEN**

**POSSIBLE ANSWERS FOR /**

**MOONTLIKE ANTWOORDE VIR :**

**LATIN HG (First Paper)**

**LATYN HG (Eerste Vraestel)**

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**INSTRUCTIONS:**

- Answer ALL the sections: A, B, C and D.

**INSTRUKSIES:**

- Beantwoord AL die afdelings: A, B, C en D.

**SECTION A / SECTION A**  
**PRESCRIBED WORKS / VOORGESKREWE WERKE**

**QUESTION 1 / VRAAG 1**

***The wooden horse is taken into the city.***  
***Die houtperd word die stad binnegelei.***

dividimus muros et moenia pandimus urbis. (2)	1
accingunt omnes operi pedibusque rotarum subiciunt lapsus, et stuppea vincula collo intendunt (5) scandit fatalis machina muros feta armis. (3) pueri circum innuptaeque puellae	5
sacra canunt funemque manu contingere gaudent: (3) illa subit mediaque minans inlabitur urbi. (3) o patria, o divum domus Ilium et incluta bello moenia Dardanium! (3) quater ipso in limine portae substitit atque utero sonitum quater arma dedere; (3)	10
instamus tamen immemores caecique furore et monstrum infelix sacrata sistimus arce. (3)	

**[25]**

Ons breek die mure oop en lê die versterkings (vesting) van die stad bloot. Almal omgord (maak gereed) hulle vir die taak en onder die pote bring (plaas) hulle wiele om (die perd) te laat rol, aan en hulle span vlastoue om sy nek: die noodlottige tuig, dragtig / swanger aan wapens / gewapende manne verhef hom oor ons mure (bestyg ons mure)./klim op oor Rondom sing die seuns en ongehude meisies heilige (gewyde) himnes en verheug hulle om die tou met (hulle) (die) hand aan te raak. Nader kom dit en dreigend gly dit die middestad binne. O vaderland! O Troje (Ilium), huis (tuiste) van die gode! O Trojaanse vestingmure, beroemd deur (in) oorlog! Vier maal het dit op die (einste) drumpel (self) van die poort vasgesteek en vier maal het die wapens in die buik 'n gekletter gegee (laat hoor) / klank gegee / gekletter. Tog beur ons voort sonder om na te dink en blind van waansin maak ons die onheilbringende monster staan in die gewyde vesting.

We break the walls open and reveal the fortifications of the city. Everybody prepares to work and they put rollers for smooth running under the feet (of the horse) and they tie/fax hempen ropes around its neck. The doomed engine, pregnant with armed/arms men, mounts our walls. Boys and unwedded girls sing sacred hymns around it and they rejoice to touch the rope with their hands. It approaches and menacingly it glides into the centre of the city. O fatherland! O Troy, the house (home) of the gods! O Trojan fortifications, famous through/in war/warfare! Four times it halted on the threshold itself of the gate and four times the weapons in the stomach made / gave a noise; we, however, press ahead, witless and blind with madness and we station the malignant monster in our sacred citadel.

## QUESTION 2 / VRAAG 2

***A gladiator's feeling towards the games.  
'n Gladiator se gevoel teenoor die spele.***

iam dies erat, iamque ad spectaculum supplicii nostri populus 1  
convenerat, iam ostentata per harenam periturorum corpora  
mortis suae pompam duxerant. (7) sedebat sanguine nostro  
favorabilis dominus. (2) cum non fortunam quisquam nosse,  
non natales, non patrem poterat, una tamen faceret apud 5  
quosdam me miserabilem, quod videbar inique comparatus. (7)  
certa enim harenae destinabar victima, nemo munerario vilius  
steterat. (3) fremebant ubique omnia apparatu mortis: hic ferrum  
acuebat, ille accendebat ignibus laminas, hinc virgae, inde  
flagella adferebantur. (5) homines piratas putares. (1) sonabant 10  
clangore ferali tubae, inlatisque Libitinae toris ducebatur  
funus ante mortem. (3) ubique vulnera, gemitus, cruor; totum  
in oculis periculum. (2)

[30]

Die dag het reeds aangebreek en alreeds het die volk opgetrek na die skouspel van ons kastyding. Reeds het die tentooggestelde liggame van diegene wat op die punt was om te sterf, die optog van hulle eie dood deur die arena gelei. Die aanbieder het (daar) gesit, begerig-om-guns-te-wen met ons bloed. Aangesien niemand my rykdom, herkoms en vader kon geken het nie, sou een faktor my weliswaar by sommige mense bejammerenswaardig maak, nl. Die feit dat dit gelyk het of ek ongelyk opgeweeg het (teen die ander). Ek was immers bestem as 'n seker slagoffer van die arena; niemand het die agent goedkoper te staan gekom nie. Van oral oor het alles weergalm met die werktuie van die dood; hierdie een het sy swaard skerp gemaak, daardie een het staalplate met vlamme verhit, hiervandaan is rottangs en daarvandaan swepe nadergebring. Jy sou dink dat die mense seerowers is. Die trompette het weerklink met 'n geskalk van die dood en nadat die doodsbare ingebring is, is die lykstoet voor ons dood ingelei. Oraloor woude, gekreun en bloed; die ganse gevaarlike opset (was) voor my oë.

The day was now there and the populace had already gathered for the spectacle of our punishment and already the bodies of exhibited over the sand, had led the ceremonial procession of their own death. Although no one was able to have any knowledge of my fortune, or my birth, or my father, one thing nevertheless among certain people made me worthy of pity, the fact that I seemed unfairly matched. For I was being fixed to the sand as a certain victim for sacrifice: no one had cost the exhibitor less. Everywhere everything was resounding with instruments of death: one was sharpening his sword, another was heating an iron plate with flames, from one place rods (for flogging) were produced, from another whips. You would think the men were pirates. Trumpets were sounding with a funereal noise and with the stretchers for the dead being brought in the funeral procession before death was conducted. Everywhere there were wounds, groans, blood; before my eyes (there was) complete danger.

## QUESTION 3 / VRAAG 3

***Catullus pays tribute to his brother.  
Catullus bring hulde aan sy broer.***

multas per gentes et multa per aequora vectus advenio has miseras, frater, ad inferias, (4)	1
ut te postremo donarem munere mortis et mutam nequiquam alloquerer cinerem. (4)	5
quandoquidem fortuna mihi tete abstulit ipsum, heu miser indigne frater adempte mihi, (4)	10
nunc tamen interea haec, prisco quae more parentum tradita sunt tristi munere ad inferias, (4)	
accipe fraterno multum manantia fletu, atque in perpetuum, frater, ave atque vale. (4)	[20]

Deur baie lande en oor / deur baie seë het ek gereis (en) ek kom (hier aan) vir hierdie miserabele laaste dode-offer, my broer, sodat ek jou laaste geskenk van die dood kan gee (letterlik: dat ek jou met die laaste geskenk van die dood kan begiftig) en sodat ek tevergeefs met jou stom as kan praat. Aangesien die noodlot jou self weggegryp het van my, o miserabele (arme) broer, (wat) onverdiend weggeneem (is) van my, aanvaar nou tog intussen hierdie (dinge), wat volgens die ou gebruik van (ons) ouers oorgedra is as 'n hartseer eerbewys / geskenk vir (met die oog op) 'n begrafnis / laaste offers, terwyl hulle swaar drup (vloei) met broederlike tranes; vir ewig totsiens en vaarwel, broer.

Through many countries and across many seas I have travelled and I now arrive for these miserable (sad) last offerings, brother, to bestow / present you with (this) last gift of death and to talk to (your) silent ashes in vain. Since fortune has borne (snatched) you yourself away from me, oh poor brother, snatched (taken) unfairly away from me, accept now, however, in the meantime, these (things) which have been handed down according to the old custom of (our) parents, as a sad gift for a funeral / sacrifice, dripping heavily with brotherly tears and for eternity/evermore brother, hail and farewell.

***Promises to a lover do not last.  
Beloftes van 'n minnaar is van verbygaande aard.***

nulli se dicit mulier mea nubere malle quam mihi, non si se Iuppiter ipse petat. (2)	1
dicit: sed mulier cupido quod dicit amanti, in vento et rapida scribere oportet aqua. (3)	[5]

My vrou/meisie sê dat sy verkies om met niemand anders te trou as met my nie, nie (eers) as Jupiter self haar sou vra nie. Sy sê (dit). Maar wat 'n vrou aan 'n liefdevolle (gretige) minnaar sê behoort op die wind en die vinnige water geskryf te word.

My woman says that she wishes / prefers / chooses to marry nobody else than me, not even if Jupiter himself would ask her. She says (that). But what a woman says to an eager / passionate lover ought to be written in the wind and rapid water (swiftly flowing).

## QUESTION 4 / VRAAG 4

**The characteristics of an excellent commander.**

**Die karaktereienskappe van 'n uitmuntende aanvoerder.**

**missus Hannibal in Hispaniam primo statim adventu omnem exercitum in se convertit; (2) Hamilcarem iuvenem redditum sibi veteres milites credere; eundem vigorem in voltu vimque in oculis, habitum oris lineamentaque intueri. (4) dein brevi effecit, ut pater in se minimum momentum ad favorem conciliandum esset. (3) numquam ingenium idem ad res diversissimas, parendum atque imperandum, habilius fuit. (3) itaque haud facile discerneres, utrum imperatori an exercitui carior esset; (3) neque Hasdrubal alium quemquam praeficere malle, ubi quid fortiter ac strenue agendum esset, neque milites alio duce plus confidere aut audere. (5)**

**[20]**

Hannibal het, nadat hy na Spanje gestuur is, onmiddellik met sy eerste aankoms die hele leër na homself gedraai (aan sy kant gekry/se guns gewen); die veteraansoldate het geglo dat 'n jong Hamilcar aan hulle teruggegee is; hulle het dieselfde jeugdigheid/energie/forsheid op sy gesig, krag (vurigheid) in sy oë, dieselfde uitdrukking van sy mond/gesigsuitdrukking en (dieselfde) gelaatstrekke gesien. Vervolgens, het hy binne 'n kort rukkie dit bewerkstellig dat sy vader in hom (die ooreenkoms met sy vader) die minste beweegrede was vir die verkryging van guns. Nooit was dieselfde karakter meer aanpasbaar/beter ingestel vir die mees uiteenlopende aangeleenthede nl. om te gehoorsaam en om aan te voer nie. Derhalwe sou jy nie maklik kon bepaal of hy meer geliefd/populêr was by die aanvoerder of die leër nie; en ook het Hasdrubal nie verkies om iemand anders in beheer te stel waar iets dapper en uitdagends/flinks gedoen moes word nie en ook het die soldate nie enige leier meer vertrou of vir/onder enige ander leier meer gewaag nie.

Hannibal, having been sent to Spain, on his first arrival immediately won over the whole army to himself; the veteran soldiers believed that a youthful Hamilcar had been given back to them; they saw the same vigour in his face and strength of character in his eyes, the same expression of the mouth and the same features. Then, within a short time, his accomplishments were such that his resemblance to his father was (presented) the least influence for winning favour. Never was the same character more adaptable to the most opposite ends, obeying and commanding. Therefore you could not easily tell whether he was dearer to his general or to the army; nor did Hasdrubal prefer to put any other man in command, when anything had to be done bravely and energetically; and under no leader did the soldiers show more confidence and daring.

**TOTAL FOR SECTION A: 100  
TOTAAL VIR AFDELING A: 100**

## SECTION C/AFDELING C

**6.1 Vergil / Vergilius**

- 6.1.1 He was the leader of the Rutulians / Hy was die leier van die Rutuliërs. (1)
- 6.1.2 He was the brave son of Aeneas' friend, Evander / Hy was die dapper seun van Aeneas se vriend, Evander. (1)
- 6.1.3 The Trojans were fighting to establish themselves in their new country and they were constantly under attack from hostile tribes / Die Trojane het geveg om hulle in hul nuwe land te vestig en hulle was gedurig onder aanval van 'n vyandige stam. (2)
- 6.1.4 (a) Iron, bronze and the skin of a bull / Yster, brons en die vel van 'n bul. (1)  
 (b) No, he was killed/Nee, hy het gesterf. (2)
- 6.1.5 Pallas. (1)
- 6.1.6 It is referring to the pain caused by this weapon which feels "hot" / Dit verwys na die pyn wat deur hierdie wapen veroorsaak is wat "warm" voel. (1)
- 6.1.7 He was dying and his blood and his spirit were flowing through this wound / Hy was besig om te sterf en sy bloed en sy siel was besig om deur hierdie wond uit te vloei. Gee krediet as kandidaat sê "Romeine het geglo dat jou siel uitloop saam met jou bloed ..." (1)
- 6.1.8 He killed several of the enemy as sacrifices for Pallas' funeral / Hy het verskeie van die vyand gedood as offerandes vir Pallas se begrafnis. Hy het uiteindelik vir Turnus gedood. (1)
- 6.1.9 Iuno intervened and saved him from battle / Iuno het tussenbeide getree en het hom uit die geveg gelok. U sal moontlik moet aanvaar as kandidaat sê: Aen. het hom doodgemaak" ... selfs byvoeging van "in hierdie geval" binne die vraag sluit nie so 'n antwoord uit nie. (1)  
 [12]

## 6.2 Seneca.

- 6.2.1 (a) The midday games consisted of fights between condemned convicts / Die middagspele het bestaan uit gevegte tussen veroordeelde gevangenes. (1)
- (b) The morning was mainly devoted to wild beast hunts and the afternoon to gladiatorial fights / Die oggendspele het hoofsaaklik bestaan uit jagtogte op wilde diere en die middag uit die gladiatore vertonings. (2)
- (c) Suetonius condemned these. According to him the people cursed Pompey, because they were so upset by the pitiful cries of the wounded elephants. Accept others e.g. Cicero's story about the same games – he was bored by it / not impressed / Suetonius het dit veroordeel. Volgens hom het die mense Pompeius tydens een van hierdie aanbiedings gevloek, omdat hulle so ontstel was oor die jammerlike geskreeu van die gewonde olifante. (1)
- 6.2.2 (a) To sit at some show, to hang around / Om by die een of ander spele te sit. (1)
- (b) According to him, he returns home from a show, more cruel and more uncivilized / Volgens hom keer hy meer wreed en meer onmenslik terug van die spele. (1)
- 6.2.3 The combatants had no protection, no helmets or shields – as that only delayed death / Die deelnemers het geen beskerming gehad nie, geen helms en geen skilde nie, aangesien die beskerming slegs die dood vertraag het. (1)
- 6.2.4 (a) He is begin sarcastic here, for he implies the fact that someone is a murderer, does not mean that he should / must be killed in the arena by means of fighting / Hierdie sin is sarkasies, want hy impliseer dat die feit dat iemand 'n moordenaar is, beteken nie dat hy in die arena vermoor kan word nie. (2)
- (b) Yes / no + candidate's justification / Ja / nee + kandidaat se motivering. (2)
- 6.2.5 To soak up all the blood, so that the next people fighting would not slip and fall / Om al die bloed op te suig sodat die volgende vegters nie sou gly en val nie. (1)
- 6.2.6 Candidate's view / Kandidaat se mening. (2)

[14]

### 6.3 *Catullus*

- 6.3.1 nugas (line 9) (1)
- 6.3.2 diminutives/verkleining: libellum  
 expletive/kragwoord: Iuppiter  
 juxtaposition of adjectives not linked by conjunctions/  
 die naasmekaarstelling van byvoeglike naamwoorde  
 sonder voegwoorde: lepidum novum periphrasis/omskrywing:  
 quidquid hoc belli hyperbaton (splitting of phrases):  
 uno. ... saeclo (very typical of Catullus' poetry) (6)
- 6.3.3 Cornelius Nepos, a contemporary of Catullus/Cornelius Nepos,  
 'n tydgenoot van Catullus. 'n biograaf / geskiedskrywer (1)
- 6.3.3 His own work, which he pretends to regard as worthless trifles  
 with the work of Cornelius, who wrote biographies and history/  
 Sy eie werk, wat hy as kamtig waardeloos en nietig beskryf, met  
 die van Cornelius Nepos, wat biografieë en geskiedenis skryf.  
 (maar hy reken tog dat dit meer as 'n een moet bly bestaan!) (2)
- 6.3.4 The Muse of lyric poetry/Die Muse van liriese gedigte. (1)

[11]

### 6.4 *Pliny / Plinius*

- 6.4.1 His friend, Calvisius Rufus, a town councillor of his home  
 town, Comum / Sy vriend Calvisius Rufus, 'n raadslid van die  
 dorp waar Plinius oorspronklik vandaan kom. (1)
- 6.4.2 Pliny's favourite pastime – writing literature / Plinius se  
 gunsteling tydverdryf – om poësie te skryf. (1)
- 6.4.3 He did not attend the races, but was using all these extra public  
 holidays to write, while everybody else was attending the races –  
 therefore it was quiet in the city. Because he could do what he liked  
 best, he regarded the peace and quiet as iucundissima / Hy het nie  
 die resies bygewoon nie, maar hy het van die baie ekstra openbare  
 vakansiedae gebruik gemaak om te skryf, terwyl al die ander mense  
 die resies bygewoon het – daarom was dit stil in die stad. Omdat hy  
 kon doen waarvan hy die meeste gehou het, beskryf hy die stilte as  
 iucundissima. (2)



- 6.4.4 (a) He starts with a reference to his literature and he ends his letter with a reference to his literature. Accept: emphasis on literature / completeness / rounding off of his letter which is really a little essay / hy begin en eindig sy brief met 'n verwysing na sy skryfwerk/skep tematiese eenheid (1)
- (b) He compares his literature to the races; he is actually comparing two different worlds / Hy vergelyk sy skryfwerk met die resies; eintlik is hy besig om twee verskillende wêreldes met mekaar te vergelyk. (2)
- 6.4.5 (a) "otiosissimis occupationibus" (2)
- (b) He is again contrasting his idea of spending his free time with the people's idea of spending their free time. (1)
- 6.4.6 Betting which took place, although it was forbidden / Weddenskappe wat plaasgevind het, al was dit verbied. Dit dui op vorige ondersteuning van die onderskeie spanne (volgens kleur) It really refers to the material from which the racers' uniforms were made / the horse cloths etc. pannus = 'n oulap! So it refers only indirectly to betting. You will have to accept explanation of the colours only (1)
- 6.4.7 (a) No. he does not denounce the races; he is merely using his free time for something he thoroughly enjoys / Nee. Hy keur nie die resies af nie; hy maak slegs gebruik van die vrye tyd tot sy beskikking om iets te doen wat hy baie geniet. You would have to accept arguments for his being an intellectual snot – he is actually condemning the races quite roundly. (1)
- (b) He does not denounce it on moral grounds. He approves of it (Gladiatorial show for Verona) / Hy keur dit nie om morele redes af nie; hy gee eintlik sy goedkeuring (Gladiatore vertoning vir Verona) (1)

[13]

**TOTAL FOR SECTION C: 50**

**SECTION D  
QUESTION 7**

**7.1 Vergil / Vergilius**

- 7.1.1 (a) *utero*  
 (b) *contingere*  
 (c) *minans*  
 (d) *patria / Ilium / moenia*  
 (e) *inlabitur* (5)

- 7.1.2 (a) *minans* + dative / datief (aanvaar ook (meer waarskynlike)  
 datief na media (óf "besit" of nadeel)  
 (b) *ablativus modi* (2)

- 7.1.3 *dederunt* (1)

- 7.1.4 (a) *machina*  
 (b) *monstrum*  
 (c) *arce* (3)  
 [11]

**7.2 Seneca**

- 7.2.1 True. Both are potential subjunctives.  
 Waar. Albei is potensiële konjunktiewe. (2)

- 7.2.2 (a) *inlatis toris*  
 (b) *vilius*  
 (c) *ostentata / inlatis / comparatus* (3)

- 7.2.3 *videbat <sup>Γ</sup> inique comparatum <sup>Σ</sup> (esse)*  
 (a) (Passive of *videre*) it means "(I) seemed ..." /  
 (Passief van *videre*) beteken  
 "(Ek) het gelyk asof .... is" / "geblyk ... te wees."  
 (b) With *comparatus* – adv that modifies a past participle /  
 Met *comparatus* – bywoord wat verelde deelwoord beperk  
 / bepaal  
 (c) It agrees with the subject within the (passive) verb *videbar* /  
 Dit kongrueer met die onderwerp binne die (passiewe)  
 werkwoord *videbar* (3)

- 7.2.4 It is a common contraction for *novisse*. It is a perfect infinitive  
 dependent of *poterat* / Dit is 'n algemene sametrekking vir  
*novisse*. Dit is 'n perfectum infinitief afhanklik van *poterat*. (2)  
 [10]

### 7.3. **Catullus**

- 7.3.1 (a) *alloquerer*  
 (b) *vectus adempte*  
 (c) *accipe / ave / vale*  
 (d) *manantia* (4)
- 7.3.2 imperfect subjunctive in a purpose clause / imperfectum  
 konjunktief in 'n doelsin (2)
- 7.3.3 present subjunctive –potential subjunctive / praesens  
 konjunktief – potensiele konjunktief (2)
- 7.3.4 (a) *nubere + dative / datief*  
 (b) accusative in indirect statement / akkusatief in indirekte  
 bewering (2)  
**[10]**

### 7.4 **Livy / Livius**

- 7.4.1 (a) *diversissimas*  
 (b) *brevi*  
 (c) *conciliandum / agendum esset*  
 (d) *parendum / imperandum*  
 (e) *Hamilcarem iuvenem redditum esse* (5)
- 7.4.2 False. *esset* in line 6 occurs in a consecutive clause and  
*esset* in line 8 in an indirect question / Vals. *esset* in  
 reël 6 kom voor in 'n gevolgsin en in reël 8 word dit gebruik  
 in 'n indirekte vraagsin. (3)
- 7.4.3 They are all historical infinitives / Hulle is almal  
 historiese infinitiewe. (1)

**[9]**

**TOTAL FOR SECTION D: 40**  
**TOTAAL VIR AFDELING D: 40**

tēde|bant|que| mānūs| rī|pae| ūtē|ri|oris| a|more| 5  
nā|vita| sed| trī|stis| nū|nc| hōs| nū|nc| a|ccipit| illos| 4

nū|nc| tā|men| in|tē|rea| hae|c| p̄|scō| quae| mō|re| p̄|rēntūm| 6  
trā|dita| sūnt| trī|sti| mū|nere| ad| in|fer|ias| 6