

## POSSIBLE ANSWERS FOR:

LATIN HG  
LATYN HG

TIME: 1½ hours  
TYD : 1½ uur

MARKS: 100  
PUNTE: 100

## QUESTION 1 / VRAAG 1

Hac victoria sublatus Ambiorix statim cum equitatu in Aduatucos, qui erant eius regno finitimi, proficiscitur; neque noctem neque diem intermittit peditatumque se sequi iubet (12). Re demonstrata Aduatucisque concitatis (2), postero die in Nervios pervenit hortaturque ne sui in perpetuum liberandi atque ulciscendi Romanos pro iniuriis, quas acceperint (9), occasionem dimittant: interfectos esse legatos duos magnamque partem exercitus perire demonstrat (5,5); nihil esse negotii subito oppressam legionem (3), quae cum Cicerone hiemet, interfici; se ad eam rem profiteretur adiutorem (5,5). Facile hac oratione Nervii persuadet (2,5). Itaque confestim nuntios dimittunt ad Ceutrones, Grudios, Levacos, Pleumoxios, Geidumnos, cogunt (5) quam maximas manus possunt et de improvviso ad Ciceronis hiberna advolant (5,5).

CAESAR: DE BELLO GALLICO, V.38-39 (adapted)

*Aanvaar vertalings in teenwoordige tyd regdeur.*

*Verheug deur hierdie oorwinning, vertrek Ambiorix dadelik met sy ruitery na die gebied van die Aduatuci, wat aangrensend aan sy ryk was. Hy laat nog nag nog dag verbygaan en hy beveel sy voetsoldate om hom te volg. Nadat die situasie verduidelik is en die Aduatuci aangehits is, bereik hy die volgende dag die gebied van die Nervii en hy spoor (hulle) aan om nie die geleentheid om hulle vir altyd te bevry en om op die Romeine wraak te neem vir die onregte wat hulle ontvang het, verby te laat gaan nie: hy wys daarop dat 2 offisiere gedood is en dat 'n groot deel van die leër gesterf het; dat dit geen probleem is dat die legioen, wat saam(aanvaar ook: Geen probleem .... om die legioen te oorval en dood te maak nie) met Cicero oorwinter en skielik oorval en gedood word; hy beloof dat hy vir hulle 'n helper sal wees vir hierdie doel. Hy oorreed die Nervii maklik met hierdie toespraak. Derhalwe stuur hulle onmiddellik boodskappers na die Ceutrones, die Grudii, die Levaci, die Pleumoxii en die Geidumni en hulle versamel die grootste bendes wat hulle kan en hulle jaag haastig (en) onverwags na die winterkamp van Cicero.*



Accept present tense translations throughout.

Elated by his victory, Ambiorix immediately left with his cavalry for (the area/country of) the Aduatici, who were the neighbours (neighbouring) his kingdom; he did not let night nor day go past, and he commanded his infantry to follow him. After the matter had been explained and the Aduatuci incited, the next day he reached the Nervii, and urged them not to lose the chance of freeing themselves for ever and avenging themselves on the Romans for the wrongs they had suffered. He showed/told them that two generals had been killed and a large part of the army was dying; it would be no problem to attack suddenly and kill the legion that was wintering with Cicero. He promised that he would help them in this matter/enterprise. He easily persuaded the Nervii with this speech. And so they immediately sent messengers to the Centrones, Grudii, Levaci, Pleumoxii and Geidumni and they collected as large a band/force as they could and unexpectedly rushed to Cicero's winter camp.

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### QUESTION 2/VRAAG 2

Caesar cum septimam legionem item urgeri ab hoste vidisset (4,5), tribunos militum monuit ut paulatim suos legiones coniungerent et, conversa signa, in hostes inferrent (7). Quo facto, cum alius alii subsidium ferret neque timerent ne aversi ab hoste circumvenirentur (7), audacius resistere ac fortius pugnare coeperunt (3). Interea milites legionum duarum, quae praesidio impedimentis fuerant (4), proelio nuntiato, cursu incitato in summo colle ab hostibus conspiciebantur (5); et T. Labienus, castris hostium potitus et ex loco superiore conspicatus (5), decimam legionem subsidio nostris misit (2,5). Qui cum ex equitum et calorum fuga quanto in periculo et castra et legiones et imperator versaretur cognovissent (9), nihil ad celeritatem sibi reliqui fecerunt(3).

### CAESAR: DE BELLO GALLICO, II.26 (adapted)

*Toe Caesar bemerk het dat die sewende legioen ook/weer deur die vyand onder druk geplaas word, het hy die militêre tribune gewaarsku om die legioene geleidelik bymekaar te voeg en om, nadat die tekens omgedraai is, 'n aanval teen die vyand te maak. En nadat dit gedoen is, aangesien die een soldaat aan die ander hulp gebied het en hulle ook nie gevrees het dat hulle van agter deur die vyand omsingel sou word nie, het hulle begin om meer waagmoedig weerstand te bied en om dapperder te veg. Intussen is die soldate van die twee legioene, wat beskerming vir die bagasie was, nadat die geveg berig is en die pas versnel is, op die kruin van die heuwel deur die vyand gewaar; en T.Labienus het mag verkry oor die kamp van die vyand (dit ingeneem) en hy het vanaf die hoërliggende plek neergekyk en hy het die tiende legioen as hulp aan ons manne gestuur. En hulle het, toe hulle uit die vlug van die ruiters en die kampknegte agtergekom/besef het in hoe 'n groot gevaar die kamp, die legioen en die aanvoerder verkeer het, alles moontlik gedoen om vaart te bewerkstellig/gesorg dat niks gelaat word om hulle pas (te vertraag nie).*

When Caesar noticed that the seventh legion was also being hard pressed by the enemy, he warned the military tribunes to join together their legions gradually and, after turning around the signals, to attack the enemy. And when this was done, because one brought support to the other and they did not (have to) fear that they would be surrounded from behind by the enemy, they began to resist more boldly and to fight more bravely. In the mean time the soldiers of two legions which had stood as a guard to the baggage, after the battle had been reported, and their pace increased, were seen on the top of the hill by the enemy; and Titus Labienus, after he had gained the upper hand (power) over the camp of his enemies, looked down from a higher position and sent the tenth legion as a support for our men. And they, when they discovered from the flight of the cavalry and the camp servants in what danger the camp, and the legions and the general were involved (accept was involved), saw to it that they left nothing undone to aid their speed (made all haste by all means etc.)

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## QUESTION 3/VRAAG 3

Dum haec in Venetis geruntur, Q. Titurius Sabinus cum copiis, quas a Caesare acceperat, in fines Venellorum pervenit (8). His praeerat Viridovix ac summam imperii tenebat earum omnium civitatum (5), ex quibus exercitum magnasque copias coegerat (3); atque paucis diebus Aulerci Eburovices Lexoviique, senatu suo interfecto (4,5), quod auctores belli esse nolebant (2,5), portas clausurunt seque cum Viridovice coniunxerunt (3); magnaue praeterea multitudo undique ex Gallia convenerat (3,5), quos spes praedandi studiumque bellandi ab agricultura et cotidiano labore revocabat (5,5). Sabinus castris se tenebat (2), cum Viridovix contra eum duum milium spatio consedisset cotidieque pugnandi potestatem faceret (5), ut non solum hostibus in contemptum Sabinus veniret (4), sed etiam nostrorum militum vocibus non nihil carperetur (4).

## CAESAR: DE BELLO GALLICO, III.17 (adapted)

*Terwyl hierdie dinge in die gebied van die Venete aan die gang was, het Q. Titurius Sabinus, met die magte wat hy van Caesar ontvang het, in die gebied van die Venellers aangekom. Viridovix het by hulle aan die hoof gestaan en hy het die hoogste bevel gehad oor al daardie stadstate uit wie hy 'n leër en groot magte saamgetrek het. En binne 'n paar dae het die Eburovikiese Aulerke (aanvaar dit as leerders dit as aparte stamme vertaal) en die Lexoviërs, nadat hulle senaat om die lewe gebring is, omdat hulle geweier het om die oorsprong van die oorlog te wees, hulle poorte gesluit en by Viridovix aangesluit. Daarbenewens het daar oral uit Gallië 'n groot menigte saamgetrek, vir wie die hoop op plundering en die ywer om oorlog te voer van die landbou en hulle alledaagse werk gelok het. Sabinus het hom in sy kamp gehou, toe Viridovix op 'n afstand van twee myl teen hom stelling ingeneem het en daagliks die geleentheid gebied het om te veg, met die gevolg dat Sabinus nie alleen in die veragting van die vyand gekom het nie, (aanvaar ook: 'n voorwerp van veragting vir die vyand geword het) maar dat hy selfs deur die stemme van ons soldate gekritiseer is.*

While these events were taking place among the Veneti, Sabinus arrived in the territory of the Veneti with the troops which he had received from Caesar. Viridovix was in charge of them and he held the highest authority over all those states from which he had gathered an army and enormous forces; and within a few days the Aulerci Eburovices and the Lexovii closed their gates after their senate had been killed because they refused to be the instigators of war, and they joined (forces) with Viridovix; and besides a large multitude came together from all sides from Gaul, (people) whom the hope of plunder and a desire for war had called from agriculture and their daily labour. Sabinus kept himself to his camp, while Viridovix settled down opposite him at a distance of two miles and daily created the opportunity to fight, so that Sabinus became an object of contempt not only to his enemies, but even was criticised not a little / very much / somewhat by the voices of our soldiers.

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TOTAL: 100