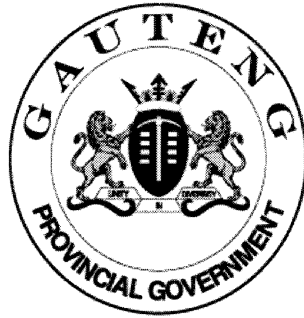


SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION
SENIORSERTIFIKAAT-EKSAMEN



OCTOBER / NOVEMBER
OKTOBER / NOVEMBER

2004

LATIN

LATYN

**(First Paper: Prescribed
Reading, Language)**

**(*Eerste Vraestel:
Voorgeskrewe Leeswerk,
Taalkunde*)**

HG

134-1/1

12 pages
12 bladsye

LATIN HG: Paper 1



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GAUTENGSE DEPARTEMENT VAN ONDERWYS
SENIORSERTIFIKAAT-EKSAMEN

LATYN HG
(Eerste Vraestel: Voorgeskrewe
Leeswerk, Taalkunde)

TYD: 2½ uur

PUNTE: 200

INSTRUKSIES:

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

AFDELING A
VOORGESKREWE WERK

Vertaal Vraag 1 tot 4 in Afrikaans.

VRAAG 1

<i>Fama aan't werk</i>	
extemplo Libyae magnas it Fama per urbes, Fama, malum qua non aliud velocius ullum: mobilitate viget virisque adquirit eundo, parva metu primo, mox sese attollit in auras ingrediturque solo et caput inter nubila condit.	1 5
illam terra parens ira inritata deorum extremam, ut perhibent, Coeo Enceladoque sororem progenuit pedibus celerem et perniciousibus alis, monstrum horrendum, ingens, cui quot sunt corpore plumae, tot vigiles oculi subter (mirabile dictu), tot linguae, totidem ora sonant, tot subrigit auris.	10

[25]

GAUTENG DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATIONLATIN HG
(First Paper: Prescribed Reading,
Language)

TIME: 2½ hours

MARKS: 200

INSTRUCTIONS:

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

**SECTION A
PRESCRIBED WORKS**

Translate Questions 1 to 4 into English.

QUESTION 1

<i>Fama at work</i>	
extemplo Libyae magnas it Fama per urbes, Fama, malum qua non aliud velocius ullum: mobilitate viget virisque adquirit eundo, parva metu primo, mox sese attollit in auras ingrediturque solo et caput inter nubila condit.	1 5
illam terra parens ira inritata deorum extremam, ut perhibent, Coeo Enceladoque sororem progenuit pedibus celerem et pernibus alis, monstrum horrendum, ingens, cui quot sunt corpore plumae, tot vigiles oculi subter (mirabile dictu), tot linguae, totidem ora sonant, tot subigit auris.	 10

[25]

QUESTION 2

Caesar, certainly these rumours about plots against your life must be false.

nunc venio ad gravissimam querellam et atrocissimam suspicionem tuam, quae non tibi ipsi magis quam cum omnibus civibus, tum maxime nobis, qui a te conservati sumus, providenda est; quam etsi spero falsam esse, tamen numquam extenuabo. tua enim cautio nostra cautio est, ut, si in alterutro peccandum sit, malim videri nimis timidus quam parum prudens. sed quisnam est iste tam demens? de tuisne an ex hoc numero, qui una tecum fuerunt? non est credibilis tantus in ullo furor, ut, quo duce omnia summa sit adeptus, huius vitam non anteponat suae.	1 5 10
---	--------------

[25]

QUESTION 3

Poets at play

hesterno, Licini, die otiosi multum lusimus in meis tabellis, ut convenerat esse delicatos. scribens versiculos uterque nostrum ludebat numero modo hoc modo illoc, reddens mutua per iocum atque vinum. atque illinc abii tuo lepore incensus, Licini, facetiisque, ut nec me miserum cibus iuvaret nec somnus tegeret quiete ocellos, sed toto indomitus furore lecto versarer, cupiens videre lucem, ut tecum loquerer simulque ut essem. at defessa labore membra postquam semimortua lectulo iacebant, hoc, iucunde, tibi poema feci, ex quo perspiceres meum dolorem.	1 5 10 15
---	--------------------

[25]

VRAAG 4

Verhoor van die Christene

interim, in iis qui ad me tamquam Christiani deferebantur, hunc sum secutus modum. interrogavi ipsos an essent Christiani. confitentes iterum ac tertio interrogavi supplicium minatus: perseverantes duci iussi. neque enim dubitabam, qualemcumque esset quod faterentur, pertinaciam certe et	1
inflexibilem obstinationem debere puniri. fuerunt alii similis amentiae, quos, quia cives Romani erant, adnotavi in urbem remittendos. mox ipso tractatu, ut fieri solet, diffundente se crimine plures species inciderunt. propositus est libellus sine auctore multorum nomina continens.	5
	10

[25]

TOTAAL VIR AFDELING A: [100]

**AFDELING B
SKANDERING**

L.W. Beantwoord hierdie afdeling op die antwoordblad wat op bladsy 12 van hierdie eksamenvraestel voorsien word.

Onthou om die antwoordblad agter in jou antwoordboek te plaas voordat jy dit inhandig en om jou eksamennommer daarop te skryf.

VRAAG 5

Skandeer die reëls op die antwoordblad op bladsy 12. Dui die kwantiteite, maatvoete en die hoofcaesurae duidelik aan.

20÷2=(10)

TOTAAL VIR AFDELING B: [10]

QUESTION 4

<i>Trial of the Christians</i>	
interim, in iis qui ad me tamquam Christiani deferebantur, hunc sum secutus modum. interrogavi ipsos an essent Christiani. confitentes iterum ac tertio interrogavi supplicium minatus: perseverantes duci iussi. neque enim dubitabam, qualemcumque esset quod faterentur, pertinaciam certe et inflexibilem obstinationem debere puniri. fuerunt alii similis amentiae, quos, quia cives Romani erant, adnotavi in urbem remittendos. mox ipso tractatu, ut fieri solet, diffundente se crimine plures species inciderunt. propositus est libellus sine auctore multorum nomina continens.	1
	5
	10

[25]

TOTAL FOR SECTION A: [100]

**SECTION B
SCANSION**

N.B. Answer this section on the answer sheet, which you will find on page 12 of this examination paper.

Remember to place this sheet at the back of your answer book before handing it in, and to write your examination number on it.

QUESTION 5

Scan the lines on the answer sheet on page 12, marking quantities, feet and main caesurae clearly.

20÷2=(10)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B: [10]

AFDELING C
KONTEKSTUELE VRAE

Moenie die Latynse leesstukke vertaal nie. Beantwoord die vrae wat op elke leesstuk volg.

VRAAG 6

6.1 **Vergilius**

portitor has horrendus aquas et flumina servat terribili squalore Charon, cui plurima mento canities inculta iacet, stant lumina flamma, sordidus ex umeris nodo dependet amictus.	1
ipse ratem conto subigit velisque ministrat et ferruginea subvectat corpora cumba, iam senior, sed cruda deo viridisque senectus.	5
huc omnis turba ad ripas effusa ruebat, matres atque viri defunctaque corpora vita magnanimum heroum, pueri innuptaeque puellae, impositique rogis iuvenes ante ora parentum: quam multa in silvis autumnni frigore primo lapsa cadunt folia, aut ad terram gurgite ab alto quam multae glomerantur aves, ubi frigidus annus trans pontum fugat et terris immittit apricis.	10
	15

- 6.1.1 Wie is die *portitor* waarna daar in reël 1 verwys word? (1)
- 6.1.2 Gee 'n beskrywing van die persoon se uiterlike voorkoms. (2)
- 6.1.3 Wat was die *portitor* se werk? (1)
- 6.1.4 Bespreek die woordspeling in reël 8 inherent in die naasmekaar plaas van *ripas* en *effusa*. (1)
- 6.1.5 Noem vier van die groepe afgestorwenes waarvan Vergilius in hierdie uittreksel melding maak. (2)
- 6.1.6 Verduidelik die trefkrag van die twee vergelykings in die laaste vier reëls van hierdie uittreksel. (2)
- 6.1.7 Gee 'n kort uiteensetting van Aeneas se wedervaringe vandat hy op die oewer van die Styx-rivier aangekom het totdat hy met sy vader gesels het. (3)
- 6.1.8 Veronderstel jy was in Aeneas se skoene. Verduidelik hoe jy die Onderwêreld beleef het. (2)

[14]

SECTION C
CONTEXTUAL QUESTIONS

Do not translate the Latin passages. Answer the questions that follow each passage.

QUESTION 6

6.1 *Virgil*

portitor has horrendus aquas et flumina servat	1
terribili squalore Charon, cui plurima mento canities inculta iacet, stant lumina flamma, sordidus ex umeris nodo dependet amictus.	5
ipse ratem conto subigit velisque ministrat et ferruginea subvectat corpora cumba, iam senior, sed cruda deo viridisque senectus.	10
huc omnis turba ad ripas effusa ruebat, matres atque viri defunctaque corpora vita magnanimum heroum, pueri innuptaeque puellae, impositique rogis iuvenes ante ora parentum: quam multa in silvis autumni frigore primo lapsa cadunt folia, aut ad terram gurgite ab alto quam multae glomerantur aves, ubi frigidus annus trans pontum fugat et terris immittit apricis.	15

- 6.1.1 Who is the *portitor* in line 1? (1)
- 6.1.2 Give a description of this person's physical appearance. (2)
- 6.1.3 What was this *portitor's* job? (1)
- 6.1.4 Comment on the play of words in line 8 inherent in the juxtapositioning of *ripas* and *effusa*. (1)
- 6.1.5 Name four of the groups of deceased mentioned by Virgil in this extract. (2)
- 6.1.6 Explain why the two similes in the last four lines are so effective. (2)
- 6.1.7 Give an exposition of Aeneas' wanderings from when he landed at the Styx River until his meeting with his father. (3)
- 6.1.8 Suppose you were Aeneas. Explain how you experienced the Underworld. (2)

[14]

6.2 **Cicero**

quodsi non metuis viros fortes egregiosque cives , quod a	1
corpore tuo prohibentur armis, tui te, mihi crede, diutius non ferent. quae est autem vita dies et noctes timere a suis? nisi vero aut maioribus habes beneficiis obligatos, quam ille quosdam habuit ex iis, a quibus est interfectus, aut tu es ulla re cum eo comparandus. fuit in illo ingenium, ratio, memoria, litterae, cura, cogitatio, diligentia; res bello gesserat quamvis rei publicae calamitosas, at tamen magnas; multos annos regnare meditatus magno labore, magnis periculis, quod cogitarat, effecerat.	5
	10

- 6.2.1 Uit watter werk van Cicero is hierdie uittreksel geneem? (1)
- 6.2.2 Wie was Marcus Antonius? Verduidelik sy politieke posisie voor en na Caesar se dood. (2)
- 6.2.3 Na wie verwys die *viros fortes egregiosque cives* in reël 1? (2)
- 6.2.4 Wat suggereer die frase *a corpore tuo* in reël 2? (2)
- 6.2.5 Wie is die *ille* waarna Cicero in reël 5 verwys? (1)
- 6.2.6 Gee 'n uiteensetting van die spesifieke persoon, genoem in Vraag 6.2.5, se karakter soos uiteengesit deur Cicero in die laaste vyf reëls van hierdie uittreksel. (4)
- 6.2.7 Hoe het hierdie persoon (*ille*) en selfs Marcus Antonius se siening rakende die Republiek verskil van Cicero s'n? (2)
- [14]

6.3 **Catullus**

chommoda dicebat, si quando commoda vellet dicere, et insidias Arrius hinsidias, et tum mirifice sperebat se esse locutum, cum quantum poterat dixerat hinsidias.	1
credo, sic mater, sic liber avunculus eius, sic maternus avus dixerat atque avia.	5

- 6.3.1 (a) Waaroor handel hierdie gedig? (1)
- (b) Motiveer jou antwoord aan die hand van twee voorbeelde. (2)
- 6.3.2 Wat beteken die woord *liber* (reël 5) in hierdie konteks en wat impliseer hierdie betekenis? (2)

6.2 **Cicero**

quodsi non metuis viros fortes egregiosque cives , quod a corpore tuo prohibentur armis, tui te, mihi crede, diutius non ferent. quae est autem vita dies et noctes timere a suis? nisi vero aut maioribus habes beneficiis obligatos, quam ille quosdam habuit ex iis, a quibus est interfectus, aut tu es ulla re cum eo comparandus. fuit in illo ingenium, ratio, memoria, litterae, cura, cogitatio, diligentia; res bello gesserat quamvis rei publicae calamitosas, at tamen magnas; multos annos regnare meditatus magno labore, magnis periculis, quod cogitarat, effecerat.	1 5 10
--	--------------

- 6.2.1 From which work of Cicero is this extract taken? (1)
- 6.2.2 Who was Marc Anthony? Explain his political position before and after Caesar's death. (2)
- 6.2.3 To whom does *viros fortes egregiosque cives* in line 1 refer? (2)
- 6.2.4 What does the phrase *a corpore tuo* in line 2 suggest? (2)
- 6.2.5 Who is the *ille* to whom Cicero is referring in line 5? (1)
- 6.2.6 Give an exposition of the characteristics of the person mentioned in Question 6.2.5 as seen by Cicero in the last five lines of this extract. (4)
- 6.2.7 Cicero had a specific view about the Republic. How did his view differ from this person's (*ille*) and Marc Anthony's view? (2)
- [14]

6.3 **Catullus**

chommoda dicebat, si quando commoda vellet dicere, et insidias Arrius hinsidias, et tum mirifice sperebat se esse locutum, cum quantum poterat dixerat hinsidias. credo, sic mater, sic liber avunculus eius, sic maternus avus dixerat atque avia.	1 5
--	--------

- 6.3.1 (a) What is this poem about? (1)
- (b) Justify your answer by way of two examples. (2)
- 6.3.2 What does the word *liber* (line 5) mean in this context and what does this meaning imply? (2)

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

- 6.3.3 Hoe het dit gebeur dat Catullus die graf van sy broer besoek het? (2)
- 6.3.4 Wat was die *inferiae* (reël 2)? (2)
- 6.3.5 Haal een woord aan wat daarop dui dat Catullus gevoel het dat hy inderdaad met sy oorlede broer gekommunikeer het. (1)
- 6.3.6 Dink jy dat tradisie 'n belangrike rol gespeel het in Catullus se lewe? Motiveer jou antwoord met verwysing na die *mos maiorum*. (2)
- 6.3.7 Haal 'n voorbeeld van alliterasie aan uit bostaande stuk en verduidelik hoe dit bydra tot die stemming wat Catullus in hierdie gedig geskep het. (2)

[14]

6.4 *Plinius*

actum quem debuisti, mi Secunde, in excutiendis causis eorum, qui Christiani ad te delati fuerant, secutus es. neque enim in universum aliquid, quod quasi certam formam habeat, constitui potest. conquirendi non sunt: si deferantur et arguantur, puniendi sunt, ita tamen ut, qui negaverit se Christianum esse idque re ipsa manifestum fecerit, id est supplicando dis nostris, quamvis suspectus in praeteritum, veniam ex paenitentia impetret. sine auctore vero propositi libelli in nullo crimine locum habere debent. nam et pessimi exempli nec nostri saeculi est.	1 5 10
---	--------------

- 6.4.1 Hierdie brief is geskryf as antwoord op 'n brief van Plinius aan Trajanus. Gee kortliks 'n uiteensetting van Plinius se skrywe aan Trajanus. (2)
- 6.4.2 Was daar op hierdie stadium enige wetgewing wat gemik was teen die Christene? (1)
- 6.4.3 Wat het Trajanus se advies aan Plinius behels? (3)
- 6.4.4 Watter boodskap (oor die tipe regering wat hy voorstaan) dra Trajanus met die laaste twee reëls oor? (2)

[8]

TOTAAL VIR AFDELING C: [50]

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

- 6.3.3 How did Catullus happen to visit the grave of his brother? (2)
- 6.3.4 What were the *inferiae* (line 2)? (2)
- 6.3.5 Quote one word that indicates that Catullus believed he was communicating with his brother. (1)
- 6.3.6 Do you think tradition played an important role in the life of Catullus? Justify your answer by referring to the *mos maiorum*. (2)
- 6.3.7 Quote an example of alliteration from the above passage and explain how it contributes to the mood Catullus created in this poem. (2)
- [14]**

6.4 **Pliny**

actum quem debuisti, mi Secunde, in excutiendis causis eorum, qui Christiani ad te delati fuerant, secutus es. neque enim in universum aliquid, quod quasi certam formam habeat, constitui potest. conquirendi non sunt: si deferantur et arguantur, puniendi sunt, ita tamen ut, qui negaverit se Christianum esse idque re ipsa manifestum fecerit, id est supplicando dis nostris, quamvis suspectus in praeteritum, veniam ex paenitentia impetret. sine auctore vero propositi libelli in nullo crimine locum habere debent. nam et pessimi exempli nec nostri saeculi est.	1 5 10
---	--------------

- 6.4.1 This letter was written in response to a letter from Pliny. Give a short exposition of Pliny's letter to Trajan. (2)
- 6.4.2 Were there at this stage any laws against the Christians? (1)
- 6.4.3 What were Trajan's orders to Pliny? (3)
- 6.4.4 What is the message (about the type of rule that he advocates) which Trajan is conveying in the last two lines? (2)
- [8]**

TOTAL FOR SECTION C: [50]

AFDELING D
TAALKUNDE

VRAAG 7

Beantwoord die vrae wat volg op elke uittreksel.

7.1 ***Fama aan't werk***

extemplo Libyae magnas it Fama per urbes, Fama, malum qua non aliud velocius ullum : mobilitate viget virisque acquirit eundo, parva metu primo, mox sese attollit in auras ingrediturque solo et caput inter nubila condit.	1 5
illam terra parens ira inritata deorum extremam, ut perhibent, Coeo Enceladoque sororem progenuit pedibus celerem et perniciousibus alis, monstrum horrendum, ingens, cui quot sunt corpore plumae, tot vigiles oculi subter (mirabile dictu), tot linguae, totidem ora sonant, tot subrigit auris.	10

- 7.1.1 Is *velocius* (reël 2) manlik, vroulik of onsydig? Verduidelik. (1)
- 7.1.2 Haal 'n voorbeeld van die volgende uit die bostaande leesstuk aan:
- (a) gerundium
- (b) supinum (2)
- 7.1.3 Kongrueer *inritata* (reël 6) met *terra*, of *ira*, of albei? Verduidelik. (1)
- 7.1.4 Verskaf die selfstandige naamwoorde waarmee die volgende byvoeglike naamwoorde kongrueer ("ooreenstem"):
- (a) *magnas* (reël 1)
- (b) *ullum* (reël 2)
- (c) *parva* (reël 4)
- (d) *vigiles* (reël 10) (4)
- 7.1.5 Benoem en verklaar die naamval van:
- (a) *pedibus* (reël 8)
- (b) *cui* (reël 9) (2)

[10]

SECTION D
LANGUAGE

Answer the questions that follow each passage.

QUESTION 77.1 ***Fama at work***

extemplo Libyae magnas it Fama per urbes,	1
Fama, malum qua non aliud velocius ullum :	
mobilitate viget virisque acquirit eundo,	
parva metu primo, mox sese attollit in auras	
ingrediturque solo et caput inter nubila condit.	5
illam terra parens ira inritata deorum	
extremam, ut perhibent, Coeo Enceladoque sororem	
progenuit pedibus celerem et pernibus alis,	
monstrum horrendum, ingens, cui quot sunt corpore plumae,	
tot vigiles oculi subter (mirabile dictu),	10
tot linguae, totidem ora sonant, tot subrigit auris.	

- 7.1.1 Is *velocius* (line 2) masculine, feminine or neuter? Explain. (1)
- 7.1.2 Quote an example of each of the following from the above extract:
- (a) gerund
- (b) supine (2)
- 7.1.3 Does *inritata* (line 6) agree with *terra* or *ira* or both? Explain. (1)
- 7.1.4 With which nouns do the following adjectives agree?
- (a) *magnas* (line 1)
- (b) *ullum* (line 2)
- (c) *parva* (line 4)
- (d) *vigiles* (line 10) (4)
- 7.1.5 Name and explain the case of:
- (a) *pedibus* (line 8)
- (b) *cui* (line 9) (2)

[10]

7.2 **Daardie gerugte dat daar teen jou saamgesweer word is sekerlik ongegrond, Caesar.**

nunc venio ad gravissimam querellam et atrocissimam suspicionem tuam, quae non tibi ipsi magis quam cum omnibus civibus, tum maxime nobis, qui a te conservati sumus, providenda est; quam etsi spero falsam esse, tamen numquam extenuabo. Tua enim cautio nostra cautio	1
est, ut, si in alterutro peccandum sit , malim videri nimis timidus quam parum prudens. Sed quisnam est iste tam demens? De tuisne an ex hoc numero, qui una tecum fuerunt? non est credibilis tantus in ullo furor, ut, quo duce	5
omnia summa sit adeptus, huius vitam non anteponat suae.	10

7.2.1 Haal 'n voorbeeld van die volgende aan:

(a) gerundivum van verpligting

(b) besitlike byvoeglike naamwoord

(c) passiewe vorm van die infinitief

(3)

7.2.2 Watter woordsoort is *una* (reël 8)?

(1)

7.2.3 *sit* (reël 6) en *anteponat* (reël 10) is in dieselfde wyse om dieselfde rede. Waar of vals? Motiveer jou antwoord.

(3)

7.2.4 Noem en verklaar die naamval van die volgende woorde:

(a) *tibi* (reël 2)

(b) *duce* (reël 9)

(2)

[9]

7.2 **Caesar, certainly these rumours about plots against your life must be false**

nunc venio ad gravissimam querellam et atrocissimam suspicionem tuam, quae non tibi ipsi magis quam cum omnibus civibus, tum maxime nobis, qui a te conservati sumus, providenda est; quam etsi spero falsam esse, tamen numquam extenuabo. Tua enim cautio nostra cautio	1
est, ut, si in alterutro peccandum sit , malim videri nimis timidus quam parum prudens. Sed quisnam est iste tam demens? De tuisne an ex hoc numero, qui una tecum fuerunt? non est credibilis tantus in ullo furor, ut, quo duce omnia summa sit adeptus, huius vitam non anteponat suae.	5 10

7.2.1 Quote an example of the following:

(a) gerundive of obligation

(b) possessive adjective

(c) passive infinitive

(3)

7.2.2 What part of speech is *una* (line 8)?

(1)

7.2.3 *sit* (line 6) and *anteponat* (line 10) are in the same mood for the same reason. True or false? Justify your answer.

(3)

7.2.4 State and account for the case of the following:

(a) *tibi* (line 2)(b) *duce* (line 9)

(2)

[9]

7.3 *Die spel van digters*

hesterno, Licini, die otiosi	1
multum lusimus in meis tabellis, ut convenerat esse delicatos. scribens versiculos uterque nostrum ludebat numero modo hoc modo illoc,	5
reddens mutua per iocum atque vinum. atque illinc abii tuo lepore	
incensus, Licini, facetisque, ut nec me miserum cibus iuvaret	
nec somnus tegeret quiete ocellos, sed toto indomitus furore lecto	10
versarer, cupiens videre lucem, ut tecum loquerer simulque ut essem. at defessa labore membra postquam semimortua lectulo iacebant,	15
hoc, iucunde, tibi poema feci, ex quo perspiceres meum dolorem.	

7.3.1 Die volgende selfstandige naamwoorde is in dieselfde naamval om dieselfde rede. Waar of vals? Motiveer jou antwoord.

(a) *die* (reël 1)

(b) *lepore* (reël 7)

(c) *furore* (reël 11)

(4)

7.3.2 Die volgende werkwoorde is in dieselfde wyse om dieselfde rede. Waar of vals? Motiveer jou antwoord.

(a) *iuvaret* (reël 9)

(b) *loquerer* (reël 13)

(c) *perspiceres* (reël 17)

(4)

7.3.3 Die vokatief word drie maal in hierdie uittreksel gebruik. Haal twee woorde in die vokatief aan. Dieselfde woord mag nie twee maal gebruik word nie.

(2)

7.3.4 Haal 'n voorbeeld van die volgende aan:

(a) teenwoordige deelwoord

(b) verlede deelwoord

(2)

[12]

7.3 *Poets at play*

hesterno, Licini, die otiosi	1
multum lusimus in meis tabellis, ut convenerat esse delicatos. scribens versiculos uterque nostrum ludebat numero modo hoc modo illoc,	5
reddens mutua per iocum atque vinum. atque illinc abii tuo lepore incensus, Licini, facetisque, ut nec me miserum cibus iuvaret	10
nec somnus tegeret quiete ocellos, sed toto indomitus furore lecto versarer, cupiens videre lucem, ut tecum loquerer simulque ut essem. at defessa labore membra postquam semimortua lectulo iacebant,	15
hoc, iucunde, tibi poema feci, ex quo perspiceres meum dolorem.	

7.3.1 The following nouns are in the same case for the same reason. True or false? Justify your answer.

(a) *die* (line 1)

(b) *lepore* (line 7)

(c) *furore* (line 11)

(4)

7.3.2 The following verbs are in the same mood for the same reason. True or false? Justify your answer.

(a) *iuvaret* (line 9)

(b) *loquerer* (line 13)

(c) *perspiceres* (line 17)

(4)

7.3.3 The vocative case is used three times in this extract. Quote two words in the vocative case. Do not use the same word twice.

(2)

7.3.4 Quote an example of the following:

(a) present participle

(b) past participle

(2)
[12]

7.4 **Verhoor van die Christene**

interim, in iis qui ad me tamquam Christiani deferebantur, hunc sum secutus modum. interrogavi ipsos an essent Christiani. confitentes iterum ac tertio interrogavi supplicium minatus: perseverantes duci iussi. neque enim dubitabam, qualemcumque esset quod faterentur, pertinaciam certe et inflexibilem obstinationem debere puniri . fuerunt alii similibus amentiae , quos, quia cives Romani erant, adnotavi in urbem remittendos . mox ipso tractatu, ut fieri solet, diffundente se crimine plures species inciderunt. propositus est libellus sine auctore multorum nomina continens.	1 5 10
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7.4.1 Haal 'n voorbeeld van die volgende aan:

- (a) indirekte vraag
- (b) vorm van deponente werkwoord
- (c) relatiewe voornaamwoord (3)

7.4.2 Noem die naamval en gee 'n rede vir die naamval van die volgende selfstandige naamwoorde:

- (a) *amentiae* (reël 7)
- (b) *crimine* (reël 9)
- (c) *multorum* (reël 10) (3)

7.4.3 Watter werkwoord ontbreek by *remittendos* in reël 8? (1)

7.4.4 Benoem en verklaar die wyse van die volgende twee werkwoorde:

- (a) *debere* (reël 6)
 - (b) *puniri* (reël 6) (2)
- [9]

TOTAAL VIR AFDELING D: [40]

TOTAAL: 200

SCANSION: ANSWER SHEET
SKANDERING: ANTWOORDBLAD

Examination Number
Eksamennommer

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chommoda dicebat si quando commoda vellet

dicere et insidias Arrius hinsidias

lapsa cadunt folia aut ad terram gurgite ab alto

quam mulate glomerantur aves ubi frigidus annus

[10]