

GAUTENG DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION  
GAUTENG DEPARTEMENT VAN ONDERWYS

SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION  
SENIORSERTIFIKAAT-EKSAMEN

LATIN HG  
LATYN HG

**SECTION A / AFDELING A**

PRESCRIBED WORKS  
VOORGESKREWE WERKE

QUESTION 1 / VRAAG 1

Fama works hard / *Fama aan't werk*

extemplo Libyae magnas it Fama per urbes,(2)	1	
Fama, malum qua non aliud velocius ullum(2)		
mobilitate viget virisque adquirit eundo,(1,5)		
parva metu primo, mox sese attollit in auras(2,5)		
ingrediturque solo et caput inter nubila condit.(2)		
illam terra parens ira inritata deorum(2)		
extremam, ut perhibent, Coeo Enceladoque sororem(2)	5	
progenuit pedibus celerem et pernicious alis,(2)		
monstrum horrendum, ingens, cui quot sunt corpore plumae,(3)		
tot vigiles oculi subter (mirabile dictu),(2) mirabile	10	
tot linguae, totidem ora sonant, tot subrigit auris.(4)		[25]

Fama gaan onmiddellik deur die groot stede van Libië/Libiese stede/stede van Afrika, wat vinniger is as enige ander soort kwaad (lett. as wat {*qua*} geen ander kwaad vinniger is nie). Sy is sterk in (haar) beweeglikheid en sy verwerf krag soos sy gaan (lett. deur te gaan = ablatief van die gerundium); aanvanklik (is sy) klein a.g.v. vrees, weldra verhef sy haarself tot die lug en sy gaan voort (wandel) op die aarde (*solo*) en sy verberg/versteek haar kop tussen die wolke. Moeder Aarde, uitgelok tot woede teen die gode, het haar, vlug van voet en ratse vlerk (ablativus respectus), laaste, soos die mense sê, of "soos hulle aandui" voortgebring as suster vir Coeus en Enceladus, 'n skrikwekkende monster, ontsaglik groot, wat soveel vere op haar liggaam het as wat sy 'n wakende oog daaronder het (wonderlik om te sê), net soveel tonge, net soveel monde praat en net soveel ore hou sy gespits.

Fama immediately goes through the big cities of Libya/Africa, Fama/Fame, who is the swiftest of all evils (lit. than which {*qua*} no other evil is swifter). She is vigorous in movement and she acquires strength as she goes (lit. by going = ablative of the gerund); at first she is small because of fear, soon she lifts herself up into the air and she moves on the earth and she hides her head in the clouds. Mother Earth, provoked to anger against the gods, brought her, as people say, forth as the last-born sister for Coeus and Enceladus, quick of foot and swift on wing, a frightful monster, huge, who has as many feathers on (her) body as watchful eyes underneath (it is wonderful to say), so many languages, so many mouths are talking and as many ears she lifts up.

### VRAAG 2/QUESTION 2

*Daardie gerugte dat daar teen jou saamgesweer word is sekerlik ongegrond, Caesar/ Caesar, certainly these rumours about plots against your life must be false.*

nunc venio ad gravissimam querellam et atrocissimam suspicionem tuam, (2,5) quae non tibi ipsi magis quam cum omnibus civibus, (2,5) tum maxime nobis, (1) qui a te conservati sumus, providenda est; (2) quam etsi spero falsam esse, tamen numquam extenuabo. (2) tua enim cautio nostra cautio est, (1,5) ut, si in alterutro peccandum sit, (2) malim videri nimis timidus quam parum prudens. (2) sed quisnam est iste tam demens? (2) de tuisne an ex hoc numero, qui una tecum fuerunt? (2) non est credibilis tantus in ullo furor, (2) ut, quo duce omnia summa sit adeptus, huius vitam non anteponat suae. (3,5)

1

5

10

[25]

[-1 if omitted lines are translated/-1 as uitgelate reëls vertaal is]

Nou kom ek by die mees ernstige klag en jou wreedste/mees verskriklike suspisie, waarteen maatreëls getref moet word, nie meer deur jousef nie as deur al die burgers, maar in die besonder deur ons, wat deur jou bewaar is; wat, ofskoon ek hoop dit vals/ongegronde is, ek nooit sal verkleineer nie. Want jou versigtigheid/versigtigheid vir jou is ons versigtigheid, sodat, as daar in die een of ander opsig gesondig moet word, ek sou verkies om meer vreesagtig as nie versigtig genoeg te lyk nie. Maar wie in vredesnaam is so kranksinnig? Een van jou vriende wat saam met jou was of uit die getal van jou naaste wat jou naaste medewerkers was? Dit is nie geloofwaardig (dat) daar so 'n groot waansin in enige man is, dat hy die lewe van hierdie man, onder wie se leiding hy alles wat hy is en

besit (lett.: al die beste dinge) verkry het, van meer waarde ag as sy eie lewe nie.

Now I come to the most severe complaint and your most terrible suspicion, which should be guarded against not more by yourself than by all the citizens and most especially by us, who have been preserved by you; which, even though I hope it is ungrounded/false, I shall never belittle. For your caution is our caution, so that, if it must be sinned one way or the other, I would choose to appear too fearful rather than not careful enough. But who is that very demented person? One of your friends or (one of that number) who were with you/who were your close associates? It is not credible that there should be such a huge madness in any man, that he places the life of this man, under whom (lit.: under whose leadership) everything he is and possesses (lit.: all the best things), before his own life.

### QUESTION 3 / VRAAG 3

#### *Poets at play / Spel van digters*

hesterno, Licini, die otiosi	1	
multum lusimus in meis tabellis, (3)		
ut convenerat esse delicatos. (1)		
scribens versiculos uterque nostrum		
ludebat numero modo hoc modo illoc,	5	
reddens mutua per iocum atque vinum. (4)		
atque illinc abii tuo lepore		
incensus, Licini, facetiisque, (3)		
ut nec me miserum cibus iuvaret		
nec somnus teget quiete ocellos, (3,5)	10	
sed toto indomitus furore lecto		
versarer, cupiens videre lucem, (3)		
ut tecum loquerer simulque ut essem. (2)		
at defessa labore membra postquam		
semimortua lectulo iacebant, (2,5)	15	[25]
hoc, iucunde, tibi poema feci,		
ex quo perspiceres meum dolorem. (3)		

O Licinius, gister het ons, terwyl/aangesien/toe ons los van sake was/ontspan het/ledig was, baie op my skryf-tablette gespeel, soos ons ooreengekom het om plesierig/ons aan genot oor te gee /te wees: terwyl albei van ons besig was om versies te skryf/versies geskryf het, was ons besig om met die versmaat te speel, nou op hierdie manier, dan weer op daardie manier, terwyl ons dit, wat in ruil gegee is, teruggee deur 'n grap en wyn (onder die grappies en die wyn). En vandaar gaan ek, aangevuur deur jou sjarme/aantreklikheid en jou gevatheid, Licinius, met die gevolg dat

nog voedsel my, miserabele wese, help, nog die slaap my arme oë met rus bedek, maar dat ek op die bed rondrol, ongetem met totale waansin, terwyl ek begeer om die lig te sien, sodat ek met jou kan praat en sodat ek saam met jou kan wees. Maar later lê (my) dooie ledemate, uitgeput deur die inspanning, op my arme ou bedjie, dit, dierbare ding/ liewe vriend, ek het vir jou 'n gedig gemaak/geskryf waaruit jy my pyn kan gewaar/agterkom.

O Licinius, yesterday we played, free from (serious) business, a lot/ many things (*multum*) on my writing tablets, as we had agreed to be merry: while writing verses, both of us were playing in/with (the) metre, now in this way then again in that way, while we were returning something (that was) given in exchange through a joke and wine. And I left from there, fired by your charm and your wit, Licinius, so that neither food would help poor me nor sleep cover my eyes in rest, but I, uncontrolled in total frenzy, tossed in bed, while I was desiring to see the light, so that I could speak with you. But afterwards my half-dead limbs, worn out by the toil/suffering, were lying on my poor little bed, delightful friend, I made this poem for you, from which you may become aware of my grief/pain/agonny.

#### QUESTION 4 / VRAAG 4

##### **Trials of the Christians / Verhoor van die Christene**

Interim, in iis qui ad me tamquam Christiani deferebantur, hunc sum secutus modum. (4,5) interrogavi ipsos an essent Christiani. (2) confitentes iterum ac tertio interrogavi supplicium minatus: perseverantes duci iussi. (3) neque enim dubitabam, qualemcumque esset quod faterentur, (2) pertinaciam certe et inflexibilem obstinationem debere puniri. (2) fuerunt alii similis amentiae, (1) quos, quia cives Romani erant, adnotavi in urbem remittendos. (3) mox ipso tractatu, ut fieri solet, diffundente se crimine plures species inciderunt. (4,5) propositus est libellus sine auctore multorum nomina continens. (3) 1 5 10 [25]

Intussen het ek hierdie metode gevolg teen hulle wat by my as Christene aangekla is: ek het hulle persoonlik gevra of hulle Christene is. Ek het die wat erken het, 'n tweede en 'n derde keer gevra en hulle met straf gedreig. Ek het beveel dat die wat volhard het, weggelei word na die teregstelling. Want ek het nie getwyfel nie dat van watter aard ookal dit was wat hulle bely het, die hardnekkigheid en die onversetlike weerspanningheid gewis/sonder twyfel gestraf moet word. Daar was sommige van 'n soortgelyke waansin, van wie, omdat hulle Romeinse burgers was, ek aangeteken

het dat hulle na die stad (Rome) teruggestuur moet word. Weldra, a.g.v./vanweë die behandeling self/a.g.v die hantering van die saak, soos dit gewoonlik hanteer word, toe die aanklag(te) hulleself wyer versprei het, het meer tipes voorgekom. 'n Klagskrif, wat die name van baie bevat, is anoniem voorgelê.

Meanwhile I followed this method against those who were charged/accused/reported to me as Christians. I asked them in person whether they were Christians. I asked those who admitted again ( a second time) and a third time and I threatened (them) with punishment. I ordered that those who persisted be led away to execution. For I did not doubt that whatever it was which they confessed (to), the stubbornness and the unbending obstinacy ought certainly to be punished at least. There were some of a similar madness, who, because they were Roman citizens, I noted down should be sent back to the city. Soon, as a result of handling this matter, as it is accustomed to happen, when the accusations spread around more types occurred. A written accusation was submitted, anonymous, which contained the names of many.

[100]

**SECTION C / AFDELING C**  
**CONTEXTUAL QUESTIONS / KONTEKSTUELE VRAE**  
**QUESTION 6 / VRAAG 6**

6.1

6.1.1 Vergilius/Vergil

Charon, die veerman van die Onderwêreld

(1)

6.1.2 Charon, the ferryman of the Underworld

- Hy was vreeslik vuil; dit het gelyk of sy oë met vlamme gebrand het.
- Hy het 'n grys baard gehad wat vuil en onversorgd was en 'n vuil mantel het met 'n knoop vanaf sy skouers gehang.
- He was filthy; his eyes seemed to burn with flames.
- He had a grey beard, which he did not tend and he wore a filthy cloak.

6.1.3

(2)

Hy het die siele van die afgestorwenes oor die Styx-Rivier na die Onderwêreld geneem.

6.1.4

He took the souls of the dead across the Styx River to the Underworld.

(1)

Die siele is op die oewer van die rivier uitgestort (*effusa*) in 'n onophoudelike stroom.The souls of the dead were poured (*effusa*) out onto the

(1)

- 6.1.5 bank of the river in a never-ending stream.
- Moeders
  - Mans wat te vroeg gesterf het
  - Manmoedige helde
  - Seuns
  - en ongehude dogters
  - Jongmans wat voor hul ouers se oë op die brandstapel geplaas is
  - Mothers
  - Men who died too young
  - Brave heroes
  - Boys
  - and unwed daughters
  - Young people who were placed on the pyre in front of their parents' eyes
- Enige 4/Any 4 (2)
- 6.1.6 Vergilius gee hiermee 'n treffende beskrywing van die hoeveelheid siele wat hier op die oewer bymekaar gekom het. Hy beklemtoon dat dit baie siele was; daarom vergelyk hy die siele met herfsblare wat verdor en afval, jaar na jaar. Net so is daar ook baie voëls wat elke jaar met die verandering van seisoen migreer na warmer streke - ook dit vergelyk hy met die siele wat hier byeenkom. Die implikasie is dat alles tot 'n einde kom.
- Vergil gives a vivid description of the multitude of souls gathering on the banks of the River Styx. He compares the number of souls with the number of autumn leaves that fall down each year or with the number of birds that migrate every year to a warmer climate, with the implication that everything comes to an end. (2)
- 6.1.7
- Hy het die Styx-rivier saam met die Sibyl oorgesteek.
  - Hy het vir Dido gesien en met haar probeer gesels, maar hy was onsuksesvol.
  - Hy het met sy vader gesels en advies van hom ingewin.
  - Aanvaar ook verwysings na die oersondaars wat hy in die Onderwêreld teengekom het.
  - He crossed the Styx with the Sibyl.
  - He saw Dido and tried to speak with her, but he was unsuccessful.
  - He met with his father.
  - Also accept reference to the arch sinners that he saw in the Underworld. (3)
- 6.1.8 Kandidaat se antwoord  
Candidate's answer (2)  
[14]

- 6.2 Cicero
- 6.2.1 Philippica (1)
- 6.2.2 Hy was Caesar se ruiterymeester en Marcus Antonius het homself aan Caesar se kant geskaar. Na die dood van Caesar was hy aanvanklik die grootste aanspraakmaker op Caesar se posisie.  
He was Caesar's master of the horse and Marc Anthony positioned himself on Caesar's side. He had the strongest claim to Caesar's position after the death of Caesar. (2)
- 6.2.3 Persone in magsposisies, wat sowel die moordenaars as die vriende van Julius Caesar ingesluit het.  
People in powerful positions, i.e. the friends and assassins of Julius Caesar. (2)
- 6.2.4 Marcus Antonius was bang dat die samesweerders hom ook om die lewe sou bring; hy het lyfwagte gehad om hom teen enige aanvalle te beskerm.  
Marc Anthony feared that the assassins of Julius Caesar would try to get rid of him as well; he appointed bodyguards to protect him against any attacks. (2)
- 6.2.5 Julius Caesar (1)
- 6.2.6
- Hy was ambisieus, hy wou alleen regeer (*regnare*).
  - Hy was belese en intellektueel, hardwerkend, slim, het suksesvolle oorloë gevoer ens.
  - Hy het vir homself doelwitte gestel en hy het hard gewerk om sy doelwitte te bereik (*magno labore*).
  - Hy het te midde van groot teëstand (*magnis periculis*) bewerkstellig wat hy homself ten doel gestel het.
- He was ambitious and he wanted to rule Rome on his own (*regnare*).
  - He was an intellectual, hard working, clever, fought wars successfully etc.
  - He set goals for himself and he worked very hard to achieve those goals (*magno labore*).
  - He achieved his goals amidst great adversity (*magnis periculis*). (4)

- 6.2.7 Julius Caesar en Marcus Antonius wou diktatorskap hê; Caesar wou miskien selfs koning word; hulle wou dus alleen regeer. Cicero wou hê dat die republiek tot haar eertydse glorie herstel moes word.  
Julius Caesar and Marc Anthony wished for the dictatorship; Caesar perhaps wanted to be king; both of them wanted to rule on his own. Cicero wished that the republic be restored to what it used to be. (2)  
[14]
- 6.3 Catullus
- 6.3.1 (a) Die probleme wat Arrius met uitspraak het. Arrius aspireer die konsonante.  
Arrius' problems with pronunciation. Arrius aspires consonante. (1)
- (b) Hy sê dus *chommoda* i.p.v. *commoda*; *hinsidias* i.p.v. *insidias*.  
He says *chommoda* instead of *commoda*; *hinsidias* instead of *insidias*. (2)
- 6.3.2 Dit het dieselfde betekenis as *libertus* (vrygelatene). Die implikasie is dat Arrius van lae stand is, want van sy voorouers was vrygelate slawe.  
It has the same meaning as *libertus* (freed man). The implication is that Arrius is one of the plebs as some of his ancestors were freed slaves. (2)
- 6.3.3 Hy het in die gevolg van Memmius gedien in die nabygeleë provinsie Bithynia.  
He was a member of Memmius' legation in Bythynia. (2)
- 6.3.4 Geskenke aan die gees van die oorledene: wyn, melk heuning en blomme.  
Offerings to the spirit of the departed: wine, milk, honey and flowers. (2)
- 6.3.5 "alloquerer" (reël 4/line 4), ook/also "ave"/"vale" (1)
- 6.3.6 Ja. Volgens die tradisie van sy voorouers (sy ouers) het hy na die graf van sy broer gegaan om op die gepaste wyse respek aan sy oorlede broer se as te bewys.  
Yes. According to the tradition of his parents he went to the grave of his brother to pay proper respect to the ashes of his dead brother. (2)



- 6.3.7 (a) ut te postremo donarem munere mortis/neququam  
allogueror/tradita sunt tristi/fraterno ...fletu; dit het 'n  
stadiger ritme tot gevolg of dit beklemtoon woorde wat  
saamhoort ens..
- (b) Dit stel 'n hartseer stemming daar wat gepas is vir 'n  
begrafnislied.
- (a) ut te postremo donarem munere mortis/ neququam  
allogueror/tradita sunt tristi/fraterno ...fletu; it slows the  
rhythm down or it emphasises words that go together,  
etc.
- It establishes a sad mood, fitting for a song of mourning.  
Aanvaar ook ander verduidelikings.  
Accept other explanations. (2)  
[14]
- 6.4
- 6.4.1 Plinius/Pliny
- Plinius het in sy ampstydperk nie tevore met Christene te  
doen gehad nie en hy het nie geweet hoe om teenoor hulle  
op te tree nie. Hy het 'n uiteensetting van sy optrede aan  
Trajanus voorgelê in 'n brief en hy het ook vir Trajanus se  
advies gevra.
- Pliny had not before encountered Christians in his time in  
office and he did not know how to react to them. He gave  
an exposition of his actions to Trajan in a letter and he also  
asked for Trajan's advice. (2)
- 6.4.2
- 6.4.3 Nee/No (1)
- Daar mag nie jag gemaak word op die Christene nie.
  - Hy het Plinius verbied om enige aandag te gee aan  
naamlose klagskrifte.
  - Mense wat wel as Christene aangekla en skuldig bevind  
is, moes wel gestraf word.
- The Christians may not be hunted.
  - Pliny was not to pay any attention to any anonymous  
charges against the Christians.
- 6.4.4 (3)
- Hy wou hê dat sy regeringstydperk gesien moes word as 'n  
regverdige en verligte tydperk. Hy wou sover as moontlik  
wegbly van tirannie in enige vorm/He wanted people to  
experience his rule as fair and enlightened. He wanted to  
stay away as far as possible from tyranny in any form. (2)  
[8]  
[50]

**SECTION D / AFDELING D**  
**GRAMMAR / TAALKUNDE**  
**QUESTION 7 / VRAAG 7**

- 7.1.1 onsydig/neuter (ins uitgang in vgl. trap is onsydig)  
 (ins ending in competitive degree is neuter) (1)
- 7.1.2 eundo  
 dictu (2)
- 7.1.3 terra – die a van ira is lank, die ander twee is kort  
 terra – the a of ira is long, the other two are short (1)
- 7.1.4 urbes  
 malum (accept/aanvaar aliud)  
 fama  
 oculi (4)
- 7.1.5 (a) ablativus respectus/instrumenti  
 (b) datief van besit/possessive dative (2)  
**[10]**
- 7.2.1 (a) providenda est (reël 4/line 4); peccandum sit (reël 6/  
 line 6)  
 (b) nostra (reël 5/line 5) ook/also tua  
 (c) videri (reël 6/line 6) (3)
- 7.2.2 una is 'n bywoord saam met cum  
una is an adverb with cum (1)
- 7.2.3 Vals.  
 sit=praesens konjunktief in 'n voorwaardelike bysin  
 anteponat= praesens konjunktief in 'n gevolgsin  
 False  
 sit=present subjunctive in a conditional clause  
 anteponat=present subjunctive in a result clause. (3)
- 7.2.4 (a) datief van die agent/dative of agent/verpligting na  
 gerundivum/of obligation after a gerundive  
 (b) ablatief absoluut/ablative absolute (2)  
**[9]**
- 7.3.1 Vals/False.  
 (a) ablatief van tyd wanneer/ablative of time when  
 (b) ablatief van oorsaak/ablative of cause  
 (c) ablativus respectus (4)

- 7.3.2 Vals/False  
 (a) konjunktief in 'n gevolgsin/subjunctive in a result clause  
 (b) konjunktief in 'n doelsin/subjunctive in a purpose clause  
 (c) qui finale/final clause/doelsin/purpose clause (4)
- 7.3.3 "Licini"  
 "iucunde" (2)
- 7.3.4 (a) scribens (reël 4/line 4); reddens (reël 6/line 6); cupiens  
 (reël 12/line 12)  
 (b) incensus (reël 8/line 8)/indomitus/mortua (2)  
 [12]
- 7.4.1 (a) "qualemcumque esset " (reël 5/line 5); "an esset  
 Christiani" reël 3/line 3)  
 (b) "secutus sum" (line 2/reël 2), confitentes (line 3/reël 3),  
 minatus (line 4/reël 4), faterentur (line 5/reël 5)  
 (c) "quos" (reël 7/line 7)  
 "quod" (reël 5 / line 5) (3)
- 7.4.2 (a) genitief van beskrywing/genitive of  
 (b) ablatief absoluut/ablative absolute  
 (c) partitiewe genitief/partitive genitive (3)
- 7.4.3 esse (1)
- 7.4.4 debere: infinitief in akkusatief en infinitief  
 konstruksie/infinite in accusative an infinitive construction  
 puniri: infinitief a.g.v. debere/infinite because of debere (2)  
 [9]  
 [40]

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Examination Number / Eksamennummer

/ chōmmōdǎ/dīcēbāt/sī quāndō/cōmmōdā/vēllēt / (2,5)

/ dīcēre)ēt/īnsīdiā/sāriūs/hīnsīdiās / (2,5)

/ lāpsǎ cāpdūnt fōllā) aut/lād/terrām/gūrgīte)ā bāltō / (2,5)

/ quām mūltāe glōmērantūr/lāvē sūbī/frīgidū/sānnūs / (2,5)  
[10]