

**GAUTENG DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
GAUTENGSE DEPARTEMENT VAN ONDERWYS
SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION
SENIORSERTIFIKAAT-EKSAMEN**

**LATIN HG
LATYN HG**

**TIME: 1½ hours + 15 minutes reading time
TYD: 1½ uur + 15 minute leestyd**

**MARKS: 100 plus 100 for Classical Culture
Portfolio
PUNTE: 100 plus 100 vir Klassieke Kultuur
Portefeulje**

INSTRUKSIES:

- *Vertaal enige TWEE uit die drie leesstukke.*
- *Skryf jou vertaling op elke tweede reël neer.*

INSTRUCTIONS:

- Translate any TWO of the three passages.
 - Write your translations on alternate lines.
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QUESTION 1 / VRAAG 1

palus erat non magna inter nostrum atque hostium exercitum. (4,5) hanc si nostri transirent hostes exspectabant; (3) nostri autem, si ab illis **initium** transeundi fieret, (4) ut **impeditos aggredierentur** parati in armis erant. (3) interim proelio **equestri** inter duas acies contendebatur. (3,5) ubi **neutri** transeundi **initium** faciunt, **secundiore** equitum proelio nostris, (4) Caesar suos in castra reduxit. (2,5) hostes protinus ex eo loco ad flumen Axonam **contenderunt**, (4) quod esse post nostra castra demonstratum est. (3) ibi, vadis repertis, partem suarum copiarum traducere conati sunt, (4) eo consilio ut, si possent, (2) **castellum**, cui praeerat Quintus Titurius legatus, **expugnarent** (3) pontemque **intercinderent**; (1) si minus potuissent, ut agros Remorum **popularentur**, (3) qui magno nobis usui ad bellum gerendum erant, **commeatuque** nostros prohiberent, (5)

Caesar, De Bello Gallico:II,IX(aangepas/adapted)

[50]

<p>There was a marsh, not big/fairly small, between our army and the army of the enemy. The enemy were waiting (to see) if our men were going to cross it (this marsh); our men, however, were ready in arms, if a beginning to cross were to be made by them, to attack those impeded. Meanwhile an equestrian battle was fought between the two lines. When neither side made the beginning to cross, and because the cavalry fight ended in our favour, Caesar lead his men back to the camp. The enemy marched straight from that place to the Axona river, which was, as demonstrated, behind our camp. There, after the fords had been found, they tried to lead a part of their forces across with that plan that, if they were able to, they would storm the fort of which Quintus Titurius, the envoy, was in command and that they would tear down the bridge; if they were not able, they would lay waste the fields, of the Remi, which were of big use to us for the campaign/for the waging of war and to cut our men from their supply of provisions.</p>	<p>Daar was nie 'n groot/kleinerige moeras tussen ons (leër) en die vyand se leër nie. Die vyand was besig om te sien of ons manne dit (moeras) sou oorgaan; ons manne egter, as 'n begin aan die oortog deur hulle gemaak sou word, was slag gereed om die belemmerdes/manne wat belemmer was, aan te val. Intussen word daar meegeeding in 'n ruiterygeveg tussen die twee linies. Toe geeneen van die twee kante 'n begin aan die oortog maak nie en omdat die ruiterygeveg in ons manne se guns verloop het, het Caesar sy manne na die kamp teruggelei. Die vyand het onmiddelik vanuit daardie plek na die Axonarivier opgeruk, wat aangedui is dat dit agter ons kamp is. Daar, nadat die vlak water gevind is, het hulle probeer om 'n deel van hulle troepemagte oor te lei, met daardie plan dat, as hulle kon, hulle die kasteel/fort, waaroor die gesant Quintus Titurius in bevel gestaan het, stormenderhand te verower en om die brug af te breek; as hulle dit nie kon regkry nie, om die Remers se landerye wat vir ons tot groot nut vir oorlogvoering was, te verwoes en ons manne van voedselvoorrade af te sny</p>
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QUESTION 2 / VRAAG 2

His rebus gestis,(1) Labieno in **continente** cum tribus legionibus et equitum milibus duobus relicto (5) ut portus tueretur et **rem frumentariam** provideret (3) consiliumque pro tempore et pro re caperet, (3) ipse cum quinque legionibus et pari numero equitum, (4) quem **in continenti reliquerat**, (2) ad solis occasum naves solvit (2) et **leni Africo provectus** media circiter nocte vento intermisso cursum non tenuit, (6) et longius delatus **aestu** orta luce sub sinistra Britanniam relictam conspexit.(5) Tum rursus **aestus commutationem** secutus remis contendit (3½) ut eam partem insulae caperet, (2) qua optimum esse egressum superiore aestate cognoverat. (3½) Qua in re **admodum** fuit militum virtus laudanda, (4) qui **vectoriis** gravibusque **navigiis** non intermisso remigandi labore **longarum navium** cursum **adaequarunt**. (6)

Caesar, De Bello Gallico : v, viii

[50]

<p>When these things were done and Labienus was left on the continent with three legions and 2 000 horsemen, to defend the harbors, to provide corn, and to take measures according to the occasion and according to the circumstance, Caesar himself, with five legions and a number of horsemen, equal to that which he had left on the continent, set sail at sun-set, and [though for a time] pushed/carried forward by a gentle south-west wind, he did not maintain his course. In consequence of the wind dying away about midnight, and being carried on too far by the tide. When the sun rose, he saw that he had passed <u>Britain</u> on his left. Then, again, following the change of tide, he pushed on with the oars that he might reach that part of the island in which he had discovered the preceding summer, that there was the best landing-place. In this affair the spirit of our soldiers was very much to be extolled; for those in the heavily laden cargo ships, the labor of rowing not being [for a moment] discontinued, equalled the speed of the warships/never ceased to row and equaled the speed of the warships.</p>	<p><i>Nadat hierdie dinge plaasgevind/gedoen is, en Labienus op die vasteland met 3 legioene en 2 000 ruiters agtergelaat om die hawens te beskerm, om voorsiening te maak vir graanvoorrade, en om na die tyd en die omstandighede 'n plan te beraam, het Caesar self met 5 legioene en met 'n gelyke getal ruiters, wat hy op die vasteland agtergelaat het, teen sonsondergang anker gelig en hy het op 'n ligte suidweste wind (voortgedra deur) weggevaar. Teen ongeveer middernag, aangesien die wind gaan lê het/nadat die wind gaan lê het, het hy nie koers gehou nie en hy is verder deur die gety afgedryf en teen dagbreek het hy gesien dat Britannica aan die linkerkant agtergelaat is. Toe het hy weer die verandering van die gety gevolg en het die roeispane ingespan om daardie deel van die eiland te bereik, waar hy die vorige somer verneem het die beste landingsplek is. En in hierdie saak /aangeleentheid was die dapperheid van die soldate in die besonder prysenswaardig, wat in swaarbelaaide vragkepe nie die inspanning van roei verloor het nie (opgehou het met roei nie/deur ononderbroke inspanning), maar die koers/spoed van die oorlogskepe geëwenaar het.</i></p>
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QUESTION 3 / VRAAG 3

interea ex clamore fama tota urbe **percrebruit expugnari** deos patrios, (5,5) non hostium adventu **necopinato** neque **repentino praedonum** impetu, (4,5) sed ex domo atque ex cohorte **praetoria** manum **fugitivorum** instructam armatamque venisse. (6) nemo Agrigenti neque aetate tam **adfecta** neque viribus tam **infirmis** fuit qui non illa nocte eo nuntio excitatus surrexit, (8,5) telumque quod cuique **fors** offerebat arripuerit. (3) itaque brevi tempore ad **fanum** ex urbe tota concurritur. (4,5) horam amplius iam in **demoliendo signo** permulti homines moliebantur; (4,5) illud interea nulla **lababat** ex parte, (3) cum alii **vectibus** subiectis conarentur commovere, (3) alii **deligatum** omnibus membris rapere ad se **funibus**. (4) Ac repente Agrigentini concurrunt; fit magna **lapidatio**. (3,5)

Cicero, In Verrem II: IV:95

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Meanwhile, from the shouting (of the watchmen) the rumour/report got well known/spread over the whole city that the paternal/ancestral gods were being stormed, not by the unexpected arrival of the enemy and not by the sudden attack of robbers, but that a band of fugitives, instructed and under arms, came from the house and the praetorian cohort. No-one in Agrigentum was so affected in age nor so weak in strength as not to rise up on that night, awakened by that news and to seize each one's weapon chance put into his hands. Thus, in a short time men are assembled at the temple from every part of the city. Already for more than an hour very many men were labouring in the pulling down of the statue, meanwhile that statue was tottering in no part, when some tried to move it after crowbars had been put underneath and others, having boun cords to all the limbs, were trying to pull it towards them. And suddenly the people of Agrigentum collect at one place; a throwing of stones takes place.

Intussen het die gerug as gevolg van die geroep (van die wagte) deur die hele stad bekend geword/versprei dat die voorvaderlike gode stormenderhand verower/geneem word, nie deur die onverwagse aankoms van die vyand nie en nie deur die skielike aanval van rowers nie, maar dat die bende van vlugtelingen, opgestel en bewapen uit die huis en uit die praetoriese kohort/versterking gekom het. Niemand van Agrigentum was of so aangetas deur ouderdom of so swak wat betref hul kragte, dat (wat) hy nie in daardie nag, opgewek deur daardie boodskap, opgestaan het nie en die wapen, wat die noodlot aan elkeen gebied het, gegryp het nie. Dus/derhalwe word daar in 'n kort tyd na die tempel vanuit die hele stad saamgedrom. Vir meer as 'n uur was vreeslik baie mense reeds besig in die omgooi/neerwerp van die standbeeld/om die standbeeld om te gooi; intussen het dit (standbeeld) in geen deel gewankel nie, toe sommige probeer het om dit te beweeg, nadat koevoete onder ingedruk is, en andere, nadat al die ledemate met toue vasgemaak is, probeer het om dit na hulle om te trek. En skielik vergader die mense van Agrigentum op een plek; 'n groot klipgooierey vind plaas