

MATRICULATION AND SECONDARY EDUCATION CERTIFICATE EXAMINATIONS BOARD
UNIVERSITY OF MALTA, MSIDA

SECONDARY EDUCATION CERTIFICATE LEVEL

MAY 2013 SESSION

SUBJECT:	Latin
PAPER NUMBER:	I
DATE:	30 th May 2013
TIME:	9:00 a.m. to 11:00 a.m.

Answer both Sections

SECTION A: VERGIL, Selections from *Aeneid* IV

Answer all the questions in this section in English.

(50 marks)

1. Read the following passage carefully and then answer the questions set on it:

Dixerat, atque illam media inter talia ferro conlapsam, aspiciunt comites, ensemque cruore spumantem sparsasque manus. It clamor ad alta atria: concussam bacchatur Fama per urbem.	
Lamentis gemituque et femineo ululatu tectata fremunt, resonat magnis plangoribus aether, non aliter quam si immissis ruat hostibus omnis Karthago aut antiqua Tyros, flammaeque furentes culmina perque hominum volvantur perque deorum.	5
<u>Audiit exanimis</u> trepidoque exterrita cursu unguibus ora soror foedans et pectora pugnis per medios ruit, ac morientem nomine clamat: 'hoc illud, germana, fuit? Me fraude <u>petebas</u> ? Hoc rogos iste mihi, hoc ignes araeque parabant? Quid primum deserta querar? Comitumne sororem	10
sprevisti moriens? <u>Eadem me ad fata vocasses</u> ;	15

- a. How, in this passage, is the dying queen described? (8 marks)
- b. How does Vergil here describe the general grief of the people at Dido's death? (8 marks)
- c. What figure of speech is used in lines 6 - 9? Explain the meaning in full. (8 marks)
- d. Translate *Audiit exanimis* (line 10) to *petebas* (line 13). (10 marks)
- e. What has the speaker in lines 13 - 16 suddenly realised and how does the poet convey her emotion? (8 marks)
- f. Why is the Subjunctive used in *Eadem me ad fata vocasses* (line 16)? (8 marks)

SECTION B: CICERO, *Select Letters*

Answer all the questions in this section in English.

(50 marks)

2. Read the following passage carefully and then answer the questions set on it:

Puteolis magnus est rumor [et] Ptolomaeum esse in regno. Si quid habes certius, velim scire. Ego hic pascor bibliotheca Fausti. Fortasse tu putabas his rebus Puteolanis et Lucrinensibus. Ne ista quidem desunt, sed mehercule <ut> a ceteris oblectationibus deseror et voluptatibus cum propter aetatem tum propter rem publicam, sic litteris sustentor et recreor maloque in illa tua sedecula quam habes sub imagine Aristotelis sedere quam in istorum sella curuli tecumque apud te ambulare quam cum eo quocum video esse ambulandum. Sed de illa ambulatione fors viderit aut si quis est qui curet deus. Nostram ambulationem et Laconicum eaque quae circa sunt velim quod poteris invisas et urgeas Philotimum ut properet, ut possim tibi aliquid in eo genere respondere.

Pompeius in Cumanum Parilibus venit. Misit ad me statim qui salutem nuntiaret. Ad eum postridie mane vadebam cum haec scripsi.

- a. What does one infer from Cicero's use of the verb *pascor* (line 2) to describe his activity in Faustus' library? (8 marks)
- b. (i) Explain the use of the Subjunctive in *velim scire* (line 1).
(ii) What type of verb is *ambulandum* (line 6)? (8 marks)
- c. Translate *ne ista* (line 2) to *ambulandum* (line 6). (10 marks)
- d. Who is the man being referred to in *cum eo quocum video esse ambulandum* (lines 5-6)? (6 marks)
- e. What favour does Cicero urge Atticus to do for him towards the end of this letter? (8 marks)
- f. What does this letter reveal about Cicero's nature and disposition? (10 marks)

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SECONDARY EDUCATION CERTIFICATE LEVEL

MAY 2013 SESSION

SUBJECT:	Latin
PAPER NUMBER:	IIB
DATE:	30 th May 2013
TIME:	4:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m.

Answer Questions 1 and 2, and EITHER 3 OR 4 (three questions in all).

1. Translate the following passage into English:

Hippolytus and Venus

Venus amicis favet, sed inimicis non parcat. Deae iram exemplum habemus. Hippolytus, Thesei filius, camporum et silvarum silentium amabat; equis studebat; feras, sicut Diana, petebat. Nam Dianam habebat dominam. Ergo Venus, invida, saevas parat insidias. Aberat Theseus, Phaedrae maritus. Flagitiosum studium erga Hippolytum dea reginae dat. Tum Phaedrae animum occupant curae et vitam delent: non solum silvas et lunam, sicut Hippolytus, amat, set etiam alimenta non jam capit. Hippolyti oculos timet, fatum injustum sentit et dicit: "Odiosi studii victima sum; tremo, veniam peto, sed dura et saeva est Venus".

(30 marks)

2. Read the following passage carefully and then answer the questions set on it in English:

Jupiter saevum malum sentiebat; nam dea Minerva cerebro inerat. Ergo Inferorum deum vocat et dicit: "Justa dea deis aeternis deest: filiam habebo, Minervam, sapientiamque Minervae dabo. Ferrum autem habes, deorum domini cerebrum facile aperies". Ferit Pluto. Statim adest dea altae staturae: galeam habet, hastam tenet. "Eris sapientiae dea", dicit Jupiter; "industriam exempla populis dabis nec ingrati erunt; nam Graeci Minervae templa aedificabunt". Stolas autem splendidas texebat Minerva et Graecis matronis optima consilia dabat; consiliorum avida, Arachne puella deam audiebat. Nunc operae studet, filium libentissime ducit, stolam tandem textit splendidam. Tum Minerva invida: "Deaene industriam superas?" - "Superabo", respondet Arachne. Verbum iram Minervae excitat: puellae stolam trahit, vastat deletque.

- a. Give a summary of this paragraph in not more than fifteen words.
- b. Translate from *Jupiter saevum malum* to *Minervae dabo*.
- c. Give the principal parts of *adest*.
- d. Give the gender and number of *exempla*.
- e. Why is *operae* in the dative case?
- f. Explain the use of *ne* in *Deaene*.

(30 marks)

3. Translate the following passage into English:

Battle of Zama

Interea proelium ab utroque duce instructum est, quale vix ulla memoria fuit, cum peritissimi viri copias suas ad bellum educerent. Scipio victor recedit paene ipso Hannibale capto, qui primum cum multis equitibus, deinde cum viginti, postremo cum quattuor evasit. Inventa in castris Hannibalis argenti pondo viginti milia, auri octoginta, cetera suppellectilis copiosa. Post id certamen pax cum Carthaginiensibus facta est. Scipio Romam rediit, ingenti gloria triumphavit atque Africanus ex eo appellari coeptus est. Finem accepit secundum Punicum bellum post annum nonum decimum quam coeperat.

(40 marks)

4. Translate eight of the following into Latin:

- a. Why did they set free the hostages whom we sent?
- b. The ships seemed very large to the barbarians.
- c. Since he had sent troops to the town, he remained in the camp himself.
- d. We attacked a city fortified by a high wall.
- e. It was difficult to be heard by all the citizens.
- f. Be praised by all men: praise is always welcome.
- g. Your father has advised you very well.
- h. The camp, which they attacked, was smaller than their own.
- i. That advice will never be neglected by me.
- j. There are many cities and large towers in Gaul.

(40 marks)