



JUNE EXAMINATION 2015
JUNIE EKSAMEN 2015

**MARKS /
PUNTE: 150**

TIME / 3 HRS
TYD: 3 URE

1. PROF. JLP WOLMARANS
2. PROF WJ HENDERSON

This examination consists of THREE (3) pages and FIVE (5) questions.

[25]

Read the poem the below and answer the questions posed

Poem 5 Ad Lesbiam

Vivamus mea Lesbia, atque amemus,
rumoresque senum severiorum
omnes unius aestimemus assis!
soles occidere et redire possunt:
nobis cum semel occidit brevis lux, 5
nox est perpetua una dormienda.
da mi basia mille, deinde centum,
dein mille altera, dein secunda centum,
deinde usque altera mille, deinde centum.
dein, cum milia multa fecerimus, 10
conturbabimus illa, ne sciamus,
aut ne quis malus invidere possit,
cum tantum sciat esse basiorum.

- 1.1. Translate the poem into English (15)
- 1.2. Parse and explain the ten underlined words: amemus (line 1); senum (line 2); assis (line 3); occidere (line 4); occidit (line 5); dormienda (line 6); fecerimus (line 10); sciamus (line 11); possit (line 12); esse (line 13). (5)
- 1.3. Discuss the poem's structure, philosophy, imagery and interpretation. (5)

QUESTION TWO: Prose

[25]

Read the passage below and answer the questions posed.

Cicero, *In Catilinam* 1.3

An vero vir amplissimus, P. Scipio, pontifex maximus, Ti. Gracchum mediocriter labefactantem statum rei publicae privatus interfecit; Catilinam orbem terrae caede atque incendiis vastare cupientem nos consules perferemus? Nam illa nimis antiqua praetereo, quod C. Servilius Ahala Sp. Maelium novis rebus studentem manu sua occidit. Fuit, fuit ista quondam in hac re publica virtus, ut viri fortes acrioribus 5 suppliciis civem perniciosum quam acerbissimum hostem coercerent. Habemus senatus consultum in te, Catilina, vehemens et grave, non deest rei publicae consilium neque auctoritas huius ordinis; nos, nos, dico aperte, consules desumus.

- 2.1. Translate the passage into English. (15)
- 2.2. Parse and explain the five underlined words: rei publicae (line 2); caede (line 2); perferemus (line 3); coercerent (line 6); rei publicae (line 7). (2½)
- 2.3. What is an *argumentum a minore ad maius*? Discuss how Cicero uses this type of argument here. (2½)
- 2.4. Write notes on the events referred to when Cicero mentions Publius Scipio and Tiberius Gracchus; as well as Caius Servilius Ahala and Spurius Maelius. (5)

QUESTION THREE: Essay

[25]

Write an essay on how the love affair between Catullus and Lesbia is expressed in Catullus' poems.

OR

Write an essay on the Catalinian Conspiracy.

QUESTION FOUR: History

[40]

- 4.1. Write a paragraph on how the Romans organised Italy as a confederation. Refer to the various degrees of citizenship granted. (10)
- 4.2. Write an essay on the Second Punic War OR on the Struggle for Equal Rights (30)

QUESTION FIVE: Unseen Translation

[35]

Read the passage below with the vocabulary provided and then translate it into English.

Damon and Phintias (Cicero, *De Officiis* iii, 10, 45)

Loquor autem de communibus amicitiiis; nam in sapientibus viris perfectisque nihil potest esse tale. Damonem et Phintiam Pythagoreos ferunt hoc animo inter se fuisse, ut, cum eorum alteri Dionysius tyrannus diem necis destinavisset et is, qui morti addictus esset, paucos sibi dies commendandorum suorum causa postulavisset, vas factus est alter eius sistendi, ut si ille non revertisset, moriendum esset ipsi. Qui cum ad diem se recepisset, admiratus eorum fidem tyrannus petivit, ut se ad amicitiam tertium adscriberent.

Vocabulary and Background

Cicero is discussing friendship (amicitia). He moves from ordinary (communis) friendship to that of perfect men. As an example, he tells the story of Damon and Phintias who belonged to the philosophical school of Pythagoras. The tyrant, Dionysius decided on a date to execute one of them. The other stood surety for him to allow him time to put his affairs in order. The tyrant was impressed with this friendship, put the execution off, and requested to become part of it.

- Line 1 loquor: to speak
- Line 2 talis, -e: such
- Line 2 Pythagorei, orum: followers of Pythagoras
- Line 2 ferunt: they relate, they tell
- Line 3 nex, necis, f, death, execution
- Line 3 addico, -dixi, -dictum 3: give up to, condemn to
- Line 4 commendo: to commit one's family to the care of others
- Line 4 postulo: to request
- Line 4 vas, vadis, m: bail, security
- Line 5 sisto, stiti, statum 3: to present oneself
- Line 5 revento, -verti, -versum: return
- Line 6 recipio, -cepi, -ceptum: se recipere—to present oneself
- Line 7 adscribo, -scripsi, -scriptum: enrol, add in writing

