

MATRICULATION AND SECONDARY EDUCATION CERTIFICATE EXAMINATIONS BOARD
UNIVERSITY OF MALTA, MSIDA
MATRICULATION EXAMINATION
ADVANCED LEVEL
MAY 2014

SUBJECT:	LATIN
PAPER NUMBER:	I
DATE:	2 nd June 2014
TIME:	9.00 a.m. to 12.00 noon

Answer ALL questions.

Section A

40 marks

Translate the following passage into Latin:

The enemy being now defeated, the general led his men back to the camp, which had been fortified by a rampart. The lieutenant, having been left in the camp, had not heard about the battle. When he saw the army at a distance, he went to the top of the rampart to await them. As they approached, he went out and asked them about the fight. But they were so tired that they would tell him nothing, but threw away their arms and went to their tents.

Section B

60 marks

1. Translate the following passage into English:

(30 marks)

Apud Xenophontem autem moriens Cyrus maior haec dicit: "Nolite arbitrari, O mihi carissimi filii, me, cum a vobis discessero, nusquam aut nullum fore. Nec enim, dum eram vobiscum, animum meum videbatis, sed eum esse in hoc corpore ex eis rebus quas gerebam intellegebatis. Eundem igitur esse creditote, etiam si nullum videbitis. Nec vero clarorum virorum post mortem honores permanerent, si nihil eorum ipsorum animi efficerent, quo diutius memoriam sui teneremus. Mihi quidem numquam persuaderi potuit animos, dum in corporibus essent mortalibus, vivere, cum excessissent ex eis, emori."

2. Translate the following passage into English:

(30 marks)

"Nunc age, Dardanium prolem quae deinde sequatur
gloria, qui maneant Itala de gente nepotes,
inlustris animas nostrumque in nomen ituras,
expediam dictis, et te tua fata docebo.
ille, vides, pura iuvenis qui nititur hasta,
proxima sorte tenet lucis loca, primus ad auras
aetherias Italo commixtus sanguine surget,
Silvius, Albanum nomen, tua postuma proles,
quem tibi longaevo serum Lavinia coniunx
educet silvis regem regumque parentem,
unde genus Longa nostrum dominabitur Alba."

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SUBJECT:	LATIN
PAPER NUMBER:	II
DATE:	3 rd June 2014
TIME:	9.00 a.m. to 12.00 noon

Answer all four questions.

Each question carries a total of 25 marks.

Every sub-question is of equal value (i.e. 5 marks each).

Read the following four extracts and then answer the appended questions in English.

PREPARED TEXTS (PROSE)

QUESTION 1: H. E. Gould & J. L. Whitely, *Livy*, Bk I, Bristol Classical Press – Chapters 1-31

Tum Sabinae mulieres, quarum ex iniuria bellum ortum erat, crinibus passis scissaque veste, victo malis muliebri pavore, ausae se inter tela volantia inferre, ex transverso impetus facto dirimere infestas acies, dirimere iras, hinc patres, hinc viros orantes, ne sanguine se nefando soceri generique respergerent, ne parricidio macularent partus suos, nepotum illi, hi liberum progeniem. ‘Si adfinitatis inter vos, si conubii piget, in nos vertite iras; nos causa belli, nos vulnerum ac caedium viris ac parentibus sumus; melius peribimus quam sine alteris vestrum viduae aut orbae vivemus.’ Movet res cum multitudinem tum duces; silentium et repentina fit quies; inde ad foedus faciendum duces prodeunt.

- a. Why does Livy say *quarum ex iniuria bellum ortum erat*?
- b. Comment on the use of the word *parricidio* in its context.
- c. Translate *victo malis muliebri pavore* and *inde ad foedus faciendum duces prodeunt*.
- d. What will be the outcome of this episode?
- e. What do you find interesting about the way Livy composes this passage?

QUESTION 2: H. E. Gould & J. L. Whitely, *Livy*, Bk I, Bristol Classical Press – Chapters 1-31

Numae morte ad interregnum res rediit. Inde Tullum Hostilium, nepotem Hostili, cuius in infima arce clara pugna adversus Sabinos fuerat, regem populus iussit; patres auctores facti. Hic non solum proximo regi dissimilis, sed ferocior etiam quam Romulus fuit. Cum aetas viresque tum avita quoque gloria animum stimulabat. Senescere igitur civitatem otio ratus undique materiam excitandi belli quaerebat. Forte evenit ut agrestes Romani ex Albano agro, Albani ex Romano praedas in vicem agerent. Imperitabat tum Gaius Cluilius Albae. Utrimque legati fere sub idem tempus ad res repentendas missi. Tullus praeceperat suis ne quid prius quam mandata agerent; satis sciebat negaturum Albanum: ita pie bellum incidi posse.

- a. Explain *proximo regi dissimilis* and comment.
- b. Why would Tullus feel that *Senescere igitur civitatem otio ratus*?
- c. Translate from *Imperitabat tum* to the end of the passage.
- d. Comment on the grammar of all the underlined words in their context.
- e. What are the main events in Tullus Hostilius' reign?

PREPARED TEXTS (VERSE)

QUESTION 3: J. A. Harrison, *Horace in his Odes* (lines 1-24), Bolchazy-Carducci Publishers

Mercuri, facunde nepos Atlantis,
qui feros cultus hominum recentum
voce formasti catus et decoratae
more palaestrae,

te canam, magni Iovis et deorum 5
nuntium curvaeque lyrae parentem,
callidum quidquid placuit iocoso
condere furto.

te, boves olim nisi reddidisses
per dolum amotas, puerum minaci 10
voce dum terret, viduus pharetra
risit Apollo.

quin et Atridas duce te superbos
Ilio dives Priamus relicto
Thessalosque ignes et iniqua Troiae 15
castra fefellit.

... (cont.)

- a. Give a brief description of the content and the purpose of this poem.
- b. Scan the second strophe (lines 5-8) and name the metre.
- c. Why does Horace describe Mercury as *curvaeque lyrae parentem* (line 6)?
- d. What makes Apollo laugh in line 12?
- e. Explain the references to *Atridas*, *Priamus* and *Thessalosque* in the last strophe, showing their connection with Mercury in this poem.

QUESTION 4: J. A. Harrison, *Horace in his Odes* (lines 1-24), Bolchazy-Carducci Publishers

tu ne quaesieris – scire nefas – quem mihi, quem tibi
finem di dederint, Leuconoe, nec Babylonios
temptaris numeros. ut melius, quidquid erit, pati,
seu plures hiemes seu tribuit Iuppiter ultimam,
quae nunc oppositis debilitat pumicibus mare
Tyrrenum. sapias, vina liques et spatio brevi
spem longam reseces. dum loquimur, fugerit invida
aetas: carpe diem, quam minimum credula postero.

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- a. What is the message of this ode?
- b. How does Horace make use of winter to illustrate his point?
- c. Explain the grammar of *quaesieris* (line 1), *ut* (line 3), and *reseces* (line 7).
- d. Comment on the reference to *Babylonios*.
- e. Translate from *sapias, vina liques* (line 6) to the end of the poem.