

# ANSWER KEY

## SECOND YEAR HIGHER SECONDARY EXAMINATION, MARCH 2024

SY 507

HSE II

Part – II

LATIN

Maximum: 80 Scores

Time: 2.30 Hours

### PART A

Responde omnibus (12 ×1 =12)

I. Scribe verbum dissimile.

1. Possum
2. poema
3. Mysteria
4. plaga

II. Impleas datis verbis.

5. Folium habeo in memoriam ..... **arboris**
6. Similiter..... **et** levita pertransiit.
7. Valedicit ..... **cognatis**
8. Beati illi qui ..... **tribulationem** sustinebunt.

III. Scribe verba Latina quibus derivantur verba haec Anglica.

9. **auditorium.**
10. **sorrow**
11. **benignus**
12. **stella**

### PART – B

Responde

IV. Conjuga in Praesens

(1 ×2 =2)

13. Timeo

V. **Declina** (1 × 2 = 2)

14. Deus

Nominativus	Deus
Genitivus	deorum
Accusativus	deum

VI. **Redde Anglice:** (6 × 1 = 6)

15. Jucundus trobador. – a Delightful troubadour

16. Terra nos sustentat. – the earth sustains us

17. Arbor alma – the soul tree

18. Musa mihi causas memora – Muse, Remember the Reasons for me.

19. In loco parentis – In the place of parents

20. Praebere aures – give ears

VII. **Corrige duo** (2 × 1 = 2)

21. Vita nostra brevi est. – our life is short

22. Caritas patiens estis. – Love is patient

23. Tempus tam pretiosus. – Time is so precious

VIII. **Quid significat Anglice? Scribe Octo** (8 × 1 = 8)

24. Justitia - Justice

25. Tus - incens

26. Lingua - Language

27. Validus - strong

28. Nurus - Daughter-in-law

29. Nox - Night

30. Proximus - Next

31. Frater - Brother

32. Homo - Man

33. Irasci -Angry

IX. **Redde duo Anglice** (2 × 2 =4)

- 34. Volo legere. – I wish to read
- 35. Rara avis est. – It is a rare bird
- 36. Cognatis valedicit. – Farewell to French
- 37. Benigna est Caritas. – Love is Kind

X. **Redde duo Latine** (2 × 2 =4)

- 38. A man famous for justice. – Vir Clarus Justitiae
- 39. Have mercy. - Miserere
- 40. Give thanks. - Confitemini
- 41. Glory to God. – Deo gloria

XI. **Scribe numerum Romanum.** (5×1=5)

- 42. Two hundred - CC
- 43. Ninty - LXXXX
- 44. Twelve – X11
- 45. Twenty six – XXV1
- 46. Seventy seven – LXXX1

XII. **Delige verbum aptum ex verbis datis.** (4 × 1 =4)

- 47. Honora patrem et..... **matrem**
- 48. Nemo .....quod non habet. **dat**
- 49. Vespasianus princeps..... comparatus est. **optimus**
- 50. Ruth obstinato..... **animo** erat.

XIII. **Delige titulum aptum.** (5 × 1 =5)

	Sententia	Titulum
51.	Multum ille et terris iactatus .	Cantus
52.	Puto dues fio.	Inmemoria
53.	Sum torquendus	Virgil
54.	Revertimini filiae meae.	Noemi
55.	Duoecim sacerdotes legit.	Numa

**XIV. Respondeas Sex.**

(6 × 1 = 6)

56. Ubi vocati pastores appropierant
57. Quis interrogat Jesum dicens 'Quis est proximus meus
58. Quis dixit 'Amaritudo est mihi magis quam vobis'
59. De qua re scripta est in epistula ad Corinthios
60. Quos inferebat Aeneas ad Latium
61. Quid facit ante mortem suam cycnus
62. Quis avibus et animalibus sicut amicis loquebatur
63. Quid enim prodest homini si non habet caritatem
64. Quis scripsit poema de Francisco Xaverio
65. Quando facta erat fames in terra

**PART – C**

**Responde**

(2 × 10 = 20)

**XV. Redde Anglice**

66. "Noli instare mihi, ut relinquam te et abeam; quocumque perrexeris, pergam; ubi morata fueris, et ego pariter morabor: populus tuus populus meus et Deus tuus Deus meus. Quae te morientem terra susceperit, in ea moriar ibique locum accipiam sepulturae. Haec mihi faciat Dominus et haec addat, si non sola mors me et te separaverit". Videns ergo Noemi quod obstinato Ruth animo decrevisset secum pergere, adversari noluit nec ultra ad suos reditum persuadere. Profectaeque sunt simul et venerunt in Bethlehem quando hordea metere incipiebant. Quibus urbem ingressis, tota urbs commota est super eas; dicebantque mulieres: "Haec est illa Noemi!".

**AUT**

Plurimos annos piger atque torpens  
Peridi nugis, negligens laborem.  
O mihi tempus redimi daretur  
Tam pretiosum !  
O quid insignis mea pulchra forma ?  
O qui albescens speciosa pluma ?  
Proximis si haec nihili valeret  
Ad subeundum ?  
O quot annosi meruere palmam,  
Semper accincti solido labori.

66. "Do not insist that I leave you and go away; wherever you go, I will go; where you have tarried, I will also tarry: your people my people and your God my God. The earth that received you when you were dying, I will die in it, and there I will take the place of burial. May the Lord do these things for me and add these things, if only death does not separate you and me. Naomi therefore, seeing that Ruth's obstinate mind had determined to go on with her, refused to persuade her adversary to return to her own people any longer. And they set out together, and came to Bethlehem when they

were beginning to reap the barley. When they entered the city, the whole city was moved against them; and the women said: "This is Naomi!"

AUT

Lazy and dull for many years

They perished in their toys, neglecting their work.

O that I might be given time to be redeemed

So precious!

Oh, what is remarkable about my beautiful form?

Oh, who is the beautiful white feather?

If these things were worth nothing to the neighbors

To undergo?

O how many years to deserve the palm,

Always girded with hard work.

67. Scribe Anglice brevem dissertationem.

i. Disciplina militaris imperatoris Vespasiani.

Vespasian was the son of Flavius Sabinus, a Roman knight who had been a tax collector. His mother, Vespasia Polla, also belonged to the equestrian order in society but had a brother who entered the Senate. In his early life Vespasian was somewhat overshadowed by his older brother, Flavius Sabinus, who rose to hold an important command on the Danube about AD 48 and was prefect of Rome for many years under Nero. Although Vespasian is said to have hesitated before following his brother into the Senate, his career was in no sense retarded; for, after military service in Thrace and a quaestorship in Crete, he reached the praetorship in the earliest year allowed him by law, namely AD 39, the year in which his elder son, Titus, was born.

Vespasian ingratiated himself with the ruling emperor, Caligula (Gaius Caesar); and in the next reign, that of Claudius, he won the favour of the powerful freedman Narcissus. He became commander of the Legio II Augusta, which took part in the invasion of Britain in 43. After distinguished conduct at the crossing of the Medway River, he was given charge of the left wing of the advance; he proceeded to occupy the Isle of Wight and to conquer tribes as far west as Devon, capturing more than 20 "towns." For these achievements he was awarded triumphal honours and appointed to two priesthoods, and in 51 he became consul. But, on Claudius's death in 54,

Narcissus, whose power had been waning, was driven to suicide; and for a time Vespasian received no further appointment. About 63 he obtained the proconsulate of Africa, where his extreme financial rigour made him so unpopular that on one occasion the people pelted him with turnips. There was no ground for suspecting personal enrichment, but the reputation for avarice remained with him the rest of his life.

In the autumn of 66 he accompanied Nero to Greece, where he was indiscreet enough to fall asleep at the emperor's artistic performance. But this did not prevent his appointment, in February 67, to the command against the Jewish rebellion in Judaea, the scene of two disastrous Roman defeats in the previous year. The appointment was exceptional because Judaea had never before been garrisoned by a legionary army, and Vespasian was given three legions with a large force of auxiliary troops. For such an appointment Vespasian was regarded as a safe man—a highly competent general but one whose humble origins made it almost inconceivable that he would challenge Nero's government should he win victories. As long as Nero was alive, this diagnosis was surely right. Vespasian conducted two successful campaigns in 67 and 68, winning almost all Judaea except Jerusalem. But on Nero's death in June 68 he stopped fighting.

ii. Quis est proximus in “fabula Samaritanus Bonus”

On one occasion an expert in the law stood up to test Jesus. “Teacher,” he asked, “what must I do to inherit eternal life?”

<sup>26</sup> “What is written in the Law?” he replied. “How do you read it?”

<sup>27</sup> He answered, “‘Love the Lord your God with all your heart and with all your soul and with all your strength and with all your mind’<sup>[a]</sup>; and, ‘Love your neighbor as yourself.’<sup>[b]</sup>”

<sup>28</sup> “You have answered correctly,” Jesus replied. “Do this and you will live.”

<sup>29</sup> But he wanted to justify himself, so he asked Jesus, “And who is my neighbor?”

<sup>30</sup> In reply Jesus said: “A man was going down from Jerusalem to Jericho, when he was attacked by robbers. They stripped him of his clothes, beat him and went away, leaving him half dead. <sup>31</sup> A priest happened to be going down the same road, and when he saw the man, he passed by on the other side. <sup>32</sup> So too, a Levite, when he came to the place and saw him, passed by on the other side. <sup>33</sup> But a Samaritan, as he traveled, came where the man was; and when he saw him, he took pity on him. <sup>34</sup> He went to him and bandaged his wounds, pouring on oil and wine. Then he put the man on his own donkey, brought him to an inn and took care of him. <sup>35</sup> The next day he took out two denarii<sup>[c]</sup> and gave them to the innkeeper. ‘Look after him,’ he said, ‘and when I return, I will reimburse you for any extra expense you may have.’

<sup>36</sup> “Which of these three do you think was a neighbor to the man who fell into the hands of robbers?”

<sup>37</sup> The expert in the law replied, “The one who had mercy on him.”

Jesus told him, “Go and do likewise.”