

[C014/SQP098]

Intermediate 2 Time: 1 hour
Latin
Paper I—Interpretation
Specimen Question Paper

NATIONAL
QUALIFICATIONS

Answer all the questions.

Read every question carefully before you answer.

ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS.

Marks

1. Turn to PAGE THREE of the Prescribed Text.

Cicero

Read lines 9–20 of **Passage 1** (from *clamor a vigilibus* to *ex urbe tota concurritur*).

(a) In these lines a group of armed slaves attacks a temple. What difficulties did the attackers meet? 4

(b) Write down **one** Latin extract which you think is specially effective. Give a reason for your choice. 2

2. Turn to PAGE FOUR of the Prescribed Text.

Cicero

Read lines 20–36 of **Passage 2** (from *Tell me* to *criminal there!*).

What methods does Cicero use in these lines to emphasise the wickedness of Verres? Write down **three** examples to support your answer. 6

3. Turn to PAGE FIVE of the Prescribed Text.

Cicero

Read lines 1–6 of **Passage 3** (from *audistis nuper* to *esse sublatum*).

(a) Cicero refers here to a statue of Mercury which was regarded with holy awe by the people of Tyndaris. Describe the circumstances under which the people of Tyndaris acquired this statue. 3

(b) Read lines 31–35 of **Passage 3** (from *omnes id fore* to *accepit*).

(i) What tone does Cicero deliberately use in these lines to influence the jury? Explain why he adopts this tone. 3

(ii) How impressed would you have been by this way of speaking? 1

4. Turn to PAGES SEVEN AND EIGHT of the Prescribed Text.

Virgil

Read lines 38–41 of **Passage 4** (from *huc omnis turba* to *ante ora parentum*).

Among the souls waiting to cross the River Styx are several different groups of people. Identify **three** of these groups. Which do you feel most sorry for? Explain your answer. 4

5. Turn to PAGE THIRTEEN of the Prescribed Text.

Virgil

Read lines 16–37 of **Passage 6** (from *demisit lacrimas* to *miseratur euntem*).

(a) Why does Aeneas address Dido as *infelix*? 2

(b) What effect does the sight of Dido's ghost have on Aeneas? Quote a Latin phrase to support your answer. 2

(c) Do you have more sympathy for Dido or for Aeneas, or do you have equal sympathy for both? Explain your answer. 3

(30)

[END OF QUESTION PAPER]

[C014/SQP098]

Intermediate 2
Latin
Paper I—Interpretation
Specimen Marking Instructions

NATIONAL
QUALIFICATIONS

Intermediate 2 Latin

Paper I : Interpretation

Marking Scheme

1. (a) the guards of the temple tried to block their way and defend it 1
the attackers were beaten with clubs 1
everyone, even the old and weak, resisted 1
and grabbed any weapon which came to hand 1
- (b) eg
nemo Agrigenti neque aetate tam affecta neque viribus tam infirmis 1
telum quod cuique fors offerebat arripuerit 1
- one quotation
+ reason, which should show understanding of the Latin quoted 1
- [“extract” in question means any phrase, clause or short sentence]
2. eg exaggeration 1
“I...actually feel my body trembling” 1
rhetorical question 1
“ what are the defendant’s feelings” 1
climax 1
“not about the orders...no, it was the sanctity” 1
- any three plus appropriate examples 1
3. (a) they were given the statue by P. Africanus 1
as a monument to his victory when Carthage was captured 1
and as a sign of their loyalty and alliance 1
- (b) (i) sarcastic 1
- eg for rhetorical effect 1
to arouse their curiosity 1
to keep the jury’s attention 1
to emphasise Verres’ cruelty 1 any two
- (ii) any reasonable answer 1

- | | | | | | |
|----|---|---|---|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 4. | mothers | | | 1 | |
| | dead heroes | | | 1 | |
| | boys and unmarried girls | | | 1 | |
| | young men who have died and are buried by their parents | | | 1 | any three |
| | + reason why one group is most pitiable | | | 1 | |
| 5. | (a) | she has committed suicide | | 1 | |
| | | because Aeneas has deserted her | | 1 | |
| | (b) | he weeps | 1 | | |
| | | | | <i>demisit lacrimas</i> 1.16 | 1 |
| | | | | <i>lacrimasque ciebat</i> 1.29 | 1 |
| | | | | <i>prosequitur lacrimis</i> 1.37 | 1 |
| | | he remembers his love for her | | 1 | |
| | | <i>dulcique adfatus amore est</i> 1.16 | | 1 | |
| | | he is shattered | 1 | | |
| | | | | <i>percussus</i> 1.36 | |
| | | he is sorry for her | 1 | | |
| | | | | <i>miseratur euntem</i> 1.37 | |
| | | | | | any one + appropriate Latin |
| | (c) | any reasonable explanation, which should include three points for 3 marks | | | |

[END OF MARKING INSTRUCTIONS]

[C014/SQP098]

Intermediate 2 Time: 1 hour
Latin
Paper II—Translation
Specimen Question Paper

NATIONAL
QUALIFICATIONS

Candidates should ensure that they have been provided with the word-list for this paper.

Read the following passage carefully, including the English sections. Then translate all the Latin sections into English.

Cicero describes for the jury a town called Segesta which suffered the loss of its treasures when captured by the Carthaginians.

Segesta est oppidum pervetus in Sicilia. hoc oppidum ab Aenea, fugiente a Troia, aedificatum est. Segestani igitur putant se cum populo Romano coniunctos esse non solum amicitia sed etiam cognatione. olim hoc oppidum a
5 Carthaginensibus captum et deletum est et omnia ornamenta urbis ex illo loco Carthaginem portata sunt.

In particular, the people of Segesta lost a valuable statue.

erat apud Segestanos simulacrum pulcherrimum Dianae; erat amplum et excelsum; sagittae pendebant ab umero; arcum sinistra manu retinebat, dextra ardentem facem
10 praeferbat. haec statua etiam a Carthaginensibus sanctissime colebatur.

Later the Roman general Scipio captured Carthage and returned the statue to the people of Segesta. On seeing the statue of Diana, the governor Verres immediately wanted it.

illo tempore haec ipsa Diana Segestanis redditur. cives laeti eam acceperunt et in suo loco reposuerunt. cum Verres statuum vidisset flagrare cupiditate coepit. imperabat
15 magistratibus ut eam sibi darent. illi dicebant id sibi nefas esse; iste autem eos minari coepit. primo responderunt non posse.

Verres, however, continued to threaten them.

tandem magno timore victi Segestani praetori parere constituerunt. multis cum lacrimis statua sublata est.

non solum amicitia sed

etiam cognatione (lines 3–4) — not only by friendship but also by ties of blood

id sibi nefas esse (lines 15–16) — that would be a wicked thing for them to do

[END OF QUESTION PAPER]

[C014/SQP098]

Intermediate 2
Latin
Word-list to accompany
Paper II—Translation
Specimen Question Paper

NATIONAL
QUALIFICATIONS



a, ab (+ *ablative*) by, from
accipio, -ere, accepi, acceptum to receive, welcome
aedifico, -are to build
Aeneas, -ae (*m.*) Aeneas
amplus, -a, -um large
apud (+ *accusative*) in the possession of
arcus, -us (*m.*) bow
ardeo, -ere to burn
autem but
capio, -ere, cepi, captum to capture
Carthaginienses, -ium (*m.pl.*) Carthaginians
Carthago, -inis (*f.*) Carthage
civis, -is, (*m.*) citizen
coepi I began
colo, -ere, colui, cultum to worship
coniungo, -ere, coniunxi, coniunctum to join, link
constituo, -ere, constitui, constitutum to decide
cum when
cum (+ *ablative*) with
cupiditas, -atis (*f.*) longing, desire
deleo, -ere to destroy
dexter, -tra, -trum right
Diana, -ae (*f.*) Diana
dico, -ere, dixi, dictum to say
do, dare, dedi, datum to give
et and
etiam also, even
ex (+ *ablative*) from
excelsus, -a, -um outstanding, important
fax, facis (*f.*) torch
flagro, -are to burn
fugio, -ere, fugi, fugitum to flee, run away
hic, haec, hoc this
igitur therefore

Page two

ille, illa, illud that
impero, -are to command
in (+ ablative) in
incipio, -ere, coepi, coeptum to begin
ipse, ipsa, ipsum self
is, ea, id he, she, it
iste, ista, istud that; he, she, it
lacrima, -ae (f.) tear
laetus, -a, -um happy
locus, -i (m.) place
magistratus, -us (m.) magistrate
magnus, -a, -um great
manus, -us (f.) hand
minor, minari, minatus sum to threaten
multi, -ae, -a many
non not
olim once
omnis, -is, -e all, every
oppidum, -i (n.) town
ornamentum, -i (n.) decoration
pareo, -ere (+ dative) to obey
pendeo, -ere to hang
pervetus very old
populus, -i (m.) people
porto, -are to carry
possum, posse, potui to be able
praefero, -ferre to hold out
praetor, -oris (m.) governor
primo at first
pulcher, -ra, -rum beautiful
puto, -are to think
reddo, -ere, reddidi, redditum to return
repono, -ere, reposui, repositum to put back
respondeo, -ere, respondi, responsum to reply

retineo, -ere to hold
Romanus, -a, -um Roman
sagitta, -ae (f.) arrow
sancte solemnly, with respect
se himself, themselves
sed but
Segesta, -ae (f.) Segesta
Segestani, -orum (m.pl.) the people of Segesta
Sicilia, -ae (f.) Sicily
simulacrum, -i (n.) statue
sinister, -tra, -trum left
solum only
statua, -ae (f.) statue
sublata est *see* **tollo**
sum, esse, fui to be
suus, -a, -um his, her, its
tandem at last
tempus, -oris (n.) time
timor, -oris (m.) fear
tollo, -ere, sustuli, sublatum to remove
Troia, -ae (f.) Troy
umerus, -i (m.) shoulder
urbs, urbis (f.) city
ut to
Verres, -is (m.) Verres
video, -ere, vidi, visum to see
vinco, -ere, vici, victum to overcome

[END OF WORD-LIST]

Page four

[C014/SQP098]

Intermediate 2
Latin
Paper II—Translation
Specimen Marking Instructions

NATIONAL
QUALIFICATIONS

Intermediate 2 Latin

Paper II - Translation

Marking Instructions

BLOCK/SUB-BLOCK	ESSENTIAL IDEA	Marks
1A Segesta est oppidum per vetus in Sicilia*	Segesta is a town in Sicily *	2
1B hoc oppidum ab Aenea, fugiente a Troia, aedificatum est	town built by Aeneas	3
1C Segestani igitur putant se cum populo Romano coniunctos esse non solum amicitia sed etiam cognatione*	Segestans think they are linked with the Romans not only by friendship but also by ties of blood*	2
2A olim hoc oppidum a Carthaginiensibus captum et deletum est	town captured by Carthaginians	3
2B et omnia ornamenta urbis ex illo loco Carthaginem portata sunt	everything taken to Carthage	3
3A erat apud Segestanos simulacrum pulcherrimum Dianae	there was a statue of Diana	3
3B erat amplum et excelsum*	it was big/important*	2
3C sagittae pendebant ab umero*	arrows hanging from shoulder*	2
3D arcum sinistra manu retinebat	held a bow	3
3E dextra ardentem facem praeferebat	held a torch	3
3F haec statua etiam a Carthaginiensibus sanctissime colebatur	statue respected by Carthaginians	3

4A	illo tempore haec ipsa Diana Segestanis redditur	Diana was returned	3
4B	cives laeti eam acceperunt et in suo loco reposuerunt	citizens were glad to get it back	3
5A	cum Verres statuam vidisset*	Verres saw the statue*	2
5B	flagrare cupiditate coepit*	on fire with longing*	2
5C	imperabat magistratibus ut eam sibi darent	he asked for it	3
6A	illi dicebant id sibi nefas esse*	they said it would be a wicked thing to do*	2
6B	iste autem eos minari coepit	he threatened them	3
6C	primo responderunt non posse	it was not possible/they could not	3
7A	tandem magno timore victi Segestani praetori parere constituerunt	the Segestans obeyed	3
7B	multis cum lacrimis statua sublata est	the statue was removed	3

Total 56 marks

Scaled to 30 marks

* maximum 2 marks

Conversion Table 56 to 30

Points	Marks
56	30
55	29
54	29
53	28
52	28
51	27
50	27
49	26
48	26
47	25
46	25
45	24
44	24
43	23
42	23
41	22
40	21
39	21
38	20
37	20
36	19
35	19
34	18
33	18
32	17
31	17
30	16
29	16

Points	Marks
28	11
27	11
26	10
25	10
24	9
23	9
22	9
21	8
20	8
19	7
18	7
17	7
16	6
15	6
14	5
13	5
12	5
11	4
10	4
9	4
8	3
7	3
6	2
5	2
4	2
3	1
2	1
1	0
0	0

[END OF MARKING INSTRUCTIONS]