

[C014/SQP025]

Higher

Time: 1 hour

Latin

Paper I

Interpretation—Verse

Specimen Question Paper

NATIONAL
QUALIFICATIONS

Answer **either** Section A **or** Section B.

50 marks are allocated to this paper.

EITHER

SECTION A—Virgil, *Aeneid VI*

Answer all the questions. (Note: there are two options in question 3.)

Marks

1. Turn to PAGES SEVENTEEN AND EIGHTEEN of the Prescribed Text.

Refer to lines 28 to 49 of Passage 5 (from *hinc via* to *harena*).

- (a) What impression of the river Acheron is conveyed by Virgil's description in lines 29–30? Quote and translate **two** Latin words or phrases which you think are particularly effective in these lines. 4
- (b) In lines 31–37, Virgil describes Charon. Give details of this description and state why you think Virgil describes him in this particular way. 5
- (c) In lines 38–49, Virgil describes the scene at the banks of the river Acheron. In what ways does Virgil arouse the reader's pity in his description of this scene? Quote from the text to support your answer. 6

2. Turn to PAGE TWENTY of the Prescribed Text.

Refer to lines 150–158 (from *Cerberus* to *undae*).

- (a) How effective do you find Virgil's description of Cerberus? Quote from the text to support your answer. 4
- (b) Write out and scan lines 155–156 (from *corripit* to *antro*), marking the quantities and feet. 3
- (c) Explain why the rhythmic pattern is well suited to the meaning of lines 155–156. 2

3. EITHER

- (a) Show in what ways Virgil brings out the quality of *pietas* in Aeneas. Support your answer by referring to the parts of *Aeneid VI* that you have read **in Latin and English**. 10

OR

- (b) How effectively does Virgil create an atmosphere of mystery and terror in *Aeneid VI*? Support your answer by referring to the parts of *Aeneid VI* that you have read **in Latin and English**. 10
- (34)

(scaled to 50)

OR

SECTION B—Plautus, *Rudens*

Answer all the questions. (Note: there are two options in question 6.)

Marks

4. Turn to PAGES THIRTY–SIX AND THIRTY–SEVEN of the Prescribed Text.

In lines 10–38 (from *utinam te* to *qui sies*), Labrax and Charmides argue with one another.

- (a) Show how Plautus creates an amusing scene in these lines. Refer to the text to support your answer. 6
- (b) Quote and translate **two** phrases which show how Plautus uses alliteration for comic effects in this scene. 4

5. Turn to PAGES THIRTY–SEVEN AND THIRTY–EIGHT of the Prescribed Text.

Refer to lines 75–108 of Passage 7 (from *quid illuc* to *convivam meum*).

- (a) What information does Sceparnio give at lines 75–78? Why is this information important for Labrax? 4
- (b) In what ways does the language of Plautus contribute to humour in lines 75–108? Refer to the text to support your answer. 6
- (c) Do you feel sympathy for either Labrax or Charmides in this scene? Give reasons for your answer. 4

6. EITHER

- (a) Select from the parts of the *Rudens* that you have read **in Latin and English** episodes which you found particularly lively. Give reasons for your choice. 10

OR

- (b) In your opinion does the *Rudens* have a serious message in the comedy? In your answer refer to the parts of the play that you have read **in Latin and English**. 10
- (34)

(scaled to 50)

[END OF QUESTION PAPER]

[C014/SQP025]

Higher
Latin
Paper I
Interpretation—Verse
Specimen Marking Instructions

NATIONAL
QUALIFICATIONS

Higher Latin

Specimen Marking Instructions

Paper I - Interpretation (Verse)

Virgil, *Aeneid* VI

1. (a) swirling/muddy/repulsive/seething mass of sludge

turbidus ... caeno/vasta voragine gurgēs/eructat harenam

Candidates must show awareness of the effectiveness of the words
(either the imagery, or the sound, or other relevant comment).

Impression of river: 2 marks

Quotes + translation: 2 marks

Total 4 marks

- (b)
- horrendous figure/terrible squalor
 - unkempt grey hair on chin
 - staring, fiery eyes
 - dirty cloak
 - great strength despite age

Total 4 marks

Description intended to repel/disgust/frighten. Emphasises the danger of Aeneas' quest and the hero's bravery. Or any other relevant comment.

1 mark

- (c)
- careful selection of figures: mothers, boys, unwed girls, etc
 - emphasis on the youth of many of the ghosts - unachieved potential
 - simile of falling leaves/migrating birds
 - ghosts pleading, stretching out hands (assonance)
 - picture of those rejected by Charon

Three points, suitably explained. Description 3-4 marks, quotes 2-3 marks

Total 6 marks

2. (a)
- size (ingens . . . immanis . . . toto . . . extenditur antro)
 - fearsomeness (three barking heads, bristling snakes)
 - hunger

4 marks

(b)

corripit|obiect|(am), atqu(e) im|mania| terga re|solvit

fusus hum|i tot|oqu(e) ing|ens ex|tenditur| antro

3 marks

- (c)
- elisions suggest the gobbling of the cake
 - spondees suggest collapse and sprawled limbs

2 marks

3. Essays

There must be evidence that the candidate has given a holistic answer, by reference to both English and Latin parts of the prescription. Failure to do so will result in some penalisation.

Three or four examples, suitably explained, might be expected, and credit will be given for a well structured answer with a clear conclusion.

10 marks

Plautus, *Rudens*

4. (a)
- | | |
|------------|---|
| Labrax: | if it wasn't for Charmides he wouldn't be in this mess |
| Charmides: | would rather have been in jail than invited to Labrax's house/asks the gods to send Labrax guests like himself |
| Labrax: | worst thing he'd ever done was to invite Charmides to his house/he should never have listened to him since this has caused him to lose everything |
| Charmides: | no wonder ship was wrecked given the crooked nature of Labrax and the fact that his goods were crookedly obtained |
| Labrax: | Charmides to blame because he persuaded him |
| Labrax: | Charmides has brought him poverty with his lies |
| Charmides: | at least he's turned him into a wit |
| Labrax: | no one is more wretched than he |
| Charmides: | he is, because he doesn't deserve it, whereas Labrax does |

(Candidates should refer to at least 3 of the exchanges between the two men, showing wherein the humour lies, either holistically or specifically: eg whole idea of two rogues shifting responsibility each to the other and the capping of each of the other's complaints.)

Total 6 marks

- (b)
- for example ... *velim vomitum vomas* (line 27)
 - for example *piscibus ...prae bent pabulum* (line 29)
 - for example ... *magnidicis mendaciis* (line 31)

any 2 appropriate examples + translation = 4 marks

5. (a)
- two women in the temple, scared and weeping, saying that they had been shipwrecked
 - information is important for Labrax because he has just been bemoaning the fact that he was utterly ruined, having lost all his possessions; moreover, he fears the wrath of Plesidippus, from whom he had taken a deposit; he now learns that his 'property' is safe and in true opportunistic fashion sees a way out of his present mess.

1 mark for information + 3 for explanation of its importance

- (b)
- quick repartee of Sceparnio: eg lines 80, 81-82, 83, 96
 - abuse of Charmides: eg lines 85-86
 - comic alliteration: eg line 98
 - soliloquy of Charmides: lines 100-108

OR **3 examples + simple comment**
2 examples + detailed comment

Total 6 marks

- (c) Any reasonable answer: eg comments on the unpleasant nature of Labrax and his selfish opportunism/humorous selfishness of Charmides and his comically philosophic reflections.

Total 4 marks

6. Essays

There must be evidence that the candidate has given a holistic answer, by reference to both English and Latin parts of the prescription. Failure to do so will result in some penalisation.

Three or four examples, suitably explained, might be expected, and credit will be given for a well structured answer with a clear conclusion.

Total 10 marks

Conversion Table 34 to 50

Points	Marks
34	50
33	49
32	47
31	46
30	44
29	43
28	41
27	40
26	38
25	37
24	35
23	34
22	32
21	31
20	29
19	28
18	26
17	25
16	24
15	22
14	21
13	19
12	18
11	16
10	15
9	13
8	12
7	10
6	9
5	7
4	6
3	4
2	3
1	1
0	0

[END OF MARKING INSTRUCTIONS]

[C014/SQP025]

Higher

Time: 1 hour

Latin

Paper II

Interpretation—Prose

Specimen Question Paper

NATIONAL
QUALIFICATIONS

50 marks are allocated to this paper.

Answer all the questions. (Note: there are two options in question 3.)

Marks

1. Turn to PAGE EIGHT of the Prescribed Text.

Refer to lines 1–22 of Passage 3 (from *cum propter istius* to *accepisse*).

- (a) In line 5, the captured ship is described as being *praeda refertam*. List the *praeda* which the ship was carrying. (Refer to lines 6–8.) 3
- (b) Explain what Verres did with the prisoners from the captured ship. (Refer to lines 14–18.) 4
- (c) In lines 1–22, Cicero chooses language calculated to damage Verres as much as possible. Quote and translate from the Latin **two** examples of this, and explain your choice. 6

2. Turn to PAGES NINE AND TEN of the Prescribed Text.

Refer to lines 56–81 of Passage 3 (from *lautumias Syracusanas* to *adhiberetur*).

- (a) In lines 57–61, Cicero describes the stone quarries of Syracuse in great detail. Why do you think he does this? 3
- (b) What surprising reason does Cicero suggest Verres had for not sending the pirate chief to the stone quarries? 2
- (c) Where did Verres send his prisoner, according to Cicero, and for what reason? 2
- (d) Refer to lines 66–78. By what means does Cicero attempt to make his argument convincing? Do you think he is successful? Give a reason for your answer. 4

3. EITHER

- (a) How true is it to say that Cicero had a gift for entertaining his audience? Base your answer on the parts of Cicero's speech that you have read **in Latin and English**. 10

OR

- (b) How successful do you think Cicero is in making Verres' record as a governor look as bad as possible? Support your answer by referring to the parts of the speech that you have read **in Latin and English**. 10

(34)

(scaled to 50)

[END OF QUESTION PAPER]

[C014/SQP025]

Higher
Latin
Paper II
Interpretation—Prose
Specimen Marking Instructions

NATIONAL
QUALIFICATIONS

Higher Latin

Specimen Marking Instructions

Paper II - Interpretation (Prose)

Cicero, *In Verrem* V

1. (a) young captives; silver plate and coin; tapestries

3 marks

- (b)
- old/ugly prisoners treated as enemies, ie executed
 - young/handsome/skilled prisoners taken aside
 - of the latter, some sent to secretaries, staff, son
 - six musicians sent to a friend in Rome

4 marks

- (c) two marks for each example and translation + one mark for valid comment about the use of language

eg "praedam praetori non quae praedonibus metum adferrent"

"which were to bring loot to his lordship, not inspire fear in the pirates"

2 marks

Cicero uses alliteration (p ... p) and/or he uses assonance (ae ... ae)

and/or he balances his phrases etc to make his criticism more effective. **1 mark**

Total: 6 marks

2. (a)
 - to emphasise size, depth, security
 - to entertain the jury with a vivid picture
 - to prepare for the anticlimax that this was the place where the pirate chief was not sent

3 marks

(b) the fact that a substitute (**1 mark**) would have been recognised as such (**1 mark**)

(c) to Centuripa/people of Centuripa (**1 mark**), who would not be able to recognise the real pirate chief (**1 mark**)

(d) any reasonable, supported answer

4 marks

3. Essays

There must be evidence that the candidate has given a holistic answer, by reference to both English and Latin parts of the prescription. Failure to do so will result in some penalisation.

Three or four examples, suitably explained, might be expected, and credit will be given for a well structured answer with a clear conclusion.

Total 10 marks

Conversion Table 34 to 50

Points	Marks
34	50
33	49
32	47
31	46
30	44
29	43
28	41
27	40
26	38
25	37
24	35
23	34
22	32
21	31
20	29
19	28
18	26
17	25
16	24
15	22
14	21
13	19
12	18
11	16
10	15
9	13
8	12
7	10
6	9
5	7
4	6
3	4
2	3
1	1
0	0

[END OF MARKING INSTRUCTIONS]

[C014/SQP025]

Higher
Latin
Paper III
Translation
Specimen Question Paper

Time: 1 hour

NATIONAL
QUALIFICATIONS

50 marks are allocated to this paper.

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.

Marks

A young Syrian king, named Antiochus, arrived in Sicily during Verres' governorship. He brought with him a lamp-stand, intended for the temple of Jupiter on the Capitol Hill in Rome. Verres found out about this lamp-stand and asked to see it.

Verres petit a rege ut candelabrum ad se mittat: cupere se dicit inspicere neque se aliis videndi potestatem esse facturum. Antiochus, qui esset animo et puerili et regio, nihil de istius improbitate suspicatus est. imperat suis ut id in
5 praetorium involutum quam occultissime deferrent.

When the young king's men showed Verres the lamp-stand, he admired it very much. The next section describes how he would not allow them to take it away.

tollere incipiunt, ut referrent. iste ait se velle illud etiam atque etiam considerare: nequaquam se esse satiatum. iubet illos discedere et candelabrum relinquere. sic illi inanes ad Antiochum revertuntur. rex primo nihil suspicabatur.

When Verres did not return it, Antiochus went to see him. Verres asked the young king to give him the lamp-stand.

10 cum Antiochus diceret se religione impediri, Verres homini minari acerrime coepit. ubi videt eum nihilo magis minis quam precibus permoveri, repente hominem de provincia iubet ante noctem decedere. ait se comperisse piratas ex eius regno ad Siciliam esse venturos.

The next section describes how the young king protested in public about the theft.

15 rex in foro Syracusis flens ac deos hominesque contestans clamare coepit candelabrum, quod in Capitolium missurus esset, quod in templo clarissimo monumentum suae societatis amicitiaeque populo Romano esse voluisset, id sibi C. Verrem abstulisse.

(50)

[END OF QUESTION PAPER]

[CO14/SQP025]

Higher
Latin
Word-list to accompany
Paper III
Specimen Question Paper

NATIONAL
QUALIFICATIONS

a (+*ablative*) from
ac and
acerrime very violently
ad (+*accusative*) to
aio I say
alius, -a, -um another
amicitia, -ae (*f.*) friendship
animus, -i (*m.*) outlook, mind
ante (+*accusative*) before
Antiochus, -i (*m.*) Antiochus
atque and
aufero, -ferre, abstuli, ablatum to take away, carry off
C. Gaius
candelabrum, -i (*n.*) lamp-stand
Capitolium, -i (*n.*) the Capitol Hill
clamo, -are to shout
clarus, -a, -um famous
coepe *from* **incipio** to begin
comperio, -ire, comperi, compertum to discover
considero, -are to examine
contestor, -ari to call as witness
cum when
cupio, -ere, cupivi, cupitum to wish, want
de (+*ablative*) about, from
decedo, -ere, -cessi, cessum to leave
defero, -ferre, -tuli, -latum to deliver
deus, -i (*m.*) god
dico, -ere, dixi, dictum to say
discedo, -ere, -cessi, -cessum to depart
et and
et . . . et . . . both . . . and . . .
etiam again
ex (+*ablative*) from
facio, -ere, feci, factum to give
fleo, -ere to weep

forum, -i (n.) market-place
homo, -inis (m.) man
ille, illa, illud that
impedio, -ire to prevent, hinder
impero, -are to order
improbitas, -atis (f.) wickedness
in (+ablative) in
in (+accusative) to
inanis, -is, -e empty-handed
incipio, -ere, coepi to begin
inspicio, -ere, inspexi, inspectum to examine
involvere, -ere, -volvi, -volutum to wrap up
is, ea, id he, she, it
iste, -a, -ud that; he, she, it
iubeo, -ere, iussi, iussum to order
magis more
mina, -ae (f.) threat
minor, -ari, minatus sum to threaten
mitto, -ere, misi, missum to send
monumentum, -i (n.) mark, token, sign
nequaquam not at all
neque and . . . not
nihil nothing
nihilo magis no more
nox, noctis (f.) night
occulte secretly
permoveo, -ere to intimidate, frighten
peto, -ere to ask
pirata, -ae (m.) pirate
populus, -i (m.) people
potestas, -atis (f.) opportunity
praetorium, -i (n.) governor's house
preces, -um (f. pl.) requests, pleas
primo at first
provincia, -ae (f.) province

puerilis, -is, -e innocent, naive
quam as, than
quam occultissime as secretly as possible
quantus, -a, -um how much
-que and
qui, quae, quod who, which
refero, -ferre, -tuli, -latum to take back
regius, -a, -um like a king, honourable
regnum, -i (n.) kingdom
religio, -onis (f.) religious respect
relinquo, -ere, reliqui, relictum to leave behind
repente suddenly
revertor, -i, reversus sum to return
rex, regis (m.) king
Romanus, -a, -um Roman
satiatus, -a, -um satisfied
se him, himself
sic in this way
Sicilia, -ae (f.) Sicily
societas, -atis (f.) alliance
sum, esse, fui to be
suspikor, -ari, suspicatus sum to suspect
suus, -a, -um his
sui his men
Syracusae, -arum (f. pl.) Syracuse
templum, -i (n.) temple
tollo, -ere to lift
ubi when
ut that, in order to
venio, -ire, veni, ventum to come
Verres, -is (m.) Verres
video, -ere, vidi, visum to see
volo, velle, volui to want

[END OF WORD-LIST]

[C014/SQP025]

Higher
Latin
Paper III
Translation
Specimen Marking Instructions

NATIONAL
QUALIFICATIONS

Higher Latin

Specimen Marking Instructions

Paper III - Translation

Translation will be marked by the awarding of 3, 2 or 0 marks for each block or sub-block of a passage. Communication of the "essential idea" in each block or sub-block will gain 2 marks. Where appropriate, a "highly satisfactory" translation (beyond the "essential idea") will gain 3 marks.

	Block/Sub-Block	Essential Idea	Marks
1A:	Verres petit a rege ut candelabrum ad se mittat	Verres asking for the lampstand	3
1B:	cupere se dicit inspicere	he wanted to look at it	3
1C:	neque se aliis videndi potestatem esse facturum	nobody else would see it	3
2A:	Antiochus...nihil de istius improbitate suspicatus est	Antiochus did not suspect	3
2B:	qui esset animo et puerili et regio	he was innocent and honourable	3
2C:	imperat suis ut id in praetorium involutum quam occultissime deferrent	he ordered it to be taken to the governor's house	3
3A:	tollere incipiunt*	they started to lift it*	2
3B:	ut referrent*	to take it back*	2
4A:	iste ait se velle illud etiam atque etiam considerare	he said he wanted to look at it	3
4B:	nequaquam se esse satiatum	he was not satisfied	3
4C:	iubet illos discedere et candelabrum relinquere	he told them to leave the lampstand	3
5A:	sic illi inanes ad Antiochum revertuntur	they went back without it	3
5B:	rex primo nihil suspicabatur	the king was not suspicious	3
6A:	cum Antiochus diceret se religione impediti	Antiochus refused on religious grounds	3
6B:	Verres homini minari acerrime coepit	Verres threatened him	3
7A:	ubi videt eum nihilo magis minis quam precibus permoveri	he saw he was not affected he told him to leave the province	3
7B:	repente hominem de provincia iubet ante noctem decedere	he had found out* pirates would come to Sicily	3
8A:	ait se comperisse*	the king was weeping and calling on the gods	2
8B:	piratas ex eius regno ad Siciliam esse venturos	he shouted about/that the lampstand*	3
9A:	rex in foro Syracusis flens ac deos hominesque contestans	he was going to send it/it would be sent	3
9B:	clamare coepit candelabrum*	he wanted it in the temple*	2
9C:	quod in Capitolium missurus esset	a token to show friendship	3
9D:	quod in templo clarissimo ... voluisset*	Verres had stolen it	3
9E:	monumentum suae societatis amicitiaeque populo Romano esse		3
9F:	id sibi C.Verrem abstulisse		3

* = only 2 marks available for this sub-block

Total : 70 marks

Scaled to 50 marks

Conversion Table 70 to 50

Points	Marks
70	50
69	49
68	49
67	48
66	47
65	46
64	46
63	45
62	44
61	44
60	43
59	42
58	41
57	41
56	40
55	39
54	39
53	38
52	37
51	36
50	36
49	35
48	34
47	34
46	33
45	32
44	31
43	31
42	30
41	29
40	29
39	28
38	27
37	26
36	26

Points	Marks
35	25
34	24
33	24
32	23
31	22
30	21
29	21
28	20
27	19
26	19
25	18
24	17
23	16
22	16
21	15
20	14
19	14
18	13
17	12
16	11
15	11
14	10
13	9
12	9
11	8
10	7
9	6
8	6
7	5
6	4
5	4
4	3
3	2
2	1
1	1
0	0

[END OF MARKING INSTRUCTIONS]