

X014/10/01

NATIONAL
QUALIFICATIONS
2012

MONDAY, 28 MAY
9.00 AM – 10.00 AM

LATIN
INTERMEDIATE 1
Interpretation

30 marks are allocated to this paper.

Answer all the questions.

Read every question carefully before you answer.



1. Turn to PAGE THREE of the Prescribed Text.**Cicero**

Refer to lines 1–7 of **Passage 1** (from *Herculis templum* to *osculari solent*).

- (a) Where exactly was the statue of Hercules located? 2
- (b) What is Cicero’s opinion of the statue? 1
- (c) The local people considered this statue to be special. From these lines, write down any **two** things they did that showed this. 2

2. Turn to PAGE FOUR of the Prescribed Text.**Cicero**

Refer to lines 16–28 of **Passage 2** (from “But in” to “bitter grief”).

- (a) What did Verres steal? 1
- (b) How does Cicero describe his own reactions to Verres’ actions? Why do you think he does this? 2

3. Turn to PAGE EIGHT of the Prescribed Text.**Catullus**

Refer to **Poem 6**.

- (a) Write down any **two** things the sparrow did which showed it loved Lesbia. 2
- (b) What has happened to the sparrow now? 1
- (c) Do you think Lesbia would have been pleased to read this poem? Give reasons for your answer. 2

4. Turn to PAGE EIGHT of the Prescribed Text.**Catullus**

Refer to **Poem 7**.

- (a) In this poem, Catullus uses the word *mulier* (“woman”) twice.
Do you think Catullus has the same woman in mind both times? Explain your answer. 2
- (b) What images from nature does Catullus use in line 4? Do you think these are good images? Explain your answer. 4

5. Turn to PAGE TEN of the Prescribed Text.

Marks

Ovid

Refer to lines 1–5 of **Passage 11** (from *Daedalus* to *Minos*).

(a) Give **two** reasons why Daedalus wanted to leave Crete.

2

(b) Why did he decide to escape by air?

2

6. Refer to lines 15–31 of Passage 11 (from *postquam* to *respicit alas*).

(a) What details does Ovid give in line 17 which suggest that Daedalus' work was successful?

1

(b) What advice does Daedalus give Icarus? Why do you think he goes into so much detail?

3

(c) Do you think Daedalus was a good father? Give reasons for your answer.

3

(30)

[END OF QUESTION PAPER]

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NATIONAL
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2012

MONDAY, 28 MAY
10.15 AM – 11.15 AM

LATIN
INTERMEDIATE 1
Translation

30 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.

The Foolish Stag

A stag, when drinking, saw the reflection of his antlers and legs in the water.

cervus olim ad fontem venit. dies calidus erat et animal bibere volebat. subito cervus conspexit imaginem in aqua. vidit sua cornua pulcherrima, quae erant similia arbori ramosae. deinde crura in aqua conspexit. longa et tenuia erant. cervus
5 **non amavit crura, quod putabat ea pulchra non esse.**

The stag managed to run away from hunters, but got his antlers caught in a tree.

subito cervus audivit voces venantium et canes latrantes. perterritus, per campum summa celeritate fugere coepit. cervus erat laetus, quod facile praecucurrit canes. cum tamen in silvas fugeret, rami arboris ceperunt cornua. canes celeriter
10 **cervum invenerunt et mox eum ferociter lacerare coeperunt. cervus aufugere non poterat.**

The stag realised how foolish he had been to think that his antlers were better than his legs.

tum vero venantes audiverunt cervum morientem dicere: “o me miserum! quam stultus fui! ego non amabam mea crura, sed me servare poterant. cornua erant pulchra, sed me
15 **perdiderunt.”**

[END OF QUESTION PAPER]

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LATIN
INTERMEDIATE 1
Word-list to accompany
Translation



ad (+ *accusative*) to
amo, -are (to) like
animal, -alis (*n.*) animal
aqua, -ae (*f.*) water
arbor, -oris (*f.*) tree
audio, -ire, audivi (to) hear
aufugio, -ere (to) run away
bibo, -ere (to) drink
calidus, -a, -um hot
campus, -i (*m.*) countryside
canis, -is (*m.*) dog
celeriter quickly
ceperunt became tangled with
cervus, -i (*m.*) stag
coeperunt they began
coepit he began
conspicio, -ere, conspexi (to) spot
cornua (*n.pl.*) antlers
crura (*n.pl.*) legs
cum (+*subjunctive*) when
deinde then
dico, -ere (to) say
dies, diei (*m.*) day
ea them
ego I
erant were
erat was
esse to be
et and
eum him
facile easily
ferociter fiercely
fons, fontis (*m.*) pool of water
fugio, -ere (to) run away
fui I have been
imago, -inis (*f.*) reflection
in (+ *ablative*) in
in (+ *accusative*) into
invenio, -ire, inveni (to) find
lacero, -are (to) tear to pieces
laetus, -a, -um happy
latrantes barking
longus, -a, -um long
me me
meus, -a, -um my
mox soon
moriens, morientis dying
non not
o me miserum oh poor me

olim one day
per (+*accusative*) through
perdo, -ere, perdidi (to) destroy
perterritus, -a, -um terrified
poterant could have
poterat could
praecurro, -ere, praecurri (to) run
faster than
pulcher, -chra, -chrum beautiful
pulcherrimus, -a, -um very beautiful
puto, -are (to) think
quae which
quam how
quod because
ramosus, -a, -um with many branches
ramus, -i (*m.*) branch
sed but
servo, -are (to) save
silva, -ae (*f.*) woods
similis, -is, -e (+*dative*) like
stultus, -a, -um foolish
subito suddenly
sum, esse, fui (to) be
summa celeritate at top speed
suus, -a, -um his
tamen however
tenuis, -is, -e thin
tum then
venantes, -ium (*m. pl.*) hunters
venio, -ire, veni (to) come
vero indeed
video, -ere, vidi (to) see
volo, velle, volui (to) want
vox, vocis (*f.*) voice

[END OF WORD-LIST]