

2320/31/01

NATIONAL
QUALIFICATIONS 2012

FRIDAY, 27 APRIL
11.00 AM - 11.45 AM

LATIN
STANDARD GRADE
Credit Level
Interpretation

Answer all the questions in the answer book provided.

Read every question carefully before you answer.



Turn to **PAGE ONE** of the Prescribed Text.

1. Gellius

Refer to lines 12–18 of **Passage 1** (from *hunc ille* to *demulcet*).

It is said that Gellius is good at bringing a story to life. Do you think he tells this part of the story well? Refer to lines 12–18 in your answer. 3

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

2. Seneca

Refer to **Passage 2**.

(a) Look at lines 6–8 (from *casu* to *adquiescant*). What reasons does Seneca give for attending the midday show? 2

(b) Although Seneca clearly did not enjoy the show, most of the other spectators did. What aspects of the show do you think the crowd liked?

Mention any **four** with reference to the whole passage. 4

Turn to **PAGES FIVE and SIX** of the Prescribed Text.

3. Augustine

Refer to lines 31–57 of **Passage 3** (from “He finally” to “much later”).

Consider Augustine’s description of Alypius at the gladiatorial shows. Does it fit with Seneca’s view, as expressed in Passage 2, that being a spectator at the shows is harmful to one’s character? Refer to lines 31–57 in your answer. 3

Turn to **PAGES NINE and TEN** of the Prescribed Text.

4. Catullus and Martial

Refer to **Poem 9 and Poem 10**.

(a) Martial’s poem about the pet dog seems to have been influenced by Catullus’ poem about the pet sparrow. Give **three** examples from Martial’s poem that suggest he was aware of Catullus’ poem when writing it. 3

(b) Do you think Lesbia and Publius would each have been pleased to read these poems about their pets? Support your answer with references to both poems. 4

Turn to PAGES SIXTEEN and SEVENTEEN of the Prescribed Text.

Marks

5. Ovid

Refer to lines 32–76 of **Passage 14** (from *iamque* to “as frogs”).

(a) Look at lines 54–58 (from *hi tamen* to *maligno*). In what ways do the peasants react to Latona’s speech?

3

(b) Some people think Ovid portrays Latona as a kindly goddess, while others do not agree. What are your impressions of her? Refer to lines 32–76 of Passage 14 in your answer.

3

(25)

[END OF QUESTION PAPER]

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2320/31/02

NATIONAL FRIDAY, 27 APRIL
QUALIFICATIONS 3.00 PM – 3.45 PM
2012

LATIN
STANDARD GRADE
Credit Level
Translation

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



Translate into English:

Talking Birds

A farmer had taught a crow to say a special greeting to impress Augustus Caesar.

5 post bellum longum, Augustus Caesar Romam rediit. neque multo postea, dum in foro ambulat, vidit agricolam, qui corvum tenebat. agricola corvum haec verba docuerat: “ave Caesar, victor imperator!” data igitur occasione, vellicavit corvum, qui statim Caesarem salutavit. hoc ubi audivit, Augustus adeo delectatus erat ut avem magno pretio emeret.

A poor man in the crowd noticed that Augustus had paid a lot of money for this bird, so he decided to teach his parrot the same words.

pauper quidam psittacum eadem verba docere coepit. diu tamen avem frustra docebat et saepe dicebat “oleum et operam perdidit!” tandem autem psittacus dicere potuit verba quae dominus docuerat. tum pauper, psittacum tenens, obviam iit Augusto, et psittacus eum salutavit.

Despite a shaky start, the poor man made a sale.

10 sed audito psittaco, Augustus dixit se satis talium avium domi habere. tum pauper deiectus abiturus erat, sed psittacus subito dixit: “oleum et operam perdidit!” omnes riserunt, et Augustus avem maximo pretio emit.

“oleum et operam perdidit!” (lines 7 and 11/12) “what a waste of time!”

[END OF QUESTION PAPER]

2320/31/12

NATIONAL
QUALIFICATIONS 2012

FRIDAY, 27 APRIL
3.00 PM – 3.45 PM

LATIN
STANDARD GRADE
Credit Level
Word-list to accompany
Translation



abiturus about to go away
adeo so
agricola, -ae (m.) farmer
ambulo, -are (to) walk
audio, -ire, -ivi (to) hear
Augustus, -i (m.) Augustus
autem however
ave greetings
avis, -is (f.) bird
bellum, -i (n.) war
Caesar, -aris (m.) Caesar
coepit (he) began
corvus, -i (m.) crow (a bird)
deiectus, -a, -um disappointed
delectatus, -a, -um delighted
dico, -ere, dixi (to) say
diu for a long time
do, dare, dedi, datum (to) come along
doceo, -ere, docui (to) teach
domi at home
dominus, -i (m.) owner
dum while
emo, -ere, emi (to) buy
et and
forum, -i (n.) forum (marketplace)
frustra without success
habeo, -ere (to) have
hic, haec, hoc this
idem, eadem, idem same
igitur therefore
imperator, -oris (m.) commander
in (+ ablative) in
is, ea, id he, she, it
longus, -a, -um long
magnus, -a, -um high
maximus, -a, -um very high
multo much
neque not
obviam eo, ire, ii (+ dative) (to) go to meet
occasio, -onis (f.) opportunity
omnes everyone

pauper, -eris poor man
possum, posse, potui (to) be able
post (+ accusative) after
postea later
pretium, -i (n.) price
psittacus, -i (m.) parrot
qui, quae, quod who, which
quidam, quaedam, quoddam a certain
redeo, -ire, -ii (to) return
rideo, -ere, risi (to) laugh
Roma, -ae (f.) Rome
saepe often
saluto, -are, -avi to speak to
satis (+ genitive) enough
se he
sed but
statim immediately
subito suddenly
sum, esse (to) be
talis, -is, -e like that
tamen however
tandem at last
teneo, -ere (to) hold
tum then
ubi when
ut (+ subjunctive) that
vellico, -are, -avi (to) nudge
verbum, -i (n.) word
victor, -oris (m.) victorious
video, -ere, vidi (to) see

[END OF WORD-LIST]