

X014/11/01

NATIONAL
QUALIFICATIONS
2013

FRIDAY, 31 MAY
9.00 AM – 10.00 AM

LATIN
INTERMEDIATE 2
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 2–7 of **Passage 1** (from *ibi est* to *solent*).

In these lines, Cicero describes the statue of Hercules which Verres wanted to steal.

Why did Verres think that the statue might be worth stealing? Give reasons for your answer.

2

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

Refer to lines 23–26 of **Passage 1** (from *ac repente* to *revertantur*).

Timarchides and his gang were scared of the people of Agrigentum and were also scared of Verres.

(a) What evidence is there in these lines that they were scared of the people of Agrigentum?

1

(b) What evidence is there in these lines that they were scared of Verres?

1

3. Turn to PAGES THREE AND FOUR of the Prescribed Text.**Cicero**

Consider the story of the people of Henna as told in **Passage 2**. Do you think they deserve our sympathy? Explain your answer.

4

4. Turn to PAGE FIVE of the Prescribed Text.**Cicero**

Refer to lines 14–24 of **Passage 3** (from *refert* to *posse*).

Sopater went twice to the local Senate to report that Verres was demanding the statue of Mercury.

(a) What was the reaction of the senators when they first heard this news?

1

(b) What **two** decisions did they then make about the statue?

2

(c) The senators were not helpful to Sopater when he went to see them for the second time. Explain why they were not helpful.

1

5. **Turn to PAGE FIVE of the Prescribed Text.** *Marks*
Cicero
Refer to lines 27–34 of **Passage 3** (from *erat hiems* to *amicum*).
What treatment did Sopater receive from Verres’ lictors? **3**
6. **Turn to PAGE SEVEN of the Prescribed Text.**
Virgil
Refer to lines 6–27 of **Passage 4** (from *vestibulum* to *umbras*).
In these lines, Virgil describes the personifications and monsters which gather at the entrance to the Underworld.
- (a) Refer to lines 6–14 (from *vestibulum* to *cruentis*). Give **two** details which suggest the personifications inhabit some kind of house. **2**
- (b) In lines 23–27 (from *corripit* to *umbras*), we are told how Aeneas reacted on seeing the monsters.
- (i) What was the first reaction of Aeneas and what was he going to do next? **2**
- (ii) Explain why he changed his mind. **2**
7. **Turn to PAGES ELEVEN AND TWELVE of the Prescribed Text.**
Virgil
Refer to lines 124–136 of **Passage 5** (from “Precious relics” to “my death”).
In these lines, we read the last words of Dido before she kills herself. What impressions do you get of Dido from her final speech? Give reasons for your answer. **4**
8. **Turn to PAGE THIRTEEN of the Prescribed Text.**
Virgil
Refer to lines 17–27 of **Passage 6** (from *infelix* to *hoc est*).
In these lines, Aeneas questions Dido and tries to defend his actions in leaving her.
- (a) Aeneas starts his speech by asking Dido two questions. What does he ask her? **2**
- (b) What does he say to defend his actions? Refer to the text to support your answer. **3**
- (30)**

[END OF QUESTION PAPER]

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X014/11/02

NATIONAL
QUALIFICATIONS
2013

FRIDAY, 31 MAY
10.15 AM – 11.15 AM

LATIN
INTERMEDIATE 2
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 Intelligence of Pigs

It is a fact that pigs recognise their herdsman's voice.

pecus suillum vocem pastoris facile agnoscit. praeterea, quamquam procul a pastore errant, recurrunt ad eum cum appellat. haec vera fabula testimonio est.

Pirates came to Italy and took some pigs onto their ship.

**olim piratae audaces ad Italiam navigaverunt, ubi multos sues in
5 hara viderunt. eos exegerunt et in navem imposuerunt. funibus solutis, piratae e portu quam celerrime navigabant.**

The herdsman hid until the pirate ship had left the harbour.

pastor tamen securus in silva vicina manebat silentiumque tenebat. sed simulac navis a litore paulum aberat, statim pastor ad oram ruit. nam sciebat se sues revocare posse.

The pigs managed to overturn the ship.

10 tum pastor, magna voce, suibus imperavit ut retro ad terram venirent. sues, consueta voce audita, statim ad alterum latus navis concurrerunt, et eam everterunt. tam repente navis demersa est ut omnes malefici piratae perirent. sues, autem, in mare exsiluerunt et diligenter ad pastorem nataverunt.

[END OF QUESTION PAPER]

X014/11/12

NATIONAL
QUALIFICATIONS 2013

FRIDAY, 31 MAY
10.15 AM – 11.15 AM

LATIN
INTERMEDIATE 2
Word-list to accompany
Translation



a (+ *ablative*) from
absum, abesse (to) be away from
ad (+ *accusative*) to
agnoscit can recognise
alter, -a, -um the other
appello, -are (to) call
audax, audacis dangerous
audio, -ire (to) hear
autem however
concurro, -ere, -curri (to) rush together
consuetus, -a, -um familiar
cum whenever
demergor, -i, demersus sum (to) sink
diligenter eagerly
e (+ *ablative*) out of
erro, -are (to) wander
et and
evertō, -ere (to) overturn
exigo, -ere, exegi (to) drive out
exsilio, -ire (to) jump out
fabula, -ae (f.) story
facile easily
funis, funis (m.) ship's rope
hara, -ae (f.) pigsty
hic, haec, hoc this
impero, -are (+ *dative*) (to) order
impono, -ere, imposui (to) put
in (+ *ablative*) in
in (+ *accusative*) onto, into
is, ea, id he, she, it
Italia, -ae (f.) Italy
latus, -eris (n.) side
litus, litoris (n.) shore
magnus, -a, -um loud
maleficus, -a, -um wicked
maneo, -ere (to) wait
mare, -is (n.) sea
multi, -ae, -a many
nam for
nato, -are (to) swim
navigo, -are (to) sail
navis, -is (f.) ship
olim one day
omnis, -is, -e all
ora, -ae (f.) beach

pastor, -oris (m.) herdsman
paulum a short distance
pecus, -oris (n.) herd
pereo, -ire (to) die
pirata, -ae (m.) pirate
portus, -us (m.) harbour
possum, posse (to) be able
praeterea in addition
procul far away
quam celerrime as quickly as possible
quamquam although
-que and
recurro, -ere (to) run back
repente suddenly
retro back
revoco, -are (to) call back
ruo, ruere (to) rush
scio, scire (to) know
se he
securus, -a, -um unconcerned
sed but
silentium, -i (n.) quiet
silva, -ae (f.) wood
simulac as soon as
solvo, -ere, -i, solutum (to) untie
statim immediately
suillus, -a, -um of pigs
sum, esse, fui (to) be
sus, suis (m. or f.) pig
tam so
tamen however
teneo, -ere (to) keep
terra, -ae (f.) land
testimonium, -ii (n.) proof
tum then
ubi where
ut (+ *subjunctive*) to, that
venio, -ire (to) come
verus, -a, -um true
vicinus, -a, -um nearby
video, -ere, vidi (to) see
vox, vocis (f.) voice

[END OF WORD-LIST]