

X014/12/01

NATIONAL
QUALIFICATIONS 2014

FRIDAY, 23 MAY
1.00 PM – 3.00 PM

LATIN
HIGHER
Interpretation

You must answer **two** sections: one verse author and the prose author.

You must choose *either* Section A (verse: Virgil: *Pages two and three*) *or*

Section B (verse: Plautus: *Pages four and five*)

and

you must answer Section C (prose: Cicero: *Pages six and seven*).

100 marks are allocated to this paper.



SECTION A—Virgil, *Aeneid VI*

Answer all the questions. (Note: there are two options in question 5.)

1. Turn to PAGE SIXTEEN of the Prescribed Text.

Refer to lines 211–222 of **Passage 4** (from “Some prepared” to “bronze urn”).

The Trojans are holding a funeral for Misenus. What do they do to Misenus’ body?

3

2. Turn to PAGE SEVENTEEN of the Prescribed Text.

Refer to lines 6–22 of **Passage 5** (from *vestibulum* to *umbrae*).

In lines 6–14 and lines 18–22, there are two different lists of creatures. In what way do the two groups differ? Which group do you think is the more frightening? Support your answer with reference to the text.

5

3. Turn to PAGES NINETEEN of the Prescribed Text.

Refer to lines 105–116 of **Passage 5** (from *talia* to *terra*).

(a) Look at lines 106–109. In what way does the Sibyl react to Palinurus’ words? Support your answer with reference to the text.

3

(b) What does the Sibyl say to comfort Palinurus? Is she successful? Explain your answer.

5

(c) (i) Write out and scan lines 115 and 116 (from *his dictis* to *terra*), marking the quantities and feet.

3

(ii) Explain why the rhythmic pattern of line 115 is well suited to its meaning.

1

4. Turn to PAGE TWENTY-ONE of the Prescribed Text.

Refer to lines 193–197 of **Passage 5** (from *invitus* to *dolorem*).

In these lines, Aeneas tries to make Dido understand why he left her in Carthage. What does he tell her? How convincing do you find the points he makes? Explain your answer.

4

SECTION A—Virgil, *Aeneid VI* (continued)

Marks

5. EITHER

- (a) “Courage and a sense of duty are personal qualities highly prized by the Romans.”

What part do these qualities play in Passages 4 and 5? Refer to the text to support your answer.

10

OR

- (b) “Virgil creates great sympathy for the souls of the dead.”

Do you agree? Refer to Passages 4 and 5 in your answer.

10

(34)

(scaled to 50)

[Turn over for SECTION B—Plautus

SECTION B—Plautus, *Rudens*

Answer all the questions. (Note: there are two options in question 5.)

1. Turn to PAGES TWENTY-SIX AND TWENTY-SEVEN of the Prescribed Text.

Refer to lines 181–196 of **Passage 6** (from “What are” to “I’m all alone”).

Palaestra is justified in complaining about her “misfortunes”. What has happened to her? 3

2. Turn to PAGES THIRTY-SEVEN AND THIRTY-EIGHT of the Prescribed Text.

Refer to lines 75–87 of **Passage 7** (from *quid illuc* to *condormiscam loci*).

(a) What does Sceparnio tell Labrax and Charmides about two girls in Venus’ temple? 3

(b) Labrax and Charmides do not react in the same way to Sceparnio’s news. In what way does each react? Refer to the text to support your answer. 4

3. Turn to PAGE FORTY of the Prescribed Text.

Refer to lines 158–177 of **Passage 7** (from *opsecro* to *occisam suem*).

(a) We learn much about Daemones’ personality in his conversation with Trachalio. From what Daemones says, what do you find to like and to dislike in his personality? Refer to the text to support your answer. 4

(b) Refer to lines 168–169. In what ways does Plautus’ use of language make these lines funny? 2

(c) Refer to lines 176–177. Here both Trachalio and Daemones urge very violent actions to be taken against Labrax. Why do you think the Roman audience would **not** be shocked by such threats? 3

4. Turn to PAGE FORTY-ONE of the Prescribed Text.

Refer to lines 195–211 of **Passage 7** (from *Ampelisca* to *contra incedam*).

Palaestra is praying at the altar of Venus.

(a) Refer to lines 195–201. What evidence is there that Palaestra trusts Trachalio? Refer to the text to support your answer. 2

(b) Refer to lines 209–211. In what ways does Trachalio emphasise his desire to protect the girls? Refer to the text to support your answer. 3

SECTION B—Plautus, *Rudens* (continued)

Marks

5. EITHER

(a) “The characters are funny in *Rudens* but the plot is funnier.”

Do you agree? Support your answer with reference to Passages 6 and 7.

10

OR

(b) What part does religion play in *Rudens*?

Refer to Passages 6 and 7 to support your answer.

10

(34)

(scaled to 50)

[Turn over for SECTION C—Cicero

SECTION C—Cicero, *In Verrem V*

Answer all the questions. (Note: there are two options in question 5.)

1. Turn to PAGE FIVE of the Prescribed Text.

Refer to lines 109–114 of **Passage 1** (from “Our main fear” to “shamefulness”).

Explain Antonius’ “old rhetorical trick” and why Cicero wants Hortensius to use it in this case.

3

2. Turn to PAGE EIGHT of the Prescribed Text.

Refer to lines 1–12 of **Passage 3** (from *cum propter* to *exhiberentur*).

Why should the members of the jury be shocked by:

(a) the details Cicero gives about the fleet?

3

(b) the details Cicero gives about Verres’ personal qualities?

3

3. Turn to PAGE NINE of the Prescribed Text.

Refer to lines 44–53 of **Passage 3** (from *hoc tu* to *decerneretur*).

(a) In lines 44–49, Cicero makes an effective verbal attack on Verres. Identify **three** techniques which Cicero uses and comment on why each one is effective.

6

(b) In lines 50–53, Cicero seems to be suggesting the possibility of Verres being awarded a triumph. Why does Cicero do this?

3

4. Turn to PAGE TEN of the Prescribed Text.

(a) Refer to lines 82–92 of **Passage 3** (from *interea* to *et flagitaret*).

Cicero describes the people of Syracuse as being experienced and clever. What evidence does he give for this in these lines?

4

(b) What had Verres done with the missing pirates and why?

2

5. EITHER

- (a) Is Cicero successful in showing Verres to have acted illegally or does he just show him to be a man who behaves badly? Refer to Passages 1, 2 and 3 in your answer.

10

OR

- (b) “This speech gives Cicero a wonderful chance to show off.”
Do you agree? Refer to Passages 1, 2 and 3 in your answer.

10

(34)
(scaled to 50)

[END OF QUESTION PAPER]

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X014/12/02

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FRIDAY, 23 MAY
3.15 PM – 4.00 PM

LATIN
HIGHER
Translation

50 marks are allocated to this paper.

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



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LATIN
HIGHER
Word-list to accompany
Translation



ab (+ *ablative*) from
abripio, -ere (to) seize
accurro, -ere, accurri (to) run up
ad (+ *accusative*) to
adeo, -ire (to) make visits
adulescens, adulescentis (*m.*) teenage
affirmo, -are, -avi (to) declare
Apollonius, -ii (*m.*) Apollonius (*a man's name*)
avaritia, -ae (*f.*) greed
carcer, carceris (*m.*) prison
Cephalus, -i (*m.*) Cephalus (*a man's name*)
ceteri, -orum (*m. pl.*) others
concito, -are, concitavi (to) stir up
conicio, -ere (to) throw
coniuro, -are, coniuravi (to) be involved
in a conspiracy
cum when
cum (+ *ablative*) with
dico, -ere (to) say
diu long, for a long time
doceo, -ere, docui (to) teach a lesson to
et and
exanimatus, -a, -um out of breath
exhibeo, -ere (to) arrest
facio, facere, feci, factum (to) provide
familia, -ae (*f.*) household slaves
filius, -ii (*m.*) son
habeo, -ere (to) have
hic, haec, hoc this
homo, hominis (*m.*) man, person
homines (*m. pl.*) people
iam now
ille, illa, illud that; that man
in (+ *ablative*) in; among (*line 8*)
in (+ *accusative*) into
integer, integra, integrum safe
ipse himself
is, ea, id he, she, it; that
iste, istius that man (Verres)
iubeo, -ere, iussi (to) order
loquor, loqui (to) say
maeror, -oris (*m.*) misery
magister, -tri (*m.*) man in charge
mala, -orum (*n. pl.*) troubles
maneo, -ere (to) remain
mirus, -a, -um amazing
miser, misera, miserum unhappy
nomen, nominis (*n.*) name

nomino, -are (to) give the name of
non not
nullus, -a, -um no
occurro, -ere (+ *dative*) to give in to
omnino definitely
omnis, -e all
Panhormitanus, -a, -um from
Panhormus (*a city in Sicily*)
Panhormum to Panhormus
pecuniosus, -a, -um rich
pecus, pecoris (*n.*) sheep
perditus, -a, -um wasted away
potestas, -atis (*f.*) opportunity
-que and
qui, quae, quod who
quidam, quaedam, quoddam a certain
quod that
redimo, -ere, redemi (to) escape
scelus, sceleris (*n.*) wickedness
se him, he
sed but
sero in the end
servus, -i (*m.*) slave
squalor, -oris (*m.*) filth
statim immediately
subito suddenly
sum, esse (to) be
tam so
tamen nonetheless
tenebrae, -arum (*f. pl.*) darkness
ut when
venio, -ire, veni (to) come
Verres, -is (*m.*) Verres
vir, viri (*m.*) man
voco, vocare (to) summon

[END OF WORD-LIST]

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

Verres was determined to pick on people whose riches he wanted, and was prepared to invent any accusation to get his hands on their money.

Apollonius erat Panhormitanus. Verres, ut Panhormum venit, eum ad se vocari iussit. homines statim loquebantur: “mirum est quod Apollonius, homo pecuniosus, tam diu ab isto manebat integer”, cum exanimatus subito Apollonius ipse accurrit
 5 **cum adulescente filio. Verres nominat servum quendam, Cephalum, quem magistrum pecoris esse dicebat; hunc servum dicit coniuravisse et familias concitavisse. is omnino servus in familiis non erat. Verres tamen Cephalum statim exhiberi iubet. Apollonius affirmavit se omnino nomine illo nullum**
 10 **servum habere. iste Apollonium abripi et in carcerem conici iubet.**

No pity was shown for Apollonius, and eventually he showed others that everyone must give in to Verres.

cum esset hic vir in carcere, in tenebris, in squalore, nulla potestas facta est adulescenti filio adeundi ad illum miserum. Apollonius, iam maerore perditus, haec omnia mala sero
 15 **redemit, sed tamen docuit ceteros istius avaritiae scelerique occurrere.**

(50)

[END OF QUESTION PAPER]