

X014/11/01

NATIONAL
QUALIFICATIONS
2012

MONDAY, 28 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

Passage 1 tells us about Verres' failed attempt to steal the statue of Hercules at Agrigentum.

- (a) Refer to lines 7–12 (from *ad hoc* to *conantur*). Explain why Verres' men should have succeeded in stealing the statue. 2
- (b) Refer to lines 16–25 (from *nemo* to *milites*).
- (i) In what **two** ways did the people of Agrigentum prevent the statue's theft? 2
- (ii) In what **two** ways did the statue itself prevent its own theft? 2
- (c) Refer to lines 26–29 (from *numquam* to *oportere*). What the Sicilians said about Verres' failure to steal the statue seemed to Cicero to be very clever. Explain why. 2

2. Turn to PAGE FOUR of the Prescribed Text.

Cicero

Refer to lines 37–49 of **Passage 2** (from “Such was their distress” to “any of those objects”).

Cicero misses no opportunity to turn the jury against Verres. Explain how he makes Verres seem bad in these lines. 3

3. Turn to PAGE FIVE of the Prescribed Text.

Cicero

Refer to lines 36–42 of **Passage 3** (from *equestres* to *frigore*).

- (a) Why was the treatment of Sopater so shocking? 2
- (b) Why was the treatment of Sopater very painful? 2

4. Turn to PAGE SEVEN of the Prescribed Text.

Virgil

Refer to lines 6–14 of **Passage 4** (from *vestibulum* to *cruentis*).

In these lines Virgil describes strange creatures gathered at the entrance to the Underworld. Mention any **three** and say why it is appropriate for each of them to be present in the Underworld. 3

5. Turn to PAGE EIGHT of the Prescribed Text.

Marks

Virgil

Refer to lines 42–45 of **Passage 4** (from *quam multa* to *apricis*). In these lines there are two similes.

- (a) Virgil compares the souls wanting to cross the river to **two** things. What are they? 2
- (b) What details in these comparisons help us to picture the scene more clearly? 3

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

Virgil

Refer to lines 31–59 of **Passage 5** (from “My queen” to “Italy!”).

In these lines Aeneas tries to defend himself against Dido’s accusations. Do you think he does defend himself well? Explain your answer with reference to these lines. 4

7. Turn to PAGE THIRTEEN of the Prescribed Text.

Virgil

Refer to lines 1–5 of **Passage 6** (from *nec procul* to *relinquunt*).

- (a) Aeneas now arrives at the *Lugentes campi* (Mourning Fields). Which ghosts spend eternity here? 1
- (b) Virgil describes these fields. Give any **two** details. 2

(30)

[END OF QUESTION PAPER]

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NATIONAL
QUALIFICATIONS
2012

MONDAY, 28 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.

Arion and the Dolphin

Arion could do amazing things with music.

Arion clarus cantator erat. aquas carminibus tranquillare poterat. etiam animalia consistebant ut eum audirent.

Arion went to Sicily and made a lot of money there by singing.

**olim Arion profectus est ut Siciliam viseret. ibi omnes Siculi carminibus capti erant. tum, adeptus divitias magnas, paucis
5 post mensibus domum regredi constituit. itaque portavit suum aurum et navem conscendit.**

On the way home, he was forced off the ship by its greedy sailors.

**cum in medio mari esset, Arion cognovit alios nautas aurum cupere et se necare velle. oravit nautas ut sibi parcerent, sed frustra. rogavit tamen ut sibi cantare ultimum liceret. nautae
10 ridebant, sed Arion impetravit. tum stans in puppi, carmen voce sublata cantavit. denique in mare desiluit, et nautae, putantes eum periisse, laete cursum tenuerunt.**

A dolphin saved Arion.

**sed delphinus, dulci voce Arionis delectatus, eum in tergo excepit et, celeriter natando, brevi tempore incolumem ad litus portavit.
15 postea nautae puniti sunt.**

[END OF QUESTION PAPER]

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MONDAY, 28 MAY
10.15 AM – 11.15 AM

LATIN
INTERMEDIATE 2
Word-list to accompany
Translation



ad (+ *accusative*) to
adeptus having obtained
alius, -a, -ud other
animal, -is (*n.*) animal
aqua, -ae (*f.*) sea
Arion, Arionis (*m.*) Arion (a man)
audio, -ire (to) listen to
aurum, -i (*n.*) gold
brevis, -is, -e short
cantator, -oris (*m.*) singer
canto, -are (to) sing
captus impressed with
carmen, carminis (*n.*) song
celeriter quickly
clarus, -a, -um famous
cognosco, -ere, cognovi (to) realise
conscendo, -ere, -i (to) climb onto
consisto, -ere (to) stop
constituo, -ere, -ui (to) decide
cum (+ *subjunctive*) when
cupio, -ere (to) want
cursus, -us (*m.*) journey
delectatus charmed by
delphinus, -i (*m.*) dolphin
denique finally
desilio, -ire, -ui (to) jump down
divitiae, -arum, (*f. pl.*) wealth
domum home
dulcis, -is, -e sweet
et and
etiam even
excipio, -ere, excepi (to) catch
frustra without success
ibi there
impetro, -are (to) get one's wish
in (+ *ablative*) in, on
in (+ *accusative*) into
incolumis, -is, -e safely
is, ea, id he, she, it
itaque and so
laete happily
liceret (+ *dative*) they allow
litus, -oris (*n.*) beach
magnus, -a, -um great
mare, maris (*n.*) sea
medius, -a, -um middle
mensis, -is (*m.*) month
natando by swimming
nauta, -ae (*m.*) sailor

navis, -is (*f.*) ship
neco, -are (to) kill
olim one day
omnis, -is, -e all
oro, -are (to) beg
parco, -ere (+ *dative*) (to) spare
pauci, -ae, -a few
pereo, -ire, -ii (to) die
porto, -are (to) take
possum, posse, potui (to) be able
post after, afterwards
postea afterwards
proficiscor, -i, profectus sum (to) set out
punio, -ire (to) punish
puppis, -is (*f.*) back of the ship
puto, -are (to) think
regredior, regredi (to) return
rideo, -ere (to) laugh
rogo, -are (to) ask
se him
sed but
sibi him
Sicilia, -ae (*f.*) Sicily (an island)
Siculi, -orum (*m. pl.*) the people of Sicily
sto, -are (to) stand
sublatus, -a, -um loud, clear
sum, esse, fui (to) be
suus, -a, -um his
tamen however
tempus, -oris (*n.*) time
teneo, -ere, -ui (to) continue
tergum, -i (*n.*) back
tranquillo, -are (to) calm
tum then
ultimum one last time
ut (+ *subjunctive*) to, in order to; that
viso, -ere (to) visit
volo, velle, volui (to) intend
vox, vocis (*f.*) voice

[END OF WORD-LIST]