

FOR OFFICIAL USE

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Mark

**2320/27/01**

NATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS 2012  
 FRIDAY, 27 APRIL  
 9.00 AM – 9.45 AM

LATIN  
 STANDARD GRADE  
 Foundation Level  
 Interpretation

Fill in these boxes and read what is printed below.

Full name of centre

Town

Forename(s)

Surname

Date of birth

Day    Month    Year

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Scottish candidate number

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Number of seat

- 1 Answer all the questions.
- 2 Read every question carefully before you answer.
- 3 Write your answers in this book, in the spaces provided after the questions.
- 4 Do **not** write in the margins.
- 5 Before leaving the examination room you must give this book to the Invigilator. If you do not, you may lose all the marks for this paper.



Turn to PAGE SEVEN of the Prescribed Text.

1. Catullus

Refer to Poem 5.

(a) In line 1, Catullus writes *odi et amo*. What does this mean? Tick **one** box.

A I hate and I love.

B You hate and I love.

C You hate and you love.

1

(b) He then says *nescio* ("I don't know").

What does he not know?

---

1

(c) Catullus finishes the poem with the word *excrucior* ("I am in pain"). Why is he in pain?

---

1

(d) Catullus thinks you can hate and love at the same time. Do you agree with him? Give a reason for your answer.

---

1

Turn to PAGE SEVEN of the Prescribed Text.

2. Catullus

Refer to Poem 6.

(a) Look at lines 1–2. Who would Lesbia prefer to marry? Tick **one** box.

A no-one

B Catullus

C Jupiter

1

2. (continued)

Marks

(b) Does Catullus believe what Lesbia says? Tick **one** box.

A YES

B NO

1

(c) In line 4, where does Catullus say a woman's words should be written? Write down **two** things.

---

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2

Turn to PAGE NINE of the Prescribed Text.

3. Catullus

Refer to **Poem 9**.

(a) What kind of pet is Catullus writing about? Tick **one** box.

A A sparrow

B A dog

C A cat

1

(b) Look at line 3. What has happened to this pet?

---

1

(c) This pet and Lesbia had a close relationship. Write down any **two** things which show this.

---

---

2

(d) Look at lines 11–12. Where is the pet now going, according to Catullus?

---

1

[Turn over

Turn to PAGE TEN of the Prescribed Text.

Marks

4. **Martial**

Refer to **Poem 10**.

(a) Who is the owner of Issa?

\_\_\_\_\_

1

(b) Look at lines 14–15. This owner has had a painting made of Issa. Why has he done this?

\_\_\_\_\_

1

(c) Look at lines 16–20. Was it a good painting? Give a reason for your answer.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2

Turn to PAGE TWELVE of the Prescribed Text.

5. **Martial**

Refer to **Poem 12**.

(a) Give **one** example of the food Ponticus eats at the dinner party.

\_\_\_\_\_

1

(b) In lines 9–10. Martial says he is given the “kitchen canary’s corpse” to eat. Do you think this is funny? Give a reason for your answer.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

1

(c) Apart from the canary, what else is Martial given to eat? Write down **one** thing.

\_\_\_\_\_

1

(20)

[END OF QUESTION PAPER]

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F

Mark

**2320/27/02**

NATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS 2012  
 FRIDAY, 27 APRIL  
 1.00 PM – 1.45 PM

LATIN  
 STANDARD GRADE  
 Foundation Level  
 Translation

**Fill in these boxes and read what is printed below.**

Full name of centre

Town

Forename(s)

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Scottish candidate number

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Number of seat

**Make sure you have been given the word-list for this paper.**

- 1 Translate the Latin printed on the next three pages into English.
- 2 Write your translation on the lines drawn under the Latin words. Some of the Latin has been translated for you.
- 3 Do **not** write in the margins.
- 4 Before leaving the examination room, you must give this book to the Invigilator. If you do not, you may lose all the marks for this paper.



## The Lion and the Mouse

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**A lion caught a mouse, but decided to free it when the mouse made him a promise.**

leo quidam olim in silva dormiebat,

---

---

cum subito mus currit trans eius corpus.

---

---

leo, ex somno excitatus, parabat murem devorare.

---

---

mus tamen perterritus clamavit: “noli me occidere!

---

---

I shall be able to defend you  
fortasse olim te defendere potero.”

---

---

will you be able  
risit leo, “quomodo tu poteris me defendere?”

---

---

nam ego sum maximus atque potentissimus.

---

---

of the animals  
ego sum rex bestiarum.”

---

postremo leo sivit murem effugere.

---

**Later, the same lion went out hunting and the mouse kept his promise.**

haud multo post, leo petebat cibum in silva.

---

---

leo in laqueum incidit.

---

he was not able  
evadere non poterat.

---

**[Turn over**

the lion's shouting  
mus clamorem leonis audivit et ad eum celeriter cucurrit.

LEAVE  
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OFFICIAL  
USE ONLY

with his teeth  
dentibus coepit rodere nodum.

was freed from  
ita leo liberatus est e laqueo.

**This story teaches us this:**

are  
etiam minima animalia sunt potentissima.

[END OF QUESTION PAPER]



**2320/27/12**

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NATIONAL                      FRIDAY, 27 APRIL  
QUALIFICATIONS        1.00 PM – 1.45 PM  
2012

LATIN  
STANDARD GRADE  
Foundation Level  
Word-list to accompany  
Translation



**ad** (+ *accusative*) to  
**animal, -is** (*n.*) animal  
**atque** and  
**audio, -ire, audivi** (to) hear  
**celeriter** quickly  
**cibus, -i** (*m.*) food  
**clamo, -are, clamavi** (to) shout  
**coepit** he began  
**corpus, -oris** (*n.*) body  
**cum** when  
**curro, -ere, cucurri** (to) run  
**defendo, -ere** (to) defend  
**devoro, -are** (to) eat  
**dormio, -ire** (to) sleep  
**effugio, -ere** (to) escape  
**ego** I  
**eius** his  
**et** and  
**etiam** even  
**eum** him  
**evado, -ere** (to) escape  
**ex** (+ *ablative*) from  
**excitatus, -a, -um** woken  
**fortasse** perhaps  
**haud** not  
**in** (+ *ablative*) in  
**in** (+ *accusative*) into  
**incido, -ere, incidi** (to) fall  
**ita** in this way  
**laqueus, -i** (*m.*) trap  
**leo, leonis** (*m.*) lion  
**maximus, -a, -um** very big  
**me** me  
**minimus, -a, -um** very small  
**multo** much  
**mus, muris** (*m.*) mouse  
**nam** for  
**nodus, -i** (*m.*) knot  
**noli** don't  
**occido, -ere** (to) kill  
**olim** one day  
**paro, -are** (to) prepare  
**perterritus, -a, -um** very frightened

**peto, -ere** (to) look for  
**post** later  
**postremo** finally  
**potentissimus, -a, -um** very powerful  
**quidam** a certain  
**quomodo** how  
**rex, regis** (*m.*) king  
**risit** (he) laughed  
**rodo, -ere** (to) eat away at  
**silva, -ae** (*f.*) the woods  
**sivit** (he) allowed  
**somnus, -i** (*m.*) sleep  
**subito** suddenly  
**sum** I am  
**sunt** are  
**tamen** however  
**trans** (+ *accusative*) across

[END OF WORD-LIST]