

2320/31/01

NATIONAL TUESDAY, 30 APRIL
QUALIFICATIONS 11.00 AM – 11.45 AM
2013

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 TWO of the Prescribed Text.**1. Gellius**

At the end of this story, people described Androclus as “the man who was the doctor of the lion”.

Look at lines 42–45 (from *ibi* to *cruorem*). In what ways did Androclus act like the lion’s doctor? 3

Turn to PAGE FOUR of the Prescribed Text.**2. Seneca**

Refer to lines 1–12 of **Passage 2** (from *nihil* to *mittunt*).

(a) Look at lines 8–12 (from *quidquid* to *mittunt*). In these lines, Seneca contrasts the midday show with the morning show. Explain the contrast. 2

(b) Seneca was a writer who tried to impress his readers with his skilful use of language. Identify **two** examples of Seneca’s skilful use of language in lines 1–12 and explain in each case why his readers might have been impressed. 4

Turn to PAGE EIGHT of the Prescribed Text.**3. Catullus**

Refer to **Poem 8**.

(a) Look at lines 1–4 (from *difficile* to *pote*). Catullus admits it is difficult to recover from a long love affair. What advice does he give himself to help him to recover? 2

(b) Look at lines 5–14 (from *o di* to *mea*). Catullus has been described as a poet who expressed his emotions intensely.

What evidence can you find in lines 5–14 to support this view? 4

Turn to PAGE TEN of the Prescribed Text.**4. Martial**

Refer to **Poem 10** (*Issa est...*).

Some people think that Martial is mocking Publius’ obsession with Issa. What evidence is there in this poem to support this view? 4

Turn to PAGE SIXTEEN of the Prescribed Text.

Marks

5. Ovid

Refer to lines 32–40 of **Passage 14** (from *iamque* to *liquores*).

- (a) Although Ovid describes Lycia in line 1 as a “fertile land”, what evidence is there in line 32 to contradict this? **1**
- (b) In line 36, Latona sees a lake. Explain why she would have been relieved to see it, given her circumstances at this point. **3**
- (c) Ovid likes to use alliteration. Give **one** example of this technique from lines 32–40 and explain why its use is particularly effective. **2**
- (25)**

[END OF QUESTION PAPER]

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2320/31/02

NATIONAL TUESDAY, 30 APRIL
QUALIFICATIONS 3.00 PM – 3.45 PM
2013

LATIN
STANDARD GRADE
Credit Level
Translation

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



Translate into English:

Caesar and the Pirates

Julius Caesar, while sailing to the island of Rhodes, was captured by pirates. They refused to release him until ransom money was paid.

Iulius Caesar iter facere Rhodum constituit. ibi habitabat philosophus praeclarus, a quo litteras Graecas discere voluit. dum hieme Rhodum navigat, navis a piratis oppugnata est. Caesar captus est et ad insulam quandam adductus est. ibi dux piratarum mortem Caesari minabatur et ab
5 **illo postulavit magnam pecuniam. Caesar igitur servum ad amicos suos statim misit ut pecuniam peteret. postquam servum dimisit, Caesar, nullo modo sollicitus, complures dies in insula mansit.**

The pirates were confident that the slave would not return and that they would kill Caesar.

per hoc tempus piratae eum irridentes saepe declarabant servum redire non ausurum esse et se illum occisuros esse. Caesar nihil dixit aliud quam
10 **hoc: “mox ego vos omnes puniam.” piratae illum ridebant quod captivum sic loquentem numquam antea audiverant. sed postremo Caesar liberatus est atque, nave comparata, punivit piratas, sine mora, sicut promiserat.**

[END OF QUESTION PAPER]

2320/31/12

NATIONAL TUESDAY, 30 APRIL
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LATIN
STANDARD GRADE
Credit Level
Word-list to accompany
Translation



a (+ *ablative*) from, by
ab (+ *ablative*) from
ad (+ *accusative*) to
adduco, -ere, -duxi, ductum (to) take
alius, alia, aliud other
amicus, -i (*m.*) friend
antea before
atque and
audio, -ire, audivi (to) hear
ausurum esse would dare
Caesar, -is (*m.*) Caesar
capio, -ere (to) capture
captivus, -i (*m.*) prisoner
comparo, -are (to) buy
complures several
constituo, -ere, -ui to decide
declaro, -are (to) declare
dies, diei (*m.*) day
dimitto, -ere, -misi (to) send away
disco, -ere (to) study
dico, dicere, dixi (to) say
dum while
dux, ducis (*m.*) leader
ego I
et and
Graecus, -a -um Greek
habito, -are to live
hic, haec, hoc this
hieme in winter
ibi there
igitur therefore
ille, illa, illud he, she, it
in (+ *ablative*) on
insula, -ae (*f.*) island
irrideo, -ere (to) laugh at
is, ea, id he, she, it
iter facere (to) travel to
Iulius, -ii (*m.*) Julius
libero, -are (to) free
litterae, -arum (*f. pl.*) literature
loquor, -i (to) speak
magnus, -a, -um large sum
maneo, -ere, mansi (to) remain
minor, minari (+ *dative*) (to) threaten
mitto, -ere, misi (to) send
modus, -i (*m.*) way

mora, -ae (*f.*) delay
mors, -tis (*f.*) death
mox soon
navigo, -are (to) sail to
navis, -is (*f.*) ship
nihil nothing
non not
nullus, -a, -um no
numquam never
occisuros esse would kill
omnis, -is, -e all
oppugno, -are (to) attack
pecunia, -ae (*f.*) money
per (+ *accusative*) during
peto, -ere (to) ask for
philosophus, -i (*m.*) teacher
pirata, -ae (*m.*) pirate
postquam after
postremo in the end
postulo, -are (to) demand
praeclarus, -a, -um famous
promitto, -ere, -misi (to) promise
punio, -ire (to) punish
quam than
quidam, quaedam, quoddam a certain
qui, quae, quod who, which
quod because
redeo, -ire (to) return
Rhodus, -i (*m.*) Rhodes (name of an island)
rideo, -ere (to) laugh (at)
saepe often
se they
sed but
servus, -i (*m.*) slave
sic like this
sicut just as
sine without
sollicitus, -a, -um worried
statim immediately
suus, -a, -um his, her
tempus, temporis (*n.*) time
ut (+ *subjunctive*) to
volo, velle, volui (to) want
vos you (*pl.*)

[END OF WORD-LIST]