

2320/29/01

NATIONAL TUESDAY, 30 APRIL
QUALIFICATIONS 10.00 AM – 10.45 AM
2013

LATIN
STANDARD GRADE
General Level
Interpretation

Answer all the questions in the answer book provided.

Read every question carefully before you answer.



Turn to PAGE ONE of the Prescribed Text.**1. Gellius**

Refer to lines 1–18 of **Passage 1** (from “A wild-beast” to *demulcet*).

- (a) Look at lines 1–9 (from “A wild-beast” to “gaze”). Why did one particular lion attract “everybody’s attention and gaze”? 2
- (b) Look at lines 12–14 (from *hunc* to *accedit*). What did the lion do when it saw Androclus? 2
- (c) What mental state was Androclus in, when the lion licked him? 1
- (d) After hearing Androclus’ story, the Emperor set him free. Do you think his former master would have been pleased about this? Give reasons for your answer, based on your knowledge of the whole story. 2

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

Refer to lines 24–29 of **Passage 2** (from *occide* to *agatur*).

- (a) Seneca describes the crowd shouting “Kill! Beat! Burn!”. What else did they shout in these lines? 2

Turn to PAGE SIX of the Prescribed Text.**Augustine**

Refer to lines 39–54 of **Passage 3** (from “When they” to “others along”).

- (b) Augustine also describes the crowd at a show. Give **two** examples of the ways in which this crowd behaves like the crowd in Seneca’s story. 2

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

Refer to **Poem 9**.

- (a) Look at lines 1–5 (from *lugete* to *amabat*). What has happened and why did it affect Lesbia particularly? 2
- (b) Look at lines 6–10 (from *nam* to *pipiabat*). What details does Catullus give to show the close relationship between Lesbia and the sparrow? 2
- (c) Look at lines 11–12 (from *qui* to *quemquam*). Where is the sparrow going? 1

Turn to PAGE ELEVEN of the Prescribed Text.

Marks

4. Catullus

Refer to Poem 11.

- (a) Look at lines 1–5 (from *cenabis* to *cachinnis*). Catullus asks Fabullus to bring the dinner with him to the party. Write down **two** other things Fabullus also needs to bring. 2
- (b) If you were Fabullus, would you find this poem amusing? Give reasons for your answer, based on your knowledge of the whole poem. 2

Turn to PAGE SIXTEEN of the Prescribed Text.

5. Ovid

Refer to Passage 14.

- (a) Look at lines 54–55 (from *hi* to *addunt*). In what ways did the peasants react to Latona’s words? 2
- (b) Look at lines 56–58 (from *nec* to *maligno*). Write down one other way in which they behaved badly. 1
- (c) As a result, Latona became angry with the peasants and used her powers as a goddess to punish them. Do you think she was right to do this? Give reasons for your answer, based on your knowledge of the whole story. 2
- (25)

[END OF QUESTION PAPER]

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2320/29/02

NATIONAL TUESDAY, 30 APRIL
QUALIFICATIONS 2.00 PM – 2.45 PM
2013

LATIN
STANDARD GRADE
General Level
Translation

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



Translate into English:

The King and the Magician

The wealthy King Snophrus was bored, and asked for suggestions on what to do to pass the time.

olim rex quidam clarus, nomine Snophrus, regebat Aegyptum. ille maximas divitias summamque potestatem habebat. tamen tristis erat quod otiosus erat. rex igitur convocavit comites ex omnibus partibus Aegypti et rogavit quid faceret.

A magician, called Dadamonchus, suggested a boat trip.

5 **tum Dadamonchus, qui omnes artes magicas sciebat, regem monuit ut in Nilo flumine cum familia navigaret. rex gaudebat et iussit Dadamonchum omnia parare. mox Snophrus laete navigabat cum subito ornamentum magni pretii in aquam cecidit.**

The loss of his crown upset the king and he sent for Dadamonchus to ask for his advice.

10 **Dadamonchus inquit “ego tuum ornamentum facile invenire possum.” primum manum movit, et in lingua ignota, verba magica dixit. deinde aqua coepit se dividere statim in duas partes et omnes comites siccam terram viderunt. Snophrus ornamentum in harena conspexit et statim id arripuit. Dadamonchus iterum manum movit et aqua lente rediit.**

Snophrus returned home amazed.

[END OF QUESTION PAPER]

2320/29/12

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



Aegyptum, -i (*n.*) Egypt
aqua, -ae (*f.*) water
arripio, -ere, arripui (to) grab
ars, artis (*f.*) skill
cado, -ere, cecidi (to) fall
clarus, -a -um famous
coepit (it) began
comes, -itis (*m.*) friend, attendant
conspicio, -ere, conspexi (to) see
convoco, -are (to) call together
cum (+ *ablative*) with
cum when
Dadamonchus, -i (*m.*) Dadamonchus
 (name of magician)
deinde then
dico, -ere, dixi (to) say
divido, -ere (to) divide
divitiae, -arum (*f. pl.*) wealth
duo, duae, duo two
ego I
et and
ex (+ *ablative*) from
faceret he was to do
facile easily
familia, -ae (*f.*) family
flumen, -inis (*n.*) river
gaudeo, -ere (to) be pleased
habeo, -ere (to) have
harena, -ae (*f.*) sand
id it
igitur therefore
ignotus, -a -um unknown
ille he
in (+ *ablative*) on, in
in (+ *accusative*) into
inquit (he) said
invenio, -ire (to) find
iterum again
iubeo, -ere, iussi (to) order
laete happily
lente slowly
lingua, -ae (*f.*) language
magicus, -a, -um magic
magnus, -a, -um great
manus, -us (*f.*) hand

maximus, -a, -um enormous
moneo, -ere, monui (to) advise
moveo, -ere, movi (to) wave
mox soon
navigo, -are (to) sail
Nilus, -i (*m.*) Nile (a river)
nomine called
olim once upon a time
omnes, -ium (*m. pl.*) all
omnia, -arum (*n. pl.*) everything
omnis, -is, -e all, every
ornamentum, -i (*n.*) crown
otiosus, -a, -um bored
paro, -are (to) prepare
pars, partis (*f.*) part
possum, posse can
potestas, -atis (*f.*) power
pretium, -i (*n.*) value
primum first
-que and
qui, quae, quod who, which
quid what
quidam a certain
quod because
redeo, -ire, redii (to) return
rego, -ere (to) rule
rex, regis (*m.*) king
rogo, -are (to) ask
scio, -ire (to) know
se itself
siccus, -a, -um dry
Snophrus, -i (*m.*) Snophrus (name of
 king)
statim immediately
subito suddenly
sum, esse (to) be
summus, -a, -um great
tamen however
terra, -ae (*f.*) land
tristis, -is, -e unhappy
tum then
tuus, -a, -um your
ut (+ *subjunctive*) to
verbum, -i (*n.*) word
video, -ere, vidi (to) see

[END OF WORD-LIST]