

# X014/10/01

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NATIONAL  
QUALIFICATIONS  
2014

FRIDAY, 23 MAY  
1.00 PM – 2.00 PM

LATIN  
INTERMEDIATE 1  
Interpretation

30 marks are allocated to this paper.

Answer all the questions.

Read every question carefully before you answer.



## ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS

Marks

### 1. Turn to PAGE THREE of the Prescribed Text.

**Cicero**

Refer to lines 7–11 of **Passage 1** (from *ad hoc templum* to *repelluntur*).

In these lines, Cicero describes an attack on the temple of Hercules at Agrigentum.

- (a) Give **two** details about the attackers. 2
- (b) Do you think the temple was well defended? Give **two** reasons for your answer. 2

### 2. Turn to PAGE FOUR of the Prescribed Text.

**Cicero**

Refer to lines 43–49 of **Passage 2** (from “From Henna” to “objects”).

- (a) In line 46, Cicero writes “removing one goddess from another goddess.” Explain what he means. 1
- (b) Consider what Cicero says in these lines. Which details make Verres seem especially wicked? 2

### 3. Turn to PAGE FIVE of the Prescribed Text.

**Cicero**

Refer to lines 39–42 of **Passage 3** (from *in ea Sopatrum* to *frigore*).

In these lines, Verres treats Sopater very badly.

- (a) Who was Sopater? 1
- (b) Do you agree that Sopater was treated very badly? Give **three** reasons for your answer. 3

### 4. Turn to PAGE SEVEN of the Prescribed Text.

**Catullus**

Refer to **Poem 5**.

- (a) In lines 10–13 (from *dein* to *basiorum*), what is Catullus afraid might happen? 1
- (b) What is he going to do to stop this from happening? 1
- (c) Do you think this is a happy poem or a sad poem? Explain your answer. 2

5. Turn to PAGE EIGHT of the Prescribed Text.

**Catullus**

Refer to **Poem 8**.

Do you feel sorry for Catullus after reading this poem? Give **two** reasons for your answer.

2

6. Turn to PAGE NINE of the Prescribed Text.

**Catullus**

Refer to **Poem 9**.

In lines 14–18 (from *at tu* to *mordebis*), Catullus asks Lesbia what life will be like for her without him.

(a) Will Lesbia have a good life without Catullus? Give **two** reasons for your answer.

2

(b) What feeling has made Catullus speak to Lesbia like this? Explain your answer.

2

7. Turn to PAGE NINE of the Prescribed Text.

**Catullus**

Refer to **Poem 10**.

In lines 1–2, Catullus says recovery from love is difficult.

Give **three** pieces of evidence from the poem which show Catullus is finding it difficult.

3

8. Turn to PAGE TEN of the Prescribed Text.

**Ovid**

Refer to lines 7–15 of **Passage 11** (from *nam ponit* to *opus*).

(a) In lines 7–10 (from *nam ponit* to *aves*), Daedalus made wings for himself and Icarus.

Give **three** details of the way Daedalus designed and made the wings.

3

(b) In lines 10–15 (from *puer Icarus* to *opus*), we are told about Icarus.

(i) Do you think Icarus was much help to his father when the wings were being made? Give **two** reasons for your answer.

2

(ii) In these lines, Ovid gives us a hint that the story will end badly for Icarus. What clue does he give?

1

(30)

[END OF QUESTION PAPER]

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**X014/10/02**

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NATIONAL  
QUALIFICATIONS  
2014

FRIDAY, 23 MAY  
2.15 PM – 3.15 PM

LATIN  
INTERMEDIATE 1  
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.

*A flea boasted that he was not afraid of a lion.*

olim pulex audax leonem saevum conspexit. pulex ad leonem advenit. “te non timeo,” inquit. “tu nihil facere potes quod ego non possum. fortasse tu scabere et mordere potes. sed ego flocci non facio. ego sum robustior quam tu et ad pugnam paratus.”

*The flea and the lion fought.*

itaque pulex leonem petivit, et illam partem capitis quae prope nares est momordit; nam ibi leo crines non habet. mox leo ipsum tantum scabebat ut constitueret e pugna fugere.

*The victorious flea went home, but disaster struck him.*

pulex, qui ita victor exstiterat, domum festinabat. sed subito aranea eum cepit. mox aranea pulicem consumere coepit.

*The flea wondered why a humble spider could do this to him.*

“eheu!” inquit pulex. “quam crudelis est fortuna! aranea enim, quam omnes despiciunt, me consumit, quamquam cum fortissimo omnium bestiarum pugnare poteram.”

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**flocci non facio** — “I’m not at all bothered about that”

[END OF QUESTION PAPER]

**X014/10/12**

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NATIONAL  
QUALIFICATIONS  
2014

FRIDAY, 23 MAY  
2.15 PM-3.15PM

LATIN  
INTERMEDIATE 1  
Word-list to accompany  
Translation



**ad** (+ *accusative*) to, for  
**advenio, -ire, -i** (to) come  
**aranea, -ae (f.)** spider  
**audax, -acis** bold  
**bestia, -ae (f.)** animal  
**capio, -ere, cepi** (to) catch  
**caput, capitis (n.)** head  
**coepit** (it) began  
**conspicio, -ere, -spexi** (to) notice  
**constituo, -ere, -ui** (to) decide  
**consumo, -ere** (to) eat  
**crinis, -is (m.)** hair  
**crudelis, -is, -e** cruel  
**cum** (+ *ablative*) with  
**despicio, -ere** (to) hate  
**domus, -us (f.)** home  
**e** (+ *ablative*) from  
**ego** I  
**eheu** oh dear  
**enim** for  
**et** and  
**eum** him  
**existo, -ere, exstiti** (to) emerge  
**facio, -ere** (to) do  
**festino, -are** (to) hurry  
**fortasse** perhaps  
**fortissimus, -a, -um** bravest  
**fortuna, -ae (f.)** fortune  
**fugio, -ere** (to) run away  
**habeo, -ere** (to) have  
**ibi** there  
**ille, illa, illud** that; he, she, it  
**inquit** (he) said  
**ipse** himself  
**is, ea, id** he, she, it  
**ita** as  
**itaque** and so  
**leo, leonis (m.)** lion  
**mordeo, -ere, momordi** (to) bite  
**mox** soon  
**nam** for  
**nares, narium (f. pl.)** nose  
**nihil** nothing  
**non** not  
**olim** once upon a time  
**omnis, -is, -e** every, all  
**omnes** everyone  
**paratus, -a, -um** ready  
**pars, partis (f.)** part  
**peto, -ere, -ivi** (to) attack

**possum, posse, potui** (to) be able  
**poteram** I was able  
**prope** (+ *accusative*) near  
**pugna, -ae (f.)** fight  
**pugno, -are** (to) fight  
**pulex, -icis (m.)** flea  
**quae, quam** which  
**quam** than, how  
**quamquam** although  
**qui** who  
**quod** that  
**robustus, -a, -um** strong  
**saevus, -a, -um** fierce  
**scabo, -ere** (to) scratch  
**sed** but  
**subito** suddenly  
**sum, esse, fui** (to) be  
**tantum** so much  
**timeo** I am afraid of  
**tu** you  
**ut** (+ *subjunctive*) that  
**victor, -oris (m.)** winner, victor

[END OF WORD-LIST]