

X014/10/01

NATIONAL
QUALIFICATIONS
2015

WEDNESDAY, 6 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 1–7 of **Passage 1** (from *Herculis* to *solent*).

In these lines, Cicero describes the statue of Hercules at Agrigentum and tells the jury how important it was to the people of the town.

- (a) Give any **two** details about the statue. 2
- (b) Find any **two** things the people did, which show the statue was important to them. 2

2. Turn to PAGE FOUR of the Prescribed Text.

Cicero

Refer to lines 37–46 of **Passage 2** (from “Such was” to “another goddess”).

In line 38, Cicero says Verres “had come as a second Orcus to Henna”.

- (a) What had Orcus done when he went to Henna? 1
- (b) Why do you think Cicero compared Verres to Orcus? Give **two** reasons. 2

3. Turn to PAGES FIVE AND SIX of the Prescribed Text.

Cicero

Refer to lines 39–45 of **Passage 3** (from *in ea* to *polliceretur*).

In these lines, Cicero tells the jury that the people of Tyndaris went to the Senate.

- (a) What did these people ask the Senate to do? 1
- (b) Give **four** reasons why they asked the Senate to do this. 4

4. Turn to PAGE SEVEN of the Prescribed Text.

Catullus

Refer to **Poem 4**.

Refer to lines 1–6 (from *ille* to *mihi*).

In these lines, Catullus writes about another man. Choose any **one** of the words below which, in your opinion, best describes his feelings towards this man.

- (i) angry
- (ii) jealous
- (iii) disappointed

Give **two** reasons for your choice. 2

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

Refer to **Poem 7**.

In this poem, Catullus writes about what Lesbia has said to him.

- (a) What has Lesbia said to him? 2
- (b) Why should her words have made Catullus happy? 1
- (c) Do you think Catullus was happy with what she said? Give **two** reasons for your answer. 2

6. Turn to PAGE TEN of the Prescribed Text.**Ovid**

Refer to lines 23–27 of **Passage 11** (from *pariter* to *suo*).

In these lines, Daedalus prepares Icarus for their journey.

- (a) What **two** things does Daedalus do to help prepare Icarus? 2
- (b) Identify **one** feeling that Daedalus might have at this point in the story. Give **two** reasons for your choice. 3
- (c) In these lines, Ovid gives us a hint that the story will not have a happy ending. What clue does he give? 1

7. Turn to PAGES TEN AND ELEVEN of the Prescribed Text.**Ovid**

Refer to lines 32–35 of **Passage 11** (from *hos aliquis* to *deos*).

In these lines, Daedalus and Icarus pass over the heads of three different men.

- (a) What was each of these men doing? 3
- (b) Who did they think Daedalus and Icarus were? 1
- (c) Why did they think this? 1

(30)

[END OF QUESTION PAPER]

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X014/10/02

NATIONAL
QUALIFICATIONS
2015

WEDNESDAY, 6 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.

Ulysses Comes Home to Ithaca

The Greek king, Ulysses, went off to fight against the Trojans.

Ulixes in insula Ithacae cum uxore et filio habitabat. Ulixes tamen invite ad Troiam navigavit ut contra Troianos pugnaret. uxor eum domi patienter expectabat.

Ulysses had angered the sea god, Poseidon, who prevented him from reaching home, while his wife had problems of her own in Ithaca.

5 **post decem annos, Ulixes et Graeci ceperunt Troiam sed Ulixes domum redire non poterat. huc illuc errabat et multa pericula passus est, quod Poseidon eum puniebat. interea multi viri uxorem appropinqabant quod eam in matrimonium ducere volebant. falso dixerunt Ulixem mortuum esse.**

Eventually, Ulysses returned home and, with the goddess Athena's help, managed to sneak into his palace.

10 **tandem Ulixes domum rediit et Athena eum iuvit ut viros e regia expelleret. nam dea misit eum ad regiam ornate mendico. nemo eum agnovit, quamquam Ulixes se filio monstravit. ambo inter se consilium ceperunt. filius ianuas clausit et pater gladium strinxit; viri necati sunt. tum uxor agnovit quis mendicus esset. Ulixes domum redierat.**

[END OF QUESTION PAPER]

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NATIONAL
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2015

WEDNESDAY, 6 MAY
2.15 PM–3.15 PM

LATIN
INTERMEDIATE 1
Word-list to accompany
Translation



ad (+ *accusative*) to
agnosco, -ere, -novi (to) recognise
ambo both
annus, -i (m.) year
appropinquo, -are (to) approach
Athena, -ae (f) Athena (name of a goddess)
capio, -ere, cepi (to) capture
claudio, -ere, -si (to) close
consilium, -i (n.) plan
consilium capere (to) think up a plan
contra (+ *accusative*) against
cum (+ *ablative*) with
dea, -ae (f) goddess
decem ten
dico, -ere, dixi (to) say
domi at home
domum home
duco, -ere (to) lead
e (+ *ablative*) from
eam her
erro, -are (to) wander
et and
eum him
expello, -ere (to) throw out
exspecto, -are (to) wait for
falso falsely
filius, -i (m.) son
gladius, -i (m.) sword
Graeci, -orum (m. pl.) the Greeks
habito, -are (to) live
huc illuc here and there
ianua, -ae (f.) door
in (+ *ablative*) on
insula, -ae (f.) island
inter (+ *accusative*) between
interea meanwhile
invite unwillingly
Ithaca, -ae (f.) Ithaca (name of an island)
iuvo, -are (to) help
matrimonium, -i (n.) marriage
in matrimonium ducere to marry
mendicus, -i (m.) beggar
mitto, -ere, misi (to) send
monstro, -are (to) reveal
mortuus, -a, -um dead
multi, -ae, -a many
nam for
navigo, -are (to) sail
neco, -are (to) kill
nemo no one

non not
ornate mendico disguised as a beggar
passus est he faced
pater, patris (m.) father
patienter patiently
periculum, -i (n.) danger
Poseidon Poseidon (name of a sea god)
post (+ *accusative*) after
poterat could
pugno, -are (to) fight
punio, -ire (to) punish
quamquam although
quis who
quod because
redeo, -ire (to) return
regia, -ae (f.) palace
se himself, themselves
sed but
stringo, -ere, -xi (to) take out
sum, esse, fui (to) be
tamen however
tandem at last
Troia, -ae (f.) Troy (name of a city)
Troiani, -orum (m. pl.) the Trojans
tum then
Ulixes, -is (m.) Ulysses (name of a man)
ut (+ *subjunctive*) to
uxor, -is (f.) wife
vir, -i (m.) man
volo, velle (to) want

[END OF WORD-LIST]