

X014/11/01

NATIONAL
QUALIFICATIONS
2015

WEDNESDAY, 6 MAY
1.00 PM – 2.00 PM

LATIN
INTERMEDIATE 2
Interpretation

30 marks are allocated to this paper.

Answer all the questions.

Read every question carefully before you answer.



1. Turn to PAGE THREE of the Prescribed Text.**Cicero**

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

In these lines, Cicero tells how Verres' men attacked the temple of Hercules at Agrigentum.

Do you think that the temple guards can be criticised for allowing Verres' men to break into the temple? Give **three** reasons for your answer.

3**2. Turn to PAGE THREE of the Prescribed Text.****Cicero**

Refer to lines 13–16 of **Passage 1** (from *interea* to *venisse*).

In these lines, Cicero tells of the news which reached the people of Agrigentum.

Which piece of the news do you think would shock the people most? Explain why.

2**3. Turn to PAGES THREE AND FOUR of the Prescribed Text.****Cicero**

Refer to lines 1–10 of **Passage 2** (from “What I am saying” to “he stole”).

In these lines, Cicero describes the statue of Ceres, which Verres stole.

Identify **four** features of this statue and explain why they might have made Verres want to steal it.

4**4. Turn to PAGE FIVE of the Prescribed Text.****Cicero**

Refer to lines 1–6 of **Passage 3** (from *audistis* to *sublatum*).

In these lines, Cicero speaks about the statue of Mercury at Tyndaris.

Explain why the statue was important to the people of Tyndaris for reasons other than religion.

2

5. Turn to PAGE FIVE of the Prescribed Text.

Marks

Cicero

Refer to lines 35–42 of **Passage 3** (from *numquam* to *frigore*).

In line 35, Cicero sarcastically suggests that people might not think Verres was cruel. Explain why Verres' treatment of Sopater might change their minds.

4

6. Turn to PAGES SEVEN AND EIGHT of the Prescribed Text.

Virgil

Refer to lines 31–41 of **Passage 4** (from *portitor* to *parentum*).

(a) In lines 31–34 (from *portitor* to *amictus*), Virgil describes the ferryman Charon.

He says the sight of Charon would fill you with horror. Do you agree? Explain your answer with reference to the text.

4

(b) In lines 38–41 (from *huc* to *parentum*), Virgil describes the souls waiting to cross the river.

Do you think Virgil's list of souls creates an atmosphere of sadness? Give reasons for your answer.

3

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

Virgil

Refer to lines 60–87 of **Passage 5** (from "All the time" to "Underworld").

In line 62, we are told that Dido was "blazing". Do you think Virgil has succeeded in these lines in showing just how angry Dido was? Explain your answer with reference to the text.

4

8. Turn to PAGE THIRTEEN of the Prescribed Text.

Virgil

In lines 11–16 of **Passage 6** (from *inter* to *amore est*), we are told of the moment Aeneas first sees Dido in the Underworld.

Do you think the simile Virgil uses in these lines gives us a better understanding of the moment? Explain your answer with reference to the text.

4

(30)

[END OF QUESTION PAPER]

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NATIONAL
QUALIFICATIONS
2015

WEDNESDAY, 6 MAY
2.15 PM – 3.15 PM

LATIN
INTERMEDIATE 2
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.

Please note the meaning of the words underlined in line 6 can be found below the passage.

The City Mouse and the Country Mouse

A poor country mouse tried to give his best food to a city mouse, but the city mouse was not impressed.

olim rusticus mus invitavit urbanum murem ad cavum. rusticus mus pauper erat sed cotidie cenam bonam amico suo dare conabatur. cicera, avenas, acinos ferebat, sed frustra. urbanus mus cibum vix tetigit. tandem urbanus mus rogavit cur rusticus
5 **mus in silvis viveret, parvula fragmenta edens. “vita brevis est,” urbanus mus inquit, “et tu debes in rebus iucundis vivere.”**

The mice headed for the city where the city mouse gave the country mouse a splendid dinner.

itaque ambo ad urbem festinaverunt. media nocte in domum locupletem subrepserunt. fercula de magna cena invenerunt. urbanus mus rusticum murem in lecto locavit et dedit
10 **splendidam cenam.**

The country mouse got a terrible fright and went back home.

primo rusticus mus maxime gaudebat sed subito ingens strepitus triclinium excussit. ferocibus canibus auditis, mures perterriti domo discesserunt. tum rusticus mus amico, “ad cavum redeo,” inquit. “edere magnas cenas mihi non necesse est. tutus esse
15 **praefero.”**

in rebus iucundis (line 6) - in pleasant surroundings

[END OF QUESTION PAPER]

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2015

WEDNESDAY, 6 MAY
2.15 PM – 3.15 PM

LATIN
INTERMEDIATE 2
Word-list to accompany
Translation



acinus, -i (*m.*) grape
ad (+*accusative*) to
ambo both
amicus, -i (*m.*) friend
audio, -ire, -ivi, -itum (to) hear
avenae, -arum (*f.pl.*) oats
bonus, -a, -um good
brevis, -is, -e short
canis, -is (*m. or f.*) dog
cavum, -i (*n.*) mouse-hole
cena, -ae (*f.*) dinner
cibus, -i (*m.*) food
cicer, -eris (*n.*) pea
conor, -ari (to) try
cotidie every day
cur why
de (+ *ablative*) left over from
debeo, -ere ought
discedo, -ere, discessi (to) leave
do, dare, dedi (to) provide
domus, -us (*f.*) house
edo, -ere (to) eat
et and
excutio, -ere, -cussi (to) shake
ferculum, -i (*n.*) dish of food
fero, ferre (to) serve
ferox, -ocis fierce
festino, -are (to) hurry
fragmentum, -i (*n.*) scrap
frustra it was a waste of time
gaudeo, -ere (to) enjoy oneself
in (+ *ablative*) in, on
in (+ *accusative*) into
ingens, -ntis very loud
inquit said
invenio, -ire (to) find
invito, -are (to) invite
itaque and so
lectus, -i (*m.*) couch

loco, -are (to) place
locuples, -etis rich
magnus, -a, -um big
maxime very much
medius, -a, -um middle
mihi for me
mus, muris (*m.*) mouse
necesse necessary
non not
nox, noctis (*f.*) night
olim once upon a time
parvulus, -a, -um tiny
pauper, -is poor
perterritus, -a, -um terrified
praefero I prefer
primo at first
redeo, -ire (to) return
rogo, -are (to) ask
rusticus, -a, -um country (*adjective*)
sed but
silva, -ae (*f.*) the woods
splendidus, -a, -um wonderful
strepitus, -us (*m.*) noise
subito suddenly
subrepto, -ere, -psi (to) creep
sum, esse, fui (to) be
suus, -a, -um his
tandem at last
tango, -ere, tetigi (to) touch
triclinium, -i (*n.*) dining room
tu you
tum then
tutus, -a, -um safe
urbanus, -a, -um city
urbs, urbis (*f.*) city
vita, -ae (*f.*) life
vivo, -ere (to) live
vix scarcely

[END OF WORD-LIST]