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Text Section 1: The Poems of Catullus

Poem 1

vivamus mea Lesbia, atque amemus,
rumoresque senum severiorum
omnes unius aestimemus assis!
soles occidere et redire possunt;
5 nobis cum semel occidit brevis lux.
nox est perpetua una dormienda.
da mi basia mille, deinde centum,
dein mille altera, dein secunda centum,
deinde usque altera mille, deinde centum.
10 dein, cum milia multa fecerimus,
conturbabimus illa, ne sciamus,
aut ne quis malus invidere possit,
cum tantum sciat esse basiorum.

Poem 2

That man seems to me to be equal to a god
That man, if it is allowed, surpasses gods
Who sitting opposite you repeatedly
sees and hears you
5 Laughing sweetly, a thing which
Snatches every sense from poor me: for as soon as
I see you, Lesbia, nothing is left
Of my voice in my mouth
My tongue is paralysed. A thin flame
10 Spreads through my limbs, and with a sound that is all their own
my ears ring.
My two eyes are covered in darkness.

Poem 3

You ask how many kisses, Lesbia,
Are enough and more than enough for me to give you.
As many as the grains of Libyan sand
That lie in silphium rich Cyrenaica
5 Between the oracle of sultry Jupiter
And ancient Battus' sacred sepulchre.
Or as many as the stars, in silent night,
That look upon the secret loves of mortals.
So many are the kisses that would be enough
10 And more than enough for mad Catullus
To kiss you with; neither could busybodies count them
Nor wicked tongues cast spells on them.

Poem 4

nulli se dicit mulier mea nubere malle
quam mihi, non si se Iuppiter ipse petat.
dicit: sed mulier cupido quod dicit amanti,
in vento et rapida scribere oportet aqua.



Poem 5

odi et amo. quare id faciam, fortasse requires?
nescio, sed fieri sentio et excrucior.

Poem 6

miser Catulle, desinas ineptire,
et quod vides perisse perditum ducas.
fulsere quondam candidi tibi soles,
cum ventitabas quo puella ducebat,
5 amata nobis quantum amabitur nulla.
ibi illa multa cum iocosa fiebant,
quae tu volebas nec puella nolebat,
fulsere vere candidi tibi soles.
nunc iam illa non vult: tu quoque impotens noli,
10 nec quae fugit sectare, nec miser vive,
sed obstinata mente perfer, obdura.
vale puella, iam Catullus obdurat,
nec te requiret nec rogabit invitam.
at tu dolebis, cum rogaberis nulla.
15 scelesta, vae te, quae tibi manet vita?
quis nunc te adibit? cui videberis bella?
quem nunc amabis? cuius esse diceris?
quem basiabis? cui labella mordebis?
at tu, Catulle, destinatus obdura.

Poem 7

cenabis bene, mi Fabulle, apud me
paucis, si tibi di favent, diebus,
si tecum attuleris bonam atque magnam
cenam, non sine candida puella
5 et vino et sale et omnibus cachinnis.
haec si, inquam, attuleris, venuste noster,
cenabis bene; nam tui Catulli
plenus sacculus est aranearum.
sed contra accipies meros amores
10 seu quid suavius elegantiusve est:
nam unguentum dabo, quod meae puellae
donarunt Veneres Cupidinesque,
quod tu cum olfacies, deos rogabis,
totum ut te faciant, Fabulle, nasum.

Poem 8

multas per gentes et multa per aequora vectus
advenio has miseras, frater, ad inferias
ut te postremo donarem munere mortis
et mutam nequiquam alloquerer cinerem.
5 quandoquidem fortuna mihi tete abstulit ipsum
heu miser indigne frater adempte mihi,
nunc tamen interea haec, prisco quae more parentum
tradita sunt tristi munere ad inferias,
accipe fraterno multum manantia fletu,
10 atque in perpetuum, frater, ave atque vale.



Poem 9

Asinius Marrucinus, you don't use your left hand well.
While people are joking and drinking
You pinch the napkins of those who are carefree.
Do you think this is funny? You've got it wrong, you clown.

- 5 It's as mean and common a trick as can be.
Do you not believe me? Trust your brother Pollio.
He'd willingly exchange your thefts, even for a talent,
For he's a lad packed full of charm and wit.
Either look out for three hundred lines of abusive poetry
10 Or give me back my linen.



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Text Section 2: Ovid Metamorphoses VIII

Extract 1

In English

Daedalus, a very famous architect, laid out the design, and confused the clues to direction, and led the eye into a twisting maze, by devious paths winding in different directions. Just like the playful waters of the Maeander in Phrygia flows this way and that, not knowing which way to go, turns to face the waves coming to meet it and now directs its uncertain waters towards its source, now towards the open sea, so Daedalus filled the many pathways of the maze with misdirection, and was scarcely able to find the entrance himself, so confusing was the building.

Minos uses the maze to house the monstrous Minotaur – half man half bull, which was eventually killed by Theseus with the help of princess Ariadne.

Extract 2

In Latin

Daedalus interea Creten longumque perosus
exilium, tactusque loci natalis amore,
clausus erat pelago. “terras licet,” inquit, “et undas
obstruat, at caelum certe patet. ibimus illac!
5 omnia possideat, non possidet aera Minos.”
dixit et ignotas animum dimittit in artes
naturamque novat. nam ponit in ordine pennas.

tum lino medias et ceris alligat imas
atque ita compositas parvo curvamine flectit,
10 ut veras imitetur aves. puer Icarus una
stabat et, ignarus sua se tractare pericla,
ore renidenti modo, quas vaga moverat aura,
captabat plumas, flavam modo pollice ceram
mollibat, lusuque suo mirabile patris
15 impediabat opus. postquam manus ultima coepto
inposita est, geminas opifex libravit in alas
ipse suum corpus motaque pependit in aura.

instruit et natum, “medio”que, “ut limite curras,
Icare,” ait, “moneo, ne, si demissior ibis,
20 unda gravet pennas, si celsior, ignis adurat.
inter utrumque vola! nec te spectare Booten
aut Helicen iubeo strictumque Orionis ense.
me duce carpe viam!” pariter praecepta volandi
tradit et ignotas umeris accommodat alas.
25 inter opus monitusque genae maduere seniles,
et patriae tremuere manus. dedit oscula nato
non iterum repetenda suo, pennisque levatus
ante volat comitique timet, velut ales ab alto
quae teneram prolem produxit in aera nido.
30 hortaturque sequi, damnosasque erudit artes
et movet ipse suas et nati respicit alas.



hos aliquis, tremula dum captat harundine pisces,
aut pastor baculo stivave innixus arator
vidit et obstipuit, quique aethera carpere possent,
35 credit esse deos. et iam lunonia laeva
parte Samos (fuerant Delosque Parosque relictæ),
dextra Lebinthos erat fecundaque melle Calymne,
cum puer audaci coepit gaudere volatu
deseruitque ducem, caelique cupidine tractus,
40 altius egit iter. rapidi vicinia solis
mollit odoratas, pennarum vincula, ceras.
tabuerant cerae: nudos quatit ille lacertos,
remigioque carens non ullas percipit auras,
oraque caerulea patrium clamantia nomen
45 excipiuntur aqua, quae nomen traxit ab illo.
at pater infelix, nec iam pater, "Icare," dixit,
"Icare," dixit, "ubi es? qua te regione requiram?"
"Icare," dicebat. pennas aspexit in undis,
devovitque suas artes, corpusque sepulcro
50 condidit; et tellus a nomine dicta sepulti.

Extract 3

In English

As he was placing his unfortunate son in his tomb, a chattering partridge poked its head out from the branches of a bush, cackled with joy and flapped its wings. It was then the only one of its kind, not seen in previous years, and only recently made a bird to punish you, Daedalus. Your sister, not knowing what was going to happen, sent you her son, Talus, to be
5 taught, twelve years old, with his mind ready for knowledge. Indeed, the child, studying the spine of a fish, took it as a model, and cut continuous teeth in a sharp iron blade, inventing the use of the saw. He was also the first to fix two iron arms on a joint, so that, with the arms at a set distance, one part could stand still, and the other sweep out a circle. Daedalus was jealous, and hurled the boy head first from Minerva's sacred citadel,
10 falsely claiming that he had fallen. But Pallas Minerva, who favours clever people, caught him, and turned him into a bird, clothing him with feathers in mid-air. The speed of his mind was transferred to swift wings and feet, and he kept his mother's name, Perdix, from before. But the bird does not fly high above the ground, and does not make its nest on branches or on high points, but flutters over the ground and lays its eggs in a sheltered
15 place, and, remembering its fall in days gone by, is afraid of heights.



Text Section 3: Virgil Aeneid II

Extract 1

In English

Everyone fell silent, and fixed their eyes on Aeneas, eager to hear him. Then lord Aeneas from his high couch began to speak: 'My Queen, you are asking me to re-live unspeakable suffering, to tell how the Greeks plundered the treasures of Troy and its kingdom, which I remember with sadness, and the pitiful horrors I myself witnessed, in which I was personally involved. Who, in telling this tale, even one of the Myrmidons or Dolopes, or a soldier of hard-bitten Ulysses, could stop himself from weeping?

Extract 2

In Latin

.....et iam nox umida caelo
praecipitat suadentque cadentia sidera somnos.
sed si tantus amor casus cognoscere nostros
et breviter Troiae supremum audire laborem,
5 quamquam animus meminisse horret luctuque refugit,
incipiam. fracti bello fatisque repulsi
ductores Danaum tot iam labentibus annis
instar montis equum divina Palladis arte
aedificant, sectaque intexunt abiete costas;
10 votum pro reditu simulant; ea fama vagatur.
huc delecta virum sortiti corpora furtim
includunt caeco lateri penitusque cavernas
ingentes utrumque armato milite complent.

est in conspectu Tenedos, notissima fama
15 insula, dives opum Priami dum regna manebant,
nunc tantum sinus et statio male fida carinis:
huc se provecti deserto in litore condunt;
nos abiisse rati et vento petiisse Mycenae.
ergo omnis longo solvit se Teucra luctu;

20 panduntur portae, iuvat ire et Dorica castra
desertosque videre locos litusque relictum:
hic Dolopum manus, hic saevus tendebat Achilles;
classibus hic locus, hic acie certare solebant.
pars stupet innuptae donum exitiale Minervae
25 et molem mirantur equi; primusque Thymoetes
duci intra muros hortatur et arce locari,
sive dolo seu iam Troiae sic fata ferebant.

Extract 3

In English

But Capys, and others whose grasp of the situation was better, urged us to throw this work of Greek cunning, this poisoned gift, into the sea, to light fires under it and to set it ablaze, or else to drill into its hollow womb and investigate there for hiding places. The people were not sure what to do, so split into opposing groups.



Extract 4

In Latin

- primus ibi ante omnis magna comitante caterva
Laocoon ardens summa decurrit ab arce,
et procul 'o miseri, quae tanta insania, cives?
creditis avectos hostis? aut ulla putatis
5 dona carere dolis Danaum? sic notus Ulixes?
aut hoc inclusi ligno occultantur Achivi,
aut haec in nostros fabricata est machina muros,
inspectura domos venturaque desuper urbi,
aut aliquis latet error; equo ne credite, Teucri.
10 quidquid id est, timeo Danaos et dona ferentes.'
sic fatus validis ingentem viribus hastam
in latus inque feri curvam compagibus alvum
contorsit. stetit illa tremens, uteroque recusso
insonuere cavae gemitumque dedere cavernae.
15 et, si fata deum, si mens non laeva fuisset,
impulerat ferro Argolicas foedare latebras,
Troiaque nunc staret, Priamique arx alta maneres.

Suddenly, some Trojan shepherds dragged forward a prisoner – a young Greek man. He stood in chains before the assembled Trojans, looking at them with defiance.

This young Greek man was a spy called Sinon. He had volunteered to try to persuade the Trojans to take the wooden horse into the city.

He lied to the Trojans, saying that Ulysses hated him, and was planning to kill him, so he was prepared to tell the Trojans the Greeks' secret, that the wooden horse was a gift to Minerva which the Greeks hoped would guarantee them a safe homecoming. He said that, if the Trojans took the horse into Troy, the good luck it would bring would pass from the Greeks to the Trojans. In this way, Sinon hoped to persuade the Trojans to take this deadly gift inside their city walls.

Extract 5

In English

So, as a result of this deception, and the craftiness of the devious Sinon, the story was believed, and we were trapped by his trickery and his crocodile tears – we! whom neither Diomedes, son of Tydeus, nor Thessalian Achilles could tame, and we! whom neither a ten year war could bring to heel, nor a thousand ships could defeat.

- 5 At this point, an even more frightful disaster came upon us, shocked us and took us by surprise. Laocoon, chosen in a lottery to be a priest of Neptune, was sacrificing a great bull at the sacred altar. Suddenly, from the island of Tenedos, across the calm water, came two sea-serpents, with great coiled bodies. They rose up from the sea and, side by side, made for the land. Their necks and blood-red crests loomed above the water and their
10 tails churned up the sea behind them, their great backs arching high. The sea thundered and foamed. Then they reached dry land. Their bloodshot eyes blazed with fire and they licked their hissing lips with flickering tongues.

- Blood drained from our faces, and we fled. Like arrows, they headed straight for Laocoon. Firstly, the serpents twisted themselves around the tiny bodies of his two sons, and bit off
15 their frail limbs. Next, as he came with weapons to help his sons, they seized Laocoon himself and held him tight in their huge coils. The serpents wrapped their scaly bodies round his waist and throat, their heads and towering necks looming above him.



20 He tried frantically to uncoil their knots with his hands, his priest's head-dress soaked in pus and black venom, all the time raising blood-curdling screaming to the sky. It sounded like the bellowing of a wounded bull, which has thrown off a badly aimed axe from its neck and is fleeing from the sacrificial altar.

But the two sea-serpents slid away to the high temple of the pitiless goddess, Minerva, seeking shelter within its walls, and lurked at her feet, behind her round shield.



Text Section 4: Pliny Letters

Pliny VII.27

Extract 1

In Latin

erat Athenis spatiosa et capax domus sed infamis et pestilens. per silentium noctis sonus ferri, et si attenderes acrius, strepitus vinculorum longius primo, deinde e proximo reddebatur: mox adparebat idolon, senex macie et squalore confectus, promissa barba horrenti capillo; cruribus compedes, manibus catenas gerebat quatiebatque.

Extract 2

In English

As a result, the unfortunate people who lived in the house spent fearful nights terrified and not being able to get to sleep. Lack of sleep caused illness first and then death, as their fears increased. Also, during the day, although the ghost had disappeared, the memory of it stayed in their imaginations, so that the terror of the ghost was always with them, even
5 when the ghost itself was not there.

No one could live in the house any more. It stood empty and became totally abandoned. Only the ghost inhabited it.

However, it was then advertised as available for rent or for sale, in the hope that someone would come along not knowing that it was haunted.

Extract 3

In Latin

venit Athenas philosophus Athenodorus, legit titulum auditoque pretio, quia suspecta vilitas, percunctatus omnia docetur ac nihilo minus, immo tanto magis conducit. ubi coepit advesperascere, iubet sterni sibi in prima domus parte, poscit pugillares stilum lumen, suos omnes in interiora dimittit; ipse ad scribendum animum oculos manum intendit, ne vacua
5 mens audita simulacra et inanes sibi metus fingeret. initio, quale ubique, silentium noctis; dein concuti ferrum, vincula moveri. ille non tollere oculos, non remittere stilum, sed affirmare animum auribusque praetendere. tum crebrescere fragor, adventare et iam ut in limine, iam ut intra limen audiri. respicit, videt agnoscitque narratam sibi effigiem. stabat innuebatque digito similis vocanti. hic contra ut paulum exspectaret manu significat
10 rursusque ceris et stilo incumbit.

illa scribentis capiti catenis insonabat. respicit rursus idem quod prius innuentem, nec moratus tollit lumen et sequitur. ibat illa lento gradu quasi gravis vinculis. postquam deflexit in aream domus, repente dilapsa deserit comitem. desertus herbas et folia conceperpta signum loco ponit.

Extract 4

In English

The next day, Athenodorus went to the magistrates and advised them to order this ground to be dug up. There, they found bones twisted and tangled up with chains. These bones had no flesh on them, because the corpse had been eaten away and destroyed, both by these chains and by the length of time it had lain in the soil. The skeleton was gathered up



- 5 and given a proper burial at public expense. After this was done, the ghost had been finally laid to rest and the house was haunted no more.

Pliny IX.33

Extract 5

In English

In Africa, there is a town called Hippo, situated on the coast. Nearby, there is a large lake which is linked to the sea by a channel. Water flows along this channel like a river, one way and then the other, depending on the changing tides.

- 5 People of all ages enjoy spending time here fishing, sailing and even swimming, especially the boys who have lots of time for fun. These boys challenge each other to swim out as far as they can and the one who leaves both the beach and the other swimmers furthest behind is the winner.

In one of these contests, one particular boy, braver than the others, began to swim further and further out.

Extract 6

In Latin

delphinus occurrit et nunc praecedere puerum nunc sequi, nunc circumire postremo subire, deponere, iterum subire trepidantemque perferre primum in altum, mox flectit ad litus redditque terrae.

- 5 serpit per coloniam fama; concurrere omnes, ipsum puerum tamquam miraculum adspicere, interrogare, audire, narrare. postero die obsident litus prospectant mare, et si quid mari simile. natant pueri ; inter hos ille, sed cautius. delphinus rursus ad tempus, rursus ad puerum venit. fugit ille cum ceteris. delphinus, quasi invitet et revocet, exsilit, mergitur, variosque orbis implicat expeditque. hoc altero die, hoc tertio, hoc pluribus, donec homines innutritos mari subiret timendi pudor : accedunt et adludunt et appellant, 10 tangunt etiam pertrectantque praebentem. crescit audacia experimento. maxime puer, qui primus expertus est, adnatat natanti, insilit tergo, fertur referturque, agnoscere se, amari putat, amat ipse ; neuter timet, neuter timetur ; huius fiducia, mansuetudo illius augetur. nec non alii pueri dextra laevaue simul eunt hortantes monentesque. ibat una (id quoque mirum) delphinus alius tantum spectator et comes.

The dolphin gradually became tame enough to roll itself onto the beach. One day the local Roman governor thought it would bring luck if he poured some oil onto the dolphin's back. This frightened the dolphin and it went missing. However, after a few days, it did reappear and started entertaining the crowds again....

Extract 7

In English

The sight of this dolphin attracted visiting government officials from all round the country, but the expense of entertaining them during their stay, which the little town had to pay for, was proving to be too much.

In the end, the peace and quiet of the town was being lost.

- 5 As the reason for all the crowds coming to the town was to see the dolphin, it was decided that it should be killed, in secret.



Text Section 5: Cicero In Verrem IV

Extract 1

In Latin

Herculis templum est apud Agrigentinos non longe a foro sane sanctum apud illos et religiosum. ibi est ex aere simulacrum ipsius Herculis, quo non facile dixerim quicquam me vidisse pulchrius (tametsi non tam multum in istis rebus intellego, quam multa vidi), usque eo, iudices, ut rictum eius ac mentum paulo sit attritius, quod in precibus et gratulationibus non solum id venerari, verum etiam osculari solent. ad hoc templum, cum esset iste Agrigenti, duce Timarchide repente nocte intempesta servorum armatorum fit concursus atque impetus. clamor a vigilibus fanique custodibus tollitur; qui primo cum obsistere ac defendere conarentur, male mulcati clavis ac fustibus repelluntur.

Extract 2

In English

After that, the attackers smashed the bolts, broke down the doors and tried to pull down the statue, using crowbars to work it loose. Meanwhile, after the alarm, the news spread throughout the city that the ancestral gods were under attack, not by an unexpected enemy invasion, or a sudden pirate raid, but by a well equipped and armed gang of runaway slaves that had come from the governor's household and staff.

Extract 3

In Latin

nemo Agrigenti neque aetate tam adfecta neque viribus tam infirmis fuit, qui non illa nocte eo nuntio excitatus surrexerit telumque, quod cuique fors offerebat, arripuerit. itaque brevi tempore ad fanum ex urbe tota concurritur. horam amplius iam in demoliendo signo permulti homines moliebantur; illud interea nulla lababat ex parte, cum alii vectibus subietis conarentur commovere, alii deligatum omnibus membris rapere ad se funibus: ac repente Agrigentini concurrunt; fit magna lapidatio; dant sese in fugam istius praeclari imperatoris nocturni milites. duo tamen sigilla perparvola tollunt, ne omnino inanes ad istum praedonem religionum revertantur. numquam tam male est Siculis, quin aliquid facete et commode dicant, velut in hac re aiebant in labores Herculis non minus hunc immanissimum verrem quam illum aprum Erymanthium referri oportere.

Extract 4

Verres arrives in Tyndaris and demands a valuable statue of Mercury. Since this order seemed outrageous to those who were there and unbelievable to those who heard it, Verres did not persist on that first visit.

In English

But as he was leaving, he ordered their chief magistrate, Sopater, whose words you have heard, to take down the statue. When he refused, Verres threatened him violently and immediately left that town. Sopater referred the matter to the senate; there was vigorous protest on all sides. To cut a long story short, some time later, Verres came to them a second time. Straightaway, he asked about the statue. He was told that the senate had not given permission; that the death penalty had been imposed if anyone laid a hand on it without the Senate's orders. Respect for the gods was also mentioned.



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Then came Verres' reply: "Why are you talking to me about respect for the gods? What respect for the gods? What penalties? What senate? I will not let you get away with your
10 life. You will be beaten to death, if you do not hand over the statue to me." Once again, in tears, Sopater reported back to the senate. He described that man's greed and his threats. The senate gave Sopater no answer, but dispersed, dismayed and alarmed. Sopater was summoned by a message from the governor. He informed him of the situation and said that it was absolutely impossible.

15 And this took place – for I do not think I should miss out any aspect of that man's arrogance – in open court, while Verres was sitting in his official chair on a raised platform. It was the depths of winter. The weather was, as you have heard Sopater himself say, bitterly cold; and heavy rain was falling, when Verres ordered his lictors to throw Sopater headlong
20 down into the forum from the portico, where he himself was sitting, and to strip him naked.

Scarcely had he given this order than you could see Sopater stripped and surrounded by the lictors. Everyone thought this unlucky and innocent man was going to be beaten to death. But their thoughts deceived them. Would Verres beat a friend and ally of the Roman
25 people for no reason? He was not as wicked as that. Not all vices were to be found in that one man. He was never cruel. He treated the man with gentleness and kindness.

Extract 5

In Latin

equestres sunt medio in foro Marcellorum statuae, sicut fere ceteris in oppidis Siciliae; ex quibus iste C. Marcelli statuam delegit, cuius officia in illam civitatem totamque provinciam recentissima erant et maxima. in ea Sopatrum, hominem cum domi nobilem, tum summo magistratu praeditum, divaricari ac deligari iubet. quo cruciatu sit adfectus,
5 venire in mentem necesse est omnibus, cum esset vincitus nudus in aere, in imbri, in frigore. neque tamen finis huic iniuriae crudelitatique fiebat, donec populus atque universa multitudo atrocitate rei misericordiaeque commota senatum clamore coegit, ut isti simulacrum illud Mercuri polliceretur. clamabant fore ut ipsi sese di immortales ulciscerentur; hominem interea perire innocentem non oportere. tum frequens senatus ad
10 istum venit, pollicetur signum. ita Sopater de statua C. Marcelli, cum iam paene obriguisset, vix vivus aufertur.

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