

2320/404

NATIONAL
QUALIFICATIONS
2008

WEDNESDAY, 14 MAY
10.00 AM – 10.45 AM

LATIN
STANDARD GRADE
General Level
Interpretation

Answer all the questions in the answer book provided.

Read every question carefully before you answer.



ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

Marks

Turn to PAGE TWO of the Prescribed Text.

1. Gellius

Refer to lines 38–45 of **Passage 1** (from *postquam* to *cruorem*).

- (a) The lion entered the cave and saw Androclus. What did it do next? Write down any **two** things. 2
- (b) Androclus then helped the lion. Give **two** examples of what he did to help. 2

Turn to PAGE FOUR of the Prescribed Text.

2. Seneca

Refer to lines 6–12 of **Passage 2** (from *casu* to *mittunt*).

- (a) Refer to lines 6–8.
 - (i) Give an example of **one** thing Seneca expected to enjoy at the midday show. 1
 - (ii) What did he **not** want to see? 1
- (b) In line 10, Seneca describes the midday show as *mera homicidia*. What do these words mean? 1
- (c) Refer to lines 10–12 (from *nihil* to *mittunt*). Explain why Seneca does not like this type of show. 1
- (d) From your reading of the rest of Passage 2, what opinion do **you** have of the way the crowd behaves? Give a reason for your answer. 2

Turn to PAGE SEVEN of the Prescribed Text.

3. Catullus

Refer to **Poem 5**.

- (a) In line 1, Catullus expresses strong emotions. What are they? 2
- (b) Do you think he is coping well in this situation? Explain your answer. 2

Refer to **Poem 6**.

- (c) In lines 1–2, what does his girlfriend say to him? 2
- (d) Catullus places the word *nulli* (no one) at the start of the poem. Why do you think he does this? 1

Turn to PAGE TEN of the Prescribed Text.

4. Martial

Refer to **Poem 10**.

- (a) Refer to lines 1–4 (from *Issa* to *lapillis*). What is so loveable about Publius' puppy? Give **two** examples. 2
- (b) Consider lines 6–13 (from *hanc* to *levari*). Do you think Issa is a loveable pet? Give **two** reasons for your answer based on these lines. 2

Turn to PAGE SEVENTEEN of the Prescribed Text.

Marks

5. Ovid

Refer to lines 63–76 of **Passage 14** (from *iuvat* to “as frogs”).

The peasants are turned into frogs at the end of the story.

(a) As frogs, the peasants continue to act as they did before. Give **two** examples of this behaviour.

2

(b) What lessons can be learned from this story?

2

(25)

[END OF QUESTION PAPER]

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WEDNESDAY, 14 MAY
2.00 PM – 2.45 PM

LATIN
STANDARD GRADE
General Level
Translation

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



Translate into English:

Porsinna, the king of the Etruscans, was attacking the city of Rome. He cut off the supply of food and caused the Romans to starve.

Mucius, adulescens fortis, solus penetrare in hostium castra et occidere Porsinnam constituit. Mucius, ferro intra vestem celato, profectus est. ubi eo venit, in magna turba prope regis tribunal stetit. ibi duos viros sedentes, similibus vestimentis indutos, conspexit. quia
5 **Mucius ignoravit uter Porsinna esset, occidit illum qui nobilior videbatur. tamen scribam pro rege obtruncavit.**

The soldiers seized Mucius and dragged him in front of the king. The king asked who he was and why he had killed his secretary.

“civis Romanus sum,” inquit. “me Mucium vocant. quamquam ego non potui te necare, sunt multi iuvenes Romani qui idem facere volunt.”

10 **rex, ira commotus periculoque perterritus, servos iussit ignes afferre; volebat enim Mucium cruciatu interrogare. sed Mucius dextram in ignem iniecit neque abstraxit.**

This act of courage so impressed the king that he ordered Mucius to be sent home.

“pro di immortales,” inquit rex, “tu factum audacissimum temptavisti. te ipsum permultum cruciavisti. nunc te liberatum ad urbem Romam remitto.” postea Romani “Scaevola” cognomen ei
15 **dederunt.**

[END OF QUESTION PAPER]

2320/406

NATIONAL
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2008

LATIN
STANDARD GRADE
Word-list to accompany
General Level Translation

WEDNESDAY, 14 MAY
2.00 PM–2.45 PM

PB 2320/406 6/1270



abstraho, -ere, -traxi to remove
ad (+ *accusative*) to
adulescens, -entis (*m.*) young man
affero, afferre to bring in, to fetch
audax, -acis bold
castra, -orum (*n. pl.*) camp
celo, -are to hide
civis, -is (*m.*) citizen
cognomen, -inis (*n.*) surname, nickname
commotus, -a, -um moved
conspicio, -ere, -spexi to catch sight of
constituo, -ere, -ui to decide
cruciatu, -us (*m.*) torture
crucio, -are to torture
dextra, -ae (*f.*) right hand
do, dare, dedi to give
duo, duae, duo two
ego I
enim for
eo there
et and
facio, -ere to do
factum, -i (*n.*) deed, action
ferrum, -i (*n.*) sword
fortis, -is, -e brave
gladius, -i (*m.*) sword
homo, -inis (*m.*) man
hostis, -is (*m.*) enemy
ibi there
idem, eadem, idem the same
ignis, -is (*m.*) fire
ignoro, -are not to know
ille, illa, illud he, she, it
in (+ *ablative*) in
in (+ *accusative*) into

indutus, -a, -um wearing
inicio, -ere, inieci to push into, to thrust into
inquit he said
interrogo, -are to question, to interrogate
intra (+ *accusative*) inside
ipse, ipsa, ipsum -self
ira, -ae (*f.*) anger
iratus, -a, -um angry
is, ea, id he, she, it
iubeo, -ere, iussi to order
iuvenis, -is (*m.*) young man
liberatus, -a, -um freed
magnus, -a, -um big
Mucius, -i (*m.*) Mucius (a young Roman)
multi, -ae, -a many
neco, -are to kill
neque and . . . not
nobilis, -is, -e noble
non not
nunc now
obtrunco, -are to kill
occido, -ere to kill
penetro, -are to enter
periculum, -i (*n.*) danger
permultum very much
perterritus, -a, -um terrified
Porsinna, -ae (*m.*) Porsinna (king of the Etruscans)
possum, posse, potui to be able
postea afterwards, after that
pro (+ *ablative*) instead of
pro di immortales by the immortal gods, Good heavens!
proficiscor, -i, profectus sum to set out
prope (+ *accusative*) near

[Turn over]

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Page three

quamquam although
-que and
qui, quae, quod who, which
quia since
remitto, -ere to send back
rex, regis (m.) king
Roma, -ae (f.) Rome
Romanus, -a, -um Roman
Scaevola, -ae (m.) “the left-handed”
scriba, -ae (m.) clerk, secretary
sed but
sedeo, -ere to sit
servus, -i (m.) slave
similis, -is, -e similar
solus, -a, -um alone
sto, stare, steti to stand
sum, esse to be
tamen however
tempto, -are to try, to attempt
tribunal, -alis (n.) platform
tu you
turba, -ae (f.) crowd
ubi when
urbs, urbis (f.) city
uter which (of the two)
venio, -ire, veni to come
vestimenta, -orum (n. pl.) clothes
vestis, -is (f.) clothes
videor, videri to seem
vir, -i (m.) man
voco, -are to call
volo, velle, volui to wish, to want

[END OF WORD-LIST]