2320/407

LATIN
STANDARD GRADE
Credit Level
Interpretation

Answer all the questions in the answer book provided.

Read every question carefully before you answer.

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Turn to PAGE ONE of the Prescribed Text.

1. **Gellius**

    Refer to lines 10–18 of **Passage 1** (from *introductus* to *demulcet*).

    (*a*) Why did the lion not kill Androclus as expected?   **1**

    (*b*) Give **two** examples of Gellius' use of language in these lines which make the story more vivid. Explain your choice.   **4**

    Turn to PAGE FOUR of the Prescribed Text.

2. **Seneca**

    Refer to lines 6–20 of **Passage 2** (from *casu* to *harena*).

    (*a*) Refer to lines 6–8 (from *casu* to *adquiescant*). Why did Seneca decide to go to the games at lunchtime?   **2**

    (*b*) He was shocked by what he saw. Explain why.   **3**

    Turn to PAGE EIGHT of the Prescribed Text.

3. **Catullus**

    Refer to **Poem 8**.

    (*a*) Refer to lines 1–4 (from *difficile est* to *sive pote*).

        (i)   Describe Catullus' state of mind.   **1**

        (ii) In what way is this reflected in his use of words?   **2**

    (*b*) Refer to lines 5–14 (from *o di* to *pietate mea*).

        (i)   Why does Catullus feel the need to turn to the gods for help?   **1**

        (ii) Why does he think that the gods should help him?   **1**

        (iii) Some people say that Catullus is overreacting. Why might they think this?   **2**

        (iv) Others have sympathy for Catullus. Why?   **2**

    Turn to PAGE SEVENTEEN of the Prescribed Text.

4. **Ovid**

    Refer to lines 63–69 (from *eveniunt* to *temptant*).

    (*a*) Look at lines 63–67. Give **three** examples of the ways in which the peasants now behave like frogs.   **3**

    (*b*) Look at lines 63–69. In what ways does Ovid emphasise the noise and the action in these lines by his skilful choice of words? Refer to the text to support your answer.   **3**

                    (25)

[END OF QUESTION PAPER]

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2320/408

LATIN
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Translation

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

Translate into English:

Tarquinius was the cruel king of Rome. When his attempts to capture the nearby city of Gabii failed, he decided to use a trick instead.

Tarquinius rex, cum intellexisset se urbem Gabios vi capere non posse, dolo uti constituit. rex Sexto filio imperavit ut Gabios iret et simularet se propter patris crudelitatem fugisse. itaque Sextus, bene ab Gabinis exceptus, paulo post dux belli creatus est. mox, quod
5 eadem pericula subire et praedam munifice dividere solebat, militibus carus factus est et potentior.

Sextus then sent a messenger to his father to ask for further instructions. The messenger was surprised by the king's reaction.

tum Sextus nuntium Romam misit qui patrem rogavit quid iam fieri vellet. cui rex nihil respondit, sed in hortum exiit. ibi tacitus ambulabat. nuntius sequebatur. subito capita papaverum altissima rex
10 baculo decussit. tandem nuntius, nullo responso dato, Gabios rediit et nuntiavit quid ipse vidisset.

Sextus understood his father's coded message perfectly.

Sextus tamen intellexit quid pater vellet; alios ex principibus Gabiorum clam interfecit et alios in exsilium misit. itaque urbs Gabii sine ullo proelio Tarquinio tradita est.

[*END OF QUESTION PAPER*]

2320/409

LATIN
STANDARD GRADE
Word-list to accompany
Credit Level Translation

THURSDAY, 24 MAY
3.00 PM–3.45 PM

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ab (+ *ablative*)   by
alii . . . alii . . .   some . . . others . . .
altus, -a, -um   high
ambulo, -are   to walk
baculum, -i (*n.*)   stick
bellum, -i (*n.*)   war
bene   well
capio, -ere   to capture
caput, -itis (*n.*)   head
carus, -a, -um   popular
clam   secretly
constituo, -ere, constitui   to decide
creo, -are   to appoint
crudelitas, -atis (*f.*)   cruelty
cum (+ *subjunctive*)   when
decutio, -ere, decussi   to cut off
divido, -ere   to divide
do, dare, dedi, datum   to give
dolus, -i (*m.*)   trick
dux, ducis (*m.*)   leader
eo, ire   to go
et   and
ex (+ *ablative*)   of
excipio, -ere, -cepi, -ceptum   to receive, welcome
exeo, -ire, -ii   to go out
exsilium, -i (*n.*)   exile
filius, -i (*m.*)   son
fio, fieri, factus sum   to become, to happen
fugio, -ere, fugi   to flee, to run away
Gabii, -orum (*m.pl.*)   Gabii (a city close to Rome)
Gabini, Gabinorum (*m.pl.*)   Gabines (the inhabitants of Gabii)
hortus, -i (*m.*)   garden
iam   now
ibi   there
idem, eadem, idem   the same

impero, -are (+ *dative*)   to order
in (+ *accusative*)   into
intellego, -ere, intellexi   to realise, to understand
interficio, -ere, -feci   to kill
ipse   he himself
itaque   and so, therefore
miles, militis (*m.*)   soldier
mitto, -ere, misi, missum   to send
mox   soon
munifice   generously
nihil   nothing
non   not
nullus, -a, -um   no
nuntio, -are   to announce
nuntius, -i (*m.*)   messenger
papaver, -eris (*n.*)   poppy
pater, patris (*m.*)   father
paulo   a little
periculum, -i (*n.*)   danger
possum, posse   to be able
post   after, later
potens, -entis   powerful
praeda, -ae (*f.*)   booty, plunder (property taken in war)
princeps, -ipis (*m.*)   leader
proelium, -i (*n.*)   battle
propter (+ *accusative*)   on account of, because of
qui, quae, quod   who, which
quid   what
quod   because
redeo, -ire, -ii   to return
respondeo, -ere, -i   to reply
responsum, -i (*n.*)   a reply
rex, regis (*m.*)   king
rogo, -are   to ask
Roma, -ae (*f.*)   Rome
se   he

sed   but
sequor, sequi, secutus sum   to follow
Sextus, -i (*m.*)   Sextus
simulo, -are   to pretend
sine (+ *ablative*)   without
soleo, -ere   to be in the habit of . . . , usually to . . .
subeo, -ire   to experience, to endure
subito   suddenly
tacitus, -a, -um   not speaking, in silence
tamen   however
tandem   at last
Tarquinius, -i (*m.*)   Tarquinius
trado, -ere, tradidi, traditum   to hand over
tum   then
ullus, -a, -um   any
urbs, urbis (*f.*)   city
ut (+ *subjunctive*)   to
utor, uti, usus sum (+ *ablative*)   to use
vi   by force
video, -ere, vidi, visum   to see
volo, velle, volui   to want

[*END OF WORD-LIST*]