

X014/301

NATIONAL
QUALIFICATIONS
2009

MONDAY, 8 JUNE
9.00 AM – 11.00 AM

LATIN
HIGHER
Interpretation

You must answer **two** sections: one verse author and the prose author.

You must choose *either* Section A (verse: Virgil: *Page two* or Section B (verse: Plautus: *Page three*)

and

you must answer Section C (prose: Cicero: *Page four*).

100 marks are allocated to this paper.



EITHER

SECTION A—Virgil, *Aeneid VI*

Answer all the questions. (Note: there are two options in question 5.)

Marks

1. Turn to PAGE SIXTEEN of the Prescribed Text.

Refer to lines 233–243 of Passage 4 (from “Here first of all” to “burning entrails”).

Here Virgil describes a sacrifice. Why does Aeneas make this particular sacrifice at this particular point in his journey?

3

2. Turn to PAGE NINETEEN of the Prescribed Text.

Refer to lines 105–116 of Passage 5 (from *talia fatus* to *cognomine terra*).

(a) Palinurus’ request provokes a strong reaction from the Sibyl. Describe her tone in lines 106–109. Refer to these lines to support your answer.

3

(b) (i) What predictions does the Sibyl give to console Palinurus?

2

(ii) How successful is she in cheering him up? Explain your answer.

2

(c) Write out and scan lines 115 and 116 (from *his dictis* to *terra*), marking the quantities and feet.

3

(d) Explain why the rhythmic pattern of line 115 is well suited to its meaning.

1

3. Turn to PAGE TWENTY of the Prescribed Text.

Refer to lines 145–149 of Passage 5 (from *simul accipit* to *in ulva*)

How successful is Virgil in showing that Aeneas is an unusual passenger for this boat? Refer to the text to support your answer.

4

4. Turn to PAGE TWENTY-ONE of the Prescribed Text.

Refer to lines 189–204 of Passage 5 (from *infelix Dido* to *Marpesia cautes*).

In these lines Aeneas speaks to Dido.

(a) Why is he anxious to talk to her and in what ways does he seek to justify his past behaviour?

4

(b) Do you think Dido’s cold reaction to his speech is reasonable? Explain your answer.

2

5. EITHER

(a) “In *Aeneid VI* Virgil emphasises the unfairness and cruelty of death.” Do you agree? Support your answer with reference to the text.

10

OR

(b) “Aeneas does not deserve to be praised for making his journey through the Underworld.” Do you agree? Support your answer with reference to the text.

10

(34)

(scaled to 50)

OR

SECTION B—Plautus, *Rudens*

Answer all the questions. (Note: there are two options in question 5.)

Marks

1. Turn to PAGE TWENTY-FOUR of the Prescribed Text.

Refer to lines 81–115 of Passage 6 (from “Hey, Sceparnio” to “while it’s dry”).

(a) Why might Sceparnio’s remarks to Plesidippus and Daemones seem surprising to a Roman audience? 2

(b) Would Plesidippus’ and Daemones’ response to these remarks be equally surprising? Explain your answer. 1

2. Turn to PAGES THIRTY-SIX AND THIRTY-SEVEN of the Prescribed Text.

Refer to lines 36–55 of Passage 7 (from *eheu* to *mare*).

(a) Explain why Labrax asks: *quis vivit me mortalis miserior*? (line 36) 3

(b) Although Labrax and Charmides are both unhappy, the audience is more likely to laugh than to sympathise. In what ways does the dialogue provoke this reaction? Refer to the text to support your answer. 4

3. Turn to PAGE THIRTY-EIGHT of the Prescribed Text.

Refer to lines 79–108 of Passage 7 (from *opsecro hercle* to *convivam meum*).

Is it fair to say that in these lines all the characters show themselves to be selfish, with absolutely no concern for each other? Refer to the text to support your answer. 6

4. Turn to PAGES FORTY AND FORTY-ONE of the Prescribed Text.

Refer to lines 181–208 of Passage 7 (from *nunc id est* to *miserae*).

(a) What are Palaestra’s feelings in these lines, and what has happened to make her feel this way? Refer to the text to support your answer. 3

(b) Do you think that Trachalio is justified in criticising Palaestra for being *inepta* in line 199? Explain your answer. 2

(c) What does Trachalio suggest in line 206 and why does this fail to reassure Palaestra? 3

5. EITHER

(a) “In *Rudens*, the appeal of Plautus lies more in the clever plot than in the characters he brings on to the stage.” Do you agree? Support your answer with reference to Passages 6 and 7. 10

OR

(b) “To be funny, a Roman comedy must be seen **and** heard on stage.” Do you agree? Support your answer with reference to Passages 6 and 7 of *Rudens*. 10

(34)

(scaled to 50)

[Turn over for SECTION C—Cicero

AND

SECTION C—Cicero, *In Verrem V*

Answer all the questions. (Note: there are two options in question 6.) *Marks*

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

Refer to lines 37–61 of Passage 2 (from “After his command” to “a witness”).

Cicero claims Verres made himself rich when he was in charge of the fleet in Sicily. Give details.

3

2. Turn to PAGE EIGHT of the Prescribed Text.

Refer to lines 1–19 of Passage 3 (from *cum propter* to *consumitur*).

Cicero says in lines 2–3 that the fleet in Sicily brought loot to the governor and not fear to the pirates. What details in lines 3–19 support this allegation?

5

3. Turn to PAGE EIGHT of the Prescribed Text.

Refer to lines 26–34 of Passage 3 (from *hominem* to *facta est*).

In these lines, Cicero describes the Syracusans’ eagerness to see justice done. In what ways does Cicero convey this eagerness to the jury by effective use of language and techniques?

4

4. Turn to PAGES NINE AND TEN of the Prescribed Text.

Refer to lines 73–81 of Passage 3 (from *ad homines* to *adhiberetur*).

(a) According to Cicero, what instructions did Verres give to the people of Centuripa concerning the treatment of the substitute pirate chief? Why did he give these instructions?

2

(b) Cicero claims the real pirate chief was replaced by a fake. Do you find this claim convincing? Give reasons for your answer.

4

5. Turn to PAGE TEN of the Prescribed Text.

Refer to lines 93–107 of Passage 3 (from *cum magnus* to *putem*).

What various emotions is Cicero trying to stir in the jury by his account of Verres’ actions? Explain your choices.

6

6. EITHER

(a) “Verres totally neglected the security of the province of Sicily.” Do you agree? Support your answer with reference to Passages 1, 2 and 3.

10

OR

(b) “Cicero’s strength lies in his ability to mislead the jury with irrelevant information.” Do you agree? Support your answer with reference to Passages 1, 2 and 3.

10

(34)

(scaled to 50)

[END OF QUESTION PAPER]

X014/302

NATIONAL
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MONDAY, 8 JUNE
11.15 AM – 12.00 NOON

LATIN
HIGHER
Translation

50 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.

Marks

Although Oppianicus had murdered Sassia's husband, the rich Sassia refused to marry him for a completely different reason.

incredibilis, iudices, est huius hominis audacia. Oppianicus
Sassiam, cuius virum occiderat, in matrimonium ducere
concupivit. ille petit ut sibi Sassia nubat. illa non admiratur
audaciam, non impudentiam aspernatur, non denique illam
5 Oppianici domum, viri sui sanguine redundantem,
reformidat; sed quod ille haberet duos filios, idcirco Sassia se
ab eis nuptiis abhorrrere respondit.

Oppianicus was so determined to marry Sassia that he thought up a drastic plan to remove her objection to marrying him.

Oppianicus, qui pecuniam Sassiae concupivisset, remedium
quaerendum esse existimavit ad eam moram. Oppianicus
10 secum habebat infantem filium, alter autem eius filius apud
matrem educabatur. arcessit subito sine causa puerum;
mater misera, nihil mali suspicans, mittit.

Soon the two sons died in suspicious circumstances.

cum Oppianicus se Tarentum proficisci simulavisset, eo ipso
die puer, quamquam hora undecima valens in publico visus
15 erat, ante noctem mortuus et postridie antequam luceret
combustus est. dies nondum decem intercesserant, cum ille
alter filius infans necatur.

(50)

[END OF QUESTION PAPER]

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11.15AM-12.00 NOON

LATIN
HIGHER
Word-list to accompany
Translation

PB X014/303 6/1120



ab (+ *ablative*) from
abhorreo, -ere ab (+ *ablative*) “could not consider”
ad (+ *accusative*) for
admiror, -ari to be surprised at
alter, altera, alterum (the) other
ante (+ *accusative*) before
antequam before
apud (+ *accusative*) at the home of
arcesso, -ere to send for
aspernor, -ari to reject, to scorn
audacia, -ae (f.) boldness
autem however
causa, -ae (f.) reason
comburo, -ere, combussi, combustum to cremate
concupisco, -ere, concupivi to desire
cum when, although
decem ten
denique even
dies, diei (m.) day
domus, -us (f.) house
duco, -ere, duxi, ductum to take
in matrimonium ducere to marry
duo, duae, duo two
educo, -are to bring up
et and
existimo, -are to think
filius, -i (m.) son
habeo, -ere to have
hic, haec, hoc this
homo, hominis (m.) man
hora, -ae (f.) hour
idcirco for that reason
ille, illa, illud he, she, it; that
impudentia, -ae (f.) shamelessness, lack of shame
in (+ *ablative*) in
in matrimonium ducere to marry
incredibilis, -is, -e unbelievable
infans, infantis infant

intercedo, -ere, intercessi, intercessum to pass
ipse, ipsa, ipsum himself, herself, itself
is, ea, id that; he, she, it
iudices, iudicium (*m. pl.*) members of the jury
lucet it is light
malum, -i (*n.*) bad
mater, matris (*f.*) mother
matrimonium, -i (*n.*) marriage
in matrimonium ducere to marry
miser, misera, miserum unfortunate
mitto, -ere to send
mora, -ae (*f.*) “obstacle”
morior, mori, mortuus sum to die
neco, -are to kill
nihil nothing
non not
nondum not yet
nox, noctis (*f.*) night
nubo, -ere (+ *dative*) to marry
nuptiae, -arum (*f. pl.*) marriage
occido, -ere, occidi, occisum to kill
Oppianicus, -i (*m.*) Oppianicus
pecunia, -ae (*f.*) money
peto, -ere to ask
postridie on the following day
proficiscor, proficisci, profectus sum to set out
publicum, -i (*n.*) a public place
puer, pueri (*m.*) boy
quaero, -ere to look for
quamquam although
qui, quae, quod who
quod because
redundo, -are to be soaked in
reformido, -are “to shudder at the thought of”
relinquo, -ere, reliqui, relictum to leave
remedium, -ii (*n.*) solution, remedy
respondeo, -ere, respondi, responsum to reply

sanguis, sanguinis (*m.*) blood
Sassia, -ae (*f.*) Sassia
se he, she, it, they
secum with him
sed but
simulo, -are to pretend
sine (+ *ablative*) without
subito suddenly
sum, esse, fui to be
suspikor, -ari to suspect
suus, -a, -um his, her, its
Tarentum, -i (*n.*) Tarentum (*a town*)
undecimus, -a, -um eleventh
ut that, to
valens, valentis well, in good health
video, -ere, vidi, visum to see
vir, viri (*m.*) husband

[END OF WORD-LIST]