

X014/301

NATIONAL
QUALIFICATIONS
2011

MONDAY, 6 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: *Pages two and three*) or
Section B (verse: Plautus: *Page four*)

and

you must answer Section C (prose: Cicero: *Pages five and six*).

100 marks are allocated to this paper.



EITHER

SECTION A—Virgil, *Aeneid VI*

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

Marks

1. Turn to PAGE FOURTEEN of the Prescribed Text.

Refer to lines 130–153 of Passage 4 (from “Woods occupy” to “her lips sealed”).

In these lines, the Sibyl gives Aeneas advice on how to enter the Underworld. What must he do before he can enter?

3

2. Turn to PAGE SEVENTEEN of the Prescribed Text.

Refer to lines 1–5 of Passage 5 (from *ibant* to *colorem*).

As Aeneas and the Sibyl begin their journey, what aspects of their surroundings does Virgil particularly emphasise? Refer to the text to support your answer.

4

3. Turn to PAGE SEVENTEEN of the Prescribed Text.

Refer to lines 31–37 of Passage 5 (from *portitor* to *senectus*).

Do you agree that Virgil’s description of Charon in these lines justifies the use of the word *horrendus* in line 31? Refer to the text to support your answer.

5

4. Turn to PAGE TWENTY of the Prescribed Text.

Refer to lines 131–143 of Passage 5 (from *quae* to *propinquat*).

(a) Consider what the Sibyl says to Charon about Aeneas. Do you think Charon would be reassured by what she says?

3

(b) Write out and scan lines 142 and 143 (from *fatalis* to *propinquat*), marking the quantities and feet.

3

(c) Explain why the rhythmic pattern of line 142 is well suited to its meaning.

1

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

Refer to lines 183–191 of Passage 5 (from *inter* to *causa fui*).

In what ways does Aeneas react when he sees Dido’s ghost? How well do you think Virgil portrays this reaction? Explain your answer.

5

SECTION A—Virgil, *Aeneid VI* (continued)

Marks

6. EITHER

- (a) In your opinion, would Aeneas have found the Underworld, as portrayed by Virgil, to be both frightening and horrible? Refer to the text to support your answer.

10

OR

- (b) When Aeneas left Dido in Carthage, she accused him of being cruel and hard-hearted. Do you think Virgil's portrayal of Aeneas in Passages 4 and 5 justifies this accusation?

10

(34)

(scaled to 50)

[Turn over for SECTION B—Plautus]

OR

SECTION B—Plautus, *Rudens*

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

1. Turn to PAGES TWENTY-TWO AND TWENTY-THREE of the Prescribed Text.

Marks

Refer to lines 1–67 of Passage 6 (from “I am a citizen” to “their lives”).

Why might the audience, on hearing Arcturus’ Prologue, be reassured that crime does not pay?

3

2. Turn to PAGE THIRTY-SEVEN of the Prescribed Text.

Refer to lines 39–64 of Passage 7 (from *o scirpe* to *sacciperio*).

In these lines, Labrax and Charmides grumble about their discomfort. From the dialogue, choose **three** examples of their comments which you think are amusing and explain why.

6

3. Turn to PAGES THIRTY-NINE AND FORTY of the Prescribed Text.

Refer to lines 144–173 of Passage 7 (from *quid* to *hercle*).

(a) Look at lines 144–155. Explain why Trachalio’s plea for help and Daemones’ answer would entertain the audience.

3

(b) In lines 158–166, Trachalio emphasises the seriousness of what has happened. Do you agree that this incident **is** very serious? Refer to the text to support your answer.

3

(c) What impression do you get of Daemones’ character in lines 158–173? Refer to the text to support your answer.

4

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

Refer to lines 212–222 of Passage 7 (from *tibi auscultamus* to *spernas*).

In these lines, although both Palaestra and Trachalio pray to Venus, Palaestra shows more respect. Do you agree? Explain your answer.

5

5. EITHER

(a) “Plautus’ portrayal of women in *Rudens* is insulting and offensive.” Is this a fair comment? Refer to Passages 6 and 7 to support your answer.

10

OR

(b) Do you admire and respect any of the characters in *Rudens*? Refer to Passages 6 and 7 to support your answer.

10

(34)

(scaled to 50)

AND

SECTION C—Cicero, *In Verrem V*

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

Marks

1. Turn to PAGE SIX of the Prescribed Text.

Refer to lines 136–147 of Passage 1 (from “The first” to “human morality”).

According to Cicero, why might Verres’ fondness for women prevent him from properly carrying out his official duties? Do you think Cicero is justified in mentioning these facts to the jury? Give a reason for your answer.

3

2. Turn to PAGE EIGHT of the Prescribed Text.

Refer to lines 1–9 of Passage 3 (from *cum propter* to *Syraculis*).

Although Verres’ men captured a pirate ship, Cicero is far from impressed. Explain why he was not impressed?

3

3. Turn to PAGES EIGHT AND NINE of the Prescribed Text.

Refer to lines 34–53 of Passage 3 (from *unus plures* to *decerneretur*).

(a) Explain why Servilius’ policy towards pirates was very popular with ordinary people. Why does Cicero discuss this policy in so much detail?

5

(b) In lines 44–53 (from *hoc tu* to *decerneretur*), Cicero makes an effective attack on Verres. By referring to the text, discuss **two** techniques which he uses effectively.

4

4. Turn to PAGE NINE of the Prescribed Text.

Refer to lines 56–66 of Passage 3 (from *lautumias* to *quaereretur*).

(a) Why should Verres have sent the pirate chief to the stone quarries?

3

(b) According to Cicero, what prevented Verres from imprisoning the pirate chief in the quarries?

2

5. Turn to PAGE TEN of the Prescribed Text.

Refer to lines 82–92 of Passage 3 (from *interea* to *flagitaret*).

What opinion does Cicero have of the Syracusans in line 82? Does his description of them in the following lines justify his opinion?

4

[Turn over for SECTION C—Cicero *In Verrem V* (continued)]

SECTION C—Cicero, *In Verrem V* (continued)

Marks

6. EITHER

- (a) “Cicero has a good eye for detail.” To what extent do you agree that Cicero’s vivid descriptions of people and events add force to his case against Verres? You should support your answer by referring specifically to the text.

10

OR

- (b) The main charge against Verres was obtaining money by illegal means. What evidence does Cicero produce to support this accusation? How strong do you think this evidence was? In your answer, refer to the English and the Latin sections.

10

(34)

(scaled to 50)

[END OF QUESTION PAPER]

[BLANK PAGE]

[BLANK PAGE]

X014/302

NATIONAL
QUALIFICATIONS
2011

MONDAY, 6 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.

The Roman governor, Verres, made huge profits from the merchants who arrived in Sicily.

Verres novam rationem praedandi invenit. quaecumque navis Siciliam venerat, statim a custodibus tenebatur; onera atque merces in praetorium deferebantur. iste enim dicebat mercatores haec onera ex piratorum societate adeptos esse; vectores omnes
5 in lautumias abduci imperabat. his institutis completus iam carcer erat; et cervices etiam civium Romanorum in carcere indignissime frangebantur.

Gavius, a victim of Verres, almost escaped from him, but made the mistake of complaining in public about Verres.

Gavius quidam, cum in illo numero civium Romanorum ab isto in vincula coniectus esset, et nescio qua ratione clam a lautumiis profugisset Messanamque venisset, coepit queri se civem
10 Romanum in vincula coniectum esse. miser non intellegebat nihil interesse. itaque ad magistratum Mamertinum statim deducitur Gavius; eo ipso die casu Messanam Verres venit. res ad eum defertur, esse civem Romanum qui se Syracusanis in
15 lautumiis fuisse quereretur et etiam Verri atrociter minitaretur.

(50)

[END OF QUESTION PAPER]

X014/303

NATIONAL
QUALIFICATIONS
2011

MONDAY, 6 JUNE
11.15AM–12.00 NOON

LATIN
HIGHER
Word-list to accompany
Translation



a, ab (+ *ablative*) by, from
abduco, -ere to take
ad (+ *accusative*) to
adipiscor, -i, adeptus sum to obtain
atque and
atrociter violently
carcer, carceris (*m.*) prison
casu by chance
cervix, cervicis (*f.*) neck
civis, civis (*m.*) citizen
clam secretly
coepit he began
completus, -a, -um full
conicio, -ere, conieci, coniectum
to throw
cum (+ *subjunctive*) when
custos, custodis (*m.*) guard
deduco, -ere to take
defero, deferre to carry off (line 3),
to report (line 14)
dico, -ere to say
dies, diei (*m.*) day
enim for
et and
etiam even
ex (+ *ablative*) from
frango, -ere to break
Gavius, -i (*m.*) Gavius
hic, haec, hoc this
iam now
ille, illa, illud that
impero, -are to order
in (+ *accusative*) into
in (+ *ablative*) in, "as one of" (line 8)
indigne shamefully
institutum, -i (*n.*) action
intellego, -ere to realise
interesse see "**nihil interesse**"
invenio, -ire, inveni to discover
ipse itself
is, ea, id that
iste, istius that man
itaque therefore
lautumiae, -arum (*f.pl.*) stone quarries
magistratus, -us (*m.*) chief judge
Mamertinus, -a, -um of the
Mamertines (*the name of the people who
lived in Messana*)
mercator, -oris (*m.*) merchant

merces, mercedis (*f.*) merchandise,
goods
Messana, -ae (*f.*) Messana (*a town in
Sicily*)
minitor, -ari (+ *dative*) to utter threats
against
miser, miseri (*m.*) poor fellow
navis, -is (*f.*) ship
nescio qua ratione somehow or other
nihil interesse to make no difference
non not
novus, -a, -um new
numerus, -i (*m.*) group
omnes all
onus, oneris (*n.*) cargo
piratus, -i (*m.*) pirate
praedandi of stealing
praetorium, -ii (*n.*) the governor's
residence
profugio, -ere, profugi to escape
-que and
queror, queri to complain
qui, quae, quod who, which
quicumque, quaecumque whichever,
whatever
quidam a certain
ratio, rationis (*f.*) method
res, rei (*f.*) news
Romanus, -a, -um Roman
Sicilia, -ae (*f.*) Sicily
societas, -atis (*f.*) (+ *genitive*) dealings
with
se he, himself
statim immediately
sum, esse, fui to be
Syracusanus, -a, -um of Syracuse (*a
city in Sicily*)
teneo, -ere to capture
vector, -oris (*m.*) passenger
venio, venire, veni to come
Verres, -is (*m.*) Verres
vincula, -orum (*n.pl.*) prison

[END OF WORD-LIST]