

X014/101

NATIONAL
QUALIFICATIONS
2009

MONDAY, 8 JUNE
9.00 AM – 10.00 AM

LATIN
INTERMEDIATE 1
Interpretation

Answer all the questions.

Read every question carefully before you answer.



ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS

Marks

1. Turn to PAGE THREE of the Prescribed Text.

Cicero

Refer to lines 20–26 of **Passage 1** (from *horam amplius* to *revertantur*).

- (a) In what ways does Cicero show that the thieves struggled to remove the statue? 3
- (b) What did they take instead? 1
- (c) Why do you think they did this? 1

2. Turn to PAGE FOUR of the Prescribed Text.

Cicero

Refer to lines 16–37 of **Passage 2** (from “But in” to “overlook”).

- (a) What things had Verres done to cause “such groaning and weeping” (line 27)? 2
- (b) Imagine that you were a member of the jury. How might **you** have felt when you heard the details of Verres’ crimes? Give a reason for your answer. 2

3. Turn to PAGE FIVE of the Prescribed Text.

Cicero

Refer to lines 25–31 of **Passage 3** (from *atque haec* to *videres*).

Why is Cicero’s description of the weather so important in the story of Sopater? Give details to support your answer. 3

4. Turn to PAGE EIGHT of the Prescribed Text.

Catullus

Refer to **Poem 8**.

What **three** feelings does Catullus express in this poem? 3

5. Turn to PAGE NINE of the Prescribed Text.

Catullus

Refer to **Poem 9**.

Choose **two** of the words below which, in your opinion, best describe Catullus’ feelings in this poem:

- (i) **determined** (ii) **angry** (iii) **bitter** (iv) **upset**

Explain your choices. 4

6. Turn to PAGE TEN of the Prescribed Text.

Marks

Ovid

Refer to lines 25–31 of **Passage 11** (from *inter opus* to *respicit alas*).

(a) How do you think Daedalus feels at this point in the story? Explain your answer. **3**

(b) Give **four** details which Ovid mentions to make the reader feel sorry for Daedalus and Icarus. **4**

7. Turn to PAGE ELEVEN of the Prescribed Text.

Ovid

(a) Refer to lines 38–40 of **Passage 11** (from *cum puer* to *egit iter*).

Does Icarus enjoy his flight? Explain your answer. **2**

(b) Refer to lines 46–48 (from *at pater* to *dicebat*).

In these lines Daedalus is becoming more and more worried for his son's safety. In what ways does Ovid use language to show this? **2**

(30)

[END OF QUESTION PAPER]

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MONDAY, 8 JUNE
10.15 AM – 11.15 AM

LATIN
INTERMEDIATE 1
Translation

30 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.

Atalanta and the Golden Apples

Atalanta, a fast runner, set a difficult challenge for those who wanted to marry her.

multi viri Atalantam in matrimonium ducere voluerunt, sed Atalanta nubere nolebat. tandem, “vir,” inquit, “qui celerius quam ego currit, me in matrimonium ducere potest.”

The goddess Venus gave golden apples to Milanion to help him.

multi iuvenes igitur cum Atalanta certaverunt, sed Atalanta omnes superavit. Venus tamen non favet puellis quae amorem spernunt. itaque, ubi Milanion venit, dea ei tria poma aurea commodavit ut Atalantam superaret.

Milanion used the apples to slow Atalanta down.

tuba sonuit. Atalanta et Milanion celeriter currebant. quod Atalanta mox praecedebat, Milanion pomum aureum deiecit. puella putavit hoc pomum esse pulcherrimum et id sustulit. iterum, ubi Milanion alterum pomum deiecit, Atalanta statim constitit ut pomum peteret.

Atalanta caught up with Milanion each time but she did not win the race.

itaque Milanion praecedebat. Atalanta, ubi hoc vidit, quam celerrime cucurrit ut eum praeteriret. tum Milanion tertium pomum pro pedibus puellae deiecit. Atalanta iterum distracta, Milanion ad finem primus advenit.

[END OF QUESTION PAPER]

X014/103

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MONDAY, 8 JUNE
10.15 AM–11.15 AM

LATIN
INTERMEDIATE 1
Word-list to accompany
Translation

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ad (+ *accusative*) to, at
advenio, -ire, -veni, -ventum to arrive
alter, -a, -um another
amor, amoris (*m.*) love
Atalanta, -ae (*f.*) Atalanta
aureus, -a, -um golden
celeriter quickly
celerius faster
certo, -are to compete
commodo, -are to give
consisto, -ere, constiti, constitum to stop
cum (+ *ablative*) with
curro, -ere, cucurri, cursum to run
dea, -ae (*f.*) goddess
deicio, -ere, deieci, deiectum to throw down
distraho, -ere, distraxi, distractum to distract
ego I
ei to him
et and
faveo, -ere, favi, fautum (+ *dative*) to help
finis, -is (*m.*) finish, end
hic, haec, hoc this
igitur therefore
in matrimonium ducere to marry
inquit she said
is, ea, id he, she, it
itaque and so
iterum again
iuvenis, -is (*m.*) young man
matrimonium, -i (*n.*) marriage
in matrimonium ducere to marry
Milanion Milanion
mox soon
multi many
nolo, nolle, nolui to refuse
non not
nubo, -ere to marry
omnis, -is, -e all

pes, pedis (*m.*) foot
peto, -ere to fetch, to go for
pomum, -i (*n.*) apple
possum, posse, potui to be able
praecedo, -ere to go in front
praetereo, -ire to go past
primus, -a, -um first
pro (+ *ablative*) in front of
puella, -ae (*f.*) girl
pulcher, -chra, -chrum beautiful
puto, -are to think
quam than
quam celerrime as quickly as possible
qui, quae, quod who, which
quod because
sed but
sono, -ere, sonui to sound, to make a noise
sperno, -ere, spreui, spretum to reject, to despise
statim immediately
sum, esse, fui to be
supero, -are to defeat
sustulit (she) picked up
tamen however
tandem at last
tertius, -a, -um third
tollo, -ere, sustuli, sublatum to lift up, to pick up
tres, tres, tria three
tuba, -ae (*f.*) trumpet
tum then
ubi when
ut (+ *subjunctive*) in order to
venio, -ire, veni, ventum to come
Venus, Veneris (*f.*) Venus (the goddess of love)
video, -ere, vidi, visum to see
vir, -i (*m.*) man
volo, velle, volui to want

[END OF WORD-LIST]

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