

X014/201

NATIONAL
QUALIFICATIONS
2009

MONDAY, 8 JUNE
9.00 AM – 10.00 AM

LATIN
INTERMEDIATE 2
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) Summarise the events described in lines 20–26. 3

(b) Cicero chooses his words very carefully in his arguments against Verres. Give **two** examples of these in lines 20–26 and explain the point he is making in each case. 4

2. Turn to PAGE FOUR of the Prescribed Text.

Cicero

Refer to lines 37–39 of **Passage 2** (from “Such was” to “herself”).

Explain in your own words Cicero’s reference to “a second Orcus”, and why he describes Verres in this way. 3

3. Turn to PAGES FIVE AND SIX of the Prescribed Text.

Cicero

Refer to lines 42–49 of **Passage 3** (from *neque tamen* to *vivus aufertur*).

In these lines Cicero brings the story of Sopater to a dramatic climax.

By referring to the text, show how Cicero makes this part of the story particularly vivid. 4

4. Turn to PAGE SEVEN of the Prescribed Text.

Virgil

(a) Refer to lines 6–14 of **Passage 4** (from *vestibulum* to *innexa cruentis*).

The characters Aeneas sees first on his journey to the Underworld are described as “*terribiles visu*”. Which **three** of these characters do you consider especially terrible? Give reasons for your choices. 6

(b) Refer to lines 23–27 (from *corripit hic* to *diverberet umbras*).

How does Aeneas react when he sees the characters at the entrance to the Underworld?

Do you think his reaction is surprising? Give reasons for your answer. 3

5. Turn to PAGE TWELVE of the Prescribed Text.

Marks

Virgil

Refer to lines 140–152 of **Passage 5** (from “Then almighty Juno” to “the winds”).

Do you think Dido deserves to be treated with pity by the gods?

Explain your answer.

3

6. Turn to PAGE THIRTEEN of the Prescribed Text.

Virgil

Refer to lines 17–27 of **Passage 6** (from *infelix Dido* to *hoc est*).

In these lines Aeneas expresses regret for having left Dido. Give details of what Aeneas says.

4

(30)

[END OF QUESTION PAPER]

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MONDAY, 8 JUNE
10.15 AM – 11.15 AM

LATIN
INTERMEDIATE 2
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.

The Theft and Rescue of Hercules' Cattle

Cacus was a greedy, flesh-eating monster.

Cacus in ingenti caverna habitabat. boves et interdum etiam homines in caverna consumebat.

Hercules spent the night near Cacus' cave with his cattle and Cacus stole two of the cattle.

- olim Hercules prope cavernam in loco herbido procubuit ut quiete et pabulo boves fessos reficeret. ibi per noctem mansit.**
5 **Cacus tamen noctu advenit et pulchritudine boum captus est. duos boves igitur auferre constituit. putavit autem Herculem boves in caverna quaesitum esse. itaque boves aversos traxit.**

Because the cattle had been dragged backwards into the cave, Hercules could not understand where they had gone.

- 10 **postridie, Hercules, cum sensisset duos boves abesse, vestigia quaerebat. vestigia vidit quae e caverna tendebant. ubi erant boves? confusus et iratus, Hercules ceteros boves e loco agere coepit.**

The noise of the captured cattle alerted Hercules to the truth.

- 15 **boves duo in caverna clausi, cum ceteros boves discedentes audivissent, magnum mugitum faciebant. itaque Hercules scivit vestigia falsa esse.**

Hercules rescued the cattle.

caverna a Caco saxis obstructa erat. Hercules nihilominus omnem vim adhibebat et boves servavit.

[END OF QUESTION PAPER]

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LATIN
INTERMEDIATE 2
Word-list to accompany
Translation

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a (+ *ablative*) by
absum, abesse to be missing
adhibeo, -ere to use, to apply
advenio, -ire to arrive
ago, -ere to lead, to take
audio, -ire to hear
auferro, auferre to steal
autem however
aversus, -a, -um backwards
boves, boum (*m. pl.*) cattle
Cacus, -i (*m.*) Cacus (a monster)
capio, -ere, cepi, captum to attract
caverna, -ae (*f.*) cave
ceteri, -ae, -a the rest of
clausus, -a, -um trapped
coepio, -ere, -i, coeptum to begin
confusus, -a, -um confused
constituo, -ere, constitui, constitutum to decide
consumo, -ere, -psi, -ptum to eat
cum (+ *subjunctive*) when
discedo, -ere, to leave
duo, duae, duo two
e (+ *ablative*) out of
et and
etiam also, even
facio, -ere, feci, factum to make
falsus, -a, -um false
fessus, -a, -um tired
habito, -are to live
herbidus, -a, -um grassy
Hercules, -is (*m.*) Hercules
hic, haec, hoc this
homo, hominis (*m.*) man, human being
ibi there
igitur therefore
in (+ *ablative*) in
ingens, ingentis huge
interdum sometimes

iratus, -a, -um angry
itaque and so
locus, -i (m.) place
magnus, -a, -um loud, great
maneo, -ere, -si, -sum to stay, to remain
mugitus, -us (m.) noise
nihilominus nevertheless
noctu during the night
nox, noctis (f.) night
obstruo, -ere, -xi, -ctum to block
olim one day
omnis, -is, -e all
pabulum, -i (n.) food
per (+ accusative) through, throughout
postridie the next day
procumbo, -ere, -cubui, -cubitum to lie down
prope (+ accusative) near
pulchritudo, -inis (f.) beauty
puto, -are to think
quaero, -ere, quaesivi, quaesitum to look for
qui, quae, quod who, which
quies, quietis (f.) rest
reficio, -ere, -feci, -fectum to refresh
saxum, -i (n.) rock
scio, -ire, -ivi, -itum to realise
sentio, -ire, sensi, sensum to realise
servo, -are to rescue, to save
sum, esse, fui to be
tamen however
tendo, -ere to lead
traho, -ere, traxi, tractum to drag
ubi where
ut (+ subjunctive) in order to
vestigium, -i (n.) track
video, -ere, vidi, visum to see
vis (f.) power

[END OF WORD-LIST]

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Page three

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Page four