

X014/201

NATIONAL
QUALIFICATIONS
2010

MONDAY, 7 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 1–9 of **Passage 1** (from *Herculis* to *impetus*).

- (a) It was obvious that the statue of Hercules was important to the people of Agrigentum.

What evidence supports this?

2

- (b) What made this attack on the temple particularly shocking? Give **two** details.

2

2. Turn to PAGE FOUR of the Prescribed Text.

Cicero

Refer to lines 43–49 of **Passage 2** (from “From Henna” to “any of those objects”).

- (a) Why, according to Cicero, were the people of Henna so upset?

1

- (b) What impressions of Verres do you think the jury would get from these lines? Give reasons for your answer.

3

3. Turn to PAGE FIVE of the Prescribed Text.

Cicero

Refer to lines 16–22 of **Passage 3** (from *respondetur* to *demonstrat*).

- (a) Verres was told that the statue of Mercury would not be handed over to him. What reasons are given?

3

- (b) What did Verres say in response to the Senate’s refusal?

2

- (c) How do you think Sopater felt after Verres’ response? Explain your answer.

2

4. Turn to PAGE SEVEN of the Prescribed Text.

Marks

Virgil

Refer to lines 31–37 of **Passage 4** (from *portitor* to *senectus*).

(a) What information is given about Charon's duties?

3

(b) What impression does the description of Charon have on **you**? Explain your answer with reference to the text.

4

5. Turn to PAGES NINE TO TWELVE of the Prescribed Text.

Virgil

Refer to **Passage 5**.

In lines 143-144 Virgil writes "Dido was dying neither according to fate nor by a death she had deserved".

From your reading of **Passage 5**, do you believe that Dido deserved to die? Give reasons for your answer.

4

6. Turn to PAGE THIRTEEN of the Prescribed Text.

Virgil

Refer to lines 21–32 of **Passage 6** (from *invitus* to *cautes*).

(a) According to Aeneas, why did he leave Dido?

1

(b) Do you think Dido accepts what he says in these lines? Explain your answer with reference to the text.

3

(30)

[END OF QUESTION PAPER]

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MONDAY, 7 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.

Midas and the Golden Touch

Midas, the king of Phrygia, helped the god Bacchus and was allowed to choose a reward.

olim rex Phrygiae, nomine Midas, Bacchum iuvit. Bacchus, vini deus, praemium regi dare volebat. deus regem Midan invitavit ut donum eligeret.

Midas made a greedy choice. This did not please Bacchus.

5 **Midas igitur avide et stulte rogavit ut quicquid tangeret in aurum mutaretur. hoc responsum deo displicuit, sed Bacchus fidem servavit. itaque rex laetus saxa, ramos, glaebam, flores, poma, aquam in aurum vertere poterat.**

Midas decided to celebrate his good fortune but with disastrous results.

10 **mox Midas servos iussit cenam magnificam parare ut fortunam celebraret. eheu! invenit etiam panem, etiam vinum, etiam carnem in aurum mutari.**

Midas begged Bacchus to remove the gift. Bacchus answered his prayer.

15 **manus igitur ad caelum tollens, Midas ita deum oravit: "ignosce mihi, o pater Bacche, propter meam avaritiam magnam. eripe mihi, obsecro, hoc sceleratum donum!" prece audita, deus iussit regem Midan corpus et caput in flumine sacro lavare. postquam Midas hoc fecisset, Bacchus eum restituit.**

[END OF QUESTION PAPER]

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LATIN
INTERMEDIATE 2
Word-list to accompany
Translation



ad (+ *accusative*) towards
aqua, -ae (*f.*) water
audio, -ire, audivi, auditum to hear
aurum, auri (*n.*) gold
avaritia, -ae (*f.*) greed
avide greedily
Bacchus -i (*m.*) Bacchus
caelum, caeli (*n.*) heaven
caput, capitis (*n.*) head
caro, carnis (*f.*) meat
celebro, -are to celebrate
cena, -ae (*f.*) dinner
corpus, corporis (*n.*) body
cum (+ *subjunctive*) when
deus, -i (*m.*) god
displiceo, displicere, displicui (+ *dative*)
to annoy
do, dare to give
donum, doni (*n.*) gift
ego I
eheu oh no
eligo, eligere to choose
eripio, eripere (+ *dative*) to remove
from
et and
etiam even
facio, -ere, feci, to do
fides, fidei (*f.*) promise
flumen, -inis (*n.*) river
flos, floris (*m.*) flower
fortuna, -ae (*f.*) good fortune
glæba, æ (*f.*) soil
hic, hæc, hoc this
ignosco, -ere (+ *dative*) to forgive
igitur therefore
in (+ *accusative*) into
in (+ *ablative*) in
invenio, -ire to find
invito, -are to invite
is, ea, id he, she, it
ita in this way
itaque and so
iubeo, -ere, iussi, iussum to order
iuvo, -are, iuvi to help
laetus, -a, -um happy

lavo, -are to wash
magnificus, -a, -um wonderful
magnus, -a, -um great
manus, -us (*f.*) hand
meus, -a, -um my
Midas (accusative Midan) Midas
mox soon
muto, -are to change
nam for
nomen, -inis (*n.*) name
o o
obsecro please
oculus, i (*m.*) eye
olim once upon a time
oro, -are to beg
panis, -is (*m.*) bread
paro, -are to prepare
pater, patris (*m.*) father
Phrygia, -ae (*f.*) Phrygia
pomum, pomi (*n.*) apple
possum, posse, potui to be able
postquam after
praemium, praemii (*n.*) reward
prex, precis (*f.*) prayer
propter (+ *accusative*) because of
quicquid whatever
ramus, -i (*m.*) branch
responsum, -i (*n.*) reply
restituo, -ere, -ui, -utum to cure
rex, regis (*m.*) king
rogo, -are to ask
sacer, sacra, sacrum holy
saxum, saxi (*n.*) rock
sceleratus, -a, -um horrible
sed but
servo, -are to keep
servus, -i (*m.*) slave
stulte foolishly
tango, -ere to touch
tollo, -ere to raise
ut to, that, so that
verto, -ere to turn, to change
vinum, vini (*n.*) wine
volo, velle to want

[END OF WORD-LIST]