

X014/201

NATIONAL
QUALIFICATIONS
2011

MONDAY, 6 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 1–12 of **Passage 1** (from *Herculis* to *conantur*).

- (a) Describe the location of the temple of Hercules. 1
- (b) Some people arrived at this temple during the night. What does Cicero tell us about them? 2
- (c) What damage did these people do to the temple? 2

2. Turn to PAGE THREE of the Prescribed Text.

Cicero

Refer to lines 1–6 of **Passage 2** (from “What I am” to “Libera”).

- (a) What accusation does Cicero make against Verres? 1
- (b) What **three** details does Cicero give to make this all the more shocking to the jury? 3

3. Turn to PAGE FIVE of the Prescribed Text.

Cicero

Refer to lines 1–14 of **Passage 3** (from *audistis* to *proficiscitur*).

- (a) The statue of Mercury was very important to the people of Tyndaris. Give **two** reasons why. 2
- (b) Choose **two** of the following words which describe Verres’ character in these lines. Refer to the text to explain **each** of your choices.
 - (i) violent
 - (ii) cruel
 - (iii) bullying
 - (iv) friendly
 - (v) greedy
 - (vi) cowardly4

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

Marks

Virgil

Refer to lines 38–47 of **Passage 4** (from *huc omnis* to *amore*).

- (a) Why is the crowd of ghosts rushing to the riverbank? **1**
- (b) What details does Virgil give which might make the reader feel sad about these ghosts? **4**

5. Turn to PAGE ELEVEN of the Prescribed Text.

Virgil

Refer to lines 88–97 of **Passage 5** (from “What” to “table?”).

Dido is speaking in these lines. Describe the different emotions she is displaying in this part of her speech. Refer to the text to support your answer. **4**

6. Turn to PAGE THIRTEEN of the Prescribed Text.

Virgil

Refer to lines 11–16 of **Passage 6** (from *inter* to *est*).

- (a) Virgil uses a simile to describe the moment when Aeneas first sees Dido in the Underworld. Give details of this simile.
Do you think the comparisons are good ones? Give reasons for your answer. **4**
- (b) What does Aeneas do when he realises Dido is actually there? **2**

(30)

[END OF QUESTION PAPER]

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MONDAY, 6 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.

Saint Anselm Saves a Hunted Hare

Anselm was riding home when he saw some boys using dogs to chase a hare.

olim Anselmus, post longam congressionem in urbe, ad villam suam festinabat. nonnulli pueri, quos cognoscebat, leporem prope viam cum canibus insequabantur. canes inter pedes equi, in quo Anselmus sedebat, animal consecuti sunt.

- 5 Anselmus retentis habenis equum loco fixit ut praesidium lepori daret. canes poterant neque leporem de equo eiicere neque ullo modo eum laedere.

Some of those riding with Anselm thought this was funny, but Anselm used it as an example of humans being chased by demons.

Anselmus tamen sensit nonnullos ex equitibus ridere et inquit:

- “hi canes sunt sicut demones et ille lepus est sicut homo.
10 multi demones similiter homines petunt. avidi sunt animam hominis rapere et in mortem aeternam praecipitare.”

Anselm then ordered the dogs not to touch the hare. It ran off and Anselm went on his way.

- deinde Anselmus canibus magna voce imperavit ne bestiam ultra persequerentur. tum lepus, ab omni periculo immunis, ad silvas exsultans rediit. equites Anselmum ad villam secuti
15 sunt, maxime commoti liberatione pavidis animalis.

[END OF QUESTION PAPER]

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LATIN
INTERMEDIATE 2
Word-list to accompany
Translation



ab (+ *ablative*) from
ad (+ *accusative*) to
aeternus, -a, -um everlasting
anima, -ae (f.) soul
animal, -is (n.) animal
Anselmus, -i (m.) Anselm
appropinquo, -are to approach
avidus, -a, -um eager
bestia, -ae (f.) animal
canis, -is (m.) dog
cognosco, -ere to know
commotus, -a, -um impressed with
congressio, congressionis (f.) meeting
consequor, -i, consecutus sum to follow
cum (+ *ablative*) with
de (+ *ablative*) from under
deinde then
demon, -onis (m.) demon, evil spirit
do, dare to give
eiicio, -ere to drive out
eques, -itis (m.) horseman, rider
equus, -i (m.) horse
et and
ex (+ *ablative*) of
exsultans joyfully
festino, -are to hurry
figo, -ere, fixi to stop
loco fixit stopped on the spot
fugio, -ere, fugi to flee, to run away
habenae, -arum (f.pl.) reins
hic, haec, hoc this
homo, hominis (m.) man
ille, illa, illud that
immunis, -is, -e free (from)
impero, -are, -avi (+ *dative*) to order
in (+ *ablative*) in, on
in (+ *accusative*) into
inquit he said
insequor, -i to pursue, to chase
inter (+ *accusative*) between
is, ea, id he, she, it
laedo, -ere to harm, to hurt
lepus, -oris (m.) hare
liberatio, -onis (f.) rescue
locus, -i (m.) place, spot

loco fixit stopped on the spot
longus, -a, -um long
magnus, -a, -um loud
maxime very
modus, -i (m.) way, manner
mors, mortis (f.) death
multi many
ne (+ *subjunctive*) not to
neque . . . neque . . . neither . . . nor . . .
nonnulli, -ae, -a some
olim one day
omnis, -is, -e all
pavidus, -a, -um terrified
periculum, -i (n.) danger
persequor, -i, persecutus sum to chase
pes, pedis (m.) foot, hoof
peto, -ere to chase
possum, posse, potui to be able
post (+ *accusative*) after
praecipito, -are to condemn
praesidium, -i (n.) protection
prope (+ *accusative*) near
puer, -i (m.) boy
qui, quae, quod who, which
rapio, -ere, -ui to take possession of
redeo, -ire to return
retineo, -ere, -ui, retentum to pull back
rideo, -ere to laugh
sedeo, -ere to sit
sentio, -ire, sensi to realise
sequor, -i, secutus sum to follow
sicut just like
silva, -ae (f.) wood
similiter in a similar way
sum, esse, fui to be
suus, -a, -um his
tamen however
tum then
ullus, -a, -um any
ultra any more
urbs, -is (f.) city
ut (+ *subjunctive*) in order to
via, -ae (f.) road
villa, -ae (f.) villa
vox, vocis (f.) voice

[END OF WORD-LIST]