

2320/407

NATIONAL
QUALIFICATIONS
2010

MONDAY, 17 MAY
11.00 AM – 11.45 AM

LATIN
STANDARD GRADE
Credit Level
Interpretation

Answer all the questions in the answer book provided.

Read every question carefully before you answer.



ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

Marks

Turn to PAGES ONE AND TWO of the Prescribed Text.

1. Gellius

Refer to lines 27–37 of **Passage 1** (from *cum provinciam* to *commiserantia*).

- (a) Refer to lines 27–32. Summarise the events described in these lines. 3
- (b) Refer to lines 35–37. Describe the scene Androclus witnessed in the cave. 3

Turn to PAGE FOUR of the Prescribed Text.

2. Seneca

Refer to lines 13–23 of **Passage 2** (from *hoc plerique* to *spectes*).

- (a) Refer to lines 13–20. Seneca gives a vivid and convincing description of the crowd. In what ways does he do this? 3
- (b) (i) In line 21, one spectator speaks to Seneca. What point does he make? 1
- (ii) What does Seneca reply to this spectator? 2

Turn to PAGES SEVEN AND EIGHT of the Prescribed Text.

3. Catullus

Refer to **Poems 5, 6 and 8**.

“Love affairs do not always run smoothly.” Discuss with reference to all three poems. 5

Turn to PAGE EIGHT of the Prescribed Text.

4. Martial

Refer to **Poem 7**.

What is Martial’s attitude to love? Refer to the text to explain your answer. 3

Turn to PAGE SIXTEEN of the Prescribed Text.

5. Ovid

Refer to lines 36–40 of **Passage 14** (from *forte* to *liquores*).

- (a) In line 36, Ovid says that Latona saw a lake.
- What did Latona do when she reached this lake? 2

Refer to lines 59–62 of **Passage 14** (from *distulit* to *in isto*).

- (b) In what ways did Latona change her attitude to the peasants in these lines? 3

(25)

[END OF QUESTION PAPER]

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MONDAY, 17 MAY
3.00 PM – 3.45 PM

LATIN
STANDARD GRADE
Credit Level
Translation

Candidates should ensure that they have been provided with the word-list for this paper.



Translate into English:

The Courage of Alexander the Great

The Macedonians, soldiers of King Alexander, had been attacked by barbarians and many were taken prisoner.

Macedones, qui e castris exierunt ut pabulum peterent, a barbaris oppugnantur qui de proximis montibus decurrerunt. plures capti sunt quam occisi. deinde barbari in montes captivos secum duxerunt.

Alexander attacked the barbarians. He was wounded.

5 **viginti milia barbarorum aderant, qui fundis sagittisque pugnare parabant. rex Alexander fortiter eos oppugnabat, inter primos milites pugnans. sagitta vulneratus est, quae in crure spiculum reliquit.**

The Macedonians were upset about Alexander's injury. The barbarians were anxious to find out how seriously Alexander was wounded.

10 **tristes et attoniti Macedones regem in castra referebant. sed barbari, qui ex summo monte omnia conspexerant, postero die miserunt legatos ad regem. Alexander, solutis fasciis, crus barbaris ostendit. vulnere viso, barbari, magnam virtutem regis admirati, intellexerunt se numquam Macedones vincere posse.**

Surprisingly the barbarians decided to punish the person responsible, and to surrender.

barbari dixerunt se tristiores esse quam Macedones ipsos; si auctorem invenire possent, se eum punituros esse. Alexander, captivis receptis, barbarorum deditionem accepit.

inter primos milites (line 5) — on the front line

[END OF QUESTION PAPER]

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STANDARD GRADE
Word-list to accompany
Credit Level Translation



a (+ *ablative*) by
accipio, -ere, -accepi to receive, to get
ad (+ *accusative*) to
admiratus, -a, -um admiring
adsum, adesse to be there
Alexander, -dri (*m.*) Alexander
attonitus, -a, -um shocked
auctor, -oris (*m.*) person responsible
barbari, -orum (*m. pl.*) barbarians
capio, -ere, cepi, captum to capture
captivus, -i (*m.*) prisoner
castra, -orum (*n. pl.*) military base
conspicio, -ere, conspexi, conspectum
to notice
crus, cruris (*n.*) leg
de (+ *ablative*) from
decurro, -ere to run down
deditio, -onis (*f.*) surrender
deinde then
dico, -ere, dixi to say
dies, diei (*m.*) day
duco, -ere, duxi to take, to lead
e (+ *ablative*) from, out of
et and
ex (+ *ablative*) from
exeo, -ire, exii to leave, to go out
fascia, -ae (*f.*) bandage
fortiter bravely
funda, -ae (*f.*) catapult
in (+ *ablative*) in
in (+ *accusative*) into, to
intellego, -ere, intellexi to realise
invenio, -ire to find
ipse, ipsa, ipsum himself, herself, itself
is, ea, id he, she, it
legatus, -i (*m.*) representative, messenger
Macedones (*m. pl.*) the Macedonians
magnus, -a, -um great
mitto, -ere, misi to send
mons, montis (*m.*) mountain
numquam never
occido, -ere, occidi, occisum to kill
omnia (*n. pl.*) everything
oppugno, -are to attack
ostendo, -ere, ostendi to show
pabulum, -i (*n.*) food
paro, -are to prepare
peto, -ere to look for
plures more
possum, posse, potui to be able

posterus, -a, -um following, next
proximus, -a, -um nearby
pugno, -are to fight
punio, -ire to punish
punituros, esse would punish
quam than
-que and
qui, quae, quod who, which
recipio, -ere, recepi, receptum
to receive
refero, referre to carry back
relinquo, -ere, reliqui to leave
rex, regis (*m.*) king
sagitta, -ae (*f.*) arrow
se they
secum with them
sed but
si if
solvo, -ere, solvi, solutum
to loosen, to untie
spiculum, -i (*n.*) arrow-head
sum, esse to be
summus, -a, -um the top of
suus, sua, suum his, her, its, their
tristis, -is, -e sad
ut (+ *subjunctive*) to
video, -ere, vidi, visum to see
viginti milia twenty thousand
vinco, -ere to defeat
virtus, virtutis (*f.*) bravery
vulnero, -are, -avi, -atum
to wound, to injure
vulnus, -eris (*n.*) wound, injury

[END OF WORD-LIST]