

2320/404

NATIONAL
QUALIFICATIONS
2011

FRIDAY, 27 MAY
10.00 AM – 10.45 AM

LATIN
STANDARD GRADE
General Level
Interpretation

Answer all the questions in the answer book provided.

Read every question carefully before you answer.



ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

Turn to PAGE ONE of the Prescribed Text.

1. Gellius

Refer to lines 15–26 of **Passage 1** (from *tum* to *admirandam*).

- (a) Look at lines 15–18 (*tum* to *demulcet*). Write down **two** things the lion does, in these lines. 2
- (b) What effect does the lion’s behaviour have on Androclus? 1
- (c) After they recognise each other, what feeling do the lion and Androclus share? 1
- (d) What do you think the crowd’s reaction would be to this scene in the arena? Give a reason for your answer. 2

Turn to PAGE FIVE of the Prescribed Text.

2. Augustine

Refer to lines 1–30 of **Passage 3** (from “Alypius” to “races again”).

- (a) In lines 1–9, Augustine does not approve of the city of Carthage and what went on there. What does he say which shows us this? 2
- (b) We go on to learn that Alypius became one of the “racing-fanatics”, but was then cured of “his mania”. Explain the way in which Alypius was cured, according to Augustine. 2

Turn to PAGE SEVEN of the Prescribed Text.

3. Catullus

Refer to **Poems 5 and 6**. Both poems show Catullus’ disappointment in love.

- (a) Look at Poem 5 (*odi et amo*). Catullus has strong feelings about Lesbia and the situation he is in. Love is one feeling. Write down another **two**. 2
- (b) Look at Poem 6 (*nulli se dicit . . .*).
 - (i) In line 3, Catullus speaks about a woman’s words. Where should they be written, according to Catullus? 2
 - (ii) What does Catullus mean by this? 1

Turn to **PAGE EIGHT** of the Prescribed Text.

4. Catullus

Refer to **Poem 8** (*difficile est . . .*).

- | | |
|--|----------|
| (a) What does Catullus find difficult? | 1 |
| (b) Who does he turn to for help in line 5? | 1 |
| (c) Catullus feels that his love is like an illness now. Give two examples, in English, which show this. Refer to lines 8–14. | 2 |
| (d) Do you feel sorry for Catullus in this situation? Explain your answer. | 2 |

Turn to **PAGES FIFTEEN and SIXTEEN** of the Prescribed Text.

5. Ovid

Refer to lines 22–35 of **Passage 14** (from “This altar” to *lactantia nati*).

- | | |
|---|----------|
| (a) In line 23, who is “the goddess who calls this altar her own”? | 1 |
| (b) In line 24, who is “the wife of the king of heaven”? | 1 |
| (c) Refer to lines 32–35 (<i>iamque to nati</i>).
Give two reasons from these lines why Latona would have found her journey very difficult. | 2 |

(25)

[END OF QUESTION PAPER]

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FRIDAY, 27 MAY
2.00 PM – 2.45 PM

LATIN
STANDARD GRADE
General Level
Translation

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



Translate into English:

How Rome Got Its Name

King Amulius decided to get rid of some unwanted family members.

- 5 **olim rex Amulius constituit necare suos infantes nepotes. itaque iussit servos ire ad flumen Tiberim et pueros inicere. sed servi, imperio regis attoniti, pueros in ripa fluminis exposuerunt. ad flumen venit lupa sitiens, ubi puerorum vagitum audivit. lupa pueros lacte suo nutrit.**

When the boys, Romulus and Remus, grew up, they wanted to build a city, but argued over its name. They got the gods to help them.

Romulus et Remus constituerunt novam urbem condere. sed cum non possent decernere quod nomen novae urbi darent et quis regeret, rogaverunt deos ut regem deligerent. itaque Romulus ad Palatium festinavit, Remus ad Aventinum, ut aves specularent.

Romulus and Remus decided to watch the birds, because they believed that the gods could send messages to people using birds.

- 10 **Remus prior vidit sex vultures, sed deinde Romulus vidit duodecim aves. magna rixa erat. itaque fratres pugnaverunt et Remus mortuus cecidit. ita Romulus solus imperio potitus est; nova urbs nomine conditoris appellata est: Roma.**

[END OF QUESTION PAPER]

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LATIN
STANDARD GRADE
General Level
Word-list to accompany
Translation



ad (+ *accusative*) to
Amulius, -i (*m.*) Amulius
appello, -are to call
attonitus, -a, -um shocked (by)
audio, -ire, audivi to hear
Aventinus, -i (*m.*) the Aventine (a hill in Rome)

avis, -is (*f.*) bird
cado, -ere, cecidi to fall
conditor, -oris (*m.*) builder
condo, -ere to build
constituo, constituere, constitui to decide

cum since
decerno, -ere to decide
deinde then, next
deligo, -ere, delegi to choose
deus, -i (*m.*) god
do, dare to give
duodecim twelve
eo, ire to go
et and
expono, -ere, exposui, expositum to leave, abandon
festino, -are to hurry
flumen, fluminis (*n.*) river
frater, fratris (*m.*) brother
imperium, -i (*n.*) order (line 3), power (line 12)

in (+ *ablative*) on
infans, infantis young, infant
inicio, -ere, inieci to throw in
ita in this way
itaque and so, therefore
iubeo, -ere, iussi to order
lac, lactis (*m.*) milk
lupa, -ae (*f.*) she-wolf (a female wolf)
magnus, -a, -um big
mons, montis (*m.*) mountain
mortuus, -a, -um dead
neco, -are to kill
nepos, nepotis (*m.*) nephew
nomen, nominis (*n.*) name
non not
novus, -a, -um new
nutrio, -ire, nutriv to feed

olim once upon a time, once
Palatium, -ii (*n.*) the Palatine (a hill in Rome)
possum, posse to be able
potior, potiri, potitus sum (+ *ablative*) to get

prior, prioris first
puer, -i (*m.*) boy
pugno, -are to fight
quis who
quod what
rego, -ere to be king
Remus, i (*m.*) Remus
rex, regis (*m.*) king
ripa, -ae (*f.*) (river) bank
rixa, -ae (*f.*) quarrel
rogo, -are to ask
Roma, -ae (*f.*) Rome
Romulus, -i (*m.*) Romulus
sed but
servus, -i (*m.*) slave
sex six
sitiens, -entis thirsty
solus, -a, -um alone
speculo, -are to watch
sum, esse, fui to be
suus, -a, -um his, her, its
Tiberis, -is (*m.*) Tiber (a river)
ubi where
urbs, urbis (*f.*) city
ut (+ *subjunctive*) to
vagitus, -us (*m.*) crying
venio, -ire, veni to come
video, -ere, vidi to see
vultur, -uris (*m.*) vulture (a type of bird)

[END OF WORD-LIST]