

2320/404

NATIONAL
QUALIFICATIONS
2010

MONDAY, 17 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

Marks

Turn to PAGE TWO of the Prescribed Text.

1. Gellius

Refer to lines 46–64 of **Passage 1** (from *illa tunc* to *leonis*).

- (a) Describe the life Androclus led in the three years after he helped the lion. 2
- (b) Why do you think he grew tired of this way of life? 1
- (c) Look at lines 53–55 (from *reliqui* to *deductus*). What happened to Androclus after he left the cave? 2
- (d) (i) What punishment did he receive in Rome? 1
- (ii) Do you think this was a harsh punishment? Explain your answer. 2

Turn to PAGES FIVE AND SIX of the Prescribed Text.

2. Augustine

Refer to lines 31–49 of **Passage 3** (from “He finally” to “bloodthirsty excitement”).

- (a) Alypius had a change of attitude towards gladiatorial shows. Explain this change. 2
- (b) Consider also **Passage 1** (pages one and two). Who tells the better story—Gellius or Augustine? Give reasons for your answer. 2

Turn to PAGE NINE of the Prescribed Text.

3. Catullus

Refer to **Poem 9**.

- (a) Why do you think Catullus repeats the phrase “*meae puellae*” in lines 3 and 4? 1
- (b) Look at lines 8–10. Write down **two** details of the sparrow’s behaviour. 2
- (c) In line 11, Catullus says the sparrow is going on a dark journey. What does he mean? 1

Turn to PAGE TEN of the Prescribed Text.

4. Martial

Refer to **Poem 10**.

- (a) Give **one** reference from this poem that suggests that Martial had **Poem 9** of Catullus in mind when he wrote it. 1
- (b) Look at lines 14–15. What has Publius done **and** why has he done it? 2
- (c) If you had a pet dog, would you want it to be like Issa? Give **two** reasons based on your knowledge of **Poem 10**. 2

Turn to PAGE SEVENTEEN of the Prescribed Text.

Marks

5. Ovid

Refer to lines 63–76 of **Passage 14** (from *eveniunt* to “as frogs”).

(a) Look at lines 63–67 (from *eveniunt* to *lacus*). From these lines give **two** details of the transformation process.

2

(b) Lines 63–76 give the end to the story. Do you find it amusing or horrifying? Explain your answer.

2

(25)

[END OF QUESTION PAPER]

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MONDAY, 17 MAY
2.00 PM – 2.45 PM

LATIN
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General Level
Translation

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



Translate into English:

The Dishonest Doctor

A woman who had recently become blind, asked a doctor for a cure.

femina nuper facta est caeca. itaque arcessivit medicum. femina oravit: “tecum pacisci volo. si tribus mensibus tu poteris visionem meam recurare, tibi magnum praemium dabo; si non, tibi nihil dabo.”

The doctor began treating his new patient.

**medicus, cum intellexisset feminam in magna domo habitare et
5 ornamenta pulchra habere, pactus est. itaque ad feminam fixis temporibus veniebat et in oculos medicamentum ponebat. deinde medicus scelestus ornamenta e domo auferebat.**

The woman was cured but received a horrible shock too.

**tribus mensibus femina iterum videre poterat. tamen femina ornamenta nulla in domo vidit. intellexit subito medicum omnia
10 surripuisse!**

Although the doctor repeatedly asked for his reward, the woman refused. The doctor asked a judge to give a decision.

**tandem medicus iratus ad iudicem festinavit. femina “o iudex” inquit, “medicus veritatem dixit. ei magnum praemium pollicita sum dum meam visionem recuraret. sed ornamenta in domo mea videre non possum. itaque medicus visionem meam non recuravit.
15 ei nihil dabo!”**

ei . . . pollicita sum (lines 12 – 13) — I promised him

[END OF QUESTION PAPER]

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LATIN
STANDARD GRADE
Word-list to accompany
General Level Translation



ad (+ *accusative*) to
arcesso, -ere, arcessivi to call for
aufero, auferre to remove
caecus, -a, -um blind
cum (+ *subjunctive*) when
dabo I will give
deinde then
dico, -ere, dixi to say, to speak
do, dare, dedi to give
domus, -us (f.) house
dum as long as
e (+ *ablative*) from, out of
et and
femina, -ae (f.) woman
festino, -are to hurry
fio, fieri, factus sum to become
fixus, -a, -um fixed, arranged
habeo, -ere to have
habito, -are to live
in (+ *ablative*) in
in (+ *accusative*) into
inquit said
intellego, -ere, intellexi to realise
iratus, -a, -um angry
is, ea, id he, she, it
itaque and so, therefore
iterum again
iudex, iudicis (m.) judge
magnus, -a, -um big
medicamentum, -i (n.) ointment
medicus, -i (m.) doctor
mensis, -is (m.) month
meus, -a, -um my
nihil nothing
non not
nullus, -a, -um no
nuper recently
o o
oculus, -i (m.) eye
omnia everything
ornamenta (n. pl.) furniture
oro, -are to beg, to ask
paciscor, -i to make a deal, to agree
pactus est (he) agreed
pono, -ere to put
possum, posse, potui to be able

praemium, -i, (n.) reward
pulcher, pulchra, pulchrum beautiful
recuro, -are to restore, to bring back
scelestus, -a, -um dishonest
sed but
si if
subito suddenly
surripuisse had stolen
tamen however
tandem at last
tecum with you
tempus, -oris (n.) time
tibi (to) you
tres, tres, tria three
tu you
venio, -ire to come
veritas, -atis (f.) truth
video, -ere, vidi to see
visio, -onis (f.) sight
volo, velle to wish, to want

[END OF WORD-LIST]