

Surname	Centre Number	Candidate Number
Other Names		0



## LEVEL 1 CERTIFICATE

9511/01

### LATIN LANGUAGE AND LATIN LANGUAGE & ROMAN CIVILISATION

#### UNIT 9511: Core Latin Language

P.M. FRIDAY, 10 January 2014

1 hour 15 minutes

For Examiner's use only		
	Maximum Mark	Mark Awarded
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	

#### ADDITIONAL MATERIALS

Resource Material.

#### INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Use black ink or black ball-point pen.

Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces at the top of this page.

Answer **all** questions.

Write your answers in the spaces provided in this booklet.

You will also need the Resource Material containing the story and the words.

#### INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The total mark available for this paper is 100.

The marks in brackets give you an indication of the time you should spend on each question or part-question.

Study the Resource Material and answer **all** the questions.

1. *Philo ... laborabat* (lines 1-2): give **three** facts about Philo.

1<sup>st</sup> fact: .....

2<sup>nd</sup> fact: .....

3<sup>rd</sup> fact: ..... [4]

2. Translate *Philo numquam in horto laborare volebat* (line 3).

.....

..... [5]

3. *Philo quod ... esse* (lines 3-4): why did Philo want to be a secretary?

..... [3]

4. *Rabirius erat ... iam habebat* (lines 4-6): which **three** of the following statements are true? Write your chosen letters in the boxes underneath.

- A Rabirius was a lawyer
- B Rabirius needed to have many secretaries
- C Rabirius did not need to have many secretaries
- D Rabirius had all the secretaries he needed
- E Rabirius needed many more secretaries
- F Philo did not have the skills to become a secretary

          

[3]

5. *olim Rabirius Philonem ad tablinum vocavit* (line 7): what happened one day?

.....

..... [3]

6. Translate 'hodie', dominus dixit, 'te ad basilicam mitto.' (line 8).

.....  
..... [6]

7. *hanc epistulam ... redi* (lines 8-10): Rabirius gave five orders to Philo. Give details of **three** of them.

1<sup>st</sup> order: .....  
2<sup>nd</sup> order: .....  
3<sup>rd</sup> order: ..... [6]

8. Translate *nullum servum habeo meliorem quam te, qui hoc facere potest* (lines 10-11).

.....  
..... [10]

9. *Philo erat laetus, quod tandem dominus ei credebat* (line 12):

(i) write down and translate the Latin word that tells us how Philo felt.

Latin word: .....  
Translation: ..... [2]

(ii) why did he feel this way?

..... [3]

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10. Which is the correct translation of *epistulam tenens* (line 13)? Tick the box next to your chosen answer.

(A) he held the letter

(B) the letter was short

(C) holding the letter

(D) intending to take the letter

[1]

11. *simulac basilicam intravit, iudicem conspexit* (line 13): when did Philo catch sight of the judge?

.....  
.....

[2]

12. *statim ... legebat* (line 14): which **three** of the following statements are true? Write your chosen letters in the boxes underneath.

- A the judge stood up
- B Philo handed the letter to the judge
- C Philo stood up
- D Philo read the letter
- E the judge read the letter
- F Philo waited for the judge to finish




[3]

13. Translate '*respondere debeo,*' *inquit iudex.* '*tune potes scribere?*' (line 15).

.....  
.....

[6]

14. *ubi Philo adnuit, iudex ei responsum dictavit* (line 16): what happened when Philo nodded his agreement?

.....

[1]

15. *tu ... festina* (lines 17-18):

(i) how did the judge describe Philo? Answer in English.

..... [2]

(ii) why do you think he described him like this?

..... [1]

(iii) what did he order Philo to do?

..... [2]

16. *Philo ... cecidit* (lines 19-20):

(i) what happened as soon as Philo left the law court?

..... [2]

(ii) what happened to Philo and the letter?

Philo: .....

the letter: .....

[4]

17. *servus ... poterat* (lines 20-21): what caused Philo to be anxious? Make **two** points.

1<sup>st</sup> point: .....

2<sup>nd</sup> point: .....

[4]

18. *ambulare ... debeo* (lines 22-23): which **three** of the following statements are true? Write your chosen letters in the boxes underneath.

- A Philo said he couldn't walk
- B Philo asked the woman if she could walk
- C Philo said he was expecting to go home
- D Philo said his master was waiting for the letter
- E Philo wondered what he ought to do
- F Philo asked what the woman thought they should do

          

[3]

18

19. *veni ... tua* (lines 24-25):

(i) what did the woman tell Philo to do?

.....  
[2]

(ii) what did she offer to do?

.....  
[3]

(iii) what did she ask Philo?

.....  
[2]

20. *femina ... discessit* (lines 26-27): which is the correct translation of *ancillam iussit ei cibum dare*? Tick the box next to your chosen answer.

(A) a slave-girl ordered him to give her some food

(B) he ordered a slave-girl to give him some food

(C) she ordered a slave-girl to give her some food

(D) she ordered a slave-girl to give him some food

[1]

21. *Philo ... timebat* (lines 27-28): what **two** feelings did Philo have? Give a reason for each.

He felt .....

because .....

and he felt .....

because .....

[4]

22. *femina tamen mox rediit ridens* (line 28): write down and translate the Latin word that shows the woman was pleased.

Latin word: .....

Translation: .....

[2]

23. *epistulam ... fecisti* (lines 29-30):

(i) what happened to the letter?

.....  
[2]

(ii) what news did Rabirius learn?

.....  
[1]

(iii) how did Rabirius react to the news?

.....  
[2]

(iv) why did Rabirius react in this way?

.....  
[2]

24. Translate *Philo numquam laetior fuerat* (line 31).

.....  
[3]

**Total mark: [100]**

10

**END OF PAPER**



**LEVEL 1 CERTIFICATE**

9511/01-A

**LATIN LANGUAGE AND LATIN LANGUAGE &  
ROMAN CIVILISATION**

**UNIT 9511: Core Latin Language**

P.M. FRIDAY, 10 January 2014

**RESOURCE MATERIAL**



Read the story below and answer the questions. Answer in English unless you are asked to give Latin words.

*Philo has a change of job.*

1 Philo erat servus. dominus Philonis erat Rabirius. Philo in horto  
2 laborabat.  
3 Philo numquam in horto laborare volebat. Philo, quod legere et  
4 scribere poterat, volebat scriba esse. Rabirius erat causidicus; itaque  
5 necesse erat ei multos scribas habere. Rabirius tamen satis scribarum  
6 iam habebat.  
7 olim Rabirius Philonem ad tablinum vocavit.  
8 'hodie', dominus dixit, 'te ad basilicam mitto. hanc epistulam porta et  
9 iudici trade; tum responsum exspecta. noli alios homines salutare, sed  
10 ad me celeriter redi. nullum servum habeo meliorem quam te, qui hoc  
11 facere potest.'

*Philo has a setback.*

12 Philo erat laetus, quod tandem dominus ei credebat. ad basilicam  
13 festinavit, epistulam tenens. simulac basilicam intravit, iudicem conspexit.  
14 statim epistulam ei tradidit. manebat dum ille epistulam legebat.  
15 'respondere debeo,' inquit iudex. 'tunc potes scribere?'  
16 ubi Philo adnuvit, iudex ei responsum dictavit.  
17 'tu es optimus servus,' iudex dixit, postquam Philo responsum scripsit.  
18 'nunc ad dominum tuum festina.'  
19 Philo, simulatque e basilica exiit, in feminam incurrit. Philo ad terram  
20 cecidit; epistula in viam cecidit. servus anxius erat, quod magnus dolor  
21 erat in pede: iam festinare non poterat. femina epistulam excepit.  
22 'ambulare non possum,' inquit Philo. 'dominus meus hanc epistulam  
23 exspectat. quid facere debeo?'

*Philo's day ends well.*

24 'veni in domum meam,' inquit femina. 'ego tibi epistulam portare  
25 possum. ubi est domus tua?'  
26 femina, postquam eum in domum duxit, ancillam iussit ei cibum dare;  
27 deinde cum epistula discessit. Philo sedebat et cibum laete consumebat,  
28 sed iram domini timebat. femina tamen mox rediit ridens.  
29 'epistulam,' inquit, 'Rabirio tradidi. ei narraui id quod acciderat. ille te  
30 laudare vult, quod tu bene fecisti.'  
31 Philo numquam laetior fuerat.

**Names**

*Philo, Philonis* m.  
*Rabirius, Rabirii* m.

Philo  
 Rabirius

**Words**

*scriba, scribae* m.  
*causidicus, causidici* m.  
*necesse*  
*satis* (+ genitive)  
*tablinum, tablini* n.  
*basilica, basilicae* f.  
*iudex, iudicis* m.  
*responsum, responsi* n.  
*dum*  
*adnuo, adnuere, adnui*  
*dicto, dictare, dictavi*  
*tuus, tua, tuum*  
*incurro, incurrere, incurri*  
*cado, cadere, cecidi*  
*anxius, anxia, anxium*  
*dolor, doloris* m.  
*pes, pedis* m.  
*excipio, excipere, excepi*  
*iubeo, iubere, iussi*  
*ira, irae* f.  
*accido, accidere, accidi*

secretary  
 lawyer  
 necessary  
 enough  
 study, office  
 law court  
 judge  
 reply  
 while  
 I nod (in agreement)  
 I dictate  
 your  
 I bump (into)  
 I fall  
 anxious  
 pain  
 foot  
 I pick up  
 I order  
 anger  
 I happen