

LEVEL 2 CERTIFICATE

9521/01

LATIN LANGUAGE AND LATIN LANGUAGE & ROMAN CIVILISATION

UNIT 9521: Core Latin Language

P.M. THURSDAY, 26 May 2016

1 hour 15 minutes plus your additional time allowance

Surname		
Other Names		
Centre Number		
Candidate Number 0		

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For Examiner's use only			
Question	Maximum Mark	Mark Awarded	
1.	25		
2.	40		
3.	35		
Total	100		

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Use black ink, black ball-point pen or your usual method.

Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces provided on the front cover.

Answer ALL questions.

Write your answers in the spaces provided in this booklet.

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.

All the passages in this paper form a continuous story, and you are advised to answer the questions in the order in which they appear.

In each case, read the passage and answer the questions which follow.

Answer in English unless you are asked to give Latin words.

 The following passage describes how Pallas and Evander met Aeneas, who had left behind most of his people in a camp in order to seek allies.

Evander erat rex urbis <u>Pallantei</u>. haec magna urbs in media <u>Italia</u> iacebat. <u>Evander</u> filium habebat, <u>Pallantem</u> nomine. <u>Pallas</u>, qui erat iuvenis fortis, miles esse volebat.

Aeneas, dux <u>Troianorum</u>, ad urbem <u>Pallanteum</u> venit, quod auxilium a rege petere volebat. <u>Troiani</u> enim in <u>Italiam</u> navigaverant, novam urbem <u>condere</u> cupientes; sed iam multi hostes eos oppugnabant.

Pallas, simulatque Aenean cum comitibus urbi appropinquantem conspexit, festinavit ut eum salutaret. Aenean rogavit ut cenam cum patre consumeret, eumque ad Evandrum duxit. Evander, quod patrem Aeneae olim cognoverat,

15 erat laetissimus.

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NAMES

Evander, Evandri m. Evander

Pallanteum, Pallantei n. Pallanteum (a city)

Italia, Italiae f. Italy

Pallas, Pallantis m. Pallas

Aeneas, Aeneae

(accusative Aenean) m. Aeneas (a Trojan)

Troiani, Troianorum m.pl. the Trojans

(a people whose city had been destroyed)

WORDS

condo, condere, condidi, conditus I build, establish

1(a)	Evander erat rex urbis Pallantei (line 1): who was Evander? [1]
(b)	haec magna urbs in media Italia iacebat (lines 1-2): what TWO facts are we told about the city of Pallanteum? [2]
1st f	act:
2 nd	fact:

1(c)		ander filium habebat, Pallantem nine (lines 2-3): who was Pallas? [1]
(d)	vol	las, qui erat iuvenis fortis, miles esse ebat (lines 3-4): what are we told about Pallas e? [4]
(e)	of th	neas volebat (lines 5-7): which TWO ne following statements are true? Write your sen letters in the boxes underneath. [2]
	A B C D	Aeneas came to the leader of the Trojans Aeneas was the leader of the Trojans Aeneas wanted Evander's help Evander wanted Aeneas' help

1(f)	Troiani oppugnabant (lines 7-9):		
	(i)	what had the Trojans done? [1]	
	(ii)	what were they wanting to do? [2]	
	(iii)	what problem did they now face? [3]	
	(iv)	write down an English word that comes from NOVAM. [1]	

1(g)	Pallas salutaret (lines 10-12): which of the following statements are true? Writ chosen letters in the boxes underneath.	
	A Pallas caught sight of Aeneas B Aeneas caught sight of his comrade C Aeneas was approaching Pallanteur D Pallas was approaching the city E Aeneas hurried to greet Pallas F Pallas hurried to greet Aeneas	
(h)	Which is the correct translation of Aenerogavit ut cenam cum patre consult (lines 12-13)? Tick (/) the box next to your answer. [1]	ımeret
(A)	he asked Aeneas to dine with his father	
(B)	Aeneas asked his father to dine with him	
(C)	Aeneas asked him to dine with his father	
(D)	he asked Aeneas to dinner when his father ate	

(i)	eumque ad Evandrum duxit (line 13): what did Pallas do? [2]
(j)	Evander laetissimus (lines 14-15): why was Evander very happy? [2]

Total mark for Question 1: [25]

2. Translate the following parts of the story into English. Write your translation on the lines below the passage.

This passage describes the conversation between the two leaders.

Evander et Aeneas cenam consumebant.

'volo te adiuvare,' inquit Evander. 'quid vis?'

'ego omnes Troianos in Italiam duxi,' respondit

Aeneas. 'dei enim mihi imperaverunt ut hoc facerem.

sed plurimi hostes nos oppugnant. <u>Turnus</u>, qui hostes ducit, me necare vult.'

'<u>Turnus</u> me quoque interficere cupit,' Evander dixit. 'ego tibi <u>quadringentos</u> milites dare possum.'

Turnus, Turni m.	Turnus
WORDS	
quadringenti, quadringentae,	
quadringenta	four hundred

NAMES

Now continue with your translation.

In this passage, Evander gives more help to the Trojans.

Aeneas, cum verba regis audivisset, gaudebat. etiam laetior fuit, ubi rex Pallantem iussit milites suos ducere. deinde Evander Aenean oravit ut Pallentem artes belli doceret et vitam eius servaret.

Evander, ubi filium cum Troianis ex urbe discedentem spectabat, lacrimabat. intellegebat enim in quanta pericula filium mitteret, et quam senex ipse iam esset.

3. Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow.

In this passage there is fierce fighting.

1 ubi Troiani cum Pallante militibusque eius ab 2 urbe discedebant, nuntius ad eos cucurrit, qui periculum Troianorum in castris relictorum eis 3 4 nuntiavit. 'festinandum est nobis,' clamavit nuntius. 5 6 'hostes castra nostra nunc oppugnant. multi Troiani iam perierunt.' 7 Aeneas timebat, quod filium suum in 8 castris reliquerat. paucas post horas castris 9 10 appropinquabant. magnam turbam hostium 11 conspexerunt, qui muros portasque oppugnabant. 12 Aeneas militibus suis imperavit ut sine mora hostes oppugnarent. proelium erat dirum. 13 magnam partem diei Troiani fortiter pugnaverunt 14 ac multos hostium occiderunt. Pallas quoque fuit 15 16 fortissimus. 17 Turnus tamen, dux hostium, Troianis fortiter resistebat. subito Pallantem conspexit in medio 18

proelio pugnantem. eum facile superatum

WORDS

interfecit.

19

20

mora, morae f. delay proelium, proelii n. battle

3(a)	ubi nuntiavit (lines 1-4):				
	(i)	what were the Trojans doing? [2]			
	(ii)	who were with the Trojans? [2]			
	(iii)	what did the messenger tell them about? [4]			

3(b)	Which is the correct translation of festinandum est nobis (line 5)? Tick (✓) the box next to your chosen answer. [1]				
	(A)	hurry to us			
	(B)	you must hurry to us			
	(C)	we shall hurry			
	(D)	we must hurry			
(c)	hostes perierunt (lines 6-7):				
	(i)	according to the messenger, what were the enemy now doing? [3]			
	(ii)	what did the messenger say had happened to the Trojans? [2]			

3(d)	Aeneas reliquerat (lines 8-9):			
	(i)	write down and translate a Latin word that tells us how Aeneas felt. [2]		
Latin	word:			
Trans	slation:			
	(ii)	why did he feel this way? [2]		
(e)	appro	as post horas castris opinquabant (lines 9-10): when did Aeneas s men approach the camp? [2]		

3(f)	TWO of the following statements are true? Write			
	your chosen letters in the boxes underneath. [2]			
	A the Trojans saw many enemies			
	B the enemies saw many Trojans			
	C the Trojans were attacking the enemy camp			
	D the enemy were attacking the Trojan camp			
(g)	Aeneas oppugnarent (lines 12-13): what order did Aeneas give to his men? Give full details. [2]			

3(h)	(h) magnam fortissimus (lines 14-16):			
	(i)	which is the correct translation of magnam partem diei? Tick (/) the box next to your chosen answer. [1]		
	(A)	a large proportion of the gods		
	(B)	for a large part of the day		
	(C)	the gods made a great preparation		
	(D)	for a large number of days		
1et	. ,	what TWO things did the Trojans do? [
2nd	action	:		

3(h)	(iii)	how is Pallas described? [1]	
	(i)	subito interfecit (lines 18-20): describe in detail what happened here.	[4]

Total mark for Question 3: [35]

END OF PAPER