

2320/404

NATIONAL
QUALIFICATIONS
2007

THURSDAY, 24 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 PAGES ONE AND TWO of the Prescribed Text.

1. Gellius

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

- (a) Why did Androclus run away? 1
- (b) Where did he escape to? 1
- (c) Give **two** advantages and **two** disadvantages of this hiding place. 4

Turn to PAGES FIVE AND SIX of the Prescribed Text.

2. Augustine

(a) Alypius was a young man who had grown up in a small town. He first moved to Carthage.

- (i) What temptations did he find there? 1
- (ii) How well did he cope with them? 1

(b) He then moved to Rome.

- (i) What temptations did he find there? 1
- (ii) How well did he cope with them? 2

Turn to PAGE NINE of the Prescribed Text.

3. Catullus

Refer to **Poem 9**.

(a) In lines 1–5 (from *lugete* to *amabat*), it appears that something important has happened. In what ways does Catullus' choice of words give this impression? 3

(b) Refer to lines 11–12 (from *qui nunc* to *quemquam*).

In line 11, Catullus mentions an “*iter tenebricosum*” (a shadowy journey).

- (i) What does he mean by this phrase? 1
- (ii) What is particularly upsetting about this journey? 1
- (c) After reading this poem, do you feel more sorry for the girl or for Catullus? Give reasons for your answer. 2

4. Ovid

Refer to lines 11–18 of **Passage 14** (from “While I” to “from harm”).

- (a) Ovid creates an atmosphere of mystery and danger in these lines. Explain how he does this. 2

Refer to lines 59–62 (from *distulit* to *isto*).

- (b) In what ways does Latona change her attitude to the peasants in these lines? 2

- (c) What does she say to them in line 62? 1

- (d) Do you think she was right to change her attitude in this way towards the peasants? Support your answer with reference to the whole story. 2

(25)

[END OF QUESTION PAPER]

[BLANK PAGE]

2320/405

NATIONAL
QUALIFICATIONS
2007

THURSDAY, 24 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:

While staying in Egypt with Cleopatra, Mark Antony enjoyed entertaining his guests in grand style. Cleopatra, however, was not impressed.

Cleopatra, Aegypti regina, habebat duas margaritas maximas. Antonius, qui in regia eius habitabat, cotidie cenas magnificas amicis suis dabat. sed regina has cenas contemnere coepit. Antonius tamen nesciebat quid addere posset magnificentiae cenarum.

Cleopatra made a bet with Antony that she could spend 10 million sesterces on a single dinner. Antony did not believe her.

- 5 **Antonius hoc fieri posse non putabat. itaque regina postero die, sponsionibus factis, magnificam cenam Antonio apposuit. Antonius statim ridebat, nam cotidie tales cenas habebat, et computationem poposcit. sed Cleopatra dixit se centies sestertium in hac una cena consumpturam esse, et statim iussit servos secundam mensam**
10 **inferre.**

It soon became clear that Cleopatra had a clever plan.

- servi intraverunt et ante reginam posuerunt unum vas aceti plenum. (acetum margaritas dissolvere potest.) Cleopatra gerebat in auribus illas maximas margaritas. itaque, dum Antonius exspectat, unam margaritam in aceto mersit, ac liquefactam absorbit. ubi
15 **regina alteram margaritam simili modo consumere parabat, omnes pronuntiaverunt Antonium victum esse.**

consumpturam esse (line 9) “(she) would spend”

[END OF QUESTION PAPER]

2320/406

NATIONAL
QUALIFICATIONS
2007

LATIN
STANDARD GRADE
Word-list to accompany
General Level Translation

THURSDAY, 24 MAY
2.00 PM–2.45 PM

PB 2320/406 6/1370



SCOTTISH
QUALIFICATIONS
AUTHORITY
©



absorbeo, -ere, -ui to swallow
ac and
acetum, -i (n.) vinegar
addo, -ere to add
Aegyptus, -i (f.) Egypt
alter, altera, alterum the other
amicus, -i (m.) friend
ante (+ accusative) in front of
Antonius, -ii (m.) Antony
appono, -ere, -posui, -positum to place in front of
auris, -is (f.) ear
cena, -ae (f.) dinner
centies sestertium ten million sesterces (a sesterce was a Roman coin)
Cleopatra, -ae (f.) Cleopatra
coepit began
computatio, -onis (f.) cost
consumo, -ere, -sumpsi, -sumptum to spend; to use up
contemno, -ere to despise, to look down on
cotidie every day
dico, -ere, dixi to say
dies, diei (m.) day
dissolvo, -ere to dissolve, to melt
do, dare, dedi to give
dum while
duo, duae, duo two
et and
exspecto, -are to wait
facio, -ere, feci, factum to make
fio, fieri to be done
gero, -ere to wear
habeo, -ere to have
habito, -are to live
hic, haec, hoc this
ille, illa, illud that
in (+ ablative) in, on

infero, -ferre to bring in
intro, -are to enter
is, ea, id he, she, it
itaque and so
iubeo, -ere, iussi to order
liquefacio, -ere, -feci, -factum to turn to liquid
magnificentia, -ae (f.) magnificence, splendour
magnificus, -a, -um costly, expensive
margarita, -ae (f.) pearl
maximus, -a, -um very big
mensa, -ae (f.) course
mergo, -ere, mersi to dip, to immerse
modus, -i (m.) way
nam for
nescio, -ire not to know
non not
omnis, -is, -e all, every
paro, -are to prepare
plenus, -a, -um (+ genitive) full of
pono, -ere, posui to place
posco, -ere, poposci to demand to know
possum, posse, potui to be able
posterus, -a, -um next
pronuntio, -are to announce
puto, -are to think
qui, quae, quod who, which
quid what
regia, -ae (f.) palace
regina, -ae (f.) queen
rideo, -ere to laugh
se she
secundus, -a, -um second
sed but
servus, -i (m.) slave
sestertius, -i (m.) sesterce (a coin)

[Turn over

similis, -is, -e same
sponsio, -onis (f.) bet
statim immediately
suus, -a, -um his own
talis, -is, -e such, like this
tamen however
ubi when
unus, -a, -um one
vas, vasis (n.) cup
vinco, -ere, vici, victum to beat, to defeat

[*END OF WORD-LIST*]