

Surname	Centre Number	Candidate Number
Other Names		0



LEVEL 2 CERTIFICATE

9521/01



LATIN LANGUAGE AND LATIN LANGUAGE & ROMAN CIVILISATION
UNIT 9521: Core Latin Language

THURSDAY, 25 MAY 2017 – AFTERNOON

1 hour 15 minutes

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

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.

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.

1. The following passage describes the life of Atalanta.

- 1 Atalanta erat filia regis. Atalanta erat puella pulcherrima, et multi
2 iuvenes eam petebant. Atalanta, quod maritum cupiebat, ad oraculum
3 ivit.
4 'e multis iuvenibus,' inquit, 'qui me in matrimonium ducere volunt,
5 quem legere debeo?'
6 deus respondit, 'noli maritum legere. melius est tibi sine marito vivere.'
7 Atalanta domum rediit, verbis dei perterrita. ibi turbam iuvenum
8 conspexit, qui eam exspectabant.
9 'unum e nobis legere te volumus,' omnes clamabant.
10 'minime!' respondit Atalanta. 'ille qui me in matrimonium ducere vult
11 me certamine vincere debet.'

Names

Atalanta, Atalantae f.

Atalanta

Words

oraculum, oraculi n.

oracle (where a god foretold the future)

matrimonium, matrimonii n.

marriage

certamen, certaminis n.

a running race

- (a) *Atalanta erat filia regis* (line 1): what are we told here about Atalanta? [2]

- (b) *Atalanta erat puella ... petebant* (lines 1-2):

- (i) write down and translate the Latin adjective that describes Atalanta. [3]

Latin word:

Translation:

- (ii) who were interested in her? [2]

(c) *Atalanta, quod maritum cupiebat, ad oraculum ivit* (lines 2-3):

(i) what did Atalanta do? [1]

.....

(ii) why did she do this? [2]

.....

(d) *e multis ... debeo* (lines 4-5): which **two** of the following statements are true? Write your chosen letters in the boxes underneath. [2]

- A all young men wished to marry Atalanta
- B many young men wished to marry Atalanta
- C Atalanta did not know whether to choose any of the young men
- D Atalanta did not know which of the young men to choose

(e) *deus ... vivere* (line 6):

(i) what did the god tell Atalanta not to do? [2]

.....

(ii) what else did the god say? [3]

.....

.....

(f) *Atalanta ... expectabant* (lines 7-8): which **three** of the following statements are true? Write your chosen letters in the boxes underneath. [3]

- A Atalanta returned home
- B Atalanta returned to her master
- C Atalanta was frightened of the god
- D Atalanta was frightened by what the god said
- E a crowd of young men was waiting for her
- F she waited for a crowd of young men to appear

(g) *'unum e nobis legere te volumus,' omnes clamabant* (line 9):

(i) which is the correct translation of *unum e nobis legere te volumus*? Tick (✓) the box next to your chosen answer. [1]

(A) one of you must choose me

(B) you want to choose one of us

(C) we want you to choose one of us

(D) we want you to choose one of the nobles

(ii) who shouted these words?

[1]

(h) *minime ... debet* (lines 10-11):

(i) what did Atalanta first reply?

[1]

(ii) what did she say her future husband had to do first?

[2]

Total mark for Question 1: [25]

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

This passage describes how Atalanta dealt with the young men.

iam Atalanta maritum habere nolebat. consilium dirum igitur cepit: se offerebat illi iuveni qui eam vincere potuit; mortem tamen promisit omnibus iuvenibus quos ipsa superavit. quamquam nemo umquam antea Atalantam superaverat, plurimi iuvenes adeo eam amabant ut contendere vellent. milites iuvenes superatos gladiis necabant. omnes igitur, amore atque ab Atalanta victi, perierunt.

Words

contendo, contendere, contendi

I race, compete

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Now continue with your translation.

In this passage, Hippomenes, a young man visiting the city, is surprised by the races.

cives, ubi certamina spectabant, semper tristes erant. tandem alius iuvenis, Hippomenes nomine, ad urbem Atalantae venit. cum nesciret quid accideret, aliquem rogavit, 'quid spectatis?'

'illi iuvenes,' respondit, 'quos milites ad mortem abducunt, volebant Atalantam in matrimonium ducere. illa eos certamine facile vicit.'

Hippomenes intellegere non potuit cur iuvenes uxorem per tanta pericula peterent.

Names

Hippomenes, Hippomenis m.

Hippomenes

Words

certamen, certaminis n.

a running race

matrimonium, matrimonii n.

marriage

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Total mark for Question 2: **[40]**

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

In this passage, Hippomenes races against Atalanta.

- 1 Hippomenes, simulac Atalantam conspexit, eam amavit; puellam enim
2 pulchriorem numquam viderat. statim contendere constituit. Atalanta,
3 cum hoc audivisset, ei persuadere volebat ut abiret; Hippomenes enim
4 erat iuvenis, qui primus ei placebat. ille tamen certamen postulavit.
5 'habes igitur paucas horas vitae,' puella triste dixit.
6 Hippomenes ad templum Veneris festinavit, ut auxilium deae peteret.
7 dea ei tria poma aurea tradidit. 'si' inquit 'Atalanta te praeterit, unum
8 pomum pro pedibus eius iace.'
9 currere coeperunt. tam celer erat Atalanta ut mox Hippomenem
10 relinqueret. ille statim pomum pro ea iecit. Atalanta pomum pulchrum
11 adeo cupivit ut consisteret. Hippomenes idem iterum atque iterum fecit.
12 sic iuvenis puellam superatam in matrimonium duxit.

Names

Venus, Veneris f.

Venus (goddess of love)

Words

contendo, contendere, contendi

I race, compete

certamen, certaminis n.

a running race

pomum, pomi n.

apple

aureus, aurea, aureum

golden

praetereo, praeterire, praeterii

I go past, overtake

consisto, consistere, constiti

I stop

idem n.

the same thing

matrimonium, matrimonii n.

marriage

(a) *Hippomenes ... viderat* (lines 1-2):

(i) what happened as soon as Hippomenes saw Atalanta?

[2]

.....

(ii) why did this happen?

[5]

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.....

(b) *statim contendere constituit* (line 2): what did Hippomenes do immediately?

[1]

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(c) *Atalanta ... abiret* (lines 2-3): which **three** of the following statements are true? Write your chosen letters in the boxes underneath. [3]

- A Atalanta heard about Hippomenes
- B Hippomenes heard about Atalanta
- C Hippomenes wanted to persuade Atalanta
- D Atalanta wanted to persuade Hippomenes
- E Atalanta wanted to go away
- F Atalanta wanted Hippomenes to go away

(d) *Hippomenes enim erat iuuenis, qui primus ei placebat* (lines 3-4):

(i) what effect did Hippomenes have on Atalanta? [1]

.....

(ii) what was surprising about this? [1]

.....

(e) Which is the correct translation of *ille tamen certamen postulavit* (line 4)? Tick (✓) the box next to your chosen answer. [1]

- (A) however she demanded that race
- (B) however he demanded a race
- (C) however she wanted a race
- (D) at last he demanded a race

(f) *habes ... dixit* (line 5):

(i) what did Atalanta tell Hippomenes? [4]

.....

(ii) how did she feel as she spoke these words? [1]

.....

(g) *Hippomenes ... peteret* (line 6):

(i) where did Hippomenes go? [1]

.....

(ii) according to this sentence, why did he go there? [3]

.....

.....

(h) *dea ... iace* (lines 7-8):

(i) which **three** of the following statements are true? Write your chosen letters in the boxes underneath. [3]

- A Venus gave Hippomenes three golden apples
- B Hippomenes gave Venus an offering of golden apples
- C Atalanta said she would pass Hippomenes
- D Venus said she would throw an apple at Atalanta's feet
- E Venus told Hippomenes to throw an apple at Atalanta's feet
- F the apple should be thrown if Atalanta took the lead

(ii) write down an English word that comes from *pedibus*. [1]

.....

(i) *tam ... relinqueret* (lines 9-10):

(i) how is Atalanta described? Answer in English. [1]

.....

(ii) what soon happened? [1]

.....

(j) Which is the correct translation of *ille statim pomum pro ea iecit* (line 10)? Tick the box next to your chosen answer. [1]

(A) he stood and threw an apple in front of her

(B) at once that apple lay in front of her

(C) she stood still when he threw an apple in front of her

(D) at once he threw an apple in front of her

(k) *Atalanta ... fecit* (lines 10-11):

(i) how is the apple described?

[1]

.....

(ii) why did Atalanta stop?

[1]

.....

(iii) how often did Hippomenes repeat his action?

[1]

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(l) *sic ... duxit* (line 12): what **two** things did Hippomenes do?

[2]

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Total mark for Question 3: **[35]**

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