## LATIN

## MAXIMUM MARK: 65

## Section A

| olim (1) (Alexander), rex (1) Macedonum (1), cum (1) exercitu (1) suo (1) <br> ad (1) terras (1) Indorum (1)iter faciebat. (2) | 11 |
| :--- | :---: |
| certo (1) die (1) (haruspex) ad (1) regem (1) venit (2) | 6 |
| Ille (1) (haruspex), postquam (1) dixerat (2) regem (1) in (1) magno (1) periculo (1) esse (2) | 10 |
| eum (1) quoque (1) monuit (2) ut (1) si (1) diu (1) vivere (1) vellet (2) occidi (2) iuberet (2) | 14 |
|  |  |
| eum (1) qui (1) primus (1) sibi (1) ex (1) porta (1) egresso (1) occurrisset (1) | 8 |
| itaque (1) (Alexander) imperavit (2) ut (1) milites (1) asinarium (1) qui (1) forte (1) regi (1) <br> ante (1) omnes (1) alios (1) obviam ivit (1) caperent (2) | 15 |
| et (1) ad (1) mortem (1) ducerent (2) | 5 |
| sic (1) sperabat (2) se (1) praeceptum (1) haruspicis (1) perfecturum esse (2) | 8 |
| (asinarius) autem (1) quaerebat (2) | 3 |
| cur (1) rex (1) eum (1) innocentem (1) poena (1) tam (1) gravi (1) puniret (2) | 9 |
| (Alexander) igitur (1) illi (1) dixit (2) quid (1) haruspex (1) monuisset (2) | 8 |
| quibus (1) verbis (1) auditis (2) | 4 |
| (asinarius) inquit (2) si (1) ita (1) est (1) rex (1) | 6 |
| (praeceptum) haruspicis (1) alium (1) non (1) me (1) huic (1) morti (1) destinavit (2) | 8 |
| nam (1) (asellus) quem (1) ego (1) ante (1) me (1) agebam (2) (prior) tibi (1) occurrit (1) | 9 |
| (Alexander) cum (1) haec (1) verba (1) callida (1) audiverat (2) tam (1) <br> laetus (1) erat (2) | 10 |
| ut (1) (asellum) non (1) (asinarium) interfici (2) iuberet (2) | 6 |
| hoc (1) modo (1) (Alexander) praebuit (2) se (1) regem (1) sapientissimum (2) esse (2) | 10 |
|  | Total: 150 divided by 3.75 (use conversion table) |

## Specimen translation:

Once Alexander, king of the Macedonians, was making a journey with his army to the lands of the Indians. On a certain day a soothsayer came to the king. That soothsayer, after he had said that the king was in great danger, also warned him that, if he wished to live for a long time, he should order to be killed the first person who had met him, after going out of the gate. And so Alexander ordered the soldiers to capture and lead to death a mule driver who by chance met the king before anyone else. Thus he was hoping that he would complete the soothsayer's command. However the mule driver was asking/asked why the king was punishing him, an innocent man, with so serious a punishment. Alexander therefore told him what the soothsayer had warned. When he had heard these words, the mule driver said: 'if this is so, king, the command of the soothsayer has selected another for this death, not me; for the mule which I was driving in front of me met you first.' Alexander, when he had heard these clever words, was so happy that he ordered the mule, not the mule driver, to be killed. In this way Alexander showed himself to be a very wise king.

## Section B

(a) Ephesus (1) famous for chastity (1) praised (1) by all women (1).
(b) Put body in tomb (1) decided to go into vault (1) guard (1) corpse (1) cried (1) all time (1). To max 4
(c) Food (1) drink (1).
(d) Parents/relatives (1) could not persude her to leave (1).
(e) (i) Slave girl/maid (1).
(ii) fidelissima (1) very (1) loyal/faithful (1).
(f) Now the woman (2) was undergoing (2) $5^{\text {th }}$ day (2) without food (2).
(g) Governor/leader/commander (1) of the province (1).
(h) (i) Soldier (1).
(ii) $\operatorname{Next}$ (1) night (1).
(iii) Guard crosses (1) nobody took (1) corpses (1) taken for burial (1).
(iv) Light (between grave stones) (1). Cries (1) of very sad woman (1).
(i) Who she was (1) what she was doing (1).
(j) Very beautiful (1) woman (1).
(k) (Woman) could not bear (1) death of her husband (1).
(I) Brought (1) supper (into tomb) (1) encouraged her (1) (to end) (pointless) grief (1).
*sub-total 46 , divided by $2=$
(m) e.g. constitution, custodian, intelligence, renovation. Any two - 1 mark each.
*Round up any half mark remaining after the sub-total is divided by 2.

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