

[C014/SQP178]

Advanced Higher Time: 1 hour 30 minutes
Latin
Interpretation
Specimen Question Paper

NATIONAL
QUALIFICATIONS

Answer **either** Section A **or** Section B.

EITHER

SECTION A—Cicero and Letter-writing

Answer all the questions. (Note: there are two options in question 4.)

Marks

1. Consider letter 2 (**Prescribed Text, page 8**).

- (a) In line 13, Cicero implies that there is a possibility that someone may bring a prosecution against him. Who is the opponent posing this threat and what had Cicero previously done to put himself at risk? 5
- (b) What are Cicero's feelings about the threat facing him? Support your answer by referring to the text. 4
- In line 20, Cicero refers to *horum regum odio*.
- (c) What is the literal meaning of this phrase? To whom is he actually referring? 3
- (d) What does this phrase tell you about his attitude to the persons concerned? Give a reason for your answer. 2
- (e) How does Cicero show that he considers the support of these persons to be unreliable? 3

2. Consider letter 1 (**Prescribed Text, page 7**).

- (a) In line 22, Cicero refers to the close friendship between Laelius and Africanus and expresses the hope that he and Pompey may enjoy a similar relationship. What features of language and style throughout this letter give the impression that Cicero is **not** on equal terms with Pompey and is being rather distant and formal? 10
- (b) What is your reaction to the attitude of Cicero expressed in this letter? Justify your answer by reference to the text. 5

3. Consider letter 22 (**Prescribed Text, pages 40–41**) by Pliny.

- (a) What lesson is he trying to convey in this letter? 3
- (b) Do you think that in this letter Pliny is discussing a matter which has any relevance to us today? Give reasons for your opinion. 3
- (c) Consider letter 33 by Seneca (**Prescribed Text, pages 59–62**). What are the themes of this letter? 5
- (d) In letters 22 and 33, each writer feels that he has an important moral point to discuss. In what ways does each writer make his point? 12

4. EITHER

- (a) It seems that Cicero, unlike Pliny and Seneca, did not intend his letters to be published. From the letters you have read, do you feel that Cicero, compared with Pliny and Seneca, gains or loses because of this? 20

OR

- (b) What contribution do the letters of each author you have read make to our understanding of the politics and ideas of their times? 20

(75)

OR

SECTION B—Ovid and Latin Love-poetry

Answer all the questions. (Note: there are two options in question 4.)

- | | <i>Marks</i> |
|---|--------------|
| 1. Consider poem 4 by Ovid (Prescribed Text, pages 80–81). | |
| (a) Look at lines 1–6. What problem does Ovid have? | 2 |
| (b) Look at lines 7–10. Explain the references in these lines. | 6 |
| (c) Look at lines 11–12. Explain how these lines link what has gone before to the subject matter of the rest of the poem. | 3 |
| (d) Look at lines 13–14. How does Ovid’s choice and arrangement of words convey the humour of these lines? How does the tone of these lines hint at the ending of the poem? | 5 |
| 2. Consider poem 14 by Ovid (Prescribed Text, pages 100–101). | |
| (a) The theme of this poem is different from the themes of most poems in <i>Amores</i> , Book I. What is the theme and how does it relate to the theme of poem 1 (Prescribed Text, page 76)? | 4 |
| (b) What techniques does Ovid use to convey the theme and tone of poem 14? | 12 |
| 3. (a) Consider poem 40 by Horace (Prescribed Text, page 138).
Horace describes some of the troubles of being in love in this poem. What is his attitude to these troubles? | 4 |
| (b) Consider poem 25 by Catullus (Prescribed Text, page 114) and poem 35 by Propertius (Prescribed Text, page 126).
These two poems also deal with the unreliability of women. What is the attitude of each poet in these poems? | 3 |
| (c) Consider poem 20 by Ovid (Prescribed Text, pages 109–110).
Are Ovid’s feelings in this situation entirely genuine, in your opinion? Justify your answer by reference to the text. | 6 |
| (d) To what extent would you say that the attitude of each poet in poems 40, 25, 35 and 20 is typical of what you have read of his work? | 10 |
| 4. EITHER | |
| (a) Discuss the view that Ovid’s treatment of the poet-as-lover is a refreshing change after the suffering and anguish portrayed by Catullus, Propertius and Tibullus. | 20 |

OR

- | | |
|---|----|
| (b) Discuss the different approaches of the poets whose work you have read to the writing of love-poetry. In your answer you should consider Ovid, Horace and at least one of the others. | 20 |
|---|----|

(75)

[END OF QUESTION PAPER]

(scaled to 100)

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Advanced Higher
Latin
Interpretation
Specimen Marking Instructions

NATIONAL
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Cicero and Letter-writing

1. (a) Clodius: Cicero consul: conspiracy: execution of the Catilinarians: illegal to kill Roman citizens 5
- (b) Cicero confident: enthusiasm of supporters 1
in event of a trial widespread support “*tota . . . concurret*”
acquittal “*multiplicata gloria*”
threat of violence could be met “*vi resistamus*”
promise of money “*pecunias . . . pollicentur*” any 3
- (c) “the hatred of these kings” 1
the triumvirate 1
names/explanation of triumvirate 1
- (d) tyrants; Roman dislike of term: “*rex*” 2
- (e) Cicero does not intend to relax his precautions despite promises of “*omnia*”. 3
2. (a) Material for discussion: careful composition; reference to structure 2
formal opening – reference to titles and name 2
use of balanced phrases + example 2
word order + examples 2
repetition + example 2
choice of words + example 2
Marks may also be awarded if the candidate has expanded any point or made another valid and justified point. up to 10
- (b) difference between hope and reality 1
expression of opinion 1
justification/reference to text 3
3. (a) to avoid the practice of treating guests differently as an “economy” 3
- (b) discussion reference to text/present-day practice 3
- (c) the importance of crowd psychology on the individual character + examples 5
- (d) Material for discussion: Pliny: descriptive passages
dramatisation
forcefulness of moral point 5
Seneca: dramatisation
philosophical references
structure and length of letter 5
Marks may also be awarded if the candidate has made any other valid point.
discussion, including comparison 2

4.	(a)	Material for discussion:	
		subject matter/purpose of letters (Cicero, Pliny, Seneca)	5
		spontaneity versus polishing (Cicero, Pliny, Seneca)	5
		reference to text for justification	5
		organisation of discussion, including comparison	5
	(b)	Material for discussion:	
		subject matter – political (Cicero, Pliny, Seneca)	5
		subject matter – moral etc. (Cicero, Pliny, Seneca)	5
		reference to text for justification	5
		organisation of discussion, including comparison	5
			Total = 75
			(scale to 100)

Ovid and Latin Love-poetry

1.	(a)	he, girl and <i>vir</i> at banquet	2
	(b)	Centaur and Lapiths: half-man, half-horse: Hippodameia: Pirithous: wedding, tried to carry off bride	6
	(c)	reasons why communication must be secret between poet and girl – list to come – she is going to disregard them anyway	3
	(d)	circular composition – <i>venire, ante</i> etc. it will all be useless in any case, cf.69–70	3 2
2.	(a)	theme – writing love-poetry and immortality Poem 1 – writing love-poetry despite himself	4
	(b)	Material for answer	
		list + example	2
		mythological reference + example	2
		variety + example	2
		circular composition + example	2
		imagery + example	2
		allusive imagery + example	2
		Marks may also be awarded if the candidate has expanded any point or made another valid and justified point.	
3.	(a)	Horace has given up caring about a girl's fidelity or temperament – image of votive offering	4
	(b)	Catullus – rueful Propertius – angry and vengeful	3
	(c)	Material for answer	
		apparently angry	
		over the top	
		calling on gods	
		poets make up things	
		long list of poets' myths	
		theme borrowed	
		justification of points by reference to the text	
		any other valid point	6

3. (continued)

(d) each poet – normal attitude + reference to text comparisons **2 per poet**
2

4. (a) Material for answer
examples of “suffering and anguish” in Catullus, Propertius and Tibullus **10**
characteristic undercutting and humour in Ovid; real suffering **5**
organisation of discussion, including comparison **5**
- (b) Material for answer
the approaches of each of the three poets **7/8**
reference to the text to justify points **7/8**
organisation of discussion, including comparison **5**

Total = 75
(scale to 100)

Conversion Table 75 to 100

Points	Marks		Points	Marks
75	100		37	49
74	99		36	48
73	97		35	47
72	96		34	45
71	95		33	44
70	93		32	43
69	92		31	41
68	91		30	40
67	89		29	39
66	88		28	37
65	87		27	36
64	85		26	35
63	84		25	33
62	83		24	32
61	81		23	31
60	80		22	29
59	79		21	28
58	77		20	27
57	76		19	25
56	75		18	24
55	73		17	23
54	72		16	21
53	71		15	20
52	69		14	19
51	68		13	17
50	67		12	16
49	65		11	15
48	64		10	13
47	63		9	12
46	61		8	11
45	60		7	9
44	59		6	8
43	57		5	7
42	56		4	5
41	55		3	4
40	53		2	3
39	52		1	1
38	51		0	0

[END OF MARKING INSTRUCTIONS]

[C014/SQP178]

Advanced Higher
Latin

Time: 1 hour 25 minutes

NATIONAL
QUALIFICATIONS

Translation
Specimen Question Paper

Answer **both** Questions.

1. Translate into English:

Marks

In desperation the Romans had enlisted slaves to fight for them. The Roman general Gracchus declared that he would free any slave who returned from the battle carrying the severed head of one of the enemy. Next morning the slaves were the keenest for battle; but once the battle started, it became apparent that the bravest were leaving the fighting to others less motivated in the scramble for heads.

postero die ubi signa coeperunt canere, primi omnium parati instructique ad praetorium conveniunt. sole orto Gracchus in aciem copias educit nec hostes moram dimicandi fecerunt. pugnatum est et acriter et diu; quattuor horis neutro inclinata est pugna nec alia res magis Romanum impendebat quam capita hostium pretia libertatis facta. nam ut quisque hostem impigre occiderat, primum aegre inter turbam tumultumque capite abscidendo terebat tempus; deinde occupata dextra tenendo caput fortissimus quisque pugnare desierat, segnibus ac timidis tradita pugna erat.

When Gracchus was told that some slaves were ignoring live enemies to concentrate on beheading dead ones, he urged them back into action.

quod ubi tribuni militum Graccho nuntiaverunt, nullum hostem stantem vulnerari, carnificari iacentes, et in dextris militum pro gladiis humana capita esse, propere iussit signum dari ut proicerent capita invaderentque hostem.

(from Livy, XXIV, 15)

signa canere (line 1)	—to give the signal (by trumpet)
praetorium, -i (n.) (line 2)	—general's tent
neutro inclinare (line 4)	—to turn in favour of neither side
ut (line 5)	—whenever
aegre (line 6)	—with difficulty
tempus terere (line 7)	—to waste time
dextra, -ae (f.) (line 7)	—right hand
desierat (line 8)	— <i>from</i> desinere
fortissimus quisque (line 7)	—"all the bravest men"
carnificare (line 10)	—to behead
iacentes (line 10)	—"those lying on the ground"

(50)

AND

2. Translate into English:

Marks

Aeneas has been describing how the Trojans came to the land of the giant Cyclopes. Here they encountered a Greek sailor. He explained how the Greeks had blinded the Cyclops, Polyphemus. Scarcely had he warned the Trojans of the danger when Polyphemus appeared.

vix ea fatus erat, summo cum monte videmus
ipsum inter pecudes vasta se mole moventem
pastorem Polyphemum et litora nota petentem,
monstrum horrendum, informe, ingens, cui lumen ademptum.

- 5 trunca manum pinus regit et vestigia firmat;
lanigerae comitantur oves; ea sola voluptas
solamenque mali.

Polyphemus made his way to the sea.

- postquam altos tetigit fluctus et ad aequora venit,
luminis effossi fluidum lavit inde cruorem,
10 dentibus infrendens gemitu, graditurque per aequor
iam medium, necdum fluctus latera ardua tinxit.

(Virgil, *Aeneid III*, 655–665)

moles, -is (f.) (line 2)	—bulk, size
notus, -a, -um (line 3)	—familiar
regere (line 5)	—to guide
solamen mali (line 7)	—“source of consolation in his troubles”
tetigit (line 8)	— <i>from</i> tangere
effossus, -a, -um (line 9)	—gouged out
dentibus infrendens (line 10)	—“grinding his teeth”
medius, -a, -um (line 11)	—deep
tinxit (line 11)	— <i>from</i> tingere

(50)

[END OF QUESTION PAPER]

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Advanced Higher
Latin
Translation
Specimen Marking Instructions

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Question 1.

Block/Sub-block	Essential Idea	Marks
1A postero die ubi signa coeperunt canere	trumpet sounding	3
1B primi omnium parati instructique	first ready	3
1C ad praetorium conveniunt	gathering	3
2A sole orto*	sunrise*	2
2B Gracchus in aciem copias educit	leading out troops	3
2C nec hostes moram dimicandi fecerunt	no delay in fighting	3
3A pugnatum est et acriter et diu	fighting	3
3B quattuor horis neutro inclinata est pugna 3	outcome of battle uncertain	
3C nec alia res magis Romanum impediabat	main obstacle	3
3D quam capita hostium pretia libertatis facta	price of freedom	3
4A nam ut quisque hostem impigre occiderat	killing the enemy	3
4B primum aegre inter turbam tumultumque capite abscidendo	severing heads	3
4C terebat tempus*	was wasting time*	2
5A deinde occupata dextra tenendo caput	hands full	3
5B fortissimus quisque pugnare desierat	stopped fighting	3
5C segnibus ac timidis tradita pugna erat	less able doing the fighting	3
6A quod ubi tribuni militum Graccho nuntiaverunt	announcement of this	3
6B nullum hostem stantem vulnerari,	the standing not being wounded	3
6C carnificari iacentes*	those on ground cut up*	2
6D et in dextris militum pro gladiis humana capita esse	heads instead of swords	3
6E propere iussit signum dari	signal being given	3
6F ut proicerent capita invaderentque hostem	attacking the enemy	3

Total = 63
(Scale to 50)

*** maximum 2 marks**

Conversion Table 63 to 50

Points	Marks		Points	Marks
63	50		31	25
62	49		30	24
61	48		29	23
60	48		28	22
59	47		27	21
58	46		26	21
57	45		25	20
56	44		24	19
55	44		23	18
54	43		22	17
53	42		21	17
52	41		20	16
51	40		19	15
50	40		18	14
49	39		17	13
48	38		16	13
47	37		15	12
46	37		14	11
45	36		13	10
44	35		12	10
43	34		11	9
42	33		10	8
41	33		9	7
40	32		8	6
39	31		7	6
38	30		6	5
37	29		5	4
36	29		4	3
35	28		3	2
34	27		2	2
33	26		1	1
32	25		0	0

Question 2.

Block/Sub-block	Essential idea	Marks
1A vix ea fatus erat	speaking	3
1B summo cum monte videmus	seeing	3
1C ipsum inter pecudes vasta se mole moventem pastorem Polyphemum	Polyphemus moving with flock	3
1D et litora nota petentem	making for the shore	3
1E monstrum horrendum, informe, ingens	monstrous	3
1F cui lumen ademptum	blind	3
2A trunca manum pinus regit et vestigia firmat	walking with stick	3
2B lanigerae comitantur oves	sheep with him	3
2C ea sola voluptas solamenque mali	only pleasure	3
3A postquam altos tetigit fluctus	going into the waves	3
3B et ad aequora venit	going into the sea	3
3C luminis effossi fluidum lavit inde cruorem	washing the socket	3
3D dentibus infrendens gemitu	groaning	3
3E graditurque per aequor iam medium	going into deep sea	3
3F necdum fluctus latera ardua tinxit	water not touching sides	3

Total = 45
(Scale to 50)

Conversion Table 45 to 50

Points	Marks
45	50
44	49
43	48
42	47
41	46
40	44
39	43
38	42
37	41
36	40
35	39
34	38
33	37
32	36
31	34
30	33
29	32
28	31
27	30
26	29
25	28
24	27
23	26
22	24
21	23
20	22
19	21
18	20
17	19
16	18
15	17
14	16
13	14
12	13
11	12
10	11
9	10
8	9
7	8
6	7
5	6
4	4
3	3
2	2
1	1
0	0

[END OF MARKING INSTRUCTIONS]

