National
Qualifications
2016

X743/77/11

Latin
Literary Appreciation

FRIDAY, 13 MAY

1:00 PM – 2:30 PM

Total marks — 60

Attempt **EITHER SECTION 1 OR SECTION 2**

Attempt **ALL** questions in your chosen Section.

Write your answers clearly in the answer booklet provided. In the answer booklet you must clearly identify the question number you are attempting.

Use **blue** or **black** ink.

Before leaving the examination room you must give your answer booklet to the Invigilator; if you do not, you may lose all the marks for this paper.

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MARKS

SECTION 1 — LETTERS AND LETTER-WRITING — 60 marks

Attempt ALL questions

Consider Letter 1 by Plautus (Prescribed Text, page 3).

1. (a) Refer to lines 19–22 (*Phoenicium . . . pectore*).

Explain the contents of the letter which Pseudolus is reading to Calidorus. **3**

(b) Refer to the passage as a whole. Evaluate what the passage tells us about literacy and letter-writing in the Roman world. **4**

Consider Letter 6 by Cicero (Prescribed Text, pages 5–6).

2. (a) Refer to lines 1–2 (*quam vellem . . . haberemus*).

Evaluate the effectiveness of the metaphor in these lines. **3**

(b) Refer to the whole letter. In what ways does Cicero choose and arrange his words to indicate his hostility towards Antony? Refer to the text to support your answer. **3**

Consider Letter 16 by Seneca (Prescribed Text, pages 12–14).

3. (a) Refer to lines 1–11 (*libenter . . . perstant*).

Analyse how Seneca uses language in these lines to make his points more forcefully. **6**

(b) Refer to lines 47–58 (*vis tu . . . Diogenes?*).

Explain how Seneca uses examples from history to illustrate his point. **4**

(c) Do you agree with Seneca's observation that we are all slaves (lines 89–90)? Give reasons for your answer. **2**

MARKS

Consider Letter 21 from the Vindolanda tablets (Prescribed Text, page 17) and Letter 26 by Cicero (Prescribed Text, page 18).

4. Letters often express affection.

Refer to **Letter 21**, from the Vindolanda Tablets.

(a) Explain how this letter shows that the writer has affection for the recipient. **3**

Refer to **Letter 26** by Cicero.

(b) Cicero expresses affection differently. Compare the two letters. Which one do you find more appealing? Support your answer with reference to both letters. **4**

Refer again to **Letter 26** by Cicero.

(c) Cicero is writing from exile. It is sometimes claimed that traditional gender roles were reversed when a Roman husband went into exile.

Evaluate the extent to which the evidence of letter 26 supports this claim. **3**

Consider Letter 28 by Pliny (Prescribed Text, pages 19–20) and Letter 29 by Pliny (Prescribed Text, page 20).

5. What impression do you get of Pliny as a husband from reading these two letters? Refer to both letters in your answer. **5**

6. Discuss the reasons why Roman letters are still read and enjoyed today.

You should make reference to the texts of letters by at least **three** of the prescribed letter-writers. (Vindolanda Tablets = one letter-writer). **20**

MARKS

SECTION 2 — OVID AND LATIN LOVE POETRY — 60 marks

Attempt ALL questions

Consider Poem 1 by Ovid (Prescribed Text, page 21).

7. (a) Refer to lines 1–6 (*arma . . . sumus*).

Explain why Ovid claims he is angry with Cupid. **3**

(b) Refer to lines 7–12 (*quid, si . . . lyram?*).

Explain how he uses references to the gods to illustrate his point. **4**

(c) Refer to the whole poem.

This poem has a light-hearted tone. With reference to the text, evaluate how effectively Ovid uses humour in this poem. **6**

Consider Poem 6 by Ovid (Prescribed Text, pages 25–26) and Poem 29 by Horace (Prescribed Text, page 42).

8. Refer to **Poem 6** by Ovid.

(a) Refer to lines 29–30 ("If I . . . my girl?").

Explain what these lines tell us about the rights of women in Rome. **2**

(b) Refer to lines 59–68 ("It was . . . before").

Ovid seems to be expressing regret in these lines. Evaluate the extent to which you think Ovid's regret is genuine.

Support your answer with reference to the text. **4**

Refer to **Poem 29** by Horace.

(c) (i) In what way is Lydia's situation similar to Corinna's situation? **1**

(ii) Compare the attitudes of Ovid and Horace towards women in this situation. **2**

MARKS

Consider Poem 14 by Catullus (Prescribed Text, page 31).

9. (a) Refer to lines 1–14 (*Furi . . . parati*).

Catullus is praising the loyalty of his two good friends. Explain how these lines show that Catullus values these friends. **3**

(b) Refer to lines 9–12 (*sive . . . Britannos*).

Comment on what these lines tell us about Roman attitudes to the world. **3**

(c) Refer to lines 21–24 (*nec meum . . . aratro est*).

Explain the vivid imagery Catullus uses in these lines to describe his relationship with Lesbia. **4**

Consider Poem 20 by Propertius (Prescribed Text, page 34) and Poem 25 by Tibullus (Prescribed Text, page 38).

10. Refer to **Poem 20** by Propertius.

(a) Refer to lines 9–16 (*Milanion . . . valent*).

Describe the qualities which Milanion shows that make him a successful lover in Propertius' eyes. **3**

(b) Refer to lines 17–18 (*in me . . . vias*).

Identify the **two** reasons which Propertius gives for his own lack of success as a lover. **2**

Refer to **Poem 25** by Tibullus.

(c) Refer to lines 13–18 (*te bellare . . . vocer*).

Tibullus describes an approach to love which is very different. Discuss, with reference to the text, the ways in which Tibullus' idea of love differs from Propertius' in Poem 20. **3**

11. Discuss the ways in which women are portrayed in Roman love poetry with reference to the texts of poems by **three** of the poets you have studied. **20**

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National
Qualifications
2016

X743/77/12

Latin
Translating

FRIDAY, 13 MAY

2:40 PM – 3:40 PM

Total marks — 50

Check that you have been given the word-list for this question paper.

Write your answers clearly in the answer booklet provided.

Use **blue** or **black** ink.

Before leaving the examination room you must give your answer booklet to the Invigilator; if you do not, you may lose all the marks for this paper.

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Read the following passage carefully, including the English sections, and then translate all the Latin sections into English.

An Attempted Assassination

King Eumenes and his attendants were making their way to Delphi, unaware that hired assassins were lying in wait for the king at a place where the path was particularly narrow.

ubi ad illum locum ventum est qua singulis eundum erat, primus Pantaleon, Aetoliae princeps, semitam ingressus est, cum quo sermonem rex instituerat. tum insidiatores exorti saxa duo ingentia devolvunt, quorum altero caput regis ictum est, altero umerus; sopitusque ex semita procidit in declive. et ceteri quidem, etiam amicorum et satellitium turba, postquam Eumenem cadentem viderunt, diffugiunt; Pantaleon contra impavidus mansit ad protegendum regem.

The assassins ran off at top speed, taking a desperate measure to ensure their own safety.

latrones, velut perfecta re, in iugum Parnassi refugerunt tam trepido cursu ut, cum unus non facile sequeretur per invia atque ardua, morareturque fugam ceterorum, occiderint comitem.

The attendants of the king returned to save his life. However, they kept his survival a secret.

ad corpus regis primo amici, deinde satellites ac servi concurrerunt; tollentes eum sopitum vulnere ac nihil sentientem, vivere tamen senserunt ex calore et spiritu remanente in praecordiis: prope nulla spes erat regem victurum esse. sed compotem iam sui regem amici ad navem deferunt; inde adeo secreta eius curatio fuit, ut fama mortuum in Asiam perferret.

Livy 42.15–16

[END OF QUESTION PAPER]

National
Qualifications
2016

X743/77/22

Latin
Translating
Word List

FRIDAY, 13 MAY

2:40 PM – 3:40 PM

©

X7437722

ac	and
ad (+*accusative*)	at; to
adeo	so
Aetolia,- ae (*f.*)	Aetolia (*an area in Greece*)
alter . . . alter,-a, -um. . .	one . . . another. . .
amicus,-i (*m.*)	friend
ardum, -i *(n)*	steep place
Asia, -ae (*f.*)	Asia (*a region*)
atque	and
cado, -ere, cecidi, casum	(to) fall
calor, caloris (*m.*)	warmth
caput, capitis (*n.*)	head
ceteri,-orum (*m.pl.*)	the rest, the others
comes, comitis (*m.*)	companion
compos, compotis (+*genitive*)	in possession of, in control of
concurro,-ere, concurri	(to) run up
contra	on the other hand
corpus, corporis (*n.*)	body
cum (+*ablative*)	with
cum (+*subjunctive*)	when
curatio, curationis (*f.*)	care, treatment
cursus, -us (*m.*)	speed
declive, declivis (*n.*)	slope
defero, deferre, -tuli, -latum	(to) carry down, (to) bring down
deinde	then
devolvo, -ere, -volvi, -volutum	(to) roll down
diffugio, -ere, -fugi, -fugitum	(to) run away
duo, duae, duo	two
eo, ire, ivi/ii, itum	(to) go, (to) walk
et	and
etiam	even
Eumenes, -is (*m.*)	Eumenes (*a man's name*)
eundum	from eo, ire
ex (+*ablative*)	from
exorior, -oriri, exortus sum	(to) spring up
facile	easily
fama, -ae (*f.*)	rumour
fuga, fugae (*f.*)	escape
iam	now
icio, -ere, ici, ictum	(to) hit
ille, illa, illud	that
impavidus,-a,-um	courageous, fearless
in (+*accusative*)	onto, into
in (+*ablative*)	in
inde	then, after that
ingens, ingentis	huge, enormous
ingredior, -i, ingressus sum	(to) enter
insidiator, insidiatoris (*m.*)	plotter, conspirator
instituo, -ere, -ui, -utum	(to) begin
invia, -orum (*n.pl.*)	pathless ground
is, ea, id	he, she, it
iugum,-i (*n.*)	ridge, summit
latro, latronis (*m.*)	assassin, bandit, hired killer
locus, loci (*m.*)	place
maneo,-ere, mansi, mansum	(to) remain
morior, mori, mortuus sum	(to) die
moror, morari, moratus sum	(to) hold up, (to) delay
navis, navis (*f.*)	ship
nihil	nothing
non	not
nullus, -a, -um	no
occido, -ere, occidi, occisum	(to) kill
Pantaleon, -is (*m.*)	Pantaleon (*a man's name*)
Parnassus,-i (*m.*)	Parnassus (*a mountain*)

per (+*accusative*)	over, through
perfero, perferre, -tuli, -latum	(to) spread
perficio,-ere, perfeci, perfectum	(to) accomplish, (to) complete
postquam	after
praecordia,-orum (*n.pl.*)	chest
primo	first(ly)
primus, -a, -um	first
princeps, principis (*m.*)	a leading citizen
procido,-ere, procidi	(to) fall down
prope	almost
protego, -ere, -text, tectum	(to) protect
qua	where
-que	and
qui, quae, quod	who, which
quidem	indeed
refugio, -ere, refugi	(to) run away
remaneo, -ere, -mansi, -mansum	(to) remain
res, rei (*f.*)	task, deed
rex, regis (*m.*)	king
satelles, satellitis (*m.*)	attendant
saxum, -i (*n.*)	stone
se, sui	himself, his senses
secretus, -a, -um	secret
sed	but
semita,-ae (*f.*)	path
sentio,-ire, sensi sensum	(to) be conscious of, (to) realise
sequor, sequi, secutus sum	(to) follow
sermo, sermonis (*m.*)	conversation
servus, servi (*m.*)	slave
singulis	in single file
sopio,-ire, sopivi, sopitum	(to) stun, make unconscious
spes, spei (*f.*)	hope
spiritus,-us (*m.*)	breath
sum, esse, fui	(to) be
tam	such
tamen	nevertheless
tollo, -ere , sustuli, sublatum	(to) lift up
trepidus,-a,-um	desperate, agitated
tum	then
turba, -ae (*f.*)	crowd
ubi	when
umerus,-i (*m.*)	shoulder
unus, unius (*m.*)	one
ut	that
velut	as if, as though
venio, -ire, veni, ventum	come, arrive
video,-ere, vidi, visum	(to) see
vivo, -ere, vixi, victum	(to) live
vulnus, vulneris (*n.*)	wound

[END OF WORD LIST]

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