



National
Qualifications
2016

X743/75/11

**Latin
Literary Appreciation**

FRIDAY, 13 MAY

1:00 PM – 2:00 PM

Total marks — 30

Choose TWO sections – attempt all questions in your chosen sections.

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.



* X 7 4 3 7 5 1 1 *

SECTION 1 — CATULLUS — 15 marks

Attempt ALL questions

1. Refer to **Poem 2** (“That man seems . . .”).
- (a) In line 9, Catullus says that he feels “a thin flame” in his limbs. Explain fully what he means by this. 2
- (b) Do you think Lesbia would have liked this poem? Explain your answer. 2
2. Refer to **Poem 8** (*multas per gentes . . .*).
- (a) In lines 1–2, Catullus emphasises how far he has travelled. Why do you think he does this? 2
- (b) In line 4, what makes the phrase *mutam . . . cinerem* (“silent ashes”) sad? 2
- (c) There is a lot of repetition in this poem.
Choose any **two** examples of this and explain why each is effective. 4
3. Catullus’ poetry reveals a lot about Roman social life.
From your reading of his work, what have you learned about the social life of the Romans? 3

SECTION 2 — OVID — 15 marks

Attempt ALL questions

4. Refer to **Extract 2**, lines 1–5 (*Daedalus . . . Minos*).
- (a) Why was Daedalus unhappy in Crete? 1
- (b) Explain why Daedalus chose to escape through the sky. 2
5. Refer to **Extract 2**, lines 10–15 (*puer . . . opus*).
- (a) Give **two** details which suggest that Icarus did not understand the seriousness of his father’s work. 2
- (b) Why is Icarus described as *ore renidenti* (“with a shining face”) (line 12)? 1
6. Refer to **Extract 3**, lines 4–10 (“Your sister” . . . “fallen”).
- (a) Why was Daedalus jealous of Talus? 2
- (b) Consider what happened to Icarus and to Talus in the end. In what ways are their fates similar? In what ways are they different? 4
7. In this story, Ovid describes the relationship between a father and a son.
Do you think the Romans would have considered Daedalus to be a good father to Icarus? Explain your answer. 3

[Turn over

SECTION 3 — VIRGIL — 15 marks

Attempt ALL questions

8. Refer to **Extract 1** (“Everyone fell silent . . .”).
- (a) What story was Aeneas beginning to tell? 1
- (b) Why did he know so much about it? 1
9. Refer to **Extract 2**, lines 11–13 (*huc delecta . . . complent*).
Give **three** details which create a sense of danger in these lines. 3
10. Refer to **Extract 4**, lines 6–10 (*aut hoc . . . ferentes*).
- (a) What did Laocoon think the purpose of the wooden horse was? 3
- (b) What advice did Laocoon give? 2
11. Refer to **Extract 5**, lines 1–4 (“So as” . . . “defeat”).
Do you agree with Aeneas that the Trojans were hard to defeat? Give reasons for your answer. 2
12. What have you learned about ancient warfare from reading this text? 3

SECTION 4 — PLINY — 15 marks

Attempt ALL questions

13. Refer to **Extract 3**, lines 8–10 (*respicit . . . incumbit*).
- (a) What was the ghost doing when Athenodorus first looked at it? 1
 - (b) Why do you think Athenodorus did not immediately follow the ghost? 2
 - (c) What did Athenodorus do instead? Give any **two** points. 2
14. Refer to **Extract 2** and **Extract 3**.
- (a) Consider Athenodorus' behaviour towards the ghost (in **Extract 3**) and the behaviour of the previous owners (in **Extract 2**).
What was different about Athenodorus' behaviour? 2
 - (b) Why do you think Athenodorus behaved differently from the others? 1
15. Refer to **Extract 6**, lines 1–3 (*delphinus . . . terrae*).
- In these lines, Pliny makes the scene more lively for his readers by his clever use of language. Explain how he does this. 4
16. “The Romans were not animal lovers. They were not interested in animals.”
- To what extent do you agree with this statement? In your answer you may refer to Pliny's dolphin story or your wider knowledge of the Romans or both. 3

[Turn over

SECTION 5 — CICERO — 15 marks

Attempt ALL questions

17. Refer to **Extract 2**, (“After that . . .”).
In these lines, Cicero is describing an attack on the temple of Hercules.
In what way might a Roman jury have reacted to this scene? Explain your answer. **2**
18. Refer to **Extract 3**, lines 7–8 (*duo . . . revertantur*).
- (a) What do Verres’ men take from the temple? **1**
- (b) Do you think Verres would have been pleased with what his men took back to him? Give a reason for your answer. **1**
19. Refer to **Extract 4**, lines 15–20 (“And this” . . . “naked”).
In these lines, Sopater is made to suffer. Give **three** details. **3**
20. Refer to **Extract 5**, lines 3–10 (*in ea . . . signum*).
- (a) Consider Verres’ behaviour in these lines. Do you think a Roman governor was right to behave like this? Explain your answer. **2**
- (b) There was a strong reaction from the ordinary people of Tyndaris. What did they decide to do and why? **3**
21. What have you learned about the power and influence of the ordinary people in a Roman province from this text? **3**

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National
Qualifications
2016

X743/75/12

**Latin
Translating**

FRIDAY, 13 MAY

2:15 PM – 3:15 PM

Total marks — 30

Write your answer clearly in the answer booklet provided.

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

A Hunting Accident

A king at first hesitated to go out hunting, but then changed his mind.

olim rex somnium turbidum de venatione habebat. itaque domi mansit et venatione abstinuit. tandem autem, postquam multum vinum consumpserat, non iam timebat. mox igitur in silvam contendit cum septem comitibus, inter quos erat amicus quidam nomine Gallus. ille, ceteris dispersis, solus cum rege relictus est.

The king and Gallus hunted the same stag.

- 5 sole occidente rex vidit cervum ante se transire. emissa sagitta, rex cervum vulneravit sed animal adhuc vivebat. ille paulisper cervum fugientem petebat.
tum Gallus cervum vulneratum vidit, qui forte prope transibat, et eum necare temptavit.

Poor visibility caused a terrible accident.

- radiis solis caecatus, Gallus, inscius et impotens, regem letali sagitta percussit.
vulneratus rex magna voce gemuit sed nihil dixit; tum, postquam super sagittam cecidit, in
10 terra iacebat mortuus. tum Gallus cadaver regis ad urbem tristissime portavit.

abstineo, -ere, -ui	(to) keep away from	multus, -a, -um	a lot of
ad (+ accusative)	to	neco, -are	(to) kill
adhuc	still	nihil	nothing
amicus, -i (m.)	friend	nomine	named
animal, -is (n.)	animal	non iam	no longer
ante (+ accusative)	in front of	occidente	see: <i>sole occidente</i>
autem	however	olim	once upon a time
cadaver, -is (n.)	dead body	paulisper	for a short time
cado, cadere, cecidi	(to) fall	percutio, percutere, percussi	(to) hit
caecatus (+ ablative)	blinded by	peto, -ere, -ivi	(to) chase
cervus, -i (m.)	stag (<i>a male deer</i>)	porto, -are, -avi	(to) carry
ceteri, ceterae, cetera	the others	postquam	after
comes, comitis (m.)	companion	prope	nearby
consumo, -ere, -psi	(to) drink	qui, quae, quod	who, which
contendo, -ere, contendi	(to) set off	quidam, quaedam, quoddam	a certain
cum (+ ablative)	with	radius, -i (m.)	ray, beam of light
de (+ ablative)	about	relinquo, -ere, reliqui, relictum	(to) leave
dico, dicere, dixi	(to) say	rex, regis (m.)	king
dispergo, -spargere, -spersi, -spersum	(to) spread out	sagitta, -ae (f.)	arrow
domi	at home	se	him
e (+ ablative)	from	sed	but
emitto, -ere, emissi, emissum	(to) fire	septem	seven
et	and	silva, -ae (f.)	forest
forte	by chance	sol, solis (m.)	sun
fugio, fugere, fugi	(to) escape	sole occidente	at sunset
Gallus, -i	Gallus (<i>a man's name</i>)	solus, -a, -um	alone
gemo, -ere, -ui	(to) groan	somnium, -i (n.)	dream
habeo, -ere, -ui	(to) have	sum, esse	(to) be
iaceo, -ere, ui	(to) lie	super (+ accusative)	on top of
iam	see: <i>non iam</i>	tandem	at last
igitur	therefore	tempto, -are	(to) try
ille	he	terra, -ae (f.)	ground
impotens, impotentis	unable to prevent it	timeo, -ere	(to) be afraid
in (+ accusative)	into	transeo, -ire, -ii	(to) pass
in (+ ablative)	on	triste	sadly
inscius, -a, -um	without realising it	tum	then
inter (+ accusative)	among	turbidus, -a, -um	disturbing
is, ea, id	he, she, it	urbs, urbis (f.)	city
itaque	and so	venatio, venationis (f.)	hunting
letalis, -is, -e	deadly	video, -ere, -i	(to) see
magna voce	loudly	vinum, -i (n.)	wine
maneo, -ere, mansi	(to) stay	vivo, -ere	(to) be alive
mortuus, -a, -um	dead	vulnero, -are, -avi, vulneratum	(to) injure
mox	soon		

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