



National  
Qualifications  
2017

**X743/75/11**

**Latin  
Literary Appreciation**

THURSDAY, 4 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 4** (*nulli se dicit . . .*).  
Give **one** example from the text which shows that Catullus does not trust Lesbia.  
Explain your choice. 2
2. Refer to **Poem 6** (*miser Catulle, . . .*).
- (a) In lines 1–2, Catullus writes that he has been acting foolishly (*ineptire*). Explain why he feels this way. 2
- (b) In lines 3–8, Catullus remembers a happier time.  
Discuss his choice of words in these lines which show that he and Lesbia used to have happy times together. 3
3. Refer to **Poem 7** (*cenabis bene, . . .*).  
Identify examples of humour in this poem. 4
4. Refer to **Poem 9** (*Asinius Marrucinus, . . .*).
- Lines 1–5 describe the behaviour of Asinius Marrucinus.  
Lines 6–8 describe his brother Pollio.
- (a) Discuss what these descriptions tell us about the sort of behaviour found at Roman dinner parties. 3
- (b) Which brother do you think would be more fun to be with at a party? Explain your choice. 1

## SECTION 2 — OVID — 15 marks

Attempt ALL questions

5. Refer to **Extract 2**, lines 7–10 (*nam ponit . . . aves*).
- (a) Daedalus made wings for himself and for his son Icarus.  
Describe how he made them. 3
- (b) Read lines 10–15 (*puer . . . opus*).  
Identify evidence in these lines which shows that Icarus was young. 2
6. Refer to **Extract 2**, lines 25–29 (*inter . . . nido*).  
Daedalus and Icarus are preparing to fly.  
Give details of the simile in these lines. To what extent do you think it helps the reader to picture the scene? Explain your answer. 4
7. Refer to **Extract 2**, lines 42–48 (*tabuerant . . . dicebat*).  
Discuss how Ovid makes the death of Icarus seem sad. Refer to the text to support your answer. 3
8. Refer to **Extract 3**, lines 5–9 (“Indeed” . . . “circle”).  
Consider the story of Talus.  
Why do you think the Romans were impressed with a boy like Talus? 3

[Turn over

## SECTION 3 — VIRGIL — 15 marks

Attempt ALL questions

9. Refer to **Extract 2**.  
In line 8, we are told that Pallas Minerva helped the Greeks to build the horse.  
Explain her motives for doing this. 3
10. Refer to **Extract 2**, lines 24–27 (*pars . . . ferebant*).  
Summarise the content of these lines. 4
11. Refer to **Extract 4**, lines 11–17 (*sic fatus . . . maneres*).
- (a) In line 17, what does Virgil say would have happened if the Trojans had listened to Laocoon? 1
- (b) Suggest reasons why the Trojans did not listen to Laocoon. 2
- (c) Refer to **Extract 5**, lines 13–21 (“Blood” . . . “altar”). These lines describe the deaths of Laocoon and his children.  
Explain why some gods wanted Laocoon dead. 2
12. Why do you think the Romans enjoyed stories like this one? 3

## SECTION 4 — PLINY — 15 marks

Attempt ALL questions

13. Refer to **Extract 1**, lines 1–4 (*erat . . . quatiebatque*).
- (a) Explain what was unusual about the house. 1
- (b) In these lines, Pliny describes the sounds which were heard in the house.  
Give details about these sounds. 3
14. Refer to **Extract 3**, lines 1–10 (*venit . . . incumbit*).  
Athenodorus was a philosopher, who was not easily frightened.  
Identify evidence in these lines to support this view. 3
15. Refer to **Extract 4**, lines 1–6 (“The next” . . . “no more”).  
Pliny describes the discovery of a man’s skeleton in chains. There are different theories about what had happened to the man.  
Suggest what you think might have happened. 2
16. Refer to **Extract 6**, lines 1–3 (*delphinus . . . terrae*).  
Pliny describes the dolphin’s first appearance.  
Do you think these lines give a vivid description of the dolphin’s behaviour? Give reasons for your answer. 3
17. What have you learned about Roman attitudes towards animals from reading about the boy and the dolphin? 3

[Turn over

## SECTION 5 — CICERO — 15 marks

Attempt ALL questions

18. Refer to **Extract 1**, lines 2–5 (*ibi . . . solent*).  
Give **two** details about the statue which made it worth stealing. 2
19. Refer to **Extract 3**, lines 5–8 (*ac . . . revertantur*).
- (a) Describe the way in which the people of Agrigentum dealt with Verres' men. 1
- (b) To what extent were Verres' men successful? Explain your answer. 2
20. Refer to **Extract 4**, lines 1–10 (“But as” . . . “to me”).  
In lines 8–9, Verres said to the people of Tyndaris “Why are you talking to me about respect for the gods?”  
Explain the circumstances which led him to say this. 3
21. Refer to **Extract 5**, lines 3–8 (*in ea . . . polliceretur*).
- (a) Suggest any **two** different emotions Cicero is trying to make the jury feel at this point in the trial. 2
- (b) Find evidence from these lines to support each of your suggestions. 2
22. What have you learned about the attitude of some Roman governors towards the people in their provinces from reading about Verres' trial? 3

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National  
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2017

**X743/75/12**

**Latin  
Translating**

THURSDAY, 4 MAY

2:20 PM – 3:20 PM

**Total marks — 30**

Write your answer clearly in the answer booklet provided.

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\* X 7 4 3 7 5 1 2 \*

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

### The Sword and the Stone

*Aegeus, the King of Athens, married Aethra, daughter of the king of Troezen, but then he decided to leave her.*

Aegeus, rex Athenarum, urbem Troezenem visitavit. ibi in matrimonium duxit Aethram, filiam regis. haud multo post, Aegeus domum redire constituit. itaque solus Athenas profectus est, Aethra relicta.

*Hoping that Aethra, now pregnant, would have a son, Aegeus thought up a clever way to recognise him, after he had grown up.*

sed antequam discessit, Aegeus gladium sub magno saxo celavit. deinde rex Aethrae explicavit  
5 cur hoc fecisset. “cum primum filius noster possit saxum tollere et gladium auferre, mitte eum ad me. per hoc signum, eum agnoscam.” brevi tempore, filius natus est quem Aethra appellavit Theseum.

*As her son Theseus grew up, Aethra encouraged him to try to move the rock.*

quotannis Aethra Theseum ducebat ad locum in quo pater gladium celaverat, ut saxum tollere conaretur. diu Theseus frustra conabatur, sed tandem, iam adulescens fortis, saxum movere  
10 potuit. cum primum gladium invenisset, statim Athenas festinavit.

ab (+ <i>ablative</i> )	by	in matrimonium duxit	(he) married
ad (+ <i>accusative</i> )	to	inquit	he said
adulescens, -entis ( <i>m.</i> )	young man	invenio, -ire, inveni	(to) find
Aegeus, -i ( <i>m.</i> )	Aegeus ( <i>a man's name</i> )	is, ea, id	he, she, it
Aethra, -ae ( <i>f.</i> )	Aethra ( <i>a woman's name</i> )	itaque	and so
agnoscam	I will recognise	locus, loci ( <i>m.</i> )	place
antequam	before	magnus, -a, -um	large
appello, -are, appellavi	(to) name	matrimonium	see: <i>in matrimonium duxit</i>
Athenae, -arum ( <i>f.pl.</i> )	Athens ( <i>a city in Greece</i> )	me	me
aufero, auferre	(to) remove	mitto, mittere	(to) send
brevi tempore	in a short time	moveo, movere	(to) move
celo, celare, celavi	(to) hide	multo	much
conabatur	(he) tried	natus est	was born
conaretur	try	noster	our
constituo, -ere, constitui	(to) decide	pater, patris ( <i>m.</i> )	father
cum (+ <i>subjunctive</i> )	when	per (+ <i>accusative</i> )	by
cum primum	as soon as	possum, posse, potui	(to) be able
(+ <i>subjunctive</i> )		post	later
cur	why	primum	see: <i>cum primum</i>
deinde	then	profectus est	he set out for
discedo, -ere, discessi	(to) leave	qui, quae, quod	who, which
diu	for a long time	quotannis	every year
domum	home	redeo, -ire	(to) return
duco, -ere, duxi	(to) take	relinquo, -ere, reliqui,	(to) leave behind
duxit	see: <i>in matrimonium duxit</i>	relictum	
et	and	rex, regis ( <i>m.</i> )	king
explico, -are, explicavi	(to) explain to	saxum, saxi ( <i>n.</i> )	rock
facio, -ere, feci	(to) do	sed	but
festino, -are,	(to) hurry to	signum, signi ( <i>n.</i> )	sign
festinavi		solus, -a, -um	alone
filia, -ae ( <i>f.</i> )	daughter	statim	immediately
filius, -ii ( <i>m.</i> )	son	sub (+ <i>ablative</i> )	under
fortis, -e	strong	tandem	at last
frustra	without success	tempore	see: <i>brevi tempore</i>
gladius, gladii ( <i>m.</i> )	sword	Theseus, Thesei ( <i>m.</i> )	Theseus ( <i>a man's name</i> )
haud	not	tollo, tollere	(to) lift up
hic, haec, hoc	this	Troezen, Troezenis ( <i>f.</i> )	Troezen ( <i>a city in Greece</i> )
iam	now	urbs, urbis ( <i>f.</i> )	city
ibi	there	ut (+ <i>subjunctive</i> )	in order to, to
in (+ <i>ablative</i> )	in	visito, visitare, visitavi	(to) visit

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