



National  
Qualifications  
2015

**X743/75/11**

**Latin  
Literary Appreciation**

WEDNESDAY, 6 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) What scene is being described in this poem? 1
  - (b) Identify any **two** feelings which Catullus experiences when he looks at Lesbia. 2
  
2. Refer to **Poem 5** (*odi et amo*).
  - (a) Catullus loves and hates Lesbia. Do you think it is possible to feel both these emotions at once? Explain your answer. 2
  - (b) Identify any other **two** feelings which he has in this poem. 2
  
3. Refer to **Poem 7** (*cenabis bene*).

This poem is an invitation from Catullus to his friend Fabullus.

  - (a) Identify any **two** things which Catullus asks his friend to bring to the party. 2
  - (b) Why is Catullus unable to provide a good dinner? 1
  - (c) Do you think this will be a good party? Explain your answer. 2
  
4. From your reading of Catullus’ poems, what have you learnt about Roman attitudes to women? 3

## SECTION 2 — OVID — 15 marks

Attempt ALL questions

5. Refer to **Extract 2**, lines 7–10 (*nam ponit to aves*).
- (a) Describe the method Daedalus used to make the wings. **3**
- (b) Why does Ovid refer to *veras ... aves* (real birds) in line 10? **1**
6. Refer to **Extract 2**, lines 23–29 (*pariter to nido*).  
Daedalus was obviously worried as he prepared Icarus for the flight.  
Give **three** details which show this. **3**
7. Refer to **Extract 2**, lines 44–50 (*oraque to sepulti*).
- (a) Why could Daedalus not hear the final words of Icarus? **2**
- (b) Explain how he discovered where Icarus was. **1**
- (c) In line 49, Ovid tells us *devovitque suas artes* (“he cursed his skills”).  
Why did Daedalus do this? **2**
8. The Romans had a strong sense of right and wrong and liked to see wrongdoing punished. Why might this story have appealed to them? **3**

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## SECTION 3 — VIRGIL — 15 marks

Attempt ALL questions

9. Refer to **Extract 2**, lines 1–5 (*et iam to refugit*).
- (a) At what time of day was Aeneas telling his story? 1
- (b) What did Aeneas say which shows he was not happy to tell his story? 2
10. Refer to **Extract 2**, lines 14–16 (*est in to carinis*).
- (a) Give **two** details about Tenedos. 2
- (b) Why did the Greeks go to Tenedos? 2
11. Refer to **Extract 4**, lines 11–14 (*sic fatus to cavernae*).
- (a) What action did Laocoon take? 1
- (b) Why did he do this? 2
12. Refer to **Extract 5**, lines 7–12 (“Suddenly” to “tongues”).  
In what ways does Virgil’s choice of language create a frightening scene in these lines? 2
13. Why was this story about the Greeks and the Trojans so appealing to the Romans? 3

## SECTION 4 — PLINY — 15 marks

Attempt ALL questions

14. Refer to **Extract 1**, lines 1–3 (*per silentium ... reddebatur*).  
In these lines, Pliny describes the ghost's arrival. What makes this description especially frightening? Give **three** details. 3
15. From your reading of this story, what have you learned about Roman beliefs about ghosts and the supernatural? 3
16. Refer to **Extract 6**, lines 9–13 (*accedunt ... augetur*).
- (a) After the local people stopped being ashamed of their fear of the dolphin, in what ways did they make contact with the dolphin? 2
- (b) What evidence is there that a strong bond of friendship developed between the first boy and the dolphin? 3
17. Refer to **Extract 7** ("The sight of ...").
- (a) Why do you think that it was decided to keep the killing of the dolphin a secret? 1
- (b) Do you think killing the dolphin was a sensible decision? 2
- (c) What alternative solution could have been found? 1

[Turn over

## SECTION 5 — CICERO — 15 marks

Attempt ALL questions

18. Refer to **Extract 1**, lines 5–8 (*ad hoc to repelluntur*).
- (a) Describe what happened one night at the temple. 3
- (b) What details does Cicero give to emphasise the violence of the attack? 2
19. Refer to **Extract 3**, lines 3–7 (*horam to milites*).  
Removing the statue was a difficult task. Give **three** details which show this. 3
20. Refer to **Extract 4**, lines 8–14 (“Then came” to “impossible”).  
What do these lines tell us about Verres’ character? Refer to the text to support your answer. 2
21. Refer to **Extract 5**, lines 1–3 (*equestres to maxima*).
- (a) In what way did the people of Sicily show honour to the Marcelli? 1
- (b) Why did Gaius Marcellus deserve this honour? 1
22. What have you learned about statues in the Roman world from reading this story and/or from your wider knowledge? 3

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National  
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**X743/75/12**

**Latin  
Translating**

WEDNESDAY, 6 MAY

2:15 PM – 3:15 PM

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**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.

### The Unhappy Comedian

*Roscius was a popular comedian who enjoyed a celebrity lifestyle.*

Roscius erat comoedus notus. tam perite excitabat cachinnos, ut omnes eum magnopere amarent. magnas divitias et multos fautores habebat.

cotidie in urbem profectus est. multi fautores eum comitaverunt et in foro cum amicis compluribus colloquebatur. deinde ad thermas ibat ubi adquiescebat, et inde ad theatrum  
5 procedebat. postremo, vespere appropinquante, domum regressus est et cum paucis convivis magnifice cenabat.

*Despite his success, Roscius was unhappy and did not know why.*

sed Roscius tristissimus erat. nesciebat cur tam tristis esset, et tristitiam exuere non poterat. tandem sibi cogitavit: “morbus mentem meam opprimit.” itaque, medico consulto, oravit eum ut tristitiam levaret. medicus, quod vir occupatissimus erat, Roscium in theatro  
10 numquam viderat. deinde medicus ei persuadebat ut comoedias spectaret. “ille Roscius iocosus est. fortasse Roscius te sanare potest!” denique Roscius subrisit et abiit.

abeo, -ire, -ii	(to) go away	mens, -ntis (f.)	mind
ad (+ <i>accusative</i> )	to	meus, -a, -um	my
adquiesco, -ere	(to) relax	morbus, -i (m.)	illness
amicus, -i (m.)	friend	multi, -orum (m. pl.)	many
amo, -are	(to) love	nescio, -ire	(to) not know
appropinquo, -are	(to) approach	non	not
cachinni, -orum (m. pl.)	laughter	notus, -a, -um	famous
ceno, -are	(to) dine	numquam	never
cogito, -are	(to) think	occupatus, -a, -um	busy
colloquebatur	(he) chatted	omnes, -ium (m. pl.)	everyone
comito, -are	(to) follow	opprimo, -ere	(to) take over
comoedia, -ae (f.)	comedy show	oro, -are	(to) beg
comoedus, -i (m.)	comedian	pauci, -orum (m. pl.)	a few
complures	several	perite	skilfully
consulo, -ere, -i, consultum	(to) consult	persuadeo, -ere, persuasi (+ <i>dative</i> )	(to) persuade
conviva, -ae (m.)	guest	possum, posse, potui	(to) be able
cotidie	every day	postremo	finally
cum (+ <i>ablative</i> )	with	procedo, -ere	(to) go on to
cur	why	profectus est	(he) set out
deinde	then	quod	because
denique	finally	regressus est	(he) returned
divitiae, -arum (f. pl.)	wealth	Roscius, -i (m.)	Roscius (name of a man)
domus, -us (f.)	home	sano, -are	(to) cure
eo, ire, ii	(to) go	sed	but
et	and	sibi	to himself
excito, -are	(to) create	specto, -are	(to) watch
exuo, -ere	(to) get rid of	subrideo, -ere, -risi	(to) laugh
fautor, -oris (m.)	fan, follower	sum, esse	(to) be
fortasse	perhaps	tam	so
forum, -i (n.)	city centre	tandem	at last
habeo, -ere	(to) have	te	you
ille, illa, illud	that	theatrum, -i (n.)	theatre
in (+ <i>accusative</i> )	into	thermae, -arum (f. pl.)	baths
in (+ <i>ablative</i> )	in	tristis, -is, -e	unhappy
inde	from there	tristitia, -ae (f.)	unhappiness
iocosus, -a, -um	funny	ubi	where
is, ea, id	he, she, it	urbs, urbis (f.)	city
itaque	and so	ut (+ <i>subjunctive</i> )	that; to
levo, -are	(to) treat	vesper, -eris (m.)	evening
magnifice	in style	video, -ere, vidi	(to) see
magnopere	very much	vir, -i (m.)	man
magnus, -a, -um	great		
medicus, -i (m.)	doctor		

[END OF QUESTION PAPER]

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