



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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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

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

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

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
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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.



* X 7 4 3 7 7 1 2 *

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 insidiatore
5 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.

10 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
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2016

X743/77/22

**Latin
Translating
Word List**

FRIDAY, 13 MAY
2:40 PM – 3:40 PM



* X 7 4 3 7 7 2 2 *

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

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

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