



National
Qualifications
2017

X743/77/11

**Latin
Literary Appreciation**

THURSDAY, 4 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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Attempt ALL questions

Consider Letter 3 by Cicero (Prescribed Text, page 4).

1. Cicero is trying to persuade Trebatius not to cut short his appointment abroad.
 - (a) Refer to lines 1–4 (*in omnibus . . . consequere*).
Explain the advice which Cicero gives to Trebatius. 3
 - (b) Explain Cicero’s reference to *legitima . . . accessio* (lines 1–2). 2
 - (c) Refer to lines 4–10 (*hoc tibi . . . improbati*). Cicero quotes **twice** from the play *Medea* in these lines.
 - (i) Explain the two quotations. 3
 - (ii) Discuss the extent to which comparison of Trebatius with Medea is appropriate. 3

Consider Letter 9 from the Vindolanda Tablets (Prescribed Text, page 7).

2. (a) What does this letter tell us about the fighting techniques of the Britons? 3
- (b) Comment on the tone of the word *Brittunculi* in line 5. 2

Consider Letter 11 by Cicero (Prescribed Text, pages 8 and 9) and Letter 12 by Seneca (Prescribed Text, pages 9 and 10).

3. Refer to letter 11 by Cicero.
 - (a) Refer to lines 31–38 (*reliquae . . . societatem*).
Cicero is commenting on the animal shows. Analyse **three** ways in which Cicero uses language in these lines to make his points more forcefully. You should consider more than just word choice in your response. 6

Refer to letter 12 by Seneca.

- (b) Refer to lines 11–17 (*nihil . . . mittunt*).
Like Cicero, Seneca is concerned about events involving large crowds. Discuss the ways in which Seneca’s concerns in these lines differ from those expressed by Cicero in letter 11. 4
- (c) Refer to line 20 (*mane . . . obiciuntur*). Explain the contrast Seneca is drawing in this line. 2

Consider Letter 23 by Pliny (Prescribed Text, page 17) and Letter 24 from the Vindolanda Tablets (Prescribed Text, page 17).

4. Refer to **letter 23** by Pliny.
- (a) What evidence is there in this letter to suggest Pliny is writing to a good friend? 2
- (b) Refer to **letter 24** from the Vindolanda Tablets.
Like letter 23, this letter is written to a friend. Compare and contrast the purpose, content and tone of these two letters. Refer to the text of both letters in your response. 6
- (c) Consider **Letter 13 by Seneca (Prescribed Text, page 10)**.
- (i) Refer to lines 1–10 (“You have . . . friendship”).
Explain what Seneca means by “true friendship” (line 10). 2
- (ii) Refer to lines 11–24 (“Certainly . . . company?”).
Do you think Seneca’s advice on friendship is still relevant today? Give reasons for your answer. 2
5. “No one reveals himself just as much as a letter-writer does”.
Discuss whether you agree with this statement in light of your own reading of Roman letters. In your answer, you should make reference to the texts of letters by at least **three** of the prescribed letter-writers. (Vindolanda Tablets = “one letter-writer”). 20

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SECTION 2 — OVID AND LATIN LOVE POETRY — 60 marks

Attempt ALL questions

Consider Poem 10 by Ovid (Prescribed Text, pages 28 and 29).

6. (a) Refer to lines 1–2 (*quid mihi . . . opus*).
Ovid claims that he is being criticised. Explain the reasons for this criticism. 2
- (b) Refer to lines 3–6 (*non me . . . foro?*).
Comment on what these lines tell us about the lives of men of Ovid’s social class. 2
- (c) Refer to lines 7–10 (*mortale . . . aquas*).
Explain the contrast Ovid is drawing in these lines. 2
- (d) Refer to lines 31–42 (*ergo . . . erit*).
Ovid argues that writing poetry is worthwhile. Evaluate **two** of the claims he makes in these lines to prove his point. 4

Consider Poem 7 by Ovid (Prescribed Text, pages 26 and 27).

7. (a) Refer to lines 5–10 (*quos petiere . . . amans*).
In line 1 of this poem, Ovid claims “every lover serves as a soldier”. Explain how he justifies his claim in these lines. 3
- (b) Explain why *bella* (line 6) is a witty word choice. 2

Consider Poem 18 by Catullus (Prescribed Text, page 33).

8. (a) Refer to lines 1–6 (*siqua . . . tibi*).
Explain why Catullus thinks he deserves better from love. 2
- (b) Refer to lines 13–22 (*difficile . . . laetitas*).
Catullus offers a prayer to the gods. Analyse **three** ways in which he uses language in these lines to make his prayer more persuasive. You should consider more than just word choice in your response. 6
- (c) Refer to lines 23–26 (*non iam . . . mea*).
Comment on Catullus’ attitude to Lesbia in these lines. 2

Consider Poem 27 by Tibullus (Prescribed Text, pages 40 and 41) and Poem 28 by Horace (Prescribed Text, page 42).

9. (a) Refer to Poem 27 by Tibullus, lines 1–12 (“Slavery . . . with gall”).
Tibullus is also unhappily in love. Identify **three** complaints he makes in these lines. 3
- (b) Refer to Poem 28 by Horace, lines 5–8 (*simplex . . . insolens*).
Like Tibullus (lines 9–10), Horace uses the image of a storm at sea. Explain how Horace’s use of the image in these lines differs from Tibullus’ use of it. 4

Consider Poem 22 by Propertius (Prescribed Text, pages 35 and 36).

10. (a) Refer to lines 1–8 (“As on . . . outspread hands”).
Propertius compares Cynthia to mythological women in these lines. Explain the significance of **two** of these mythological references. 4
- (b) Refer to the whole poem.
Discuss whether you feel more sympathy for Propertius or Cynthia. Support your answer with reference to the text. 4
11. “Latin love poetry expresses a wide range of emotions.”
Discuss the extent to which you agree with this statement. In your response, you should make reference to poems by **three** of the poets you have studied. 20

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National
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2017

X743/77/12

**Latin
Translating**

THURSDAY, 4 MAY

2:50 PM – 3:50 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.

The Death of Curio

Curio, the general of Caesar's army in North Africa, had been lured into a trap by the king of the local Numidians. While the enemy were being reinforced, the exhausted Romans were surrounded and overwhelmed.

hostium copiae submissis ab rege auxiliis crebro augebantur; nostros vires lassitudine deficiebant, simul ei, qui vulnera acceperant, neque acie excedere neque in locum tutum referri poterant, quod tota acies equitatu hostium circumdata tenebatur.

Curio, on realising the situation was desperate, ordered all his men to retreat to higher ground.

Curio, ubi perterritis omnibus neque cohortationes suas neque preces audiri intellegit,
5 proximos colles capere universos suos atque eo signa inferri iubet. tum vero ad summam desperationem nostri perveniunt et partim fugientes ab equitatu interficiuntur, partim integri procumbunt.

Gnaeus Domitius, the cavalry commander, urged escape but Curio refused to return to face Caesar without his army. He died fighting, along with all of his foot soldiers. Only a few horsemen escaped.

hortatur Curionem Cn. Domitius, praefectus equitum, cum paucis equitibus circum sistens,
ut fuga salutem petat atque in castra contendat, et se ab eo non discessurum pollicetur.
10 at Curio numquam se, amisso exercitu, quem a Caesare fidei commissum acceperit, in eius conspectum reversurum confirmat atque ita proelians interficitur. equites ex proelio perpauci se recipiunt; sed ei, qui ad novissimum agmen equorum reficiendorum causa substiterunt, fuga totius exercitus procul animadversa, sese incolumes in castra conferunt. milites ad unum omnes interficiuntur.

Caesar, *De bello civili* II 41–42

[END OF QUESTION PAPER]



National
Qualifications
2017

X743/77/22

**Latin
Translating
Word List**

THURSDAY, 4 MAY
2:50 PM – 3:50 PM



* X 7 4 3 7 7 2 2 *

a/ab (+ <i>ablative</i>)	by, from	desperatio, -ionis (f.)	desperation, despair
accipio, -ere, -cepi, -ceptum	(to) receive	discedo, -ere, -cessi, -cessum	(to) leave, depart
acies, -ei (f.)	battle line	discessurum (line 9)	= <i>discessurum esse</i>
ad (+ <i>accusative</i>)	to, towards, as, at	Domitius, -i (m.)	Domitius (<i>a Roman man's name</i>)
agmen, -inis (n.)	a column of men	eo (line 5)	to that place
amitto, -ere, -misi, -misum	(to) lose	eques, -itis (m.)	a cavalryman, horseman
animadverto, -ere, -ti, -sum	(to) notice	equitatus, -us (m.)	cavalry
at	but	equus, -i (m.)	horse
atque	and	et	and
audio, -ire, -ivi, -itum	(to) hear, listen to	ex (+<i>ablative</i>)	from, out of
augeo, -ere, auxi, auctum	(to) increase	excedo, -ere, -cessi, -cessum (+<i>ablative</i>)	(to) withdraw from
auxilia, -orum (n.pl.)	reinforcements	exercitus, -us (m.)	army
Caesar, -aris (m.)	Caesar	fides, -ei (f.)	trust, faith
capio, -ere, cepi, captum	(to) occupy	"fidei commissum" (line 10)	"in trust"
castra, -orum (n.pl.)	camp	fuga, -ae (f.)	flight, escape
causa, -ae (f.)	for the sake/purpose of (+ <i>gen.</i>)	fugio, -ere, fugi, fugitum	(to) flee, run away
circumdo, -are, -dedi, -datum	(to) surround	hortor, -ari, -atus sum	(to) encourage, urge
circumsisto, -ere, -steti	(to) surround	hostis, -is (m.)	enemy
Cn.	Gnaeus (<i>a Roman man's first name</i>)	in (+<i>accusative</i>)	into
cohortatio, -ionis (f.)	encouragement	incolumis, -is, -e	safe, uninjured
collis, -is (m.)	hill	infero, inferre, -tuli, illatum	(to) bring
committo, -ere, -misi, -misum	(to) entrust (see <i>fidei commissum</i>)	integer, -gra, -grum	unharmd, unhurt
confero, -ferre, -tuli, -latum	(to) bring together	intellego, -ere, -lexi, -lectum	(to) realise
se confero	(to) retreat, withdraw	interficio, -ere, -feci, -fectum	(to) kill
confirmo, -are, -avi, -atum	(to) declare	is, ea, id	he, she, it, that
conspectus, -us (m.)	sight, presence	ita	thus, so
contendo, -ere, -tendi, -tentum	(to) hurry	iubeo, -ere, iussi, iussum	(to) order
copiae, -arum (f.pl.)	forces	lassitudo, -dinis (f.)	weariness, exhaustion
crebro	constantly	locus, -i (m.)	a place
cum (+ <i>ablative</i>)	with	miles, -itis (m.)	a foot soldier
Curio, -ionis (m.)	Curio (<i>a general in Caesar's army</i>)	neque . . . neque	neither . . . nor
deficio, -ere, feci, fectum	(to) desert, fail	non	not
		nostri, -orum (m.pl.)	our men (<i>ie the Romans</i>)
		novissimus, -a, -um	"the very back of", rearmost
		numquam	never

omnis, -is, -e	all, everyone	suus, -a, -um	his, her, their
partim . . . partim	some . . . others	sui, -orum (<i>m.pl.</i>)	his men, his troops
pauci, -ae, -a	few	teneo, -ere, ui, tentum	(to) pin down, hem in
perpauci, -ae, -a	very few	totus, -a, -um (<i>gen. sing.</i>	whole
perterritus, -a, -um	terrified	totius)	
pervenio, -ire, veni, ventum	(to) come to, reach	tum	then
peto, -ere, -ivi, -itum	(to) seek	tutus, -a, -um	safe
polliceor, -eri,	(to) promise	ubi	when
pollicitus sum		universus, -a, -um	all, the whole of
possum, posse, potui	(to) be able to	unus, -a, -um	one
praefectus, -i (<i>m.</i>)	commander	ut (+ <i>subjunctive</i>)	to
prex, precis (<i>f.</i>)	plea, entreaty	vero	indeed
procul	far away, in the distance	vis (<i>f.</i>) (<i>accusative vim,</i>	strength
procumbo, -ere, -cubui, -cubitum	(to) lie down, sink down	ablative vi, plural vires)	
proelior, -ari, -atus sum	(to) fight	vulnus, -eris (<i>n.</i>)	a wound
proelium, -i (<i>n.</i>)	a battle		
proximus, -a, -um	nearest		
qui, quae, quod	who		
quod	because		
recipio, -ere, -cepi, -ceptum	(to) get back		
se recipere	(to) retreat, escape		
refero, -ferre, -tuli, -latum	(to) carry back		
reficio, -ere, -feci, -fectum	(to) refresh		
revertor, -i, reversus sum	(to) return		
reversurum (<i>line 11</i>)	= <i>reversurum esse</i>		
rex, regis (<i>m.</i>)	king		
salus, -utis (<i>f.</i>)	safety		
se/sese	he, himself, herself, itself, themselves		
sed	but		
signum, -i (<i>n.</i>)	battle standard, banner		
simul	at the same time		
submitto, -ere, -misi, -misum	(to) send up, supply		
subsisto, -ere, -stiti	(to) stop		
sum, esse, fui	(to) be		
summus, -a, -um	greatest		

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