



National
Qualifications
2021 ASSESSMENT RESOURCE

X843/75/11

**Latin
Literary Appreciation**

Duration — 1 hour 10 minutes

Total marks — 30

Choose **ONE** section.

Attempt ALL questions in your chosen section.

Section 1 — CATULLUS — 30 marks

Section 2 — OVID — 30 marks

Section 3 — VIRGIL — 30 marks

Section 4 — PLINY — 30 marks

Section 5 — CICERO — 30 marks

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 8 4 3 7 5 1 1 *

SECTION 1 — CATULLUS — 30 marks

Attempt ALL questions

1. Refer to **Poem 1** (*vivamus mea Lesbia . . .*).
 - (a) Refer to lines 4–6 (*soles . . . dormienda*). Catullus does not believe in life after death. What evidence is there in these lines to show this? 2
 - (b) Consider the whole poem. In what ways does Catullus suggest that he and Lesbia should spend the rest of their lives? 3

2. Refer to **Poem 3** (You ask . . .).
 - (a) In this poem, Catullus compares the number of kisses to grains of sand and stars in the sky. Do you think that these comparisons are effective? Explain your answer. 3
 - (b) Why is Catullus afraid of people being able to count the number of kisses? 2

3. Refer to **Poem 5** (*odi et amo . . .*).
Discuss the ways in which Catullus' choice of language shows his strong feelings. 4

4. Refer to **Poem 6** (*miser Catulle . . .*).
 - (a) What advice does Catullus give himself? 2
 - (b) In what ways does Catullus suggest this is tough advice for him? 3

5. Refer to **Poem 7** (*cenabis bene . . .*).
What evidence is there in this poem to suggest that Catullus and Fabullus are good friends? 4

6. Refer to **Poem 8** (*multas per gentes . . .*).
From this poem, what have you learned about Roman customs regarding death and burial? 4

7. Refer to **Poem 9** (*Asinius Marrucinus . . .*).
Suggest reasons why Roman guests might have been particularly annoyed by Asinius' behaviour at a recent dinner party. 3

SECTION 2 — OVID — 30 marks

MARKS

Attempt ALL questions

8. Refer to **Extract 1**, lines 1–7 (*Daedalus . . . building*).
Do you think Daedalus designed the maze in a clever way? Explain your answer. 2
9. Refer to **Extract 2**, lines 1–5 (*Daedalus . . . Minos*).
In these lines, Ovid describes Daedalus' situation in Crete.
- (a) Explain why Daedalus wanted to escape from Crete. 2
- (b) Explain why Daedalus had to escape by air. 2
10. Refer to **Extract 2**, lines 7–10 (*nam ponit . . . aves*).
In these lines, Ovid describes the making of the wings in great detail. Why do you think he gives so much detail? 2
11. Refer to **Extract 2**, lines 10–15 (*puer . . . opus*).
Ovid tells us that Icarus got in the way of his father's work. Find evidence to support this. 2
12. Refer to **Extract 2**, lines 18–23 (*instruit . . . viam!*).
Daedalus gave Icarus flying instructions. What did he tell him to do **and** not to do? 4
13. Refer to **Extract 2**, lines 25–29 (*inter . . . nido*).
In these lines, Ovid wants his readers to feel sorry for Daedalus. Explain how he does this through his choice of words. 3
14. Refer to **Extract 2**, lines 35–37 (*et iam . . . Calymne*).
Ovid names all the islands one by one which Daedalus and Icarus flew over. Suggest reasons why he does this. 2
15. Refer to **Extract 2**, lines 42–45 (*tabuerant . . . illo*).
These lines discuss the death of Icarus. Describe what happens. 4
16. Refer to **Extract 3**, lines 1–15 (*As he . . . heights*).
Myths often explain the world of nature. Explain why partridges are afraid of heights. 3
17. The Romans particularly enjoyed stories which featured science and technology.
Identify parts of the story which would have appealed to their interest in science and technology. 4

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SECTION 3 — VIRGIL — 30 marks

MARKS

Attempt ALL questions

18. Refer to **Extract 1**, lines 1–6 (Everyone . . . weeping?).
Aeneas has now arrived in Carthage.
- (a) Explain why Aeneas is now in Carthage. 2
- (b) He is about to begin his story. Explain why telling it will be difficult for him. 2
19. Refer to **Extract 2**, lines 1–2 (*et iam . . . somnos*).
In what ways does Virgil try to create a sleepy atmosphere in these lines? 3
20. Refer to **Extract 2**, lines 6–10 (*fracti . . . vagatur*).
In these lines, Virgil describes the story (*fama*) which was being spread at the time.
Give details of this story. 3
21. Refer to **Extract 2**, lines 11–13 (*huc delecta . . . complent*).
In these lines, Virgil is suggesting something bad is about to happen. Explain how he does this. 3
22. Refer to **Extract 2**, lines 18–19 (*nos abiisse . . . luctu*).
In these lines, the Trojans have fallen for a trick. In what ways were they tricked? 2
23. Refer to **Extract 2**, lines 20–25 (*panduntur . . . equi*).
The Trojans suddenly enjoy a sense of freedom. What are they now free to do? 3
24. Refer to **Extract 4**, lines 3–10 (*et procul . . . ferentes*).
Laocoon is strongly against bringing the horse inside Troy. Discuss how Virgil shows this. 4
25. Refer to **Extract 4**, lines 13–17 (*stetit . . . maneres*).
At this point, Laocoon throws a spear. Explain why this is such an important moment in the story. 2
26. Refer to **Extract 5**, lines 1–4 (So, as . . . defeat).
Consider what Aeneas says in these lines. What evidence does he give to support the view that the Trojans were difficult to defeat? 2
27. According to mythology, the Romans were descended from the Trojans. What might the Romans have admired about the Trojans? 4

SECTION 4 — PLINY — 30 marks

MARKS

Attempt ALL questions

28. Refer to **Extract 1**, lines 1–4 (*per silentium . . . quatiebatque*).
- (a) What was the first sign that the ghost was approaching? 1
- (b) Give details which show that the ghost was frightening to look at. 3
29. Refer to **Extract 3**, lines 1–5 (*venit . . . fingeret*).
- (a) Describe Athenodorus' behaviour when he heard about the house for sale. 2
- (b) Pliny tells us Athenodorus was a philosopher. Find evidence in these lines to show he was acting like a philosopher. 2
30. Refer to **Extract 3**, lines 5–10 (*initio . . . incumbit*).
- (a) Why did Athenodorus know the ghost was on its way? 1
- (b) In these lines, Pliny describes Athenodorus' behaviour when the ghost first arrived. Describe his behaviour. 4
- (c) Athenodorus ignored the ghost's signal to follow it. Why do you think he did not follow the ghost at this stage? 2
31. Consider the whole of Pliny's ghost story. What does the story tell us about Roman beliefs about ghosts? 4
32. Refer to **Extract 6**, lines 1–3 (*delphinus . . . terrae*).
- (a) In these lines, Pliny tries to make the dolphin's behaviour seem very lively. Do you think he succeeds? Refer to the text to support your answer. 3
- (b) Suggest why the boy was frightened by the dolphin's behaviour. 2
33. Refer to **Extract 6**, lines 6–10 (*delphinus . . . praebentem*).
- In line 9, Pliny says that 'shame' (*pudor*) made the people go back into the sea. Explain what he means by this. 2
34. (a) Consider Pliny's dolphin story as a whole. In what ways do you think the boy would have reacted if he knew that the dolphin had been killed? 2
- (b) The local people did not need to kill the dolphin. Suggest what they could have done instead. 2

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SECTION 5 — CICERO — 30 marks

Attempt ALL questions

MARKS

35. Refer to **Extract 1**, lines 1–5 (*Herculis . . . solent*).
In these lines, Cicero refers to a statue at Tyndaris.
- (a) What made the statue special for the people of Tyndaris? 2
- (b) Explain the way the statue got damaged. 1
36. Refer to **Extract 1**, lines 5–8 (*ad hoc . . . repelluntur*).
In these lines, Cicero describes the attack on the temple. In what ways does he try to make this scene dramatic? Explain your answer. 4
37. Refer to **Extract 1**, lines 7–8 (*clamor . . . repelluntur*) and the whole of **Extract 2**.
What clues are there in these lines that Roman temples were secure buildings? 3
38. Refer to **Extract 3**, lines 1–8 (*nemo . . . revertantur*).
- (a) Consider the actions of the people of Agrigentum. Do you think that these people were keen to defend their temple? Give reasons for your answer. 3
- (b) Consider the actions of the temple robbers. Do you think that the robbers had prepared well for the attack? Give reasons for your answer. 3
39. Refer to **Extract 4**, lines 8–25 (Then came . . . kindness).
- (a) Consider Verres' character in these lines. Find evidence to show that he was:
- violent
 - greedy
 - disrespectful. 3
- (b) In line 25, Cicero writes that Verres treated Sopater 'with gentleness and kindness'. Do you think he really means this? Explain your answer. 2
40. Refer to **Extract 5**, lines 6–10 (*neque . . . signum*).
- (a) The people of the town were feeling very upset. What evidence is there in these lines which shows this? 3
- (b) Do you think the Senate was right to give into Verres' demands? Explain your answer. 3
41. The forum was a big open space in the Roman town centre. What have you learned about the forum from this story? 3

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