



National
Qualifications
2021 ASSESSMENT RESOURCE

X843/77/11

**Latin
Literary Appreciation**

Duration — 1 hour 45 minutes

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 2 and Letter 6 by Cicero (Prescribed Text, pages 4 and 5).

1. Refer to Letter 6, lines 1–5 (*quam vellem . . . omnibus.*).
Cicero writes to his friend Trebonius about recent political events.
- (a) Explain the metaphor which Cicero uses in these lines. 2
- (b) Cicero seems to be both pleased and annoyed with Trebonius. Explain why he feels these mixed emotions. Refer to the text to support your answer. 4

Consider Letter 2 by Cicero (Prescribed Text, page 4).

Refer to Letter 2, Lines 9–15 (*casus . . . duxerim.*).

- (c) What impression do these lines convey of the relationship between Cicero and Caesar? Refer to the text to support your answer. 3

Refer to Letter 2 and Letter 6.

- (d) Do you regard Cicero as being ‘two-faced’ in his attitude to Caesar? Explain your answer. 2

Consider Letter 7 by Pliny (Prescribed Text, page 6) and Letter 8, Trajan’s reply to Pliny (Prescribed Text, page 7).

2. These two letters form part of the correspondence between Pliny and the Emperor Trajan, when Pliny was governor of Bithynia.

Refer to Letter 7, lines 33–44 (I have . . . repent.) and the whole of Letter 8.

- What do we learn from these lines about the working relationship between a provincial governor and a Roman emperor? 4

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

3. We have no record today of who wrote this letter. One theory is that it was written by a Roman spy reporting back on the British enemy. Identify evidence to support this theory. 2

Questions (continued)

Consider Letter 15 by Pliny (Prescribed Text, page 11).

4. (a) In lines 3–11 (*lavabatur . . . requiruntur.*), Pliny describes a violent attack on Macedo by his slaves.
Analyse **three** ways in which Pliny uses language in these lines to emphasise the shock and horror of the event. You should consider more than just word choice in your response. 6
- (b) Consider Letter 16 by Seneca (Prescribed Text, pages 12–14).
Refer to lines 98–113 (Here, just . . . themselves).
Pliny describes Macedo as a cruel and arrogant master. According to Seneca, how should masters behave towards their slaves? 3

Consider Letter 21 from the Vindolanda Tablets (Prescribed Text, page 17).

5. In line 5, Sollemnis calls Paris *homo impietissimi* ('a very wicked man'). Do you think that Sollemnis is being serious here or not? Explain your answer with reference to the text. 3

Consider Letter 25 by Cicero (Prescribed Text, page 18) and Letter 28 by Pliny (Prescribed Text, pages 19–20).

6. These two letters offer insights into two very different Roman marriages.
- (a) Cicero and Pliny had different reasons for writing about marriage in these letters. Explain the purpose of each. 4
- (b) Refer to Letter 25, lines 13–21 (*dices . . . monendi.*).
What aspects of Pomponia's behaviour does Cicero disapprove of? Refer to the text to support your answer. 3
- (c) Refer to Letter 28, lines 5–11 (*summum . . . optimus.*).
Describe the qualities Pliny admires in his wife. Refer to the text to support your answer. 4
7. 'Times change but people's behaviours and attitudes remain similar'.
To what extent do Roman letters you have read reflect this? Support your answer with reference to the text of letters by at least **three** of the prescribed letter-writers. (Vindolanda Tablets = 'one letter-writer'). 20

OR

SECTION 2 — OVID AND LATIN LOVE POETRY — 60 marks

Attempt ALL questions

Consider Poem 8 by Ovid (Prescribed Text, page 27).

8. (a) Refer to lines 7–8 (*accipe . . . moras.*).
What instructions does Ovid give Nape? 2
- (b) Refer to lines 19–24 (*nec mora . . . veni.*”).
Ovid describes the letter he would like Corinna to write in reply. Analyse effective ways in which he uses language to make his description vivid. 4

Consider Poem 9 by Ovid (Prescribed Text, pages 27–28).

9. (a) Refer to lines 1–6 (*flete . . . pedem.*).
Ovid did not receive the response that he wanted. Explain why he blames Nape. 2
- (b) Refer to lines 15–20 (*illum . . . tulit.*).
Ovid also blames the wooden tablets. Explain why he thinks the wooden tablets have brought him bad luck. Refer to the text to support your answer. 3
- (c) Refer to lines 27–30 (*ergo . . . situ?*).
Do you think these lines form an effective conclusion to the poem? Support your answer with reference to the text. 5

Consider Poems 11 and 12 by Ovid (Prescribed Text, pages 29–30).

10. Refer to Poem 11.
- (a) Refer to lines 1–12 (*Am I . . . to take.*).
What impression is **Ovid** trying to give of himself in these lines? Refer to the text to support your answer. 3
- Refer to Poem 12.
- (b) Refer to lines 17–28 (*It was . . . what ways!*).
What impression do **you** now get of Ovid’s character from reading these lines? Refer to the text to support your answer. 3

Questions (continued)

Consider Poem 13 by Catullus (Prescribed Text, page 31).

11. Refer to the whole poem.

Lesbia has asked Catullus how many kisses are enough to satisfy him. In his reply, Catullus demonstrates clever use of language and learning.

Identify **and comment on** ways in which he does this. Refer to the text to support your answer.

6

Consider Poem 14 by Catullus (Prescribed Text, page 31).

12. (a) Refer to lines 15–20 (*pauca . . . rumpens*);

Catullus wants Furius and Aurelius to deliver a message to Lesbia. Give details of what Catullus wants them to say to her.

3

- (b) Comment on the emotional tone of these lines.

2

Consider Poem 24 by Propertius (Prescribed Text, page 37).

13. Refer to lines 1–16 (I that . . . charm.).

Identify typical features of the ‘locked-out lover’ theme in these lines and explain how Propertius treats them in a new way.

4

Consider Poem 30 by Horace (Prescribed Text, page 43).

14. Refer to the whole poem.

Horace also deals with the ‘locked-out lover’ theme.

Do you agree with those who think Horace’s treatment of the theme is cruel and spiteful? Support your answer with reference to the text.

3

15. ‘Latin love-poets show a variety of attitudes to love.’

Do you agree? Discuss with reference to the text of poems by three of the poets you have studied.

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