



National
Qualifications
2019

X743/77/11

**Latin
Literary Appreciation**

THURSDAY, 25 APRIL

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 2 by Cicero (Prescribed Text, page 4).

1. Cicero is trying to persuade Caesar to give some work experience to his young friend Trebatius.

(a) Refer to lines 19–22 (*de quo . . . scientia*).

Identify the qualities Trebatius possesses according to Cicero.

3

(b) Refer to lines 19–28 (*de quo . . . ama*).

Evaluate **three** techniques Cicero uses in these lines to strengthen his appeal to Caesar.

6

Consider Letter 5, written to Cicero by Caesar (Prescribed Text, page 5).

2. (a) Refer to the whole letter.

Caesar is writing this letter in a hurry. Explain what he says to emphasise this point.

3

(b) Do you think Cicero would be flattered to receive this letter? Give reasons for your answer.

3

Consider Letter 11 by Cicero (Prescribed Text, page 8).

3. Refer to lines 14–18 (*omnino . . . fallo*).

Cicero uses humour here to describe the recent shows in Rome, which his friend has missed. Identify and explain **two** examples of humour in these lines and discuss the effectiveness of each.

4

Consider Letter 16 by Seneca (Prescribed Text, pages 12–13) and Letter 14 by Pliny (Prescribed Text, page 11).

4. Refer to Letter 16 by Seneca.

(a) Refer to lines 47–51 of Letter 16 (*vis tu . . . potes*).

What is Seneca’s argument in these lines?

2

(b) Analyse the ways in which Seneca uses language in these lines to make his argument more forceful.

6

(c) Refer to the whole of Letter 14 by Pliny.

‘Pliny is more concerned about the spending habits of the host than the fair treatment of freedmen.’ Do you agree with this view? Refer to the text to support your answer.

3

Consider the whole of Letter 18 by Cicero (Prescribed Text, page 15).

5. What evidence is there in this letter to show that Cicero enjoyed a positive relationship with Tiro?

4

Consider Letter 21, Letter 22 and Letter 24 from the Vindolanda Tablets (Prescribed Text, page 17).

6. The Roman community around Hadrian’s Wall is said to have been very close-knit. What evidence is there in these **three letters** to support this view? Refer to all three letters in your response.

6

7. ‘In the modern age, we forget what an important part letter-writing used to play in people’s lives.’

Assess the importance of letter-writing in Roman life, in light of your reading of the letters in the Prescribed Text. In your answer, you should make references to the letters of at least **three** of the prescribed letter-writers. (Vindolanda Tablets = ‘one letter-writer’.)

20

[Turn over

SECTION 2 — OVID AND LATIN LOVE POETRY — 60 marks

Attempt ALL questions

Consider Poem 1 by Ovid (Prescribed Text, page 21).

8. Refer to Poem 1 by Ovid lines 19–26 (*nec mihi . . . Amor*).(a) Refer to lines 19–20 (*nec mihi . . . comas*).

What is Ovid's complaint in these lines?

2

(b) Refer to lines 21–26 (*questus . . . Amor*).

In what ways does Cupid react?

3

Consider Poem 2 by Ovid (Prescribed Text, pages 21–22).

9. (a) Refer to lines 1–4 (*esse . . . dolent*).

How effective are these lines in conveying the torment of the lover?

3

(b) Refer to lines 23–32 (*necte . . . obest*).

Ovid uses the imagery of a Roman triumph. Analyse ways in which Ovid adapts this imagery in order to demonstrate the power of love.

6

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

10. (a) Refer to lines 1–12 (*colligere . . . tuae*).

What qualities make Nape an excellent helper for lovers?

3

(b) Refer to lines 13–20 (*si quaeret . . . vacat*).

How effectively does Ovid's use of language convey his impatience in these lines?

4

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

11. (a) Refer to lines 11–26 (I, not . . . breast).

Some readers find this scene amusing. To what extent do you agree? Support your answer with reference to the text.

4

(b) Refer to lines 34–47 (Her elbow . . . tears).

Discuss the ways in which the emotional tone changes in these lines. Support your answer with reference to the text.

4

Questions (continued)

Consider Poem 25 by Tibullus (Prescribed Text page 38) and Poem 32 by Horace (Prescribed Text page 44).

12. Refer to Poem 25 by Tibullus (Prescribed Text, page 38).

(a) Refer to lines 29–34 (*interea . . . iuvat*).

Explain what Tibullus says about love and old age in these lines.

3

Refer to Poem 32 by Horace (Prescribed Text, page 44).

(b) Refer to lines 1–16 (The Gods . . . calendars).

These lines are also about love and old age.

In what ways does Horace treat this theme differently from Tibullus?

3

Consider Poem 28 by Horace (Prescribed Text page 42).

13. Refer to the whole poem.

(a) What impression do you get of the young man?

2

(b) What impression do you get of Pyrrha?

Support your answers with reference to the text.

3

14. How valuable do you think Roman love poems would be to someone today who has just fallen in love?

Discuss with reference to **three** of the poets you have studied.

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National
Qualifications
2019

X743/77/12

**Latin
Translating**

THURSDAY, 25 APRIL

3:00 PM – 4:00 PM

Total marks — 50

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 *

Total marks — 50

Read the following passage carefully, including the English sections, and then translate all the Latin sections into English.

Jugurtha and Adherbal

After the death of their father, Jugurtha and his half-brother Adherbal were each given half of the North African kingdom of Numidia. Not content with his share, Jugurtha planned an attack on Adherbal's kingdom.

in regnum Adherbalis animum intendit. ipse acer, bellicosus; at is, quem petebat, quietus, inbellis, placido ingenio, opportunus iniuriae, metuens magis quam metuendus. igitur ex improviso fines eius cum magna manu invadit, multos mortales cum pecore atque alia praeda capit, aedificia incendit, pleraque loca hostiliter cum equitatu accedit. deinde cum omni
5 multitudine in regnum suum convertit, existimans Adherbalem, dolore permotum, iniurias suas manu vindicaturum esse eamque rem belli causam fore.

Adherbal realised he was at a military disadvantage and tried, unsuccessfully, to come to terms with Jugurtha.

at Adherbal, quod neque se parem armis existimabat et amicitia populi Romani magis quam Numidis fretus erat, legatos ad Iugurtham de iniuriis questum misit. qui tametsi contumeliosa dicta rettulerant, prius tamen omnia pati decrevit quam bellum sumere, quia bellum temptatum
10 antea secus cesserat. neque cupido Iugurthae minuebatur, qui totum eius regnum animo iam invaserat. itaque non uti antea cum praedatoria manu, sed magno exercitu comparato bellum gerere coepit et aperte totius Numidiae imperium petere.

Sallust, *Bellum Iugurthinum* 20

accedo, -ere, -cessi -cessum	(to) advance towards, attack	fretus, -a, -um + abl. gero, -ere, gessi, gestum	relying on (to) wage (<i>war</i>)
acer, acris, acre	vigorous, fierce	hostiliter	in a hostile way
ad + acc.	to, towards	iam	already
Adherbal, -alis, (m.)	Adherbal (<i>a North African king</i>)	igitur	therefore
aedificium, -ii, (n.)	a building	ille, illa, illud	he, she, it
alius, -a, -ud	other	imperium, -ii, (n.)	power, control
amicitia, -ae (f.)	friendship	improvisus, -a, -um	(see ' <i>ex improviso</i> ')
animus, -i, (m.)	mind	in + acc.	into, towards
antea	previously	inbellis, -is, -e	unwarlike
aperte	openly	incendo, -ere, -cendi, -censum	(to) set on fire
arma, -orum, (n. pl.)	arms, military force	ingenium, ingenii, (n.)	nature
at	but	iniuria, -ae, (f.)	injustice, cruel treatment
atque	and	intendo, -ere, intendi, intentum	(to) turn
bellicosus, -a, -um	warlike	invado, -ere, -vasi, -vasum	(to) invade
bellum, -i, (n.)	war	ipse, ipsa, ipsum	himself, herself, itself
capio, -ere, cepi, captum	(to) seize	is, ea, id	he, she, it; that, this
causa, -ae, (f.)	cause	itaque	therefore
cedo, -ere, -cessi, -cessum	(to) turn out	lugurtha, -ae (m.)	Jugurtha (<i>a North African king</i>)
coepio, -ere, coepi, coeptum	(to) begin	legatus, -i, (m.)	ambassador, envoy
comparo, -are, -avi, -atum	(to) gather together	locum, -i (n.)	place
contumeliosus, -a, -um	insulting	magis	more
converto, -ere, -verti, -versum	(to) turn back, withdraw	magis quam	rather than
cum + abl.	with	magnus, -a, -um	large
cupido, cupidinis, (f.)	desire	manus, -us, (f.)	a band of men, a military force
de + abl.	about, concerning	metuo, -ere, metui, metutum	(to) fear
decerno, -ere, decrevi, decretum	(to) decide to	minuo, -ere, -ui, -utum	(to) reduce
deinde	then	mitto, -ere, misi, missum	(to) send
dictum, -i, (n.)	a word	mortalis, -is, (m.)	man
dolor, -oris, (m.)	resentment	multitudo, -dinis, (f.)	military force
equitatus, -us, (m.)	cavalry	multus, -a, -um	much, many
et	and	neque	not
ex improviso	out of the blue	non	not
exercitus, -us (m.)	army	Numida, -ae, (m./f.)	a Numidian (<i>a North African people</i>)
existimo, -are, -avi, -atum	(to) judge		
fines, -ium (m.pl.)	territory		
fore	(<i>future infinitive from sum, esse</i>)		

Numidia, -ae, (f.)	Numidia (<i>a land in North Africa</i>)	tamen	yet, nevertheless
omnis, -is, -e	whole, entire (<i>line 4</i>); all, every	tametsi	although
opportunus, -a, -um	susceptible, open to	tempto, -are,	(to) attempt
par, paris	equal	temptavi,	
patior, pati, passus sum	(to) suffer, endure	temptatum	
pecus, -oris, (n.)	cattle	totus, -a, -um (<i>gen. sing. = totius</i>)	whole, entire
permoveo, -ere, -movi, -motum	(to) stir up	uti	as, like
peto, -ere, petivi, petitum	(to) attack; (to) seek	vindico, -are, -avi, -atum	(to) take revenge for
placidus, -a, -um	gentle		
plerique, -aeque, -aque	very many		
populus, -i, (m.)	people		
praeda, -ae, (f.)	plunder		
praedatorius, -a, -um	plundering		
prius . . . quam	rather . . . than		
quam	(<i>line 2 and line 7 see magis quam; line 9 see prius . . . quam</i>)		
-que	and		
queror, -i, questus sum	(to) complain		
questum (<i>line 8</i>)	(<i>in order</i>) to complain		
qui, quae, quod	who		
quia	because		
quietus, -a, -um	peaceful		
quod	because		
refero, -ferre, -ttuli, -latum	(to) bring back		
regnum, -i, (n.)	kingdom		
res, rei, (f.)	matter		
Romanus, -a, -um	Roman		
se	himself, herself, itself, themselves		
secus	badly, unsuccessfully		
sed	but		
sum, esse, fui	(to) be		
sumo, -ere, sumpsi, sumptum	(to) resort to		
suus, -a, -um	his, her, their		

[END OF QUESTION PAPER]

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