



National  
Qualifications  
2018

**X743/77/11**

**Latin  
Literary Appreciation**

TUESDAY, 29 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.



\* X 7 4 3 7 7 1 1 \*

Attempt ALL questions

Consider Letter 1 by Plautus (Prescribed Text, page 3).

1. This scene, from a Roman comedy, features a slave called Pseudolus and his young master, Calidorus, looking at a letter.

(a) Refer to lines 13–15 (*tuam . . . quidem*).

Explain the humour in these lines.

3

(b) Refer to lines 16–17 (*quasi . . . occidi*).

Evaluate the effectiveness of the simile in these lines.

2

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

2. Refer to the whole letter.

Do you think that Trebatius would have been amused or offended by this letter? Refer to the text to support your answer.

5

Consider Letter 7 by Pliny (Prescribed Text, page 6).

3. Refer to lines 23–32 (*hi quoque . . . immodicam*).

What do these lines tell us about the practices of early Christians?

4

Consider Letter 12 by Seneca (Prescribed Text, page 9) and Letter 14 by Pliny (Prescribed Text, page 11).

4. The inclusion of direct speech in a letter is a technique used by Roman letter-writers.

(a) Refer to **Letter 12 by Seneca**, lines 22–27 (*sed latrocinium . . . nihil agatur*). Discuss ways in which Seneca uses direct speech in these lines to strengthen his argument.

4

(b) Refer to **Letter 14 by Pliny**, lines 10–15 (So what . . . theirs).

Discuss **one** way in which Pliny's use of direct speech differs from Seneca's.

2

Consider Letter 20 by Seneca (Prescribed Text, page 16).

5. Refer to the whole letter.

Seneca often wrote short philosophical essays in the style of a letter. Discuss the tone and content of **Letter 20**, which suggest that it is an example of this approach. Refer to the text to support your answer.

5

Consider Letter 25 by Cicero (Prescribed Text, page 18).

6. Refer to lines 13–21 (*dices . . . monendi*).

What impression is Cicero keen to convey of:

(a) his brother Quintus?

3

(b) his brother's wife, Pomponia?

3

Consider Letter 27 by Pliny (Prescribed Text, page 19) and Letter 29 by Pliny (Prescribed Text, page 20).

7. (a) Refer to **Letter 27**, lines 20–31 (Acilianus . . . our choice).

Pliny praises Minicius Acilianus as the perfect husband for the niece of a close friend. Which **two** of Acilianus' qualities, mentioned in these lines, do you think Pliny is most impressed with? Refer to the text to support your answer.

4

(b) Refer to all of **Letter 29**.

What evidence is there in this letter that Pliny and his wife were in love with each other?

5

8. 'Letters give us insight into everyday life.'

From your reading of Roman letters, do you agree with this? In your answer, you should refer 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 3 by Ovid (Prescribed Text, pages 22–23).

9. (a) Refer to lines 1–4 (*iusta . . . preces*).  
What is the lover praying for in these lines? 2
- (b) Refer to lines 5–12 (*accipe . . . Amor*).  
Ovid states **both** the advantages and disadvantages of having him as a lover. Give details. 4
- (c) Refer to lines 21–26 (*carmine . . . tuis*).  
(i) Ovid refers to mythological examples. Explain the significance of **two** of the examples he gives. 4  
(ii) Do you think his girlfriend would be pleased with these examples? Explain your answer. 2

Consider Poem 4 by Ovid (Prescribed Text, page 23).

10. (a) Refer to lines 1–6 (*aestus . . . dies*).  
Analyse ways in which Ovid makes effective use of language in the description of the bedroom in these lines. 6
- (b) Refer to lines 9–12 (*ecce . . . viris*).  
What impression of Corinna is conveyed in these lines? Explain your answer with reference to the text. 4

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

11. Refer to lines 3–10 (*quam magnus . . . Catullo est*).  
Evaluate the effectiveness of the **two** similes Catullus uses in these lines. 5

Consider Poem 15 by Catullus (Prescribed Text, page 32) and Poem 29 by Horace (Prescribed Text, page 42).

12. Refer to both poems.  
Catullus and Horace are both jealous. Explain the different ways in which this affects them. Refer to both poems in your response. 5

Consider Poem 20 by Propertius (Prescribed Text, page 34).

13. Refer to lines 1–6 (*Cynthia . . . consilio*).

Propertius describes love having an unpleasant effect on his life. What does he say it has done to him?

4

Consider Poem 31 by Horace (Prescribed Text, page 43).

14. In this poem Horace is suggesting that it is foolish to be too upset by the effects of love.

Explain the ways in which he makes that point.

4

15. ‘Latin love poetry remains appealing to modern readers.’

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

20

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National  
Qualifications  
2018

**X743/77/12**

**Latin  
Translating**

TUESDAY, 29 MAY  
2:50 PM – 3:50 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.



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

### Identity Theft

*On the death of Augustus, a slave called Clemens formed a daring plan to rescue his master, Postumus Agrippa (Augustus' grandson), from prison on the island of Planasia. He planned to make him emperor with the help of the army. However, when Agrippa was killed, Clemens decided to take his master's place.*

eodem anno mancipii unius audacia, ni mature subventum esset, discordiis armisque civilibus rem publicam perculisset. Postumi Agrippae servus, nomine Clemens, comperto fine Augusti, pergere in insulam Planasiam et fraude aut vi raptum Agrippam ferre ad exercitus Germanicos animo concepit. ausa eius impedivit tarditas onerariae navis: atque  
5 interim patrata caede Agrippae, ad maiora et magis praecipitia conversus, furatur cineres vectusque Cosam Etruriae promunturium ignotis locis sese abdit, donec crinem barbamque promitteret: nam aetate et forma haud dissimilis domino erat.

*As rumour spread that Agrippa was alive, the new emperor Tiberius was anxious and uncertain how to deal with the situation caused by Clemens the slave.*

vulgabatur interim per Italiam servatum munere deum Agrippam, credebatur Romae; cum Tiberium anceps cura distraheret, utrum vi militum servum coerceret an inanem  
10 credulitatem tempore vanescere sineret, modo nihil spernendum, modo non omnia metuenda esse reputabat. postremo dat negotium Sallustio Crispo.

*Sallustius and his men arrested Clemens at night. When Clemens was questioned by Tiberius, he gave a very clever reply.*

dein speculati noctem incustoditam, accepta idonea manu, servum vinctum clauso ore in Palatium traxerunt. percontanti Tiberio, quo modo Agrippa factus esset, respondisse fertur 'quo modo tu Caesar.'

Tacitus, *Annals* 2.39–40

abdo, -ere, -didi, -ditum	(to) hide, conceal	discordiae, -arum ( <i>f.pl.</i> )	discord, dissension
accipio, -ere, -cepi, -ceptum	(to) take	dissimilis, -is, -e (+dative)	unlike, dissimilar
ad (+accusative)	to, towards	distraho, -ere, -traxi, -tractum	(to) pull apart
aetas, -atis ( <i>f.</i> )	age	do, dare, dedi, datum	(to) give
Agrippa, -ae ( <i>m.</i> )	Agrippa ( <i>man's name</i> )	dominus, -i ( <i>m.</i> )	master
anceps, -itis	double, doubtful, wavering	donec	until
animo concipio, -ere	(to) devise a plan	et	and
annus, -i ( <i>m.</i> )	year	Etruria, -ae ( <i>f.</i> )	Etruria ( <i>place name</i> )
arma, -orum ( <i>n.pl.</i> )	war	exercitus, -us ( <i>m.</i> )	army
atque	and	fero, ferre, tuli, latum	(to) carry, convey
audacia, -ae ( <i>f.</i> )	courage, daring	fertur ( <i>line 14</i> )	he is said
Augustus, -i ( <i>m.</i> )	Augustus ( <i>Roman emperor</i> )	finis, -is ( <i>m.</i> )	death
ausum, -i ( <i>n.</i> )	daring attempt, bold venture	fio, fieri, factus sum	(to) become
aut	or	forma, -ae ( <i>f.</i> )	stature, figure
barba, -ae ( <i>f.</i> )	beard	fraus, fraudis ( <i>f.</i> )	deceit, fraud
caedes, -is ( <i>f.</i> )	murder, slaughter	furor, -ari, furatus sum	(to) steal
Caesar, -aris ( <i>m.</i> )	Caesar, 'emperor'	Germanicus, -a, -um	German, in Germany
cineres, -um ( <i>m.pl.</i> )	ashes ( <i>remains of the dead</i> )	haud	not
civilis, -is, -e	civil	idem, eadem, idem	the same
Clemens, -entis ( <i>m.</i> )	Clemens ( <i>man's name</i> )	idoneus, -a, -um	sufficient
clausus, -a, um	'gagged'	ignotus, -a, -um	obscure, remote
coerceo, -ere, -cui, -citum	(to) restrain	impedio, -ire, -ivi, -itum	(to) hinder
comperio, -ire, -peri, -pertum	(to) find out with certainty, ascertain	in (+accusative)	to, into
concupio, -ere, -cepi, -ceptum	(to) devise (see <i>animo concipio</i> )	inanis, -is, -e	foolish, silly
converto, -ere, -verti, -versum	(to) turn, change	incustoditus, -a, -um	unguarded
Cosa, -ae ( <i>f.</i> )	Cosa ( <i>place name</i> )	insula, -ae ( <i>f.</i> )	island
credo, -ere, -didi, -ditum	(to) believe	interim	meanwhile
credulitas, -atis ( <i>f.</i> )	credulity, belief	is, ea, id	he, she, it, that
crinis, -is ( <i>m.</i> )	hair	Italia, -ae ( <i>f.</i> )	Italy
cum (+subjunctive)	when	locus, -i ( <i>m.</i> )	place
cura, -ae ( <i>f.</i> )	anxiety	mancipium, -i ( <i>n.</i> )	slave
dein	then	magis	more
deum ( <i>line 8</i> )	= <i>deorum</i>	maior, maius	greater
deus, -i ( <i>m.</i> )	god	manus, -us ( <i>f.</i> )	company of men, number of men
		mature	in time, quickly
		metuo, -ere, -ui, -utum	(to) fear, be afraid
		miles, militis ( <i>m.</i> )	soldier
		modo . . . modo	at one moment . . . at another
		munus, -eris ( <i>n.</i> )	gift
		nam	for
		navis, -is ( <i>f.</i> )	ship
		negotium, -i ( <i>n.</i> )	task, job

ni	if not	sese	himself
nihil	nothing	sino, -ere, sivi, situm	(to) allow, let
nomen, -inis (n.)	name	speculor, -ari,	(to) wait for
non	not	speculatus sum	
nox, noctis (f.)	night	sperno, -ere, sprevi,	(to) reject, overlook
omnis, -is, -e	all, every	spretum	
onerarius, -a, -um	carrying cargo, 'merchant'	subvenio, -ire, -veni	(to) prevent
os, oris (n.)	mouth	-ventum	
Palatium, -i (n.)	Palatine Hill, palace	sum, esse, fui	(to) be
patro, are, -avi, -atum	(to) accomplish	tarditas, -atis (f.)	slowness
per (+accusative)	through, throughout	tempus, -oris (n.)	time
percello, -ere, -culi,	(to) overturn,	Tiberius, -i (m.)	Tiberius ( <i>Roman</i> <i>emperor</i> )
-culsum	destroy	traho, -ere, traxi,	(to) drag
percontor, -ari,	(to) question,	tractum	
-atus sum	interrogate	tu	you
pergo, -ere, perrexi,	(to) proceed, go	unus, -a, um	one, single
perrectum		utrum . . . an	whether . . . or
Planasia, -ae (f.)	Planasia ( <i>place</i> <i>name</i> )	vanesco, -ere	(to) melt away, disappear
postremo	at last, finally	vehor, vehi, vectus sum	(to) sail, travel
Postumus, -i (m.)	Postumus ( <i>man's</i> <i>name</i> )	vincio, -ire, vinxi,	(to) bind, chain
praecipitia, -um (n.pl.)	daring acts	vinctum	
promitto, -ere, -misi,	(to) 'let grow'	vis, vis (f.)	force, violence
-missum		vulgo, -are, -avi, -atum	(to) spread rumour
promunturium, -i (n.)	promontory, headland		
-que	and		
qui, quae, quod	who, which		
quo modo	how; 'in the way' (line 16)		
rapio, -ere, rapui,	(to) seize		
raptum			
reputo, -are, -avi, -atum	(to) think, reflect		
res publica,	the state		
rei publicae (f.)			
respondeo, -ere, -i,	(to) reply		
responsum			
Roma, -ae (f.)	Rome		
Sallustius, -i	Sallustius Crispus		
Crispus, -i (m.)	( <i>man's name</i> )		
servo, -are, -avi, -atum	(to) save		
servatum (line 8)	= servatum esse		
servus, -i, (m.)	slave		

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