



National
Qualifications
2016

X743/77/11

**Latin
Literary Appreciation**

FRIDAY, 13 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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SECTION 1 — LETTERS AND LETTER-WRITING — 60 marks

Attempt ALL questions

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

1. (a) Refer to lines 19–22 (*Phoenicium . . . pectore*).
Explain the contents of the letter which Pseudolus is reading to Calidorus. 3
- (b) Refer to the passage as a whole. Evaluate what the passage tells us about literacy and letter-writing in the Roman world. 4

Consider Letter 6 by Cicero (Prescribed Text, pages 5–6).

2. (a) Refer to lines 1–2 (*quam vellem . . . haberemus*).
Evaluate the effectiveness of the metaphor in these lines. 3
- (b) Refer to the whole letter. In what ways does Cicero choose and arrange his words to indicate his hostility towards Antony? Refer to the text to support your answer. 3

Consider Letter 16 by Seneca (Prescribed Text, pages 12–14).

3. (a) Refer to lines 1–11 (*libenter . . . perstant*).
Analyse how Seneca uses language in these lines to make his points more forcefully. 6
- (b) Refer to lines 47–58 (*vis tu . . . Diogenes?*).
Explain how Seneca uses examples from history to illustrate his point. 4
- (c) Do you agree with Seneca’s observation that we are all slaves (lines 89–90)? Give reasons for your answer. 2

Consider Letter 21 from the Vindolanda tablets (Prescribed Text, page 17) and Letter 26 by Cicero (Prescribed Text, page 18).

4. Letters often express affection.

Refer to **Letter 21**, from the Vindolanda Tablets.

(a) Explain how this letter shows that the writer has affection for the recipient. 3

Refer to **Letter 26** by Cicero.

(b) Cicero expresses affection differently. Compare the two letters. Which one do you find more appealing? Support your answer with reference to both letters. 4

Refer again to **Letter 26** by Cicero.

(c) Cicero is writing from exile. It is sometimes claimed that traditional gender roles were reversed when a Roman husband went into exile.
Evaluate the extent to which the evidence of letter 26 supports this claim. 3

Consider Letter 28 by Pliny (Prescribed Text, pages 19–20) and Letter 29 by Pliny (Prescribed Text, page 20).

5. What impression do you get of Pliny as a husband from reading these two letters? Refer to both letters in your answer. 5

6. Discuss the reasons why Roman letters are still read and enjoyed today.
You should make reference to the texts of letters by at least **three** of the prescribed letter-writers. (Vindolanda Tablets = one letter-writer). 20

SECTION 2 — OVID AND LATIN LOVE POETRY — 60 marks

Attempt ALL questions

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

7. (a) Refer to lines 1–6 (*arma . . . sumus*).
Explain why Ovid claims he is angry with Cupid. 3
- (b) Refer to lines 7–12 (*quid, si . . . lyram?*).
Explain how he uses references to the gods to illustrate his point. 4
- (c) Refer to the whole poem.
This poem has a light-hearted tone. With reference to the text, evaluate how effectively Ovid uses humour in this poem. 6

Consider Poem 6 by Ovid (Prescribed Text, pages 25–26) and Poem 29 by Horace (Prescribed Text, page 42).

8. Refer to Poem 6 by Ovid.
- (a) Refer to lines 29–30 (“If I . . . my girl?”).
Explain what these lines tell us about the rights of women in Rome. 2
- (b) Refer to lines 59–68 (“It was . . . before”).
Ovid seems to be expressing regret in these lines. Evaluate the extent to which you think Ovid’s regret is genuine.
Support your answer with reference to the text. 4

Refer to Poem 29 by Horace.

- (c) (i) In what way is Lydia’s situation similar to Corinna’s situation? 1
- (ii) Compare the attitudes of Ovid and Horace towards women in this situation. 2

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

9. (a) Refer to lines 1–14 (*Furi . . . parati*).
 Catullus is praising the loyalty of his two good friends. Explain how these lines show that Catullus values these friends. 3
- (b) Refer to lines 9–12 (*sive . . . Britannos*).
 Comment on what these lines tell us about Roman attitudes to the world. 3
- (c) Refer to lines 21–24 (*nec meum . . . aratro est*).
 Explain the vivid imagery Catullus uses in these lines to describe his relationship with Lesbia. 4

Consider Poem 20 by Propertius (Prescribed Text, page 34) and Poem 25 by Tibullus (Prescribed Text, page 38).

10. Refer to Poem 20 by Propertius.
- (a) Refer to lines 9–16 (*Milanion . . . valent*).
 Describe the qualities which Milanion shows that make him a successful lover in Propertius' eyes. 3
- (b) Refer to lines 17–18 (*in me . . . vias*).
 Identify the **two** reasons which Propertius gives for his own lack of success as a lover. 2
- Refer to Poem 25 by Tibullus.
- (c) Refer to lines 13–18 (*te bellare . . . vocer*).
 Tibullus describes an approach to love which is very different. Discuss, with reference to the text, the ways in which Tibullus' idea of love differs from Propertius' in Poem 20. 3
11. Discuss the ways in which women are portrayed in Roman love poetry with reference to the texts of poems by **three** of the poets you have studied. 20

[END OF QUESTION PAPER]