



National
Qualifications
2024

X843/77/11

**Latin
Literary Appreciation**

TUESDAY, 14 MAY
9:00 AM – 10:45 AM

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 8 4 3 7 7 1 1 *

SECTION 1 — LETTERS AND LETTER-WRITING — 60 marks

Attempt ALL questions

Consider Letter 3 by Cicero (Prescribed Text, page 04).

1. (a) Refer to lines 3–4 (*tu modo . . . consequere*).
What advice is Cicero giving Trebatius? 2
- (b) Refer to lines 4–8 (*hoc tibi . . . patria*).
Cicero compares Trebatius to Medea. How appropriate is this comparison? 3
- (c) Refer to lines 9–10 (*“multi . . . improbat.”*) and line 14 (*“qui ipse . . . sapit”*).
Cicero quotes from Medea again. Do you think Trebatius would find these quotations encouraging? Support your answer with reference to the text. 3

Consider Letter 5 by Cicero (Prescribed Text, page 05).

2. Refer to the whole of Letter 5.
Caesar wishes Cicero to come to Rome and give him some advice. To what extent is the tone of this letter friendly? Support your answer with reference to the text. 4

Consider Letter 11 by Cicero (Prescribed Text, pages 08–09) and also Letter 12 by Seneca (Prescribed Text, pages 09–10).

3. (a) Refer to Letter 11 by Cicero, lines 25–29 (*quod si . . . soleas*).
Cicero is sometimes accused of being a snob. Find evidence in these lines to support this view. 2
- (b) Refer to Letter 12 by Seneca, lines 18–27 (*hoc plerique . . . agatur*).
Seneca has a low opinion of people who attend the midday shows. Analyse ways in which he uses language to convey his contempt. 6

Consider Letter 14 by Pliny (Prescribed Text, page 11).

4. Refer to lines 10–18 (“I serve . . . others.”)
Pliny is explaining how he likes to treat his guests. What impression do these lines convey of Pliny’s character? Support your answer with reference to the text. 4

Questions (continued)

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

5. Refer to lines 1–7 (*rem atrocem . . . implevit*).

Pliny describes a violent attack on Larcus Macedo. Explain ways in which Pliny grabs the attention of the reader in these lines.

4

Consider Letter 18 by Cicero (Prescribed Text, page 15) and Letter 19 by Pliny, (Prescribed Text, pages 15–16).

6. (a) Refer to the whole of Letter 18 by Cicero.

What evidence is there in this letter to show that Cicero did not treat Tiro as his freedman, but as his friend?

3

- (b) Refer to Letter 19 by Pliny, lines 1–13 (I have . . . case).

Pliny is also concerned for the health of his freedman Zosimus. Does Pliny treat Zosimus as a valued friend or as a valued possession? Support your answer with reference to the text.

3

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

7. Explain ways in which these Vindolanda Tablets enhance our understanding of the role of letter-writing in Roman Britain. Refer to the text of **both** letters to support your answer.

4

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

8. Refer to lines 1–6 (You ask . . . grandchildren).

What do these lines tell us about the way marriages were arranged in the Roman world?

2

9. ‘Personal letters are more interesting to modern readers than those on politics or philosophy.’

To what extent do you agree with this statement in the light of your reading of Roman letters? In your answer you should make reference 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 2 by Ovid (Prescribed Text, pages 21–22).

10. (a) Refer to lines 9–10 (*cedimus . . . onus*).
Explain what Ovid is saying in these lines. 2
- (b) Refer to lines 13–18 (*verbera . . . Amor*).
Ovid uses examples of animals to illustrate his point. Comment on the effectiveness of these examples. 4

Consider Poem 4 by Ovid (Prescribed Text, page 23) and Poem 21 by Propertius (Prescribed Text, pages 34–35).

11. Refer to Poem 4 by Ovid, lines 17–22 (*ut stetit . . . femur!*) and Poem 21 by Propertius, lines 1–10 (Now what's . . . beauty).
Ovid and Propertius are both describing their girlfriends. Do you think their girlfriends would be pleased with the way they are portrayed? Refer to **both** poems to support your answer. 5

Consider Poem 6 by Ovid (Prescribed Text, pages 25–26).

12. Refer to lines 19–30 (Unanimous . . . my girl?)
Ovid says he regrets hurting his girlfriend. Do you think the regret he expresses in these lines is genuine? Support your answer with reference to the text. 3

Consider Poem 7 by Ovid (Prescribed Text, pages 26–27).

13. Refer to lines 7–16 (*pervigilant . . . nives?*).
Ovid compares lovers to soldiers. Explain ways in which he develops this comparison in these lines. Support your answer with reference to the text. 4

Consider also Poem 10 by Ovid (Prescribed Text, pages 28–29).

14. Refer to lines 1–8 (*quid mihi . . . canar*).
(a) What traditional careers does Ovid reject? 2
(b) Explain why he rejects these careers in favour of poetry. 2

Questions (continued)

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

15. Refer to the whole of Poem 15 by Catullus and the whole of Poem 29 by Horace. Compare and contrast ways in which Catullus and Horace deal with the theme of jealousy. Support your answer with reference to **both** poems.

4

Consider Poem 18 by Catullus (Prescribed Text, page 33).

16. Refer to lines 17–26 (*o di, . . . pietate mea*). Catullus is struggling to come to terms with the end of a love affair. Analyse ways in which he uses language to emphasise how much he wants to get over his broken relationship.

6

Consider Poem 25 by Tibullus (Prescribed Text, page 38).

17. Refer to lines 19–28 (*te spectem . . . genis*). Tibullus wants Delia to be by his side when he dies. What does he hope she will do? Support your response with reference to the text.

3

Consider Poem 28 by Horace (Prescribed Text, page 42) and also Poem 31 by Horace (Prescribed Text, page 43).

18. (a) Refer to Poem 28 by Horace, lines 13–16 (*me tabula . . . maris deo*). Explain the imagery Horace uses to express his feelings at the end of a difficult relationship.
- (b) Refer to Poem 31 by Horace, lines 13–16 (Even I . . . Calabria). Horace recalls another stormy affair. What emotions do these lines evoke?
19. Discuss the attitudes of Roman love poets towards the women they love. In your answer you should make reference to the texts of poems by at least **three** of the prescribed poets.

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