



National  
Qualifications  
2023 MODIFIED

**X843/75/11**

**Latin  
Literary Appreciation**

WEDNESDAY, 26 APRIL

9:00 AM – 10:10 AM

**Total marks — 30**

Choose **ONE** section.

Attempt **ALL** questions in your chosen section.

Section 1 — CATULLUS — 30 marks

Section 2 — OVID — 30 marks

Section 3 — VIRGIL — 30 marks

Section 4 — PLINY — 30 marks

Section 5 — CICERO — 30 marks

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 5 1 1 \*

## SECTION 1 — CATULLUS — 30 marks

Attempt ALL questions

1. Refer to the whole of **Poem 1**, (*vivamus mea Lesbia . . .*).
- (a) Refer to lines 1–3 (*vivamus . . . assis!*). Describe Catullus' attitude to life. 2
- (b) Refer to lines 7–9 (*da mi . . . deinde centum*). What effect is Catullus trying to achieve through the repetition of numbers? 2
2. Refer to the whole of **Poem 2**, (That man seems . . .).
- (a) Refer to lines 1–5 (That man . . . sweetly). Catullus is jealous of the 'other man'. Explain why he is jealous. 2
- (b) Refer to lines 6–12 (for as . . . darkness). Catullus is clearly exaggerating his feelings. Why do you think he does this? 2
3. Refer to the whole of **Poem 4**, (*nulli se dicit . . .*).
- (a) Refer to lines 1–2 (*nulli . . . petat*). What does Lesbia say to Catullus to convince him that he is the only man for her? 1
- (b) Refer to lines 3–4 (*dicit . . . aqua*). Catullus uses images from nature to show he does not believe Lesbia. In what ways do these images help him to make his point? 4
4. Refer to the whole of **Poem 5**, (*odi et amo*). Although this is a short poem, it says a lot. Do you agree? Explain your answer. 4
5. Refer to the whole of **Poem 6**, (*miser Catulle . . .*).
- Refer to lines 15–18 (*scelestas . . . mordebis?*). In these lines, Catullus asks Lesbia a series of questions. Suggest Lesbia's feelings if she had read these questions. 3
6. Refer to the whole of **Poem 7**, (*cenabis bene . . .*).
- (a) Refer to lines 1–8, (*cenabis . . . araneorum*). Do you think Fabullus would have been pleased or annoyed to have received this invitation? Refer to the text to support your answer. 4
- (b) Refer to lines 9–14, (*sed contra . . . nasum*). In these lines, Catullus promises to provide perfume. Find evidence in these lines to suggest that the perfume is special. 2
7. Consider **Poem 7** and **Poem 9**. What can we learn from these poems about Roman parties? 4

## SECTION 2 — OVID — 30 marks

Attempt ALL questions

8. Refer to **Extract 1**, lines 2–5 (Just like . . . open sea).  
What can we learn about the River Maeander from these lines? 2
9. Refer to **Extract 2**, lines 1–7 (*Daedalus . . . novat*).
- (a) Refer to lines 1–5 (*Daedalus . . . Minos*).  
Describe Daedalus' problems at this point in the story. 3
- (b) In line 7, Ovid writes *naturamque novat* ('he changed nature').  
Explain what Ovid means by this phrase. 2
10. Refer to **Extract 2**, lines 7–10 (*nam ponit . . . aves*).  
Consider the way Daedalus made the wings.  
Do you think his choice of design and materials was a good one or not? Explain your answer. 3
11. Refer to **Extract 2**, lines 10–15 (*puer . . . opus*).  
Do you think Icarus was helpful to his father when he was making the wings? Explain your answer. 3
12. Refer to **Extract 2**, lines 18–23 (*instruit . . . viam!*).  
Consider the instructions which Daedalus gave to Icarus. What worries does Daedalus have at this point? 4
13. Refer to **Extract 2**, lines 26–31 (*dedit . . . alas*).  
Daedalus and Icarus prepare to fly. In what ways does Ovid show Daedalus' care and love for his son in these lines? 4
14. Refer to **Extract 2**, lines 48–50 (*pennas . . . sepulti*).  
In line 49, Daedalus cursed his skills. Explain why he did this at this point. 2
15. Refer to **Extract 3**, lines 10–11 (But Pallas . . . mid-air).  
In these lines, Minerva caught Talus before he fell to his death.  
Consider the whole story. Suggest reasons why Minerva chose to save Talus when he fell, but not Icarus when he fell. 3
16. In Roman times, it was important for a man to be a good father to his children.  
Do you think the Romans would have thought Daedalus was a good father to Icarus or not? Give reasons for your answer. 4

## SECTION 3 — VIRGIL — 30 marks

Attempt ALL questions

17. Refer to **Extract 1**, lines 1–6 (Everyone . . . weeping?).
- (a) What event are Aeneas and Dido attending? 1
- (b) Aeneas starts to speak to Dido. Suggest reasons why he might not want to tell his story. 2
- (c) In these lines Aeneas refers to the Myrmidons, the Dolopes and Ulysses. Explain why he refers to them here. 2
18. Refer to **Extract 2**, lines 1–6 (*et iam . . . incipiam*).
- (a) What reason does Aeneas suggest in lines 1–2 which might prevent him from telling the story? 1
- (b) Based on your knowledge of the rest of the story in Extracts 2–5, choose **two** episodes which you think Aeneas might find especially difficult to retell. Give reasons for each of your choices. 4
19. Refer to **Extract 2**, lines 14–24 (*est in . . . Minervae*).
- (a) Describe the part played by the island of Tenedos in the story. 2
- (b) Tenedos is no longer the great island it used to be. Give **two** details which show this. 2
- (c) Refer to lines 22–23 (*hic Dolopum . . . solebant*). Virgil repeats the word *hic* ('here') three times. Explain the ways this repetition helps to bring the story to life. 3
20. Refer to **Extract 4**, lines 3–10 (*et procul . . . ferentes*).  
Laocoon tells the Trojans not to trust the wooden horse. What reasons does he give? 4
21. Refer to **Extract 5**, lines 1–21 (So, as . . . altar).
- (a) In line 2, 'crocodile tears' means 'pretend tears'. Explain why Sinon was only pretending to cry. 2
- (b) Refer to lines 6–19 (Laocoon . . . the sky). What can we learn about priests from these lines? 3
22. Consider the whole story. What can we learn about the behaviour of the gods from reading this story? 4

## SECTION 4 — PLINY — 30 marks

Attempt ALL questions

23. Refer to **Extract 1**, line 1 (*erat . . . pestilens*).
- (a) Give **one** detail which would have made the house good to live in. 1
- (b) Give **one** detail which would have made the house not good to live in. 1
24. Refer to **Extract 1**, lines 3–4 (*mox adparebat . . . quatiebatque*).  
Describe what the ghost looked like. 3
25. Refer to **Extract 2**, lines 1–7 (As a result . . . inhabited it).  
In line 6, Pliny writes: ‘No one could live in the house any more’.  
Do you find this surprising? Explain your answer. 2
26. Read **Extract 3**, lines 1–5 (*venit . . . fingeret*).
- (a) Romans expected philosophers such as Athenodorus to be interested in the world around them.  
Explain why Athenodorus became interested in the house. 1
- (b) Romans also expected philosophers to be well organised.  
In what ways was Athenodorus well organised when he prepared for the ghost? 3
27. Refer to **Extract 3**, lines 5–8 (*initio . . . audiri*).  
In these lines, Pliny describes the sounds that could be heard. Explain the ways in which his choice of words make this part of the story more exciting. 3
28. Refer to **Extract 3**, lines 8–10 (*respicit . . . incumbit*).
- (a) Describe what Athenodorus did after the ghost first signalled to him. 2
- (b) Why do you think Athenodorus did not follow the ghost at this point? 1
29. Refer to **Extract 6**, lines 1–3 (*delphinus . . . terrae*).  
Consider the actions of the dolphin when it first appeared. Do you consider its behaviour to be threatening or playful or both? 3

[Turn over for more Pliny questions

## Section 4 – Pliny questions (continued)

30. Refer to **Extract 6**, lines 4–6 (*serpit . . . simile*).

In what ways does Pliny show that the people of Hippo were excited about what had happened to the boy?

3

31. Refer to **Extract 6**, lines 10–14 (*maxime . . . comes*).

(a) In line 12, Pliny writes that neither the dolphin nor the boy feared each other. What evidence is there in these lines to show this?

3

(b) A second dolphin also appeared.

What did this dolphin do?

2

32. Refer to **Extract 7**, lines 1–3 (The sight . . . too much).

What can we learn about Roman government officials from these lines?

2

## SECTION 5 — CICERO — 30 marks

Attempt ALL questions

33. Refer to **Extract 1**, lines 5–8 (*ad hoc . . . repelluntur*).  
In these lines, Cicero describes an attack on a temple.
- (a) When did the attack take place? 1
- (b) Why do you think this attack could be considered shocking? 3
- (c) Do you think the temple was well defended? Explain your answer. 4
34. Refer to **Extract 2**, lines 1–5 (*After that . . . and staff*).  
What do we learn about the types of violence faced by people in the Roman world? 3
35. Refer to **Extract 3**, lines 1–7 (*nemo . . . milites*).  
What details suggest the attack in Agrigentum was unexpected? Explain your answer. 3
36. Refer to **Extract 4**, lines 8–25 (Then came . . . kindness).
- (a) What do we learn about Verres' character in these lines? Identify evidence from these lines to support your answer. 4
- (b) In line 25 of **Extract 4**, Cicero writes about Verres: 'He was never cruel'. Do you think Cicero really means this? Explain your answer by referring to what happens in **Extract 5**. 3
37. Refer to the whole of **Extract 5** (*equestres sunt . . .*).
- (a) Refer to lines 1–6 (*equestres . . . frigore*). What do we learn about statues from these lines? 3
- (b) Suggest why Verres used one of these statues to torture Sopater. 2
38. Consider the story as a whole. Verres clearly did not behave as a Roman governor should. Describe how a Roman governor should have behaved. 4

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