

Language questions (Questions 1, 4, 7 and 10)

Learners who know their Latin well, had no difficulty in answering these questions. Language questions on Cicero and Pliny were poorly answered:

- Question 1.3: ficti is an objective genitive, or genitive with tenax.
- dignetur (Q.1.5): the subjunctive is suboblique, or generic, or concessive.
- Question 4.2: the explanation for the infinitive esse can not be “indirect speech”, since not all constructions in indirect speech take a verb in the infinitive. Answer: indirect statement.
- Question 7.2: eveniat appears in an indirect command, while mereatur is part of a consecutive clause (ita...ut).
- Question 7.3: fluctu is part of an ablative absolute.
- Question 7.4: a mari extends abest, not plus.
- Question 10.3: concupiscis is indicative in a condicio realis; concupiscas is optative subjunctive after utinam.

Translations (Questions 2,5,8 and 11)

Most of the candidates fared very well in this section, as they should. Pliny’s letter caught many candidates unawares. Advise candidates against spotting questions. One candidate did not do any translation, only language and contextual questions!

- Question 2.1: Many candidates translated *Extemplo* incorrectly, *multiplici* with *sermone* was often omitted, and the effect of mutual cherishing/enjoyment in fovere was often lost in translation. (No penalty for last-mentioned).
- Question 5: *cartis* can not be described as *hard-working*; rather *involving hard work* (*et al.*).
- Question 8.2: *exprobrantes* was often omitted in translation.

Contextual questions (Questions 3, 6, 9 and 12)

- Question 3.2: Good answers emphasised that Fama was vigilant not to miss any possible details for gossip.
- Question 3.5.1(a): A good answer should refer to the result of the sound in *stridens*, e.g. panic (*et al.*). It is equally insufficient to give the following answer to 3.5.1(b): “It emphasises her malice”. This does not explain the effect of *gaudens* in this context.
- Question 3.7: The relationship between Aeneas and Dido is *per se* innocent. Emotions are incited by details like *luxu, quam longam/turpi cupidine captos/regnorum immemores*
- Question 3.8: The answer must refer specifically to the typical features of (adherents of) Bacchus reflected in the word.
- Scansion: Although the caesura in line 2 was accepted in the 3rd foot, one can subjectively reason that a cut in the 4th foot may possibly make more sense since it retains *non aliud* as an entity.
Seeing that it was clearly stated that *cui* is a diphthong, two short syllables were not accepted, since it implies that the candidate is unfamiliar with the basic rule that diphthongs are one long syllable.
Merely to say that elision emphasizes the size of Fama is insufficient for 2 marks. An explanation of how/why elision emphasizes that is required.
- Question 6.3: *patrona* alludes to the *patronus-cliens* relationship. Catullus therefore expects support from the Muse which is based on this system: mutual trust and expectation.

- Question 9.2: For full marks the answer *Jupiter Stator* was required, or it had at least to be mentioned in the answer to Question 9.2.2 to explain the symbolism of resistance against danger from outside.
- Question 9.4.2: Only 4 candidates' answers showed that they knew to which Caesar *Caesari* refers, namely Octavian.
- Question 9.5: *quietos pati*
- Candidates must ensure that they are indeed answering the question which is asked, e.g. the answer to Questions 12.4 (Why does Pliny use...) and 12.5 (How (un)fair.....) cannot start with "No,.....".