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In your answer you will be assessed on how well you:

- demonstrate knowledge and understanding of the prescribed genre relevant to the question
  - present a logical and cohesive response to the question, supported by references to the text
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**Question 3** (10 marks) Use a SEPARATE writing booklet.

Read the extracts, and then answer the question that follows.

Cenabis bene, mi Fabulle, apud me  
paucis, si tibi di favent, diebus–  
si tecum attuleris bonam atque magnam  
cenam, non sine candida puella  
et vino et sale et omnibus cachinnis; 5  
haec si, inquam, attuleris, venuste noster,  
cenabis bene; nam tui Catulli  
plenus sacculus est aranearum.  
Sed contra accipies meros amores,  
seu quid suavius elegantiusve est: 10  
nam unguentum dabo, quod meae puellae  
donarunt Veneres Cupidinesque;  
quod tu cum olfacies, deos rogabis,  
totum ut te faciant, Fabulle, nasum.

Catullus 13

**Question 3 continues on page 7**

Question 3 (continued)

Martiis caelebs quid agam Kalendis quid velint flores et acerra turis plena miraris positusque carbo in caespite vivo,	
docte sermones utriusque linguae. voveram dulces epulas et album Liberio caprum prope funeratus arboris ictu.	5
hic dies anno redeunte festus corticem adstrictum pice dimovebit amphorae fumum bibere institutae consule Tullo.	10
sume, Maecenas, cyathos amici sospitis centum et vigiles lucernas perfer in lucem; procul omnis esto clamor et ira.	15
mitte civiles super urbe curas: occidit Daci Cotisonis agmen, Medus infestus sibi luctuosis dissidet armis,	20
servit Hispanae vetus hostis orae Cantaber sera domitus catena, iam Scythae laxo meditantur arcu cedere campis.	
neglegens, ne qua populus laboret, parce privatus nimium cavere et dona praesentis cape laetus horae ac linque severa.	25

Horace, *Odes* III.8

Analyse how Catullus and Horace each use the conventions of lyric poetry to celebrate friendship in these poems, focusing on similarities and differences. **10**

**End of Question 3**