



ADVANCED SUBSIDIARY GCE

LATIN

Literature 1 (Commentary)
CICERO and VIRGIL

2472

Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet

OCR Supplied Materials:

- 8 page Answer Booklet

Other Materials Required:

None

Thursday 15 January 2009
Morning

Duration: 1 hour



INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Write your name clearly in capital letters, your Centre Number and Candidate Number in the spaces provided on the Answer Booklet.
- Use black ink.
- Read each question carefully and make sure that you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Write your answers in the separate Answer Booklet provided.
- Answer any **two** questions.
- Do **not** write in the bar codes.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

- The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.
- Each question is marked out of 60, including 6 marks for quality of written communication.
- Candidates are advised to spend **no more** than 30 minutes on **each** question.
- The total number of marks for this paper is **120**.
- This document consists of **8** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

Answer any **two** questions.

You may, if you wish, answer both questions on the same author.

Section A

CICERO

1 Answer the questions on the following passage:

de parricidio causa dicitur: ratio ab accusatore reddita non est, quam ob causam patrem filius occiderit. quod in minimis noxiis et in his levioribus peccatis, quae magis crebra et iam prope cotidiana sunt, vel maxime et primum quaeritur, quae causa maleficii fuerit, id Erucius in parricidio quaeri non putat oportere. in quo scelere, iudices, etiam cum multae causae convenisse unum in locum atque inter se congruere videntur, tamen non temere creditur neque levi coniectura res penditur neque testis incertus auditur neque accusatoris ingenio res iudicatur. cum multa antea commissa maleficia, cum vita hominis perditissima, tum singularis audacia ostendatur necesse est, neque audacia solum, sed summus furor atque amentia. haec cum sint omnia, tamen exstent oportet expressa sceleris vestigia, ubi, qua ratione, per quos, quo tempore maleficium sit admissum. quae nisi multa et manifesta sunt, profecto res tam scelestas, tam atrox, tam nefaria credi non potest. magna est enim vis humanitatis, multum valet communio sanguinis, reclamitat istius modi suspicionibus ipsa natura; portentum atque monstrum certissimum est esse aliquem humana specie et figura, qui tantum immanitate bestias vicerit, ut, propter quos hanc suavissimam lucem aspexerit, eos indignissime luce privarit, cum etiam feras inter sese partus atque educatio et natura ipsa conciliet.

Cicero, *Pro Roscio Amerino* 62–3

- (a) From lines 1–7 (*ratio ... iudicatur*), summarise Cicero's argument. [15]
- (b) In lines 7–17 (*cum ... conciliet*), how does Cicero give force and energy to the points he is making?
You should make close reference to **both** the content **and** the style of the Latin and support your discussion with **at least four examples** from the text. [30]
- (c) In the sections of the speech following this passage, Cicero talks about the murder of Titus Caelius. How does he connect that murder with the case of Roscius? [9]

[Quality of Written Communication: 6]

[Total: 54 + 6 = 60]

2 Answer the questions on the following passage:

tenuitas hominis eius modi est, ut dissimulari non queat, atque eo magis elucet, quo magis occultatur. avaritiam praeferens, qui societatem coieris de municipis cognatique fortunis cum alienissimo. quam sis audax, ut alia obliviscar, hinc omnes intellegere potuerunt, quod ex tota societate, hoc est ex tot sicariis, solus tu inventus es, qui cum accusatoribus sederes atque os tuum non modo ostenderes, 5 sed etiam offerres. inimicitias tibi fuisse cum Sex. Roscio et magnas rei familiaris controversias concedas necesse est. restat, iudices, ut hoc dubitemus, uter potius Sex. Roscium occiderit: is, ad quem morte eius divitiae venerint, an is, ad quem mendicitas; is, qui antea tenuis fuerit, an is, qui postea factus sit egentissimus; is, qui ardens avaritia feratur infestus in suos, an is, qui semper ita vixerit, ut quaestum 10 nosset nullum, fructum autem eum solum, quem labore peperisset; is, qui omnium sectorum audacissimus sit, an is, qui propter fori iudiciorumque insolentiam non modo subsellia, verum etiam urbem ipsam reformidarit: postremo, iudices, id quod ad rem mea sententia maxime pertinet, utrum inimicus potius an filius.

Cicero, *Pro Roscio Amerino* 87–88

- (a) In the sections of the speech before this passage, Cicero mentions the great lawyer Lucius Cassius. What connection does he make between Cassius and the case of Roscius? [9]
- (b) From lines 1–6 (*tenuitas ... offerres*), summarise the points Cicero is making. [15]
- (c) In lines 6–14 (*inimicitias ... filius*), how does Cicero give force and energy to the points he makes? You should make close reference to **both** the content **and** the style of the Latin and support your discussion with **at least four examples** from the text. [30]

[Quality of Written Communication: 6]

[Total: 54 + 6 = 60]

Section B

VIRGIL

3 Answer the questions on the following passage:

haec ubi dicta dedit rapidusque in tecta recessit,
 poscit equos gaudetque tuens ante ora frementes
 Pilumno quos ipsa decus dedit Orithyia,
 qui candore nives anteirent, cursibus auras. 5
 circumstant properi aurigae manibusque lacessunt
 pectora plausa cavis et colla comantia pectunt.
 ipse dehinc auro squalentem alboque orichalco
 circumdat loricam umeris, simul aptat habendo
 ensemque clipeumque et rubrae cornua cristae,
 ensem quem Dauno ignipotens deus ipse parenti 10
 fecerat et Stygia candentem tinxerat unda.
 exim quae mediis ingenti adnixa columnae
 aedibus astabat, validam vi corripit hastam,
 Actoris Aurunci spoliū, quassatque trementem
 vociferans: 'nunc, o numquam frustrata vocatus 15
 hasta meos, nunc tempus adest: te maximus Actor,
 te Turni nunc dextra gerit; da sternere corpus
 loricamque manu valida lacerare revulsam
 semiviri Phrygis et foedare in pulvere crines
 vibratos calido ferro murraque madentes.' 20
 his agitur furiis, totoque ardentis ab ore
 scintillae absistunt, oculis micat acribus ignis,
 mugitus veluti cum prima in proelia taurus
 terrificos ciet aut irasci in cornua temptat
 arboris obnixus trunco, ventosque lacessit 25
 ictibus aut sparsa ad pugnam proludit harena.

Virgil, *Aeneid* XII. 81–106

- (a) *haec ubi dicta dedit* (line 1): briefly summarise the conversation between Amata and Turnus which precedes this passage. [9]
- (b) From lines 2–11 (*poscit ... unda*), pick out and briefly discuss **three Latin** expressions by which Virgil makes Turnus' horses and equipment sound impressive. [15]
- (c) In lines 12–26 (*exim ... harena*), how does Virgil make clear Turnus' spirit and determination? You should make close reference to **both** the content **and** the style of the Latin and support your discussion with **at least four examples** from the text. [30]

[Quality of Written Communication: 6]

[Total: 54 + 6 = 60]

VIRGIL

4 Answer the questions on the following passage:

at pater Aeneas audito nomine Turni
 deserit et muros et summas deserit arces
 praecipitatque moras omnes, opera omnia rumpit,
 laetitia exsultans horrendumque intonat armis:
 quantus Athos aut quantus Eryx aut ipse coruscis 5
 cum fremit ilicibus quantus gaudetque nivali
 vertice se attollens pater Appenninus ad auras.
 iam vero et Rutuli certatim et Troes et omnes
 convertere oculos Itali, quique alta tenebant
 moenia quique imos pulsabant ariete muros, 10
 armaque deposuere umeris. stupet ipse Latinus
 ingentes, genitos diversis partibus orbis,
 inter se coiisse viros et cernere ferro.
 atque illi, ut vacuo patuerunt aequore campi,
 procursu rapido coniectis eminus hastis 15
 invadunt Martem clipeis atque aere sonoro.
 dat gemitum tellus; tum crebros ensibus ictus
 congeminant, fors et virtus miscetur in unum.
 ac velut ingenti Sila summove Taburno
 cum duo conversis inimica in proelia tauri 20
 frontibus incurrunt, pauidi cessere magistri,
 stat pecus omne metu mutum, mussantque iuvencae
 quis nemori imperitet, quem tota armenta sequantur;
 illi inter sese multa vi vulnera miscent
 cornuaque obnixa infigunt et sanguine largo 25
 colla armosque lavant, gemitu nemus omne remugit:
 non aliter Tros Aeneas et Daunius heros
 concurrunt clipeis, ingens fragor aethera complet.
 Iuppiter ipse duas aequato examine lances
 sustinet et fata imponit diversa duorum, 30
 quem damnet labor et quo vergat pondere letum.

Virgil, *Aeneid* XII. 697–727

- (a) In lines 1–13 (*at pater ... ferro*), in what ways do Aeneas, the Rutulians and Trojans, and Latinus respond to Turnus' call for the duel between Aeneas and himself? [15]
- (b) In lines 14–31 (*atque illi ... letum*), how does Virgil make the duel between Aeneas and Turnus vivid and powerful?
 You should make close reference to **both** the content **and** the style of the Latin and support your discussion with **at least four examples** from the text. [30]
- (c) In the lines which immediately follow this passage, what prevents Turnus from killing Aeneas with his sword? [9]

[Quality of Written Communication: 6]

[Total: 54 + 6 = 60]

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- Q.3 Virgil, Aeneid XII, 395-396, editor RAB Mynors, P. Vergili Maronis Opera, Oxford Classical Texts, 1969, by permission of Oxford University Press, www.oup.com
- Q.4 Virgil, Aeneid XII, 414-415, editor RAB Mynors, P. Vergili Maronis Opera, Oxford Classical Texts, 1969, by permission of Oxford University Press, www.oup.com

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