



ADVANCED SUBSIDIARY GCE

LATIN

Literature 1 (Commentary)
CICERO and OVID

2474

Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet

OCR Supplied Materials:

- 8 page Answer Booklet

Other Materials Required:

None

Wednesday 3 June 2009

Afternoon

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.
- 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:

quod Amerinis usque eo visum est indignum, ut urbe tota fletus gemitusque fieret. etenim multa simul ante oculos versabantur: mors hominis florentissimi Sex. Roscii crudelissima, filii autem eius egestas indignissima, cui de tanto patrimonio praedo iste nefarius ne iter quidem ad sepulcrum patrum reliquisset, bonorum emptio flagitiosa, possessio, furta, rapinae, donationes. nemo erat, qui non ardere 5 illa omnia mallet quam videre in Sex. Roscii, viri optimi atque honestissimi, bonis iactantem se ac dominantem T. Roscium. itaque decurionum decretum statim fit, ut decem primi proficiscantur ad L. Sullam doceantque eum, qui vir Sex. Roscius fuerit, conquerantur de istorum scelere et iniuriis, orent, ut et illius mortui famam et filii innocentis fortunas conservatas velit. atque ipsum decretum, quaeso, cognoscite. 10 DECRETUM DECURIONUM. legati in castra veniunt. intellegitur, iudices, id quod iam ante dixi, imprudente L. Sulla scelera haec et flagitia fieri. nam statim Chrysogonus et ipse ad eos accedit et homines nobiles adlegat, ab iis qui peterent ne ad Sullam adirent, et omnia Chrysogonum, quae vellent, esse facturum pollicerentur. usque adeo autem ille pertimuerat, ut mori mallet quam de his rebus Sullam doceri. 15

Cicero, *Pro Roscio Amerino* 24–6

- (a) In lines 1–10 (*quod ... velit*), how does Cicero forcefully express the emotions of the people of Ameria?
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]
- (b) In lines 11–15 (*legati ... doceri*), what impressions of Chrysogonus does Cicero give the jury? You should make **three** points. [15]
- (c) In the lines which follow this passage, what did the Amerian delegation, Capito and then Sextus Roscius do? [9]

[Quality of Written Communication: 6]

[Total: 54 + 6 = 60]

2 Answer the questions on the following passage:

occisus est a cena rediens: nondum lucebat, cum Ameriae scitum est. quid hic incredibilis cursus, quid haec tanta celeritas festinatioque significat? non quaero, quis percusserit: nihil est, Glaucia, quod metuas; non excutio te, si quid forte ferri habuisti, non scrutor; nihil ad me arbitror pertinere: quoniam, cuius consilio occisus sit, invenio, cuius manu sit percussus, non laboro. unum hoc sumo, quod mihi 5
 apertum tuum scelus resque manifesta dat: ubi aut unde audivit Glaucia? qui tam cito scivit? fac audisse statim: quae res eum nocte una tantum itineris contendere coëgit? quae necessitas eum tanta premebat, ut, si sua sponte iter Ameriam faceret, id temporis Roma proficisceretur, nullam partem noctis requiesceret? etiamne in 10
 tam perspicuis rebus argumentatio quaerenda aut coniectura capienda est? nonne vobis haec, quae audistis, cernere oculis videmini, iudices? non illum miserum, ignarum casus sui, redeuntem a cena videtis? non positas insidias? non impetum repentinum? non versatur ante oculos vobis in caede Glaucia? non adest iste T. Roscius? non suis manibus in curru conlocat Automedontem illum, sui sceleris acerbissimi nefariaeque victoriae nuntium? non orat ut eam noctem pervigilet, ut 15
 honoris sui causa laboret, ut Capitoni quam primum nuntiet?

Cicero, *Pro Roscio Amerino* 97–98

- (a) In the lines which precede this passage, what points has Cicero made about the way news of Sextus Roscius' death was brought to Ameria, to suggest that T. Roscius Magnus and Capito were behind the murder? [9]
- (b) In lines 1–7 (*occisus ... scivit*), what suggestions about Glaucia does Cicero make to the jury? You should make **three** points. [15]
- (c) In lines 7–16 (*fac ... nuntiet*), 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]

[Quality of Written Communication: 6]

[Total: 54 + 6 = 60]

Section B

OVID

3 Answer the questions on the following passage:

vivet Maeonides, Tenedos dum stabit et Ide, dum rapidas Simois in mare volvet aquas; vivet et Ascræus, dum mustis uva tumebit, dum cadet incurva falce resecta Ceres; Battiades semper toto cantabitur orbe:	5
quamvis ingenio non valet, arte valet; nulla Sophocleo veniet iactura cothurno; cum sole et luna semper Aratus erit; dum fallax servus, durus pater, improba lena vivent et meretrix blanda, Menandros erit;	10
Ennius arte carens animosique Accius oris casurum nullo tempore nomen habent; Varronem primamque ratem quae nesciet aetas aureaque Aesonio terga petita duci?	15
carmina sublimis tunc sunt peritura Lucreti, exitio terras cum dabit una dies; Tityrus et fruges Aeneiaque arma legentur, Roma triumphati dum caput orbis erit; donec erunt ignes arcusque Cupidinis arma, discentur numeri, culte Tibulle, tui;	20
Gallus et Hesperii et Gallus notus Eois, et sua cum Gallo nota Lycoris erit. ergo cum silices, cum dens patientis aratri depereant aevo, carmina morte carent: cedant carminibus reges regumque triumpho, cedat et auriferi ripa benigna Tagi.	25
vilis miretur vulgus; mihi flavus Apollo pocula Castalia plena ministret aqua, sustineamque coma metuentem frigora myrtum atque a sollicito multus amante legar.	30

Ovid, *Amores* l. 15. 9–38

- (a) In the part of the poem which precedes this passage, what criticism of Ovid is made by Envy, and how does Ovid answer it? [9]
- (b) In lines 1–20 (*vivet ... tui*), show how Ovid uses variation in language and content to ensure that the list of authors he discusses does not become monotonous. 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) Summarise what Ovid says in lines 23–30 (*ergo ... legar*). [15]

[Quality of Written Communication: 6]

[Total: 54 + 6 = 60]

4 Answer the questions on the following passage:

aestus erat, mediamque dies exegerat horam;
 adposui medio membra levanda toro.
 pars adapertha fuit, pars altera clausa fenestrae,
 quale fere silvae lumen habere solent,
 qualia sublucent fugiente crepuscula Phoebō 5
 aut ubi nox abiit nec tamen orta dies.
 illa verecundis lux est praebenda puellis,
 qua timidus latebras speret habere pudor.
 ecce, Corinna venit tunica velata recincta,
 candida dividua colla tegente coma, 10
 qualiter in thalamos formosa Sameramis isse
 dicitur et multis Lais amata viris.
 deripui tunicam; nec multum rara nocebat,
 pugnabat tunica sed tamen illa tegi;
 quae, cum ita pugnaret tamquam quae vincere nollet, 15
 victa est non aegre prodicione sua.
 ut stetit ante oculos posito velamine nostros,
 in toto nusquam corpore menda fuit:
 quos umeros, quales vidi tetigique lacertos!
 forma papillarum quam fuit apta premi! 20
 quam castigato planus sub pectore venter!
 quantum et quale latus! quam iuvenale femur!

Ovid, *Amores* I. 5. 1–22

- (a) In lines 1–8 (*aestus ... pudor*), what does Ovid say about the time and the light? [15]
- (b) In lines 9–22 (*ecce ... femur*), how does Ovid make the arrival of Corinna, and his reaction to her, vivid and lively?
 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 follow this passage, what does Ovid say about his encounter with Corinna? [9]

[Quality of Written Communication: 6]

[Total: 54 + 6 = 60]

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