



ADVANCED GCE

LATIN

Literature 3 (Commentary and Essay)
SALLUST and JUVENAL

2489

Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet

OCR Supplied Materials:

- 16 page Answer Booklet

Other Materials Required:

None

**Wednesday 17 June 2009
Morning**

Duration: 1 hour 45 minutes



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 **two** questions from Section A and **one** question from Section B.
- 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 40, including 4 marks for quality of written communication.
- The total number of marks for this paper is **120**.
- This document consists of **8** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

Answer **two** questions from Section A **and one** question from Section B.

Section A

Answer any **two** questions.

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

Group C: Historians

1 Answer the questions on the following passage:

‘etenim quis mortalium, cui virile ingenium est, tolerare potest, illis divitias superare, quas profundant in extruendo mari et montibus coaequandis, nobis rem familiarem etiam ad necessaria deesse? illos binas aut amplius domos continuare, nobis larem familiarem nusquam ullum esse? cum tabulas signa toreumata emunt, nova diruunt, alia aedificant, postremo omnibus modis pecuniam trahunt vexant, tamen summa 5
lubidine divitias suas vincere nequeunt. at nobis est domi inopia, foris aes alienum, mala res spes multo asperior; denique quid reliqui habemus praeter miseram animam? quin igitur expergiscimini? en illa illa quam saepe optastis libertas, praeterea divitiae decus gloria in oculis sita sunt. fortuna omnia ea victoribus praemia posuit. res tempus pericula egestas, belli spolia magnifica magis quam 10
oratio mea vos hortantur. vel imperatore vel milite me utimini; neque animus neque corpus a vobis aberit. haec ipsa, ut spero, vobiscum una consul agam, nisi forte me animus fallit et vos servire magis quam imperare parati estis.’

postquam accepere ea homines, quibus mala abunde omnia erant, sed neque res neque spes bona ulla, tametsi illis quieti movere magna merces videbatur, tamen 15
postulavere plerique, ut proponeret, quae condicio belli foret, quae praemia armis peterent, quid ubique opis aut spei haberent. tum Catilina polliceri tabulas novas, proscriptionem locupletium, magistratus, sacerdotia, rapinas, alia omnia, quae bellum atque lubido victorum fert. praeterea esse in Hispania citeriore Pisonem, in Mauretania cum exercitu P. Sittium Nucerinum, consili sui participes; petere 20
consulatum C. Antonium, quem sibi collegam fore speraret, hominem et familiarem et omnibus necessitudinibus circumventum; cum eo se consulem initium agundi facturum. ad hoc maledictis increpabat omnes bonos, suorum unum quemquam nominans laudare.

Sallust, *Bellum Catilinae* 20.11–21.4

- (a) *etenim ... estis* (lines 1–13): how does Sallust make this a powerful and dramatic speech? [18]
- (b) *tamen postulavere ... laudare* (lines 15–24): show how Sallust’s language conveys the energy of the conspirators’ demands and of Catiline’s response. [18]

[Quality of Written Communication: 4]

[Total = 36 + 4 = 40]

Group C: Historians

2 Answer the questions on the following passage:

postquam eo ventum est, unde a ferentariis proelium conmitti posset, maximo clamore cum infestis signis concurrunt: pila omittunt, gladiis res geritur. veterani pristinae virtutis memores comminus acriter instare, illi haud timidi resistunt: maxuma vi certatur. interea Catilina cum expeditis in prima acie vorsari, laborantibus succurrere, integros pro sauciis arcessere, omnia providere, multum ipse pugnare, saepe hostem ferire: strenui militis et boni imperatoris officia simul exequabatur. Petreius, ubi videt Catilinam contra ac ratus erat magna vi tendere, cohortem praetoriam in medios hostes inducit eosque perturbatos atque alios alibi resistentes interficit. deinde utrimque ex lateribus ceteros adgreditur. Manlius et Faesulanus in primis pugnantes cadunt. Catilina postquam fusas copias seque cum paucis relictum videt, memor generis atque pristinae suae dignitatis in confertissimos hostes incurrit ibique pugnans confoditur. 5 10

sed confecto proelio tum vero cerneret, quanta audacia quantaque animi vis fuisset in exercitu Catilinae. nam fere quem quisque vivos pugnando locum ceperat, eum amissa anima corpore tegebat. pauci autem, quos medios cohors praetoria diecerat, paulo divorsius sed omnes tamen advorsis vulneribus conciderant. Catilina vero longe a suis inter hostium cadavera repertus est, paululum etiam spirans ferociamque animi, quam habuerat vivos, in vultu retinens. postremo ex omni copia neque in proelio neque in fuga quisquam civis ingenuus captus est: ita cuncti suae hostiumque vitae iuxta pepercerant. neque tamen exercitus populi Romani laetam aut incruentam victoriam adeptus erat. nam strenuissimus quisque aut occiderat in proelio aut graviter vulneratus discesserat. multi autem, qui e castris visundi aut spoliandi gratia processerant, volentes hostilia cadavera amicum alii pars hospitem aut cognatum reperiebant; fuere item qui inimicos suos cognoscerent. ita varie per omnem exercitum laetitia maeror luctus atque gaudia agitabantur. 15 20 25

Sallust, *Bellum Catilinae* 60. 2–61.9

- (a) *postquam eo ... confoditur* (lines 1–12): how has Sallust made this a stirring and memorable account of the final confrontation on the battlefield? [18]
- (b) *sed confecto ... agitabantur* (lines 13–25): show how Sallust's language makes this a powerful conclusion to the *Bellum Catilinae*. [18]

[Quality of Written Communication: 4]

[Total = 36 + 4 = 40]

4 Answer the questions on the following passage:

mors sola fatetur	
quantula sint hominum corpuscula. creditur olim	
velificatus Athos et quidquid Graecia mendax	
audet in historia, constratum classibus isdem	
suppositumque rotis solidum mare; credimus altos	5
defecisse amnes epotaque flumina Medo	
prudente et madidis cantat quae Sostratus alis.	
ille tamen qualis rediit Salamine relicta,	
in Corum atque Eurum solitus saevire flagellis	
barbarus Aeolio numquam hoc in carcere passos,	10
ipsum conpedibus qui vinxerat Ennosigaeum	
(mitius id sane. quid? non et stigmatibus dignum	
credidit? huic quisquam vellet servire deorum?) –	
sed qualis rediit? nempe una nave, cruentis	
fluctibus ac tarda per densa cadavera prora.	15
has totiens optata exegit gloria poenas.	
‘da spatium vitae, multos da, Iuppiter, annos.’	
hoc recto vultu, solum hoc et pallidus optas.	
sed quam continuis et quantis longa senectus	
plena malis! deformem et taetrum ante omnia vultum	20
dissimilemque sui, deformem pro cute pellem	
pendentesque genas et tales aspice rugas	
quales, umbriferos ubi pandit Thabraca saltus,	
in vetula scalpit iam mater simia bucca.	
plurima sunt iuvenum discrimina, pulchrior ille	25
hoc atque ore alio, multum hic robustior illo:	
una senum facies – cum voce trementia membra	
et iam leve caput madidique infantia nasi;	
frangendus misero gingiva panis inermi.	
usque adeo gravis uxori natisque sibi que,	30
ut captatori moveat fastidia Cosso.	

Juvenal, *Satires* 10. 172–202

- (a) *mors sola ... poenas* (lines 1–16): show how Juvenal makes this a lively and powerful illustration of what he is arguing here. [18]
- (b) *da spatium ... Cosso* (lines 17–31): how does Juvenal’s language emphasise the futility of wishing for a long life? [18]

[Quality of Written Communication: 4]

[Total = 36 + 4 = 40]

Section B

Answer **one** question. Each question carries 40 marks.

In answering the essay questions in this Section, candidates are expected to be familiar with the following parts of the text, whether read in Latin or English:

Sallust, *Bellum Catilinae* 20–22, 31, 32. 3–35, 39. 6–41, 43–47.3, 52–55, 57–61
Juvenal, *Satires* 3. 21–322; 10. 56–366

- 1 Is Sallust's portrayal of Catiline an entirely hostile one?
- 2 'Juvenal's satire is vastly entertaining but his persistent exaggeration makes it unpersuasive.' Discuss.

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