

LATIN

Literature 1 (Commentary)

CICERO and TACITUS

2473

Wednesday 3 June 2009
Afternoon

Duration: 1 hour



- 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.

- 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 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. 5
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. 10 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 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 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 honoris sui causa laboret, ut Capitori 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

TACITUS

3 Answer the questions on the following passage:

igitur audito fine Augusti vernacula multitudo, nuper acto in urbe dilectu, lasciviae sueta, laborum intolerans, implere ceterorum rudes animos: venisse tempus quo veterani maturam missionem, iuvenes largiora stipendia, cuncti modum miseriarum exposcerent saevitiamque centurionum ulciscerentur. non unus haec, ut Pannonicas inter legiones Percennius, nec apud trepidas militum aures, alios validiores exercitus respicientium, sed multa seditionis ora vocesque: sua in manu sitam rem Romanam, suis victoriis augeri rem publicam, in suum cognomentum adscisci imperatores. 5

nec legatus obviam ibat: quippe plurium vaecordia constantiam exemerat. repente lymphati destrictis gladiis in centuriones invadunt: ea vetustissima militaribus odiis materies et saeviendi principium. prostratos verberibus mulcant, sexagenis singulos, ut numerum centurionum adaequarent: tum convulsos laniatosque et partim exanimos ante vallum aut in amnem Rhenum prociunt. Septimius cum perfugisset ad tribunal pedibusque Caecinae advolveretur, eo usque flagitatus est donec ad exitium dederetur. 10

Tacitus, *Annals* I. 31–32

- (a) (i) In which area of which province are these events happening and who is in overall charge of the legions? [3]
- (ii) According to Tacitus in the lines preceding this passage, why might the soldiers think that this man would encourage their revolt? [6]
- (b) In lines 1–7 (*igitur ... imperatores*), how does Tacitus create a threatening and alarming picture? 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) From lines 8–14 (*nec ... dederetur*), summarise the events which take place. [15]

[Quality of Written Communication: 6]

[Total: 54 + 6 = 60]

TACITUS

4 Answer the questions on the following passage:

'non mihi uxor aut filius patre et re publica cariores sunt, sed illum quidem sua
 maiestas, imperium Romanum ceteri exercitus defendent. coniugem et liberos meos
 quos pro gloria vestra libens ad exitium offerrem, nunc procul a furentibus summoveo,
 ut quidquid istud sceleris imminet, meo tantum sanguine pietur, neve occisus Augusti
 pronepos, interfecta Tiberii nurus nocentiores vos faciant. quid enim per hos dies 5
 inausum intemeratumve vobis? quod nomen huic coetui dabo? militesne appellem,
 qui filium imperatoris vestri vallo et armis circumsedistis? an cives, quibus tam
 proiecta senatus auctoritas? hostium quoque ius et sacra legationis et fas gentium
 rupistis. divus Iulius seditionem exercitus verbo uno compescuit, Quirites vocando
 qui sacramentum eius detrectabant: divus Augustus vultu et aspectu Actiacas 10
 legiones exterruit: nos ut nondum eosdem, ita ex illis ortos si Hispaniae Syriaeve
 miles aspernaretur, tamen mirum et indignum erat. primane et vicesima legiones,
 illa signis a Tiberio acceptis, tu tot proeliorum socia, tot praemiis aucta, egregiam
 duci vestro gratiam refertis? hunc ego nuntium patri laeta omnia aliis e provinciis
 audienti feram? ipsius tirones, ipsius veteranos non missione, non pecunia satiatos: 15
 hic tantum interfici centuriones, eici tribunos, includi legatos, infecta sanguine castra,
 flumina, meque precariam animam inter infensos trahere.'

Tacitus, *Annals* I. 42

- (a) (i) Identify the people referred to as *mihi*, *uxor* and *filius* in line 1. [3]
- (ii) Briefly outline the circumstances in which the speech in this passage is made. [6]
- (b) From lines 1–6 (*non ... dabo*), summarise the points the speaker is making. [15]
- (c) In lines 6–17 (*militesne ... trahere*), how does Tacitus convey the intensity of the speaker's feelings? [30]
 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.

[Quality of Written Communication: 6]

[Total: 54 + 6 = 60]

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