



ADVANCED GCE

LATIN

Literature 3 (Commentary and Essay)
CICERO and SALLUST

2483

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 A: Non-Historical Prose Author

1 Answer the questions on the following passage:

nam cum Metellis, Serviliis, Scipionibus erat ei non modo hospitium, verum etiam domesticus usus et consuetudo, quas, ut aequum est, familias honestatis amplitudinisque gratia nomino. itaque ex suis omnibus commodis hoc solum filio reliquit: nam patrimonium domestici praedones vi ereptum possident, fama et vita innocentis ab hospitibus amicisque paternis defenditur. is cum omni tempore nobilitatis fautor fuisset, tum hoc tumultu proximo, cum omnium nobilium dignitas et salus in discrimen veniret, praeter ceteros in ea vicinitate eam partem causamque opera, studio, auctoritate defendit; etenim rectum putabat pro eorum honestate se pugnare, propter quos ipse honestissimus inter suos numerabatur. posteaquam victoria constituta est ab armisque recessum, cum proscriberentur homines atque ex omni regione caperentur ii, qui adversarii fuisse putabantur, erat ille Romae frequens atque in foro et in ore omnium cotidie versabatur, magis ut exsultare victoria nobilitatis videretur quam timere, ne quid ex ea calamitatis sibi accideret. erant ei veteres inimicitiae cum duobus Rosciis Amerinis, quorum alterum sedere in accusatorum subselliis video, alterum tria huiusce praedia possidere audio: quas inimicitias si tam cavere potuisset, quam metuere solebat, viveret; neque enim, iudices, iniuria metuebat. nam duo isti sunt T. Roscii – quorum alteri Capitoni cognomen est, iste qui adest Magnus vocatur – homines huius modi: alter plurimarum palmarum vetus ac nobilis gladiator habetur, hic autem nuper se ad eum lanistam contulit, quique ante hanc pugnam tiro esset, quod sciam, facile ipsum magistrum scelere audaciaque superavit. 5 10 15 20

Cicero, *Pro Roscio Amerino* 15–17

- (a) *nam cum ... defenditur* (lines 1–5): how does Cicero try to make his audience sympathetic towards the younger Sextus Roscius in these lines? [9]
- (b) *is cum ... accideret* (lines 5–13): how does Cicero emphasise the importance of the role of the elder Sextus Roscius during the crisis in Rome? [18]
- (c) *erant ei ... superavit* (lines 14–21): show how Cicero's language focuses our attention on Capito and Magnus in these lines. [9]

[Quality of Written Communication: 4]

[Total = 36 + 4 = 40]

Group A: Non-Historical Prose Author

2 Answer the questions on the following passage:

ita facillime causa Sex. Roscii cum tua conferetur. dices: 'quid postea, si Romae assiduus fui?' respondebo: at ego omnino non fui. 'fateor me sectorem esse, verum et alii multi.' at ego, ut tute arguis, agricola et rusticus. 'non continuo, si me in gregem sicariorum contuli, sum sicarius.' at ego profecto, qui ne novi quidem quemquam sicarium, longe absum ab eius modi crimine. permulta sunt, quae dici possunt, quare intellegatur summam tibi facultatem fuisse maleficii suscipiendi, quae non modo idcirco praetereo, quod te ipsum non libenter accuso, verum eo magis etiam, quod, si de illis caedibus velim commemorare, quae tum factae sunt ista eadem ratione, qua Sex. Roscius occisus est, vereor ne ad plures oratio mea pertinere videatur. 5 10

videamus nunc strictim, sicut cetera, quae post mortem Sex. Roscii abs te, T. Rosci, facta sint: quae ita aperta et manifesta sunt, ut me dius Fidius, iudices, invitus ea dicam. vereor enim, cuicumodi es, T. Rosci, ne ita hunc videar voluisse servare, ut tibi omnino non pepercerim. cum hoc vereor et cupio tibi aliqua ex parte, quod salva fide possim, parcere, rursus immuto voluntatem meam; venit enim mihi in mentem oris tui. tene, cum ceteri socii tui fugerent ac se occultarent, ut hoc iudicium non de illorum praeda, sed de huius maleficio fieri videretur, potissimum tibi partes istas depoposcisse, ut in iudicio versarere et sederes cum accusatore? qua tu re nihil aliud adsequeris, nisi ut ab omnibus mortalibus audacia tua cognoscatur et impudentia. 15 20

Cicero, *Pro Roscio Amerino* 93–95

- (a) *ita facillime ... pertinere videatur* (lines 1–10): how does Cicero, by his use of language, attempt to make his case more persuasive in these lines? [18]
- (b) *videamus nunc ... et impudentia* (lines 11–20): show how Cicero's language conveys his contempt for Titus Roscius. [18]

[Quality of Written Communication: 4]

[Total = 36 + 4 = 40]

Group C: Historians

3 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 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 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.’ 5 10

postquam accepere ea homines, quibus mala abunde omnia erant, sed neque res neque spes bona ulla, tametsi illis quietam movere magna merces videbatur, tamen 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 libido victorum fert. praeterea esse in Hispania citeriore Pisonem, in Mauretania cum exercitu P. Sittium Nucerinum, consili sui participes; petere 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. 15 20

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

4 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.

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.

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]

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:

Cicero, *Pro Roscio Amerino* 15–29, 62–75, 79–88, 92–104, 109–115

Sallust, *Bellum catilinae* 20–22, 31, 32.3–35, 39.6–41, 43–47.3, 52–55, 57–61

- 1 By what means does Cicero try to make his case as convincing as possible?
- 2 Is Sallust's portrayal of Catiline an entirely hostile one?

BLANK PAGE

**Copyright Information**

OCR is committed to seeking permission to reproduce all third-party content that it uses in its assessment materials. OCR has attempted to identify and contact all copyright holders whose work is used in this paper. To avoid the issue of disclosure of answer-related information to candidates, all copyright acknowledgements are reproduced in the OCR Copyright Acknowledgements Booklet. This is produced for each series of examinations, is given to all schools that receive assessment material and is freely available to download from our public website (www.ocr.org.uk) after the live examination series.

If OCR has unwittingly failed to correctly acknowledge or clear any third-party content in this assessment material, OCR will be happy to correct its mistake at the earliest possible opportunity.

For queries or further information please contact the Copyright Team, First Floor, 9 Hills Road, Cambridge CB2 1PB.

OCR is part of the Cambridge Assessment Group; Cambridge Assessment is the brand name of University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which is itself a department of the University of Cambridge.