

**ADVANCED GCE****LATIN**

Literature 3 (Commentary and Essay)
CICERO and VIRGIL

2482

Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet

OCR Supplied Materials:

- 16 page Answer Booklet

Other Materials Required:

None

Tuesday 22 June 2010
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:

cum neque servus quisquam reperiretur neque liber, ad quem ea suspicio pertineret, id aetatis autem duo filii propter cubantes ne sensisse quidem se dicerent, nomina filiorum de parricidio delata sunt. quid poterat tam esse suspiciosum? suspiciosum autem? neutrumne sensisse? ausum autem esse quemquam se in id conclave committere eo potissimum tempore, cum ibidem essent duo adulescentes filii, qui et sentire et defendere facile possent? erat porro nemo, in quem ea suspicio conveniret. tamen, cum planum iudicibus esset factum, aperto ostio dormientes eos repertos esse, iudicio absoluti adulescentes et suspicione omni liberati sunt. nemo enim putabat quemquam esse, qui cum omnia divina atque humana iura scelere nefario polluisset, somnum statim capere posset, propterea quod, qui tantum facinus commiserunt, non modo sine cura quiescere, sed ne spirare quidem sine metu possunt. 5

videtisne, quos nobis poetae tradiderunt patris ulciscendi causa supplicium de matre sumpsisse, cum praesertim deorum immortalium iussis atque oraculis id fecisse dicantur, tamen ut eos agitent Furiae neque consistere umquam patiantur, quod ne pii quidem sine scelere esse potuerunt? sic se res habet, iudices: magnam vim, magnam necessitatem, magnam possidet religionem paternus maternusque sanguis, ex quo si qua macula concepta est, non modo elui non potest, verum usque eo permanat ad animum, ut summus furor atque amentia consequatur. nolite enim putare, quem ad modum in fabulis saepenumero videtis, eos, qui aliquid impie scelerateque commiserunt, agitari et perterreretur Furiarum taedis ardentibus: sua quemque fraus et suus terror maxime vexat, suum quemque scelus agitat amentiaque adficit, suae malae cogitationes conscientiaeque animi terrent: hae sunt impiis assiduae domesticaeque Furiae, quae dies noctesque parentum poenas a consceleratissimis filiis repetunt. 10 15 20 25

Cicero, *Pro Roscio Amerino* 64–67

- (a) *cum neque ... possunt* (lines 1–12): how does Cicero develop his argument here? [18]
- (b) *videtisne ... repetunt* (lines 13–25): show how Cicero's language emphasises the significance of the charge of parricide. [18]

[Quality of Written Communication: 4]

[Total = 36 + 4 = 40]

Group A: Non-Historical Prose Author

2 Answer the questions on the following passage:

o praeclarum testem, iudices! o gravitatem dignam expectatione! o vitam honestam atque eius modi, ut libentibus animis ad eius testimonium vestrum ius iurandum accommodetis! profecto non tam perspicue nos istorum maleficia videremus, nisi ipsos caecos redderet cupiditas et avaritia et audacia.

alter ex ipsa caede volucrem nuntium Ameriam ad socium atque magistrum suum misit, ut, si dissimulare omnes cuperent se scire, ad quem maleficio pertineret, tamen ipse apertum suum scelus ante omnium oculos poneret. alter, si dis immortalibus placet, testimonium etiam in Sex. Roscium dicturus est, quasi vero id nunc agatur, utrum is quod dixerit credendum, ac non quod fecerit vindicandum sit. ita more maiorum comparatum est, ut vel in minimis rebus homines amplissimi testimonium de sua re non dicerent.

...

videte nunc quam versa et mutata in peiorem partem sint omnia. cum de bonis et de caede agatur, testimonium dicturus est is, qui et sector et sicarius, hoc est, qui et illorum ipsorum bonorum, de quibus agitur, emptor, atque possessor est et eum hominem occidendum curavit, de cuius morte quaeritur.

quid tu, vir optime? ecquid habes quod dicas? mihi ausculta: vide ne tibi desis; tua quoque res permagna agitur. multa scelerate, multa audaciter, multa improbe fecisti; unum stultissime, profecto tua sponte, non de Erucii sententia: nihil opus fuit te istic sedere; neque enim accusatore muto neque teste quisquam utitur eo, qui de accusatoris subsellio surgit. huc accedit, quod paulo tamen occultior atque tectior vestra ista cupiditas esset.

Cicero, *Pro Roscio Amerino* 101–104

- (a) *o praeclarum ... audacia* (lines 1–4): what is Cicero's tone in these lines **and** how does he achieve it? [9]
- (b) *alter ... quaeritur* (lines 5–15): how does Cicero convey the untrustworthiness and guilt of Magnus and Capito? [18]
- (c) *quid ... cupiditas esset* (lines 16–21): how does Cicero make this a forceful attack on Magnus? [9]

[Quality of Written Communication: 4]

[Total = 36 + 4 = 40]

Group B: Epic

3 Answer the questions on the following passage:

hoc concussa metu mentem Iuturna virago
 aurigam Turni media inter lora Metiscum
 excutit et longe lapsum temone reliquit;
 ipsa subit manibusque undantes flectit habenas
 cuncta gerens, vocemque et corpus et arma Metisci. 5
 nigra velut magnas domini cum divitis aedes
 pervolat et pennis alta atria lustrat hirundo
 pabula parva legens nidisque loquacibus escas,
 et nunc porticibus vacuis, nunc umida circum
 stagna sonat: similis medios Iuturna per hostes 10
 fertur equis rapidoque volans obit omnia curru,
 iamque hic germanum iamque hic ostentat ovantem
 nec conferre manum patitur, volat avia longe.
 haud minus Aeneas tortos legit obviis orbes,
 vestigatque virum et disiecta per agmina magna 15
 voce vocat. quotiens oculos coniecit in hostem
 alipedumque fugam cursu temptavit equorum,
 aversos totiens currus Iuturna retorsit.
 heu, quid agat? vario nequiquam fluctuat aestu,
 diversaeque vocant animum in contraria curae. 20
 huic Messapus, uti laeva duo forte gerebat
 lenta, levis cursu, praefixa hastilia ferro,
 horum unum certo contorquens derigit ictu.
 substitit Aeneas et se collegit in arma
 poplite subsidens; apicem tamen incita summum 25
 hasta tulit summasque excussit vertice cristas.
 tum vero adsurgunt irae, insidiisque subactus,
 diversos ubi sensit equos currumque referri,
 multa Iovem et laesi testatus foederis aras
 iam tandem invadit medios et Marte secundo 30
 terribilis saevam nullo discrimine caedem
 suscitatur, irarumque omnes effundit habenas.

Virgil, *Aeneid* XII. 468–499

- (a) *hoc concussa ... avia longe* (lines 1–13): show how Virgil conveys the energy and agitation of Iuturna in these lines. [18]
- (b) *quotiens ... effundit habenas* (lines 16–32): how does the narrative in these lines build to a powerful climax? [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
Virgil, *Aeneid* XII

- 1 'Less a defence of his client, more a prosecution of the guilty.' Do you agree with this comment on Cicero's *Pro Roscio*?
- 2 Is Virgil hostile towards Turnus?

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