



ADVANCED GCE

LATIN

Literature 3 (Commentary and Essay)
VIRGIL and SALLUST

2486

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 B: Epic

1 Answer the questions on the following passage:

<p>hoc concussa metu mentem lucturna 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. 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 lucturna per hostes 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 obvisus orbes, vestigatque virum et disiecta per agmina magna voce vocat. quotiens oculos coniecit in hostem alipedumque fugam cursu temptavit equorum, aversos totiens currus lucturna retorsit. heu, quid agat? vario nequiquam fluctuat aestu, diversaeque vocant animum in contraria curae. 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 hasta tulit summasque excussit vertice cristas. tum vero adsurgunt irae, insidiisque subactus, diversos ubi sensit equos currumque referri, multa lovem et laesi testatus foederis aras iam tandem invadit medios et Marte secundo terribilis saevam nullo discrimine caedem suscitatur, irarumque omnes effundit habenas.</p>	<p>5</p> <p>10</p> <p>15</p> <p>20</p> <p>25</p> <p>30</p>
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Virgil, *Aeneid* XII. 468–499

- (a) *hoc concussa ... avia longe* (lines 1–13): show how Virgil conveys the energy and agitation of Juturna 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]

Group C: Historians

3 Answer the questions on the following passage:

quibus rebus permota civitas atque inmutata urbis facies erat. ex summa laetitia atque lascivia, quae diuturna quies pepererat, repente omnis tristitia invasit: festinare trepidare, neque loco neque homini cuiquam satis credere, neque bellum gerere neque pacem habere, suo quisque metu pericula metiri. ad hoc mulieres, quibus rei publicae magnitudine belli timor insolitus inceserat, adflictae sese, manus supplices ad caelum tendere, miserari parvos liberos, rogare, omnia pavere, superbia atque deliciis omissis sibi patriaeque diffidere.

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at Catilinae crudelis animus eadem illa movebat, tametsi praesidia parabantur et ipse lege Plautia interrogatus erat ab L. Paulo. postremo dissimulandi causa aut sui expurgandi, sicut iurgio laceratus foret, in senatum venit. tum M. Tullius consul, sive praesentiam eius timens sive ira commotus, orationem habuit luculentam atque utilem rei publicae, quam postea scriptam edidit. sed ubi ille adsedit, Catilina, ut erat paratus ad dissimulanda omnia, demisso vultu voce supplici postulare a patribus coepit nequid de se temere crederent, ea familia ortum, ita se ab adulescentia vitam instituisse, ut omnia bona in spe haberet. ne existimarent sibi, patricio homini, cuius ipsius atque maiorum plurima beneficia in plebem Romanam essent, perdita re publica opus esse, cum eam servaret M. Tullius, inquilinus civis urbis Romae. ad hoc maledicta alia cum adderet, obstrepere omnes, hostem atque parricidam vocare. tum ille furibundus 'quoniam quidem circumventus' inquit 'ab inimicis praeceps agor, incendium meum ruina restinguam.'

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Sallust, *Bellum Catilinae* 31

- (a) *quibus rebus ... diffidere* (lines 1–7): how does Sallust's language convey the dramatic impact of the conspiracy in these lines? [18]
- (b) *postremo ... restinguam* (lines 9–20): what picture of Catiline emerges from these lines, and how is it conveyed? [18]

[Quality of Written Communication: 4]

[Total = 36 + 4 = 40]

Group C: Historians

4 Answer the questions on the following passage:

igitur eis genus aetas eloquentia prope aequalia fuere, magnitudo animi par, item gloria, sed alia alii. Caesar beneficiis ac munificentia magnus habebatur, integritate vitae Cato. ille mansuetudine et misericordia clarus factus, huic severitas dignitatem addiderat. Caesar dando sublevando ignoscendo, Cato nihil largiundo gloriam adeptus est. in altero miseris per fugium erat, in altero malis pernicies. illius facilitas, huius constantia laudabatur. postremo Caesar in animum induxerat laborare, vigilare, negotiis amicorum intentus sua neglegere, nihil denegare quod dono dignum esset; sibi magnum imperium exercitum bellum novum exoptabat, ubi virtus enitescere posset. at Catoni studium modestiae decoris, sed maxime severitatis erat. non divitiis cum divite neque factione cum factioso, sed cum strenuo virtute cum modesto pudore cum innocente abstinencia certabat, esse quam videri bonus malebat: ita quo minus petebat gloriam eo magis illum sequebatur.

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postquam, ut dixi, senatus in Catonis sententiam discessit, consul optimum factu ratus noctem quae instabat antecapere, nequid eo spatio novaretur, triumviros quae [ad] supplicium postulabat parare iubet; ipse praesidiis dispositis Lentulum in carcerem deducit. idem fit ceteris per praetores. est in carcere locus quod Tullianum adpellatur, ubi paululum ascenderis ad laevam, circiter duodecim pedes humi depressus. eum muniunt undique parietes atque insuper camera lapideis fornicibus iuncta, sed incultu tenebris odore foeda atque terribilis eius facies est. in eum locum postquam demissus est Lentulus, vindices rerum capitalium, quibus praeceptum erat, laqueo gulam fregere. ita ille patricius ex gente clarissima Corneliorum, qui consulare imperium Romae habuerat, dignum moribus factisque suis exitum [vitae] invenit.

15

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Sallust, *Bellum Catilinae* 54–55

- (a) *Caesar ... laudabatur* (lines 2–6): in what ways is this a particularly elegant series of contrasts? [9]
- (b) *postremo ... sequebatur* (lines 6–12): what contrast or contrasts between Caesar and Cato is Sallust making here? [18]
- (c) *postquam ... invenit* (lines 13–23): how does Sallust make this a powerful and vivid scene? [9]

[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:

Virgil, *Aeneid* XII

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

- 1 Is Virgil hostile towards Turnus?
- 2 'Sallust's greatest strength as a writer is his presentation of character.' Do you agree?

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